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Exercise 1. Let $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a continuous function. Give an expression of the antiderivative F of f such that $F(3) = -1$.

$$F(x) = \int_3^x f(x) dx - 1$$

Exercise 2. Solve the following linear system using the Gaussian elimination. You will explicitly mention the elementary row operations you're performing at each step of the descent.

$$(S) \begin{cases} -x + y + z = 1 \\ 2x - y - 2z = -2 \\ -3x + y + 4z = -1 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\substack{R_2 \leftarrow R_2 + 2R_1 \\ R_3 \leftarrow R_3 - 3R_1}} \begin{cases} -x + y + z = 1 \\ y = 0 \\ -2y + z = -4 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{R_3 \leftrightarrow R_2} \begin{cases} -x + z + y = 1 \\ z - 2y = -4 \\ y = 0 \end{cases}$$

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$$\begin{cases} -x - 4 = 1 \\ z = -4 \\ y = 0 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\text{Back substitution}} \begin{cases} x = -5 \\ z = -4 \\ y = 0 \end{cases}$$

What is the rank of the system (S)?

$$\text{rk}(S) = 3$$

Exercise 3. Give an antiderivative F of the following function:

$$f : \mathbb{R}_+^* \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ x \mapsto \frac{x-1}{x(x^2+1)}$$

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$$f(x) = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{Cx + D}{x^2 + 1} \quad Ci + D = \frac{i-1}{i} = \frac{i(i-1)}{-1} = \frac{-1-i}{-1} = 1+i$$

$$A = 1 \quad C = 1 \quad D = 2 \quad f(x) = \frac{x+1}{x^2+2} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{2x}{x^2+2} + \frac{1}{x^2+2}$$

so?

$$F(x) = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+2) + \arctan(x^2+2) - h(x)$$