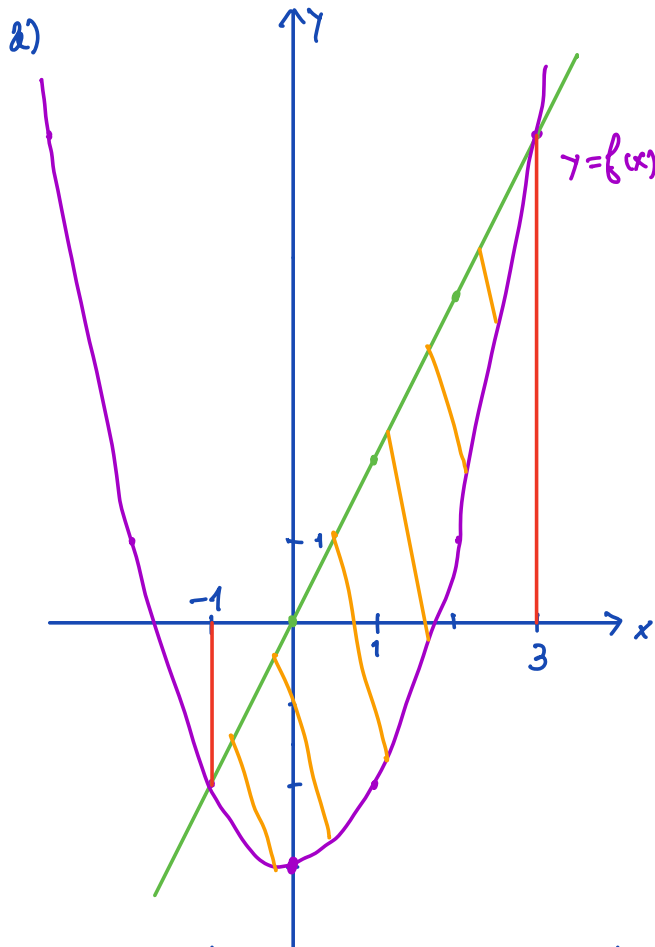


1.3.19 Calculer l'aire du domaine borné limité par les graphes des fonctions f et g :

a) $f(x) = x^2 - 3$, $g(x) = 2x$

b) $f(x) = x^2$, $g(x) = 8 - x^2$



Intersection des deux courbes:

$$x^2 - 3 = 2x$$

$$x^2 - 2x - 3 = 0$$

$$(x-3)(x+1) = 0$$

$$\downarrow \quad \downarrow$$

$$x=3 \quad x=-1$$

Aire: $\left| \int_{-1}^3 (x^2 - 3 - 2x) dx \right| = \left| \left[\frac{1}{3}x^3 - 3x - x^2 \right]_{-1}^3 \right|$

$$= \left| \left(\frac{1}{3} \cdot 27 - 9 - 9 \right) - \left(\frac{1}{3} \cdot (-1) + 3 - 1 \right) \right| = \left| 9 - 9 - 9 + \frac{1}{3} - 2 \right|$$

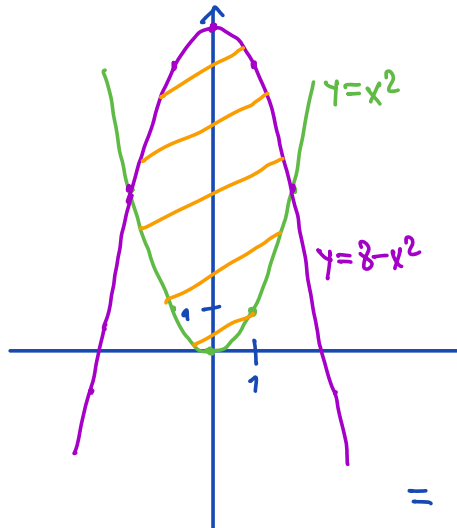
$$= \left| \frac{-27 + 1 - 6}{3} \right| = \frac{32}{3}$$

2) Intersection des deux courbes:

$$x^2 = 8 - x^2$$

$$2x^2 = 8 \Leftrightarrow x^2 = 4 \Leftrightarrow x^2 - 4 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (x-2)(x+2) = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ x=2 & & x=-2 \end{array}$$



Aire: $\left| \int_{-2}^2 (8 - x^2 - x^2) dx \right| = \left| \int_{-2}^2 (8 - 2x^2) dx \right|$

$$= \left[8x - \frac{2}{3}x^3 \right]_{-2}^2 = \left(16 - \frac{16}{3} \right) - \left(-16 + \frac{16}{3} \right)$$

$$= 32 - \frac{32}{3} = \frac{96 - 32}{3} = \frac{64}{3}$$

c) $f(x) = x^3 - 5x^2 + 6x$, $g(x) = x^3 - 7x^2 + 12x$

Intersection: $\underline{x^3 - 5x^2 + 6x} = \underline{x^3 - 7x^2 + 12x}$

$$2x^2 - 6x = 0$$

$$2x(x-3) = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ x=0 & & x=3 \end{array}$$

Aire: $\left| \int_0^3 (x^3 - 5x^2 + 6x - x^3 + 7x^2 - 12x) dx \right|$

$$= \left| \int_0^3 (2x^2 - 6x) dx \right| = \left| \left[\frac{2}{3}x^3 - 3x^2 \right]_0^3 \right| = \left| 18 - 27 \right| = 9$$

$$d) f(x) = x(6 - 2x^2), \quad g(x) = x(2 - x^2)$$

Intersection des deux courbes:

$$x(6 - 2x^2) = x(2 - x^2)$$

$$x(6 - 2x^2) - x(2 - x^2) = 0$$

$$x(6 - 2x^2 - 2 + x^2) = 0$$

$$x(-x^2 + 4) = 0$$

$$x(x^2 - 4) = 0$$

$$x(x-2)(x+2) = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ 0 & x=2 & x=-2 \end{array}$$

$$\text{Aire: } \left| \int_{-2}^0 (6x - 2x^3) - (2x - x^3) dx \right| + \left| \int_0^2 (6x - 2x^3) - (2x - x^3) dx \right|$$

$$= \left| \int_{-2}^0 (-x^3 + 4x) dx \right| + \left| \int_0^2 (-x^3 + 4x) dx \right|$$

$$= \left| \left[-\frac{x^4}{4} + 2x^2 \right]_{-2}^0 \right| + \left| \left[-\frac{x^4}{4} + 2x^2 \right]_0^2 \right|$$

$$= \left| 0 - (-4 + 8) \right| + \left| -4 + 8 - 0 \right| = 8$$

