

$$2) \quad y = -x^2 + 2 \text{ doit passer par } (\pi/2; 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = -\frac{\pi^2}{4} + 2 \Leftrightarrow 2 = 1 + \frac{\pi^2}{4}$$

On peut donc écrire :

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \int_0^{\pi/2} \left(1 + \frac{\pi^2}{4} - x^2\right) dx - \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin x \, dx \\ &= \left(x + \frac{\pi^2}{4}x - \frac{1}{3}x^3\right) \Big|_0^{\pi/2} + \cos x \Big|_0^{\pi/2} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi^3}{8} - \frac{1}{3} \frac{\pi^3}{8} + (0 - 1) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{2\pi^3}{24} - 1 = -1 + \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi^3}{12} \approx 3,155 \end{aligned}$$