

Exercice 2 [10.0016]

1) $f(x) = x e^{x^2}$

$$F(x) = \int f(x) dx = \frac{e^{x^2}}{2} + cste$$

$$I = \mathbb{R}$$

2) $f(x) = \frac{x^2}{1+x^3}$

$$F(x) = \int f(x) dx = \frac{1}{3} \ln(1+x^3) + cste$$

sur $] -1; +\infty[$ on a $1+x^3 > 0$ donc $I =] -1; +\infty[$

3) $f(x) = \frac{\ln(x)}{x}$

$$F(x) = \int f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln^2(x) + cste$$

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

4) $f(x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$

$$F(x) = \int f(x) dx = \sqrt{1+x^2} + cste$$

$$I = \mathbb{R}$$

5) $f(x) = \frac{1}{x \ln(x)}$

$$F(x) = \int f(x) dx = \ln(\ln(x)) + cste$$

pour $x > 1$, on $\ln(x) > 0$ donc on doit prendre $I =]1; +\infty[$

6) $f(x) = \tan(x) = \frac{\sin(x)}{\cos(x)}$

$$F(x) = \int f(x) dx$$

$$= -\ln(\cos(x)) + cste$$

pour $x \in]-\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2}[$, $\cos(x) > 0$

donc $I =]-\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2}[$