

## Td Primitives

## Exercice 1

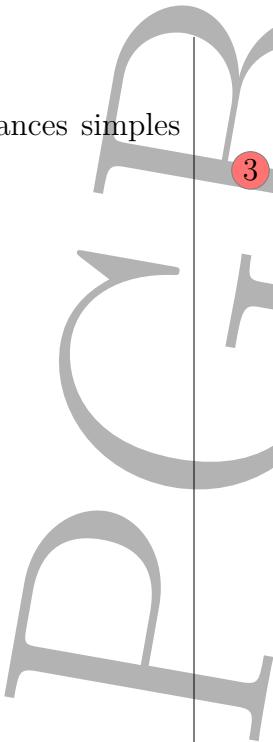
- 1 Fonctions polynomiales et puissances simples  
 $(x^n)$

$$\text{Formule : } \int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1}$$

- a  $f(x) = x^3 - 2x + 1$
- b  $f(x) = (x-1)(x-2)$
- c  $f(x) = 4x^4 - 2x^2 + 5x$
- d  $f(x) = x + \frac{1}{x^2}$
- e  $f(x) = (x+1)^3$
- f  $f(x) = x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$
- g  $f(x) = \frac{2}{x^2} - \frac{3}{x^3}$
- h  $f(x) = \frac{x^4 + x^2 + 1}{x^2}$

- 2 Forme  $u' u^n$  Formule :  $\int u' u^n = \frac{u^{n+1}}{n+1}$

- a  $f(x) = (2x-1)(x^2-x)^2$
- b  $f(x) = 2x(x^2-1)^5$
- c  $f(x) = (6x-3)(4x^2-4x+2)^3$
- d  $f(x) = \sin^2 x \cos x$
- e  $f(x) = \sin x \cos^3 x$
- f  $f(x) = (3x^2+2)(x^3+2x-5)^4$
- g  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right)^3$
- h  $f(x) = e^x(e^x+1)^2$
- i  $f(x) = \frac{(\ln x)^4}{x}$
- j  $f(x) = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} (\tan x + 1)^2$
- k  $f(x) = (x+1)(x^2+2x-3)^5$
- l  $f(x) = x^2(x^3+1)^2$
- m  $f(x) = \sin x \cos^4 x$
- n  $f(x) = 2(e^{2x}+1)(e^{2x}+2x)^3$



o  $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} (\sqrt{x} + 3)^5$

- 3 Forme  $\frac{u'}{u^n}$  ( $n \geq 2$ )

- a  $f(x) = \frac{1}{(x+1)^3}$
- b  $f(x) = \frac{2x+1}{(x^2+x+1)^2}$
- c  $f(x) = \frac{2x}{(x^2+1)^2}$
- d  $f(x) = \frac{4x+3}{(2x^2+3x+1)^3}$
- e  $f(x) = \frac{1-x}{(x^2-2x+3)^2}$
- f  $f(x) = \frac{2 \cos x}{\sin^2 x}$
- g  $f(x) = \frac{x^2}{(x^3+2)^4}$
- h  $f(x) = \frac{7e^x}{(e^x+2)^2}$
- i  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x(\ln x)^3}$
- j  $f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{\cos^4 x}$
- k  $f(x) = \frac{1}{(2x+5)^2}$
- l  $f(x) = \frac{x}{(x^2+4)^3}$
- m  $f(x) = \frac{x+1}{(x^2+2x-5)^5}$
- n  $f(x) = \frac{e^{2x}}{(e^{2x}+1)^2}$
- o  $f(x) = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x \tan^3 x}$

- 4 Forme  $\frac{u'}{\sqrt{u}}$

- a  $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1}}$
- b  $f(x) = \frac{3x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}$

- c)  $f(x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}$
- d)  $f(x) = \frac{2x + 3}{\sqrt{x^2 + 3x + 2}}$
- e)  $f(x) = \frac{e^x}{\sqrt{e^x + 1}}$
- f)  $f(x) = \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{\sin x}}$
- g)  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x\sqrt{\ln x}}$
- h)  $f(x) = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{\sqrt{e^x + e^{-x}}}$
- i)  $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x + 3}}$
- j)  $f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{\cos x}}$
- k)  $f(x) = \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^3 + 1}}$
- l)  $f(x) = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x \sqrt{\tan x}}$

Formes :  $\sin(ax + b)$ ,  $u' \cos(u)$ , linéarisation ou dérivées de  $\tan(x)$

- a)  $f(x) = 3 \sin \frac{\pi x}{2}$
- b)  $f(x) = \sin 3x + \cos(2x + 3)$
- c)  $f(x) = \sin 2x - 2 \cos 2x$
- d)  $f(x) = x \cos x^2$
- e)  $f(x) = \frac{\cos \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}}$
- f)  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} \sin \frac{1}{x}$
- g)  $f(x) = \frac{\tan x}{\cos^2 x}$
- h)  $f(x) = \tan^2 x$
- i)  $f(x) = \tan x + \tan^3 x$
- j)  $f(x) = 1 + \frac{1}{\tan^2 x}$
- k)  $f(x) = \sin^2 x$
- l)  $f(x) = \cos^3 x$

## 5 Fonctions Trigonométriques

### Exercice 2

1 Dans chacun des cas suivants, déterminer une primitive  $F$  de  $f$  sur  $I$  après avoir effectuée la transformation d'écriture indiquée.

- a)  $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 2x}{(x - 1)^2}, \quad I = ]1; +\infty[$  Indication : Mettre  $f(x)$  sous la forme  $a + \frac{b}{(x - 1)^2}$
- b)  $f(x) = \frac{3x^2 + 12x - 1}{(x + 2)^2}, \quad I = ]-2; +\infty[$  Indication : Mettre  $f(x)$  sous la forme  $a + \frac{b}{(x + 2)^2}$
- c)  $f(x) = \frac{2x^3 + 13x^2 + 24x + 2}{(x + 3)^2}, \quad I = ]-3; +\infty[$   
Indication : Mettre  $f(x)$  sous la forme  $ax + b + \frac{c}{(x + 3)^2}$
- d)  $f(x) = \frac{x(x^2 + 3)}{(x^2 - 1)^3}, \quad I = ]-1; 1[$  Indication : Mettre  $f(x)$  sous la forme  $\frac{a}{(x - 1)^3} + \frac{b}{(x + 1)^3}$