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Hospir la rédaction

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Persen d'une

Digne à l'autre ex 1 2/5/5 rour de terminer Df ex + 1 e^{3x} - e^{2x} - $2e^{x}$ if faut trouver les et + 1

et - 2

con Col ex= U $tq \quad U^3 - U^2 - 2U \neq 0$ U(U2-U-2) ≠0 . Chang de variable $V(V^2 + U - 2V - 2) \neq 0$ $U = e^{\times}$ $(\times = \Re(u))$ $dt = \frac{1}{U} dv$ $U(U+1)(U-2)\neq 0$ Uz = -1 Donc U3 = 2 Donc le domaine de definition $\int_{e^{2}}^{e^{2}} \frac{U+1}{U^{3}-U^{2}-2U} \cdot \frac{1}{U} dU$ ook 18/2 8m(5)} 0/2 floatine. $\int_{c}^{\infty} \frac{1}{v^{2}(v-2)} dv \int$ décomposition elem simple $\frac{1}{U^2(U-2)} = \frac{A}{U} + \frac{T3}{U^2} + \frac{C}{U-2}$ Coplifu. \$(N-5)A + (U-2)B + CU2 trice & AU2 - 2AU + BU - 2B + EU2 technique AU2 + CU2 - 2AU + BU - 2B Nu in T) $(A+C)U^{2} + (2A+B)U - 2B$ (Voir S Gradien)

DM Mº1

$$A : -2B$$

 $0 = -2A + B$
 $0 = A + C$

Domc
$$(A, B_{\mathcal{L}}) = \left(-\frac{1}{4}, -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}\right)$$

$$\frac{-\frac{1}{4}}{1} + \frac{-\frac{1}{2}}{0^{2}} + \frac{1}{9} = -\frac{1}{90} - \frac{1}{20^{2}} + \frac{1}{910-2}$$

$$\int_{10}^{10} -\frac{1}{40} - \frac{1}{20^2} + \frac{1}{4(0-2)} d0$$

$$-\int_{e^{2}}^{e^{2}} \frac{1}{4v} dv - \int_{e^{2}}^{e^{2}} \frac{1}{2v^{2}} dv + \int_{e^{2}}^{e^{2}} \frac{1}{4(v-2)} dv$$

$$=-\frac{1}{4}.Rn(x)+\frac{1}{2x}+\frac{1}{4}.Rn(x-2)+C$$

2

Soil importance les bornes fourse

Line Les bornes fourse

Show which will be the server fourse

$$Sh = \frac{e^{x} - e^{-x}}{2} = \frac{e^{2x} - 1}{2e^{x}}$$
 $1 + Sh(x) + 4ch(x)$

$$1 + SK(x) + 4CK(x)$$

$$cR = \frac{e^{x} + e^{-x}}{2} = \frac{e^{2x} + 1}{2e^{x}}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1 + sR(x) + ijcR(x)} dx$$

$$\int_{2e^{2t}}^{x} \frac{1}{2e^{t}} + 4\left(\frac{e^{2t}+1}{2e^{t}}\right)$$

DH W. T ex2 1/5/4 Chang de voriable f = Pn(U) dr = 1 du $\int \frac{1}{1 + \frac{U^2 - 1}{2U} + 4 \left(\frac{U^2 + 1}{2U} \right)} \cdot \frac{1}{U} du$ $\int \frac{1 + \frac{301}{05 + 1} + \frac{205 + 2}{11}}{1} \cdot \frac{1}{1} dv$ $2\sqrt{\frac{1}{50^2+20+3}}$ du $\int \frac{1}{5(v^2 + \frac{2}{5}v + \frac{3}{5})} dv = \int \frac{1}{5(v^2 + \frac{2}{5}v + \frac{1}{25} + \frac{14}{25})}$ $= \frac{1}{5} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{\left(0 + \frac{1}{5}\right)^2 + \frac{11}{25}}}$ $\int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{1}{5(10+\frac{1}{5})^{2}+\frac{14}{25}} du$ $t = 0+\frac{2}{5}$ Ne pas $\frac{1}{5}\int \frac{1}{t^2+\frac{14}{22}} dt$ 15. 19. anchan (t) 14. 25 $\frac{1}{5}$ anchom $\left(\frac{U+\frac{1}{5}}{\frac{14}{25}}\right)$ + C Per Voice

 $\frac{1}{\cos(x)\cos(2x)} = \frac{1}{\cos(x)}\cos(2x)$ $\int \frac{1}{\cos(x)} dx \int \frac{1}{\cos(x)} dx$ $\int \frac{1}{\cos(x)} \cos(x) \cos(x) \cos(x)$ $\int \frac{1}{\cos(x)} \cos(x) \cos(x)$ $\frac{\cos(\alpha)}{\cos(\alpha)^2} d\alpha \qquad \int \frac{\cos(2\pi)}{\cos(2\pi)^2} d\pi \quad \text{for Et je re congrad,}$ $\frac{\cos(\alpha)^2}{\cos(\alpha)^2} d\alpha \qquad \int \frac{\cos(2\pi)}{1 - \sin(2\pi)^2} d\alpha \qquad \int \frac{\cos(2\pi)}{1 - \sin(2\pi)^2} d\alpha$ chang de variable chang de variable $Qx = (cos(5H)x^{2}) dy$ U = Sim(x) $\int \frac{\cos(2x)}{1-\sin(2x)^2} \frac{1}{\cos(ex)^2} dx$ dx = 1 $\frac{\cos(x)}{1-\sin(x)^2} \frac{1}{\cos(x)} dx$ 2(1-U2) du $\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{1 - U^2} \right) dV$ 1 - U2 du $-\frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{\sin(x)-1}{\sin(x)+1} \right) + \mathcal{E} \qquad -\frac{1}{4} \ln \left(\frac{\sin(2x)-1}{\sin(2x)+1} \right) + \mathcal{E}$ $\operatorname{Rn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{sim}(\alpha)-2}{\operatorname{sim}(\alpha)+2}\right)\operatorname{Rn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{sim}(2\alpha)-2}{\operatorname{sim}(2\alpha)+2}\right)$

ex 4 0/3 DM mo 14

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\t $\frac{\operatorname{Bn}(1+\frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon}})}{f} \frac{\operatorname{Bn}(f)}{f}$ Ry (1+ 1/V) - Ry (10+1) proposit de variable Pr (V2 + 1) - Pr (V2) = & (V2+1) - 1 m(a) Qu (2+1) ~ m(12+1) $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(\sqrt{x}+1)}{x} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(\sqrt{x}+1)}{x} dx$ $fin \left(\frac{g(x)^2}{4}\right) = +000$ Rin $\left(\frac{g_1(x)^2}{2}\right) = +000$ divergent divergente Donc en fonction en divergente