Intógration pour subt	itution	Ju2du	$=\frac{4^3}{3}$ f C				
	-			Ca n'existe p dons la trôle a	lance va		
) Impogration pur partie	?	Soit à calcules s	2 > c * d >	reccom à una l'intégration	cut technique		
I ntégration por comple	Non-le	Shéorer J	(aux) (a'(b) dx	-109			
cané		J	.50%	7 5			
(Ja) de = P(x) tc	set 11	(ga)ds (I)			on a bi	ekado pos	e
02 1= (4) = 1(4)						ekalo pos u = où d	5 = d>
04 (- (0) = 7(0)	on pose u	=g(x) (=> do	= = g'(x) (=>(lu = ginsolp		-100.	3 4
	Alers Sfl	g(x)) g'(x) do = {	huida)		Sextdido	= \subsection = \subsection = \equiv e	e ^a +c
es						ON DOS	
Calcules		2× 13			2 infac	1 2 L	125 (=) du=2, de
Calcular Sx contra = Serinar	i= bt co du= b+d=	1 Jagan 250 ct 0	$l_{\infty} = F(3) - F(a)$	où 12 - 12 x 2 2	L'10	24 eods	,
		9				2	
$= \int e^{4} \frac{dx}{dx} = \frac{1}{2} \int e^{4} dx$ $= \frac{1}{2} \int e^{4} dx$			P-> F(3) < F(2)	= e ^q -e ^q	=	g egda =	[en] 9 = e9-e4
						9	
= 1/4 Co* EC	Trouvon das	1 Som 1	',-				
) % ~ +3					,7 ¥
exemple 4.14 pss	uz ba	+3=>cla=2>	dr	(LME)	$\int_{1}^{7} \frac{6}{k^{2}t}$		
c V 1 3							19-3 fn 4
1 bx x dx	don lex	$\frac{ds}{t^3} = \int \frac{3 \cdot 2 \times d}{8^3 + 3}$	- / 3 dla			=	3/n 1/2
7	J ~	J 10° 43					
			= 31n/c				
			$=3 Inl r^2$	+31 +c			
Q>		= 1 cas (s	62-1725.10x2	,	,O 4	ar àr b	
25 6 256	5 62+1) dx						
		= 10 / Cust	(669 81) 10xds =	25 (25)	ceda (I)	= 25 SIN (SA	**1) + C
UZSN+1 (=> du =10x				= 75 SING-			
				0 5			
(cos (5x2+1) 25xds	>						
J							

Charis		
4,45		
c) (Sin(x)4)(1507) Ux 50 5 2x3 y dr	i) (45h54),	
(Sin(+))(-86-) Ur	i) (4512557 ds	
U= 83Mb (-3 U4 Casyde	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
(= 53ND (-) (4 (e5) de = 5 e3 3 x de = 1/2 fe \[\(\left(\frac{4}{3} \right) \text{de} = \frac{1}{3} \frac{3}{3} \right) \text{de} = \frac{1}{3}	(c) 3,400 U = 2+00 Sp (-> da-Ssinsrd= <=> sns.40 = -44	
0,1,>	$\frac{d}{dt} = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{c^{2}dc}{c^{2}} dc = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{dc}{c^{2}} dc = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{dc}{c} dc$	
Snws + C = 1/3 et =	42 T 3 T 4	
= 1/3 ex		
	= - 1/5 for 2 + c 7551 + c	
4.49 cos 2 cos 2 cos 3 8 16 cos	1+ Sit. +4= 16	
(1) COS W (4) 8 16 TO DE CO	St-1 4-9 Majorn: 12	
u=snx cody=c-1xdr u=do-dt cody=-d dt		
	1, p-3t	
$\int \frac{da}{4\pi da} \frac{R_1 3}{a^{2} 7}$ $= \frac{1}{\sqrt{6\pi a^{2} a^{2}}} \frac{da}{a^{2} 7}$ $= \frac{1}{\sqrt{6\pi a^{2} a^{2}}} \frac{da}{a^{2} a^{2} a^{2}} = -\left(\int_{0}^{a} \frac{da}{a^{2} a^{2} a^{2}} + \int_{0}^{a} \frac{da}{a^{2} a^{2} a^{2} a^{2}} + \int_{0}^{a} \frac{da}{a^{2} a^{2} a^{2} a^{2}} + \int_{0}^{a} \frac{da}{a^{2} a^{2} a^{2} a^{2} a^{2}} + \int_{0}^{a} \frac{da}{a^{2} a^{2} a^{2} a^{2} a^{2}} + \int_{0}^{a} \frac{da}{a^{2} a^{2} a^{2} a^{2} a^{2} a^{2}} + \int_{0}^{a} \frac{da}{a^{2} a^{2} a^{2} a^{2} a^{2} a^{2} a^{2}} + \int_{0}^{a} \frac{da}{a^{2} a^{2} a^{2} a^{2} a^{2} a^{2} a^{2}} + \int_{0}^{a} \frac{da}{a^{2} a^{2} a^{2} a^{2} a^{2}} + \int_{0}^{a} \frac{da}{a^{2} a^{2} a^{2} a^{2} a^{2} a^{2} a^{2}} + \int_{0}^{a} \frac{da}{a^{2} a^{2} a^{2} a^{2} a^{2}} + \int_{0}^{a} \frac{da}{a^{2} a^{2} a^{2} a^{2} a^{2} a^{2}} + \int_{0}^{a} \frac{da}{a^{2} a^{2} a^{2} a^{2}} + \int_{0}^{a} \frac{da}{a^{2} a^{2}} + \int_{0}^{a} \frac{da}{a^{2}} + \int_{0}^{a} \frac{da}{a^{2$	in the state of th	
= 1/2 constr (Omb) + C = - 8 \(\sum_{\text{F}} \) \(\sum_{\text{J}} \) \(= - (\sigma) \)		
	_	
53-10		
	disi of 16 = [labor or]	
	= 16 (2-4)	
	=32	
Complétion au Cassé	Vinsi on se ramène a l'ustisation de	
	* substation	
La technique de la completir.		
un cané est entities suident pur les	p Rigge 15, (4,12)8,59ed 20	
fra hous		
Shéorème		
fraction = gion fait la clivision;		
Q(x) - ga on gan a culsion }	pagnoniale Phrsi Plaj + RC-1 Qai	
Si d'Pasod'an Pas = ans. Da.	2) + RCs) Gi, do RCs) / do QCs)	
in 1° de Ros < de Gas		
να μ ν (νο C ν (νο)		

Ex 6 6 4 1 ds		S = (x+4)-4
(p ² +2+4)	$\frac{u'}{\sqrt{u}} \qquad O_n \leq 2u$	r _{46×48}
$\frac{\partial x+3}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial x+3}{\partial x$	= 2(1+1)	$\frac{1}{3} \lambda - \frac{9}{1} \frac{15}{3} + 15$ $\frac{1}{3} \lambda - \frac{9}{3} + 13$
	S	
$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \left(\frac{3}{20^{4} + 3} \right) dt = \frac{3}{\sqrt{4}} dt = \frac{3}{\sqrt{4}} dt = \frac{3}{4} dt$ $4 = 3^{4} + 3 + 4 = \frac{3}{4} dt + 3 dt = \frac{3}{4} dt + \frac{3}{4} d$		
= \(\frac{\xx}{\xx + \x + \x + \y} -> comp conv.	$= \left(\frac{5}{2 \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{7}{4} \right)^{2} + \frac{1}{4} \right)^{2}} dx$	
$b^{4} + 3b = \left(X + \frac{1}{a}\right)^{2} - \left(\frac{3}{a}\right)^{2}$ $= \int \frac{8}{(X + i\lambda)^{2} - \frac{7}{4} + 4} d\lambda = \int \frac{8}{(X + \frac{3}{a})^{2} + \frac{3}{4}} R d\lambda$	$= \frac{5}{\sqrt{5}} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} dx$	
= \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	- 5 Ch R. 18 - 5 Ju2 + 13 17 - 18	
$\begin{cases} \int_{L^{2}(A)}^{A} = \int_{A}^{A} \int_{$	= \frac{5}{12} (\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2})	
= fn ha +3 + 45/- 14 corden ax +3		
(4,50) (2) (3) (4,50) (4,5		
(x) + 6x + 6		
Retro $= \frac{3}{4} \cdot \omega_{c} t_{2} \cdot \frac{k}{4} \cdot C$ $= \frac{3}{4} \cdot \omega_{c} t_{2} \cdot \frac{k-4}{4} \cdot C$	D D	

Intégration pue par	he		
$(uv)^2 = u'v + v'u$	Sf(n)' = f Suferme de l'integras	so pa paste	
$\int (uv)'=\int u'v + \int v'u$	uv = f u'v + ft	Je chon	à donner à 4' cet la
$= e^{s} \int_{uv'} xe^{s} ds = uv - \int u'v = e^{s}$	5)nb C=870	fenden les et le chan	mois complex in clamer is a est la femálica dene cu sero de la clárication
$dd' u'=1 et v=e^{-t}$ $= xe^{2t} \int 1e^{2t}$	hor hora		
= her-fer	Excupler sem ek	c eu La chination	
$= xe^{x} - e^{x} + c$ $\int ye^{x} = u \cdot U - \int u \cdot U$	er / h cas »	(12nx	
= x e - c + c	1 SANO	1 In x	$\int d^{2} d^$
	= x sinxtraco) +C	= > fnx-fx \frac{1}{2} dr	$\int \frac{x^3}{3} dn x - \int \frac{x^3}{3} dx$ $= \frac{x^3}{3} dn x - \frac{x^3}{3} + C$
x Sin (+) ds	> JC-220	(cs}2)-(-6C@SO	J+ 5 22 COS CO>
$\int_{0}^{2\pi} \sqrt{dx} = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \sqrt{dx}$	= - LT - LT	+ (0-0)	
=[-xcos7] = -[-xcos7] = -[-c-c-c-c-c-c-c-c-c-c-c-c-c-c-c-c-c-c-	= -2	7 0	

S e 3 x 2 d > =	x2 e 3 - \(\frac{1}{3} \) e 3 - 2 \(\frac{1}{3} \)	= e3 × ds
= 5 (3 × 2 /		= e ³ × do (') ('='/2e ³ V=1
	3-2/3/3-ple	4=1/ge2 V1=1
u = 1/3 ≥ 2/2 U' = 2/2	-	$= \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{3}{2}}} \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{3}{1 + \frac$
		$= \int u dv = \frac{1}{3} \times e^{3x} - \int \frac{1}{3} e^{3x} ds$ $= 4u - \int u dv = \frac{1}{3} \times e^{3x} - \frac{1}{3} e^{3x}$
		5 (x 2 e 3 - 2 (1/3 x e 3 - /4 e 8))
25457		
er 4,83		
$\int_{\mathbb{R}^{2}} \left(cs^{2} \right) ds = sn^{2}$	$= \frac{2}{3} \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2}{9} \cos 3n + C$	
$\int_{\mathcal{U}_{1}^{2}} dz dz dz$ $\int_{\mathcal{U}_{1}^{2}} dz dz dz = \frac{\sin 2z}{3}$ $\int_{\mathcal{U}_{1}^{2}} dz dz = \frac{\sin 2z}{3}$ $\int_{\mathcal{U}_{1}^{2}} dz dz = \frac{\sin 2z}{3}$	= 2 5m3m + 3/2 2CCS3r - 3/2 Sin32	
= 40 - 1 401		
$=\frac{2}{3}\log 3r - \int \frac{\sin 3r}{3} 2 do$		
$= \frac{2}{3} \times \sin^2 x - \frac{2}{3} \left(\sin 3x dx - \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{-\cos^3 x}{3} \right) \right) + \frac{2}{3}$		
$=\frac{2}{3} \times \sin 3x - \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{-\cos x}{3} \right) + 3$		