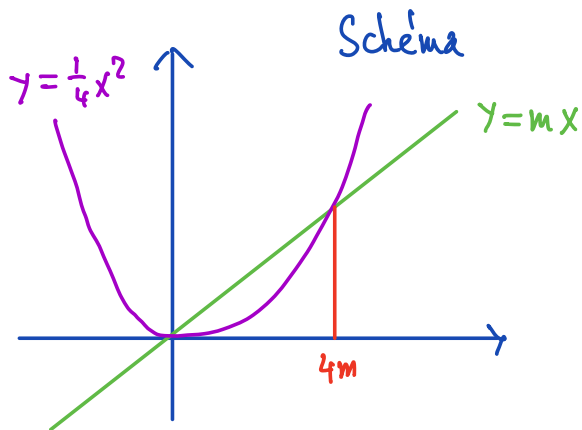


1.3.23 Calculer le réel $m > 0$ de façon que l'aire limitée par les courbes $y = \frac{1}{4}x^2$ et $y = mx$ soit égale à 9.

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{4}x^2 \quad \text{et} \quad g(x) = mx, \quad \text{avec} \quad m > 0$$

$$\begin{array}{l|l} \text{Intersection:} & \frac{1}{4}x^2 = mx \\ & \frac{1}{4}x^2 - mx = 0 \\ & x^2 - 4mx = 0 \\ & x(x - 4m) = 0 \\ \downarrow & \downarrow \\ x=0 & x=4m \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} -mx \\ \cdot 4 \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \quad , \quad 4m > 0$$



$$\int_0^{4m} (mx - \frac{1}{4}x^2) dx = \frac{m}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{12}x^3 \Big|_0^{4m} = 8m^3 - \frac{16}{3}m^3 = \frac{8}{3}m^3$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{8}{3}m^3 = 9 \quad \Rightarrow 8m^3 = 27 \Leftrightarrow m^3 = \frac{27}{8} \Leftrightarrow m = \sqrt[3]{\frac{27}{8}} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$m = \frac{3}{2}$$