

Exercice 1 (4 points)

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Exercice 2 (3+3=6 points)

$$(a) x^{|x-1|} = \sqrt{x}^{\frac{1}{x}} \Leftrightarrow e^{|x-1|\ln x} = e^{\frac{1}{x}\ln \sqrt{x}} \quad (E)$$

C.E.: $x > 0$ et $x \neq 0$ et $x > 0$

$$D =]0; +\infty[$$

$$\begin{aligned} \forall x \in D, (E) &\Leftrightarrow |x-1|\ln x = \frac{1}{x}\ln \sqrt{x} \\ &\Leftrightarrow |x-1|\ln x - \frac{1}{2x}\ln x = 0 \\ &\Leftrightarrow \ln x \left(|x-1| - \frac{1}{2x} \right) = 0 \\ &\Leftrightarrow x = \underbrace{1}_{\in D} \text{ ou } \underbrace{|x-1| = \frac{1}{2x}}_{(*)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Si } x \geq 1: (*) \Leftrightarrow x-1 = \frac{1}{2x} \Leftrightarrow 2x^2 - 2x - 1 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 12$$

$$x_1 = \frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{2} \in [1; +\infty[\quad x_2 = \frac{1-\sqrt{3}}{2} \notin [1; +\infty[$$

$$\text{Si } 0 < x < 1: (*) \Leftrightarrow 1-x = \frac{1}{2x} \Leftrightarrow -2x^2 + 2x - 1 = 0$$

$$\Delta = -4 < 0$$

$$S = \left\{ 1; \frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{2} \right\}$$

$$(b) \text{ C.E.: } 1 - 3^{x+1} > 0 \Leftrightarrow 3^{x+1} < 1 \Leftrightarrow x+1 < 0 \Leftrightarrow x < -1$$

$$D =]-\infty; -1[$$

$$\forall x \in D, \quad \log_{\frac{1}{3}}(1 - 3^{x+1}) \geq -2x \quad | \exp_{\frac{1}{3}}, \text{ bijection strictement décroissante}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 - 3^{x+1} \leq \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{-2x}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 - 3^{x+1} \leq 3^{2x}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3^{2x} + 3 \cdot 3^x - 1 \geq 0$$

Posons $y = 3^x$ avec $y > 0$

$$y^2 + 3y - 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow y = \frac{-3+\sqrt{13}}{2} \text{ ou } y = \frac{-3-\sqrt{13}}{2}$$

$$\text{Donc, } y^2 + 3y - 1 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow y \geq \frac{-3+\sqrt{13}}{2} \text{ ou } y \leq \frac{-3-\sqrt{13}}{2}$$

$$\text{Par suite, } 3^{2x} + 3 \cdot 3^x - 1 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow 3^x \geq \frac{-3+\sqrt{13}}{2} \text{ ou } \underbrace{3^x \leq \frac{-3-\sqrt{13}}{2}}_{\text{impossible}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \geq \underbrace{\log_3 \frac{\sqrt{13}-3}{2}}_{\simeq -1,09} \text{ car } \exp_3 \text{ est une bijection strictement croissante}$$

$$S = \left[\log_3 \frac{\sqrt{13}-3}{2}; -1[\right.$$

Exercice 3 (1+6+8+1+2=18 points)

$$(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \underbrace{(x^2 + x)}_{\rightarrow 0} \cdot \underbrace{e^{1-x}}_{\rightarrow e} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \left(1 - \ln \underbrace{(e^{-x} + e - 1)}_{\rightarrow e} \right) = 0$$

Donc, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = f(0)$. Par suite f est continue en 0.

$$(b) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(1 - \ln \underbrace{(e^{-x} + e - 1)}_{\rightarrow +\infty} \right) = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(\underbrace{\frac{1}{x}}_{\rightarrow 0} - \underbrace{\frac{\ln(e^{-x} + e - 1)}{x}}_{\rightarrow -1 (*)} \right) = 1$$

$$(*) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\ln \underbrace{(e^{-x} + e - 1)}_{\rightarrow +\infty}}{\underbrace{x}_{\rightarrow -\infty}} \stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-e^{-x}}{e^{-x} + e - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-e^{-x}}{e^{-x}(1 + \underbrace{e \cdot e^x - e^x}_{\rightarrow 0})} = -1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} [f(x) - x] &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(1 - \ln(e^{-x} + e - 1) - x \right) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(1 - \ln [e^{-x}(1 + e^{1+x} - e^x)] - x \right) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(1 + x - \ln(1 + e^{1+x} - e^x) - x \right) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(1 - \ln \underbrace{(1 + e^{1+x} - e^x)}_{\rightarrow 1} \right) \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

A.O.G. $\equiv y = x + 1$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x^2 + x) \cdot e^{1-x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\overbrace{x^2 + x}^{\rightarrow +\infty}}{\underbrace{e^{x-1}}_{\rightarrow +\infty}} \stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\overbrace{2x + 1}^{\rightarrow +\infty}}{\underbrace{e^{x-1}}_{\rightarrow +\infty}} \stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2}{e^{x-1}} = 0$$

A.H.D. $\equiv y = 0$

Position courbe-asymptote sur $] -\infty; 0[$

$$\begin{aligned} y_C - y_{A.O.} &= 1 - \ln(e^{-x} + e - 1) - (x + 1) = -\ln [e^{-x}(1 + e^{x+1} - e^x) - x] \\ &= x - \ln(1 + e^{x+1} - e^x) - x = -\ln(1 + e^{x+1} - e^x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y_C - y_{A.O.} < 0 &\Leftrightarrow \ln(1 + e^{x+1} - e^x) > 0 \\ &\Leftrightarrow 1 + e^{x+1} - e^x > 1 \\ &\Leftrightarrow \underbrace{e^x(e - 1)}_{\text{toujours vrai}} > 0 \end{aligned}$$

Donc, $y_C - y_{A.O.} < 0$ et la courbe est en-dessous de son asymptote oblique sur $] -\infty; 0[$.

$$(c) \bullet \forall x < 0, \quad f'(x) = \frac{e^{-x}}{e^{-x} + e - 1} = \frac{1}{\underbrace{1 + (e - 1)e^x}_{> 0}} > 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \forall x > 0, \quad f'(x) &= (2x + 1)e^{1-x} - (x^2 + x)e^{1-x} = e^{1-x}(-x^2 + x + 1) \\ f'(x) = 0 &\Leftrightarrow -x^2 + x + 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} \text{ ou } x = \frac{1 - \sqrt{5}}{2} \notin]0; +\infty[\\ f'(x) &\text{ a le m\^eme signe que } -x^2 + x + 1. \end{aligned}$$

- $$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \underbrace{e^{1-x}}_{\rightarrow e} \underbrace{(x+1)}_{\substack{\rightarrow 1 \\ \rightarrow 0}} = e = f'_d(0)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1 - \ln(e^{-x} + e - 1)}{\underbrace{x}_{\rightarrow 0}} \stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1}{1 + (e-1) \underbrace{e^x}_{\rightarrow 1}} = \frac{1}{e} = f'_g(0)$$

Donc f n'est pas dérivable en 0.

C_f admet une demi-tangente de pente e à droite au point d'abscisse 0 et une demi-tangente de pente $\frac{1}{e}$ à gauche au point d'abscisse 0. (Point anguleux)

- | | | | | |
|---------|-----------|---------------------------|------------------------|-----------|
| x | $-\infty$ | 0 | $\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$ | $+\infty$ |
| $f'(x)$ | + | $\frac{1}{e} \parallel e$ | + | 0 - |

- $\forall x < 0, \quad f''(x) = \frac{-(e-1)e^x}{[1+(e-1)e^x]^2} < 0$

- $\forall x > 0, \quad f''(x) = -e^{1-x}(-x^2 + x + 1) + e^{1-x}(-2x + 1) = e^{1-x}(x^2 - 3x)$

$$f''(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 - 3x = 0 \Leftrightarrow \underbrace{x = 0}_{\notin]0; +\infty[} \text{ ou } x = 3$$

$f''(x)$ a le même signe que $x^2 - 3x$.

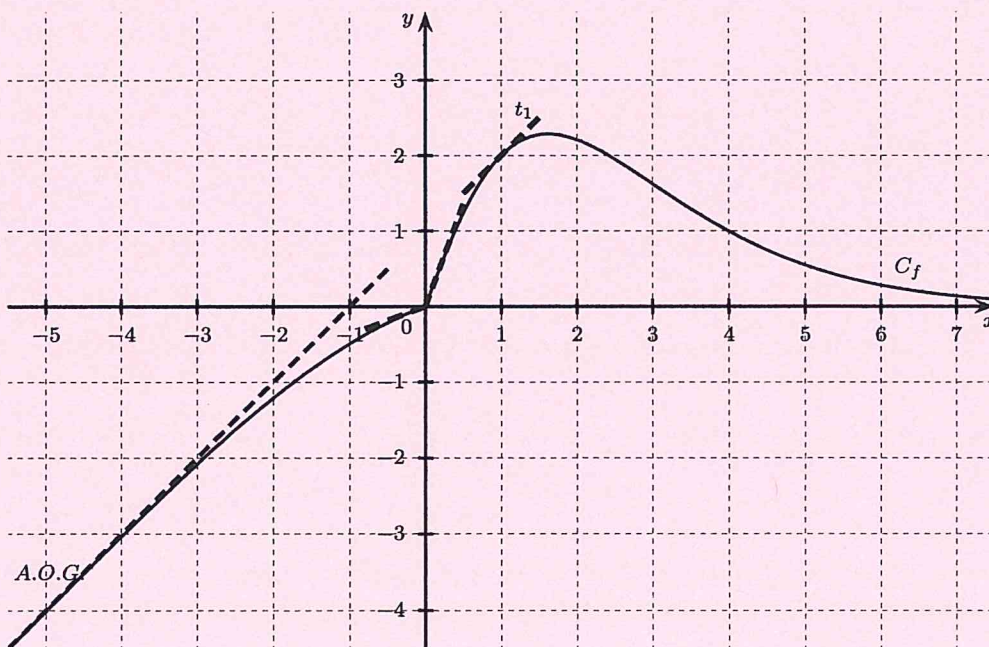
x	$-\infty$	0	$\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$	3	$+\infty$
$f'(x)$	+	$\frac{1}{e} \parallel e$	+	0 -	-
$f''(x)$	-		-	- 0 +	+
$f(x)$	\nearrow	0	$\nearrow \simeq 2,3$	$\searrow 12e^{-2}$	\searrow
	$-\infty$		Max		0
	\frown		\frown	P.I.	\smile

(d) $t_1 \equiv y - f(1) = f'(1)(x - 1)$

$f(1) = 2$ et $f'(1) = 1$

donc $t_1 \equiv y - 2 = 1 \cdot (x - 1) \Leftrightarrow y = x + 1$

(e)



Exercice 4 (4+4=8 points)

(a) C.E.: $1 - \sin 2x > 0 \Leftrightarrow \sin 2x < 1 \Leftrightarrow \sin 2x \neq 1 \Leftrightarrow 2x \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi \Leftrightarrow x \neq \frac{\pi}{4} + k \cdot \pi \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$

$$\begin{aligned}
 F(x) &= \int \sin 2x \cdot \ln(1 - \sin 2x) dx & u(x) &= \ln(1 - \sin 2x) & u'(x) &= \frac{-2 \cos 2x}{1 - \sin 2x} \\
 & & v'(x) &= \sin 2x & v(x) &= -\frac{1}{2} \cos 2x \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} \cos 2x \cdot \ln(1 - \sin 2x) - \int \frac{\cos^2 2x}{1 - \sin 2x} dx \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} \cos 2x \cdot \ln(1 - \sin 2x) - \int \frac{1 - \sin^2 2x}{1 - \sin 2x} dx \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} \cos 2x \cdot \ln(1 - \sin 2x) - \int \frac{(1 - \sin 2x)(1 + \sin 2x)}{1 - \sin 2x} dx \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} \cos 2x \cdot \ln(1 - \sin 2x) - \int (1 + \sin 2x) dx \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} \cos 2x \cdot \ln(1 - \sin 2x) - x + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x + k
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 F\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 1 &\Leftrightarrow -\frac{1}{2} \cos \pi \cdot \ln(1 - \sin \pi) - \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos \pi + k = 1 \\
 &\Leftrightarrow 0 - \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{2} + k = 1 \\
 &\Leftrightarrow k = \frac{3}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

Donc, $F(x) = -\frac{1}{2} \cos 2x \cdot \ln(1 - \sin 2x) - x + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x + \frac{3}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2}$ sur $I =]\frac{\pi}{4}; \frac{5\pi}{4}[$

(b)
$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{8}}^0 \frac{3}{2 + \cos 4x} dx &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{8}}^0 \frac{3}{2 + \frac{1 - \tan^2 2x}{1 + \tan^2 2x}} dx \\
 &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{8}}^0 \frac{3(1 + \tan^2 2x)}{2 + 2 \tan^2 2x + 1 - \tan^2 2x} dx \\
 &= 3 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{8}}^0 \frac{1 + \tan^2 2x}{3 + \tan^2 2x} dx && \text{posons } t = \tan 2x \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{2} \text{Arc tan } t \\
 & && x'(t) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1+t^2} \\
 & && \text{si } x = 0 \text{ alors } t = 0 \\
 & && \text{si } x = -\frac{\pi}{8} \text{ alors } t = -1 \\
 &= 3 \int_{-1}^0 \frac{1+t^2}{3+t^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt \\
 &= \frac{3}{2} \int_{-1}^0 \frac{1}{3+t^2} dt \\
 &= \frac{3}{2} \int_{-1}^0 \frac{1}{3(1+\frac{t^2}{3})} dt \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} [\text{Arc tan } \frac{t}{\sqrt{3}}]_{-1}^0 \\
 &= -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \text{Arc tan } \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right) \\
 &= -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right) \\
 &= \frac{\pi\sqrt{3}}{12}
 \end{aligned}$$

Exercice 5 $((1+2+1)+(5+2+1+5)=17 \text{ points})$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(A) (a)} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} g(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 - \underbrace{e^{-2x}}_{\rightarrow 0} \underbrace{(2x-1)^2}_{\rightarrow +\infty} \right) = 1 - \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(2x-1)^2}{e^{2x}} \\
 &\stackrel{H}{=} 1 - \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{4(2x-1)}{2e^{2x}} \\
 &\stackrel{H}{=} 1 - \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{4}{2e^{2x}} \\
 &= 1 - 0 \\
 &= 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(1 - \underbrace{e^{-2x}}_{\rightarrow +\infty} \underbrace{(2x-1)^2}_{\rightarrow +\infty} \right) = -\infty$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(b)} \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}, \quad g'(x) &= 2e^{-2x}(2x-1)^2 - e^{-2x} \cdot 4(2x-1) \\
 &= 2e^{-2x}(4x^2 - 4x + 1 - 4x + 2) \\
 &= \underbrace{2e^{-2x}(4x^2 - 8x + 3)}_{>0}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$g'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 4x^2 - 8x + 3 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{3}{2} \text{ ou } x = \frac{1}{2} \quad (\Delta = 16)$$

x	$-\infty$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{2}$	$+\infty$		
$g'(x)$		+	0	-	0	+
$g(x)$			1			1
		\nearrow		\searrow		\nearrow
	$-\infty$			$1 - 4e^{-3}$		

$$g\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) = 1 - 4e^{-3} \simeq 0,8 > 0$$

$$\text{(c)} \quad g(0) = 1 - 1 = 0$$

Comme g est continue sur \mathbb{R} , on $g(x) > 0$ sur $]0; +\infty[$ et $g(x) < 0$ sur $] -\infty; 0[$.

$$\text{(B) (a)} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\underbrace{2x-3}_{\rightarrow +\infty} + \underbrace{e^{-2x}(4x^2+1)}_{\rightarrow 0(*)} \right) = +\infty$$

$$(*) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{-2x}(4x^2+1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{4x^2+1}{e^{2x}} \stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{8x}{2e^{2x}} \stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{8}{4e^{2x}} = 0$$

$$f(x) = 2x - 3 + \varphi(x) \text{ avec } \varphi(x) = e^{-2x}(4x^2+1) \text{ et } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \varphi(x) = 0$$

$$\text{A.O.D.} \equiv y = 2x - 3$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(\underbrace{2x-3}_{\rightarrow -\infty} + \underbrace{e^{-2x}(4x^2+1)}_{\rightarrow +\infty} \right) \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \underbrace{e^{-2x}}_{\rightarrow +\infty} \left(\underbrace{\frac{2x}{e^{-2x}}}_{\rightarrow 0(*)} - \underbrace{\frac{3}{e^{-2x}}}_{\rightarrow 0} + \underbrace{4x^2}_{\rightarrow +\infty} + 1 \right) = +\infty
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(*) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{2x}{e^{-2x}} \stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{2}{-2e^{-2x}} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \underbrace{e^{-2x}}_{\rightarrow +\infty} \left(\underbrace{\frac{2}{e^{-2x}}}_{\rightarrow 0} - \underbrace{\frac{3}{xe^{-2x}}}_{\rightarrow 0} + \underbrace{4x}_{\rightarrow -\infty} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{x}}_{\rightarrow 0} \right) = -\infty$$

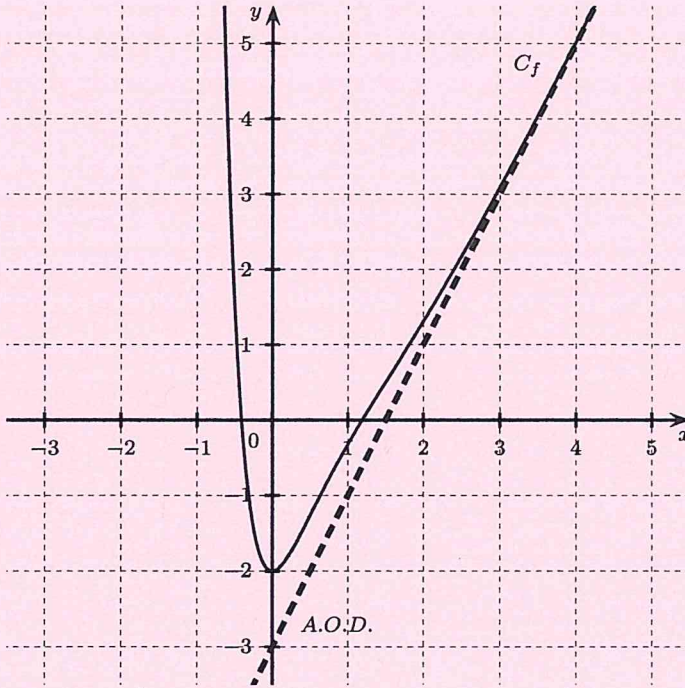
B.P. de direction (Oy)

$$(b) \forall x \in \mathbb{R}, f'(x) = 2 - 2e^{-2x}(4x^2 + 1) + e^{-2x} \cdot 8x = 2 - 2e^{-2x}(4x^2 + 1 - 4x) \\ = 2[1 - e^{-2x}(2x - 1)^2] = 2 \cdot g(x)$$

$f'(x)$ a donc le même signe que $g(x)$.

x	$-\infty$	0	$+\infty$	
$f'(x)$		$-$	0	$+$
$f(x)$	$+\infty$			$+\infty$
		\searrow	\nearrow	
			-2	

(c)



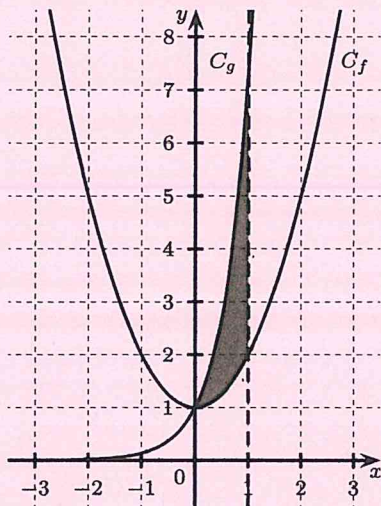
$$(d) A_\lambda = \int_0^\lambda [f(x) - (2x - 3)] dx \\ = \int_0^\lambda e^{-2x}(4x^2 + 1) dx \quad \begin{array}{l} u(x) = 4x^2 + 1 \quad u'(x) = 8x \\ v'(x) = e^{-2x} \quad v(x) = -\frac{1}{2}e^{-2x} \end{array} \\ = \left[-\frac{1}{2}e^{-2x}(4x^2 + 1) \right]_0^\lambda + 4 \int_0^\lambda x e^{-2x} dx \quad \begin{array}{l} u(x) = x \quad u'(x) = 1 \\ v'(x) = e^{-2x} \quad v(x) = -\frac{1}{2}e^{-2x} \end{array} \\ = \left[-\frac{1}{2}e^{-2x}(4x^2 + 1) \right]_0^\lambda + 4 \left(\left[-\frac{1}{2}x e^{-2x} \right]_0^\lambda + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\lambda e^{-2x} dx \right) \\ = \left[-\frac{1}{2}e^{-2x}(4x^2 + 1) \right]_0^\lambda - 2 \left[x e^{-2x} \right]_0^\lambda - \left[e^{-2x} \right]_0^\lambda \\ = -\frac{1}{2}e^{-2\lambda}(4\lambda^2 + 1) + \frac{1}{2} - 2\lambda e^{-2\lambda} - (e^{-2\lambda} - 1) \\ = -2\lambda^2 e^{-2\lambda} - \frac{1}{2}e^{-2\lambda} + \frac{1}{2} - 2\lambda e^{-2\lambda} - e^{-2\lambda} + 1 \\ = \frac{3}{2} - e^{-2\lambda}(2\lambda^2 + 2\lambda + \frac{3}{2})$$

$$\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow +\infty} A_\lambda = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{3}{2} - e^{-2\lambda}(2\lambda^2 + 2\lambda + \frac{3}{2}) \right) = \frac{3}{2} - \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2\lambda^2 + 2\lambda + \frac{3}{2}}{e^{2\lambda}}$$

$$\text{Or, } \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2\lambda^2 + 2\lambda + \frac{3}{2}}{e^{2\lambda}} \stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{4\lambda + 2}{2e^{2\lambda}} \stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{4}{4e^{2\lambda}} = 0$$

$$\text{Donc, } \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow +\infty} A_\lambda = \frac{3}{2}$$

Exercice 6 (7 points)



- $y = x^2 + 1 \Leftrightarrow y - 1 = x^2$
 $\Leftrightarrow x = \sqrt{y - 1}$ avec $y \geq 1$

d'où $f^{-1}(y) = \sqrt{y - 1}$

- $y = e^{2x} \Leftrightarrow \ln y = 2x \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{2} \ln y$ avec $y > 0$

d'où $g^{-1}(y) = \frac{1}{2} \ln y$

- $g(1) = e^2$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume} &= \pi \cdot \int_1^2 \left[(f^{-1}(y))^2 - (g^{-1}(y))^2 \right] dy + \pi \cdot \int_2^{e^2} \left[1 - (g^{-1}(y))^2 \right] dy \\ &= \pi \cdot \int_1^2 \left(y - 1 - \frac{1}{4} \ln^2 y \right) dy + \pi \cdot \int_2^{e^2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{4} \ln^2 y \right) dy \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \ln^2 y \, dy & \quad \begin{array}{l} u(y) = \ln^2 y \quad u'(y) = \frac{2 \ln y}{y} \\ v'(y) = 1 \quad v(y) = y \end{array} \\ &= y \ln^2 y - 2 \int \ln y \, dy \quad \begin{array}{l} u(y) = \ln y \quad u'(y) = \frac{1}{y} \\ v'(y) = 1 \quad v(y) = y \end{array} \\ &= y \ln^2 y - 2(y \ln y - \int 1 \, dy) \\ &= y \ln^2 y - 2y \ln y + 2y + k \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume} &= \pi \left[\frac{y^2}{2} - y - \frac{1}{4} y \ln^2 y + \frac{1}{2} y \ln y - \frac{1}{2} y \right]_1^2 + \pi \left[y - \frac{1}{4} y \ln^2 y + \frac{1}{2} y \ln y - \frac{1}{2} y \right]_2^{e^2} \\ &= \pi \left(2 - 2 - \frac{1}{2} \ln^2 2 + \ln 2 - 1 - \frac{1}{2} + 1 + \frac{1}{2} \right) + \pi \left(e^2 - e^2 + e^2 - \frac{1}{2} e^2 - 2 + \frac{1}{2} \ln^2 2 - \ln 2 + 1 \right) \\ &= \pi \left(-\frac{1}{2} \ln^2 2 + \ln 2 + \frac{1}{2} e^2 - 1 + \frac{1}{2} \ln^2 2 - \ln 2 \right) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} (e^2 - 2) \text{ u.v.} \\ &\simeq 8,47 \text{ u.v.} \end{aligned}$$