

1. On partage $[0; 1]$ en n intervalles équidistants de longueur $\frac{1}{n}$ et on note $\Delta x = \frac{1}{n}$

2. On pose :

$$x_0 = 0$$

$$x_1 = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$x_2 = 0 + 2 \cdot \Delta x = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{n}$$

...

$$x_{n-1} = 0 + (n-1) \cdot \frac{1}{n} = (n-1) \cdot \frac{1}{n}$$

$$x_n = 0 + n \cdot \frac{1}{n} = n \cdot \left(\frac{1}{n}\right) = 1$$

3. $S_n = \Delta x f(x_1) + \Delta x f(x_2) + \Delta x f(x_3) + \dots + \Delta x f(x_n)$ ✓

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Rectangle 1 : } \frac{1}{n} f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \\ \text{Rectangle 2 : } \frac{1}{n} f\left(\frac{2}{n}\right) \\ R_3 : \frac{1}{n} f\left(\frac{3}{n}\right) \\ R_{n-1} : \frac{1}{n} f\left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right) \\ R_n : \frac{1}{n} f\left(\frac{n}{n}\right) \end{array} \right]$$

$$\text{Somme : } \frac{1}{n} f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) + \frac{1}{n} f\left(\frac{2}{n}\right) + \dots$$

$$\frac{1}{n} f\left(\frac{n}{n}\right) \quad \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{n} f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{n} \left[f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) + \dots + f\left(\frac{n}{n}\right) \right]$$

donner les détails!

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} 1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \\ 1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + n^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} \end{array} \right]$$

4.

$$\frac{1}{n^3} \cdot \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} + \frac{1}{n^2} \frac{n(n+1)}{2} + 1$$

$$\frac{1}{n^2} \frac{(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} + \frac{1}{n} \frac{n+1}{2} + 1$$

$$5. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{1}{n^2} \frac{(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} + \frac{1}{n} \frac{n+1}{2} + 1 \right] \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\left[\frac{2n^2 + 3n + 1}{6n^2} + \frac{n+1}{2n} + 1 \right] = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} + 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{2+3+6}{6} = \frac{11}{6}$$

Act 9 ex 1 (suite) :

Cécile, Giulia, Hélène,
Michael

6. $f(x) = x^2 + x + 1$

dérivée : $F(x) = \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} + x$

$F(1) - F(0)$

$F(1) = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} + 1 = \frac{2}{6} + \frac{3}{6} + \frac{6}{6} = \boxed{\frac{11}{6}}$

l'intégrale : $I = \int_a^b f(x) dx$

$I = \int_0^1 f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) \frac{1}{n}$

sera
vu
plus
tard...

ex 2

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Lilia, Beverly,
Marquais, Marquerie

$$1. \Delta x = \frac{b-a}{n} = \frac{2-0}{n} = \frac{2}{n} \quad (n = \text{nbr de sous-intervalles})$$

$$2. x_0 = 0 \cdot \frac{2}{n} = 0; x_1 = 1 \cdot \frac{2}{n}; x_2 = 2 \cdot \frac{2}{n}; \dots; x_{n-1} = (n-1) \cdot \frac{2}{n}; x_n = n \cdot \frac{2}{n} = 2$$

$$A_1 = \Delta x \cdot f(x_1) = \frac{2}{n} \cdot \left[\left(\frac{2}{n} \right)^2 + 1 \right]$$

$$A_2 = \Delta x \cdot f(x_2) = \frac{2}{n} \cdot \left[\left(\frac{4}{n} \right)^2 + 1 \right]$$

$$S_n = \Delta x \cdot f(x_1) + \Delta x \cdot f(x_2) + \dots + \Delta x \cdot f(x_{n-1}) + \Delta x \cdot f(x_n)$$

$$S_n = \Delta x \cdot [f(x_1) + f(x_2) + \dots + f(x_{n-1}) + f(x_n)]$$

$$S_n = \frac{2}{n} \cdot \left[\left(1 \cdot \frac{2}{n} \right)^2 + 1 + \left(2 \cdot \frac{2}{n} \right)^2 + 1 + \dots + \left((n-1) \cdot \frac{2}{n} \right)^2 + 1 + \left(n \cdot \frac{2}{n} \right)^2 + 1 \right]$$

$$S_n = \frac{2}{n} \cdot \left[\left(1 \cdot \frac{2}{n} \right)^2 + \left(2 \cdot \frac{2}{n} \right)^2 + \dots + \left((n-1) \cdot \frac{2}{n} \right)^2 + \left(n \cdot \frac{2}{n} \right)^2 \right] + \frac{2}{n} \cdot [1 + 1 + \dots + 1]$$

$$S_n = \frac{2}{n} \cdot \frac{2^2}{n^2} (1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + (n-1)^2 + n^2) + \frac{2}{n} (1 + 1 + \dots + 1)$$

donc: $\sum_{i=1}^n \Delta x \cdot f(x_i)$

3. formule CRM: $(1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + (n-1)^2 + n^2) = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$

donc: $\frac{2^3}{n^3} \left(\frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} \right) + \frac{2}{n} \cdot n$

4. ~~$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^3}{n^3} \left(\frac{\infty(\infty+1)(2\infty+1)}{6} \right) + \frac{2}{\infty} \cdot \frac{\infty}{1}$~~

~~$\Leftrightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} = -\infty \cdot \infty + (-\infty) \cdot \frac{2}{1}$
 $= -\infty - \infty$
 $= -\infty$~~

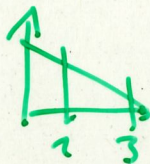
$$5. \frac{2^3}{n^3} \left(\frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} \right) + \frac{2}{n} \cdot \cancel{n} \leftarrow (4.)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\xrightarrow{=} \frac{2^3}{\cancel{n^3}} \left(\frac{\cancel{n^3} (2+n^{-1}+2n^{-2})}{6} \right) + 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2^3 \left(\frac{2+0+0}{6} \right) + 2$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\xrightarrow{=} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2^3 + \frac{2}{6} + 2 \quad \xrightarrow{=} \frac{14}{6} \end{aligned}$$

✓

Exercice 3

$$(1) \Delta x = \frac{2}{n}$$

$$(2) x_0 = 1 + \frac{2}{n}; x_1 = 1 + 2 \cdot \frac{2}{n}; x_2 = 1 + 3 \cdot \frac{2}{n}; \dots; x_n = 1 + n \cdot \frac{2}{n} = 2$$

$$(3) S_n = \Delta x \cdot f(x_1) + \Delta x \cdot f(x_2) + \dots + \Delta x \cdot f(x_n)$$

$$S_n = \frac{2}{n} \cdot \left(-2 \cdot \left(1 + \frac{2}{n} \right) + 6 \right) + \frac{2}{n} \cdot \left(-2 \cdot \left(1 + \frac{2 \cdot 2}{n} \right) + 6 \right) + \dots + \frac{2}{n} \cdot \left(-2 \cdot \left(1 + \frac{2 \cdot n}{n} \right) + 6 \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow S_n = \frac{2}{n} \cdot \frac{-4}{n} (1 + 2 + \dots + n) + \frac{2}{n} \cdot (-2) (1 + 1 + 1 + \dots + 1) + \frac{2}{n} (6 + 6 + \dots + 6)$$

$$(4) -2n + \frac{12}{n} + \frac{-8n(n+1)}{2} \left(\frac{-8}{n^2} \cdot \left(\frac{n \cdot (n+1)}{2} \right) - \frac{4n}{n} + \frac{2 \cdot 6n}{n} \right)$$

$$(5) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} -2 \cdot (\infty) + \frac{12}{\infty} + \frac{-8 \cdot (\infty) \cdot (\infty + 1)}{2} = -\infty + 0 - \infty \Rightarrow \text{indeterminé}$$

On est censé trouver un nombre positif, car c'est 1 Arhe, notre résultat est donc incorrect.

af disc.
encore

(6)

$$(7) s_n \leq A \leq S_n$$

Léa, Thalya, Maël, (Lara)

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Ch. 1. Act 9

Ex 4

1. $\Delta x = \frac{b-a}{n} = \frac{2-0}{n} = \frac{2}{n}$

2. $x_0 = 0$

$x_1 = 1 \cdot \frac{2}{n}$

$x_2 = 2 \cdot \frac{2}{n}$

...

$x_{n-1} = (n-1) \cdot \frac{2}{n}$

$x_n = n \cdot \frac{2}{n} = 2$

3. $S_n = \Delta x f(x_1) + \Delta x f(x_2) + \dots + \Delta x f(x_n)$

$= \frac{2}{n} f(1 \cdot \frac{2}{n}) + \frac{2}{n} f(2 \cdot \frac{2}{n}) + \dots + \frac{2}{n} f(n \cdot \frac{2}{n})$

$= \frac{2}{n} \cdot 3(1 \cdot \frac{2}{n})^2 + \frac{2}{n} \cdot 3(2 \cdot \frac{2}{n})^2 + \dots + \frac{2}{n} \cdot 3(n \cdot \frac{2}{n})^2$

$= \frac{2}{n} \cdot 3(\frac{2}{n})^2 (1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + n^2)$

$S_n = \frac{2}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n^2} \cdot 3 \cdot 2^2 (1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + n^2)$

$\sum_{i=1}^n \Delta x \cdot f(x_i)$

4. $S_n = 3(\frac{2}{n})^3 (1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + n^2)$

$= 3(\frac{2}{n})^3 \cdot \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$

$= \frac{24}{n^3} \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$

$= \frac{24n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6n^3}$

5. $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} S_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{24n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6n^3}$

$= \frac{24 \cdot \infty (\infty + 1) (2 \cdot \infty + 1)}{6 \cdot \infty^3}$

$= \frac{\infty}{\infty}$

$= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(24n^2 + 24)(2n+1)}{6n^3}$

$= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{48n^2 + 24n^2 + 48n + 24}{6n^3}$

$= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n^2(48 + \frac{24}{n} + \frac{48}{n^2} + \frac{24}{n^3})}{n^3 \cdot 6}$

$= \frac{48}{6} = 8$

6.

\Rightarrow donc $S_n \leq A \leq S_n$

$\Leftrightarrow 8 \leq A \leq 8$

$\Leftrightarrow A = 8$



Groupe n°6 : Activité 9, exercice 6 : Alexia, Hugo, Kevin, Elodie

1. $\Delta x = \frac{2}{n}$

2. $x_0 = 0$

$x_1 = 0 + \Delta x = \frac{2}{n}$

$x_2 = 0 + 2\Delta x = \frac{4}{n}$

$x_3 = 0 + 3\Delta x = \frac{6}{n}$

...

$x_{n-1} = 0 + (n-1) \cdot \Delta x = (n-1) \cdot \frac{2}{n}$

$x_n = 0 + \Delta x = \cancel{\frac{2}{n}} = 2$

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3. $S_n = \Delta x \cdot f(x_1) + \Delta x \cdot f(x_2) + \Delta x \cdot f(x_3) + \dots + \Delta x \cdot f(x_n)$
 $= \frac{2}{n} \cdot \left(\frac{2^2}{n} + \frac{2}{n}\right) + \frac{2}{n} \cdot \left(2 \cdot \left(\frac{2^2}{n} + \frac{2}{n}\right)\right) + \frac{2}{n} \cdot \left(3 \cdot \left(\frac{2^2}{n} + \frac{2}{n}\right)\right) + \dots + \frac{2}{n} \cdot \left(n \cdot \left(\frac{2^2}{n} + \frac{2}{n}\right)\right)$
 $= \frac{2}{n} \cdot \left(\frac{2^2}{n}\right) (1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + n^2) + \frac{2}{n} (1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + n)$

4. $\sum_{i=0}^n \frac{2}{n} \cdot \cancel{f\left(\frac{2^2}{n} + \frac{2}{n}\right)}$

5. $\frac{2^3}{n^2} \cdot \left(\frac{n \cdot (n+1) \cdot (2n+1)}{6}\right) + \frac{2}{n} \cdot \left(\frac{n(n+1)}{2}\right)$

6. $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} S_n = \frac{8}{3}$

→ mise en évidence forcée

4...

Ex: 5

$$1. \Delta x = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$2. X_0 = 1; X_1 = 1 + \frac{1}{n}; X_2 = 1 + \frac{2}{n}; \dots; X_{n-1} = 1 + (n-1)\frac{1}{n}; X_n = 1 + n\frac{1}{n}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3. S_n &= \Delta x \cdot f(x_1) + \Delta x \cdot f(x_2) + \Delta x \cdot f(x_3) + \dots + \Delta x \cdot f(x_{n-1}) + \Delta x \cdot f(x_n) \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \cdot f\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) + \frac{1}{n} \cdot f\left(1 + \frac{2}{n}\right) + \frac{1}{n} \cdot f\left(1 + \frac{3}{n}\right) + \dots + \frac{1}{n} \cdot f\left(1 + (n-1)\frac{1}{n}\right) + \frac{1}{n} \cdot f\left(1 + n\frac{1}{n}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{n} \left(1 + \frac{2}{n}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{n} \left(1 + \frac{3}{n}\right)^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{n} \left(1 + (n-1)\frac{1}{n}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{n} \left(1 + n\frac{1}{n}\right)^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \left(1^2 + \frac{2}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2}\right) + \frac{1}{n} \left(1^2 + \frac{4}{n} + \frac{4}{n^2}\right) + \frac{1}{n} \left(1^2 + \frac{6}{n} + \frac{9}{n^2}\right) + \dots + \frac{1}{n} \left(1^2 + \frac{2(n-1)}{n} + \frac{(n-1)^2}{n^2}\right) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{n} \left(1^2 + \frac{2n}{n} + \frac{n^2}{n^2}\right) \\ &= \frac{2}{n^2} (1+2+3+\dots+n) + \frac{1}{n} (1+1+1+\dots+1) + \frac{1}{n^3} (1^2+2^2+3^2+\dots+n^2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4. & \frac{2}{n^2} \left(\frac{n(n+1)}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{n} \cdot n + \frac{1}{n^3} \left(\frac{n(2n+1)(n+1)}{6}\right) \\ &= \frac{2}{n^2} \cdot \frac{n^2+n}{2} + 1 + \frac{1}{n^3} \cdot \frac{2n^3+3n^2+n}{6} = \frac{n^2+n}{n^2} + 1 + \frac{2n^3+3n^2+n}{6n^3} \\ &= 1 + \frac{1}{n} + 1 + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2n} + \frac{1}{6n^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$5. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 1 + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{4}{3} + \frac{1}{2n} + \frac{1}{6n^2} \quad \left(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} = 0\right)$$

$$= 1 + \frac{4}{3} = \frac{7}{3}$$