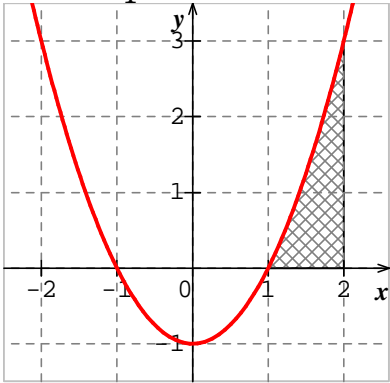


Exercice 1.	1.	<p>La partie hachurée correspond à l'intégrale</p> $\int_0^1 (x^2 - 1) dx = \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - x \right]_0^1 = \left(\frac{1}{3} - 1 \right) - 0 = -\frac{2}{3}$	2
	2.	<p>L'aire correspond à l'intégrale</p> $\int_1^2 (x^2 - 1) dx = \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - x \right]_1^2 = \left(\frac{8}{3} - 2 \right) - \left(\frac{1}{3} - 1 \right) = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{4}{3}$ 	3
Exercice 2.	a)	$I = \int_{-1}^3 (2x - 1) dx = [x^2 - x]_{-1}^3 = 9 - 3 - (1 + 1) = 4$	2
	b)	$J = \int_0^1 (3x^3 - 4x + 2) dx = \left[\frac{3x^4}{4} - \frac{4x^2}{2} + 2x \right]_0^1 = \frac{3}{4} - \frac{4}{2} + 2 - 0 = \frac{3}{4}$	2,5
	c)	$K = \int_0^1 e^{3x-2} dx = \left[\frac{e^{3x-2}}{3} \right]_0^1 = \frac{e^1}{3} - \frac{e^{-2}}{3}$	2,5
	d)	$L = \int_1^2 \frac{4x}{1 + 2x^2} dx = [\ln(1 + 2x^2)]_1^2 = \ln(9) - \ln(3) = \ln\left(\frac{9}{3}\right) = \ln(3)$	3
Exercice 3.	1.	<p>Une primitive de $f(x) = \cos\left(3x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)$ est</p> $F(x) = \frac{\sin\left(3x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{3} - \frac{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)}{-1} = \frac{1}{3} \sin\left(3x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) + \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)$	2,5
	2.	<p>Une primitive de $g(x) = \frac{3}{x} - 6e^{3x}$ est</p> $G(x) = 3 \ln(x) - 6 \frac{e^{3x}}{3} = 3 \ln(x) - 2e^{3x}$	2,5