

MATH TEST #1 ON NOVEMBER 4, 2024 - DURATION 1H30

Warnings and Advice

- All documents, calculators or electronic devices, means of communication, are prohibited.
 - The grading scale is provided as a guide.
 - Presentation, quality of writing, clarity, and precision of reasoning are taken into account in grading.
-

EXERCISE 1 (7.5 points)

The questions in this exercise are independent of each other.

1) Determine the nature of the following integrals :

a) $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\sqrt{t}} (1 + 3t^4) dt$

b) $\int_1^e \frac{t+2}{\ln(t)} dt$.

2) Show the convergence and compute $\int_4^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2-9} dx$.

You may write $\frac{1}{x^2-9}$ in the form $\frac{a}{x-3} + \frac{b}{x+3}$, where a and b are real numbers to be determined.

3) Let $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ and $I_\alpha = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^\alpha} \arctan\left(\frac{1}{x^3}\right) dx$.

Determine the values of α for which the integral I_α is convergent.

4) Define the sequences $(u_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}^*}$ and $(v_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}^*}$ by

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*, \quad u_n = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{1}{k!} \quad \text{and} \quad v_n = u_n + \frac{1}{n!}.$$

Show that $(u_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}^*}$ and $(v_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}^*}$ are adjacent.

What can be deduced from this?

EXERCISE 2 (6.5 points)

1) Show that the integral $I = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^3(t)}{t^2} dt$ converges.

The goal of the following questions is to determine its value.

2) Let $x > 0$. Define $J(x) = \int_x^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^3(t)}{t^2} dt$, which converges according to the previous question.

• a) Show that $\int_x^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(3t)}{t^2} dt = 3 \int_{3x}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(u)}{u^2} du$.

(We admit the convergence of these integrals).

• b) Assuming that for any real number t , $\sin^3(t) = \frac{3 \sin(t) - \sin(3t)}{4}$, show that

$$J(x) = \frac{3}{4} \int_x^{3x} \frac{\sin(t)}{t^2} dt.$$

3) Let φ be the function defined on $]0, +\infty[$ by : $\forall t > 0, \varphi(t) = \frac{\sin(t) - t}{t^2}$.

a) Show that φ has a finite limit at 0.

Thus, it can be extended by continuity at 0, and we will still denote by φ the function thus extended, continuous on $[0, +\infty[$.

b) Show that

$$\forall x > 0, \int_x^{3x} \frac{\sin(t)}{t^2} dt = \int_x^{3x} \varphi(t) dt + \ln(3).$$

✓ 4) Deduce the value of I from the previous questions.

EXERCISE 3 (6 points)

For all $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$, let $I_n = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(1+t^3)^n} dt$.

1) Show that the integral I_n converges for every $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$.

• 2) Determine the monotonicity of the sequence $(I_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}^*}$ and deduce that it converges to a limit $\ell \geq 0$.

3) Using integration by parts, show that

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*, I_n = 3n(I_n - I_{n+1}).$$

4) Determine $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{n}}\right)^n$.

• 5) For any $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$, prove the three inequalities below :

$$\int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{n}}} \frac{1}{(1+t^3)^n} dt \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{n}}$$

$$\int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{n}}}^1 \frac{1}{(1+t^3)^n} dt \leq \frac{1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{n}}}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{n}}\right)^n}$$

$$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(1+t^3)^n} dt \leq \frac{1}{3n-1}.$$

6) Deduce the value of ℓ .