

Lien dérivation-intégration (Exercices)

$$g(x) \neq 0 \quad g(x) > 0$$

① Soit $f: [0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ continue, telle que $\int_0^1 f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2}$

Montrer qu'il existe $x_0 \in]0,1[$ tel que $f(x_0) = x_0$

$$g: x \in [0,1] \mapsto f(x) - x$$

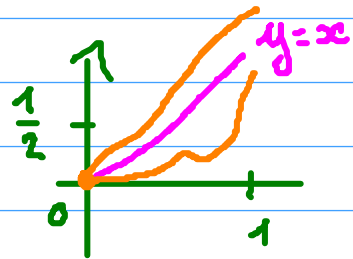
$$G: x \in [0,1] \mapsto \int_0^x g(t) dt$$

TFA: G dérivable sur $[0,1]$
continue

$$G(0) = \int_0^0 g(t) dt = 0$$

$$G(1) = \int_0^1 g(t) dt = \int_0^1 f(t) dt - \int_0^1 t dt = \frac{1}{2} - \left[\frac{t^2}{2} \right]_0^1 = 0$$

Rolle: $\exists x_0 \in]0,1[: G'(x_0) = 0 \Rightarrow g(x_0) = 0 \Rightarrow f(x_0) = x_0$



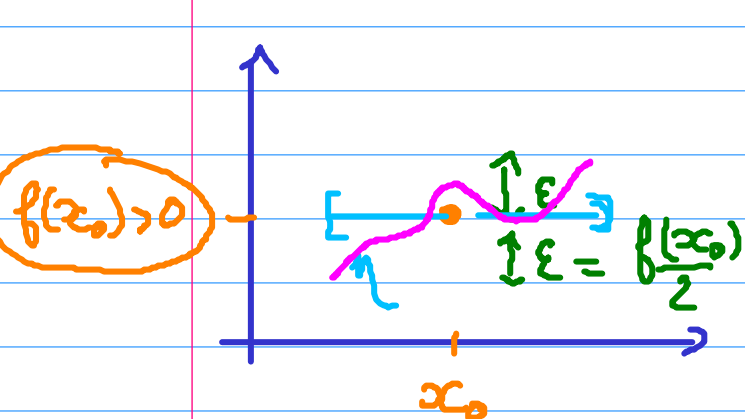
② Soit $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ continue.

On suppose $\forall (c, d) \in [a, b]^2, \int_c^d f(t) dt = 0$

Montrer que $f = 0$.

Soit $x \in [a, b]$, on a $F: x \mapsto \int_a^x f(t) dt = 0$

F dér. $[a, b]$ et $\forall x \in [a, b], \underline{F'(x) = f(x)}$
 $= 0$



$\exists \eta > 0: \forall x \in]x_0 - \eta, x_0 + \eta[, f(x) > \frac{f(x_0)}{2}$

$$\int_{x_0 - \eta}^{x_0 + \eta} f(t) dt \geq 2\eta \times \frac{f(x_0)}{2} > 0$$

$= 0$

absurde

Exercice bonus Soit $f: [0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ continue.

$$\text{On a } \int_0^1 f^2(t) dt = \int_0^1 f^3(t) dt = \int_0^1 f^4(t) dt$$

Montrer que $f: x \mapsto 0$ ou $f: x \mapsto 1$

Solutions: martintraussard. f