Chapitre : Primitive & Integrale:

I - Primitive: = 10 - 3 m/3 + 2 cos (m) + cste Désort I en intervalle de (cste: constante de IR) R, on dit que la fet der thebranes (Integration par parties) F: I -> R est une primitive Srient bet g & fets de clarse (2 Je la fet f:I -> R Shi: Sur um intervalle I de la Spandn = b(n) g(n) fb(n) g(n) dn Exp. Determinen Sachn(n) dn en effet. $F'(x) = \beta(x)$. exp: $F(x) = \frac{x^2}{2}$, $f(x) = \infty$ theoreme: Supposons que Fest une primitive de f, als F est une autre primitive de on pose $\{b(x) = bu(x)\}$ $\{b(x) = \frac{1}{x}\}$ $\{g(x) = \frac{x^2}{2}\}$ of ser F(x) = to(x) + ct Nobelin: On note par en appliquant le testile F(x) = Sf(x) dx: la primitive de f. théorème Ipp on a: $\int x \ln |x| dx = \ln x \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} - \left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right) dx$ théorème: Svient fet g 2 fets $=\frac{x^2\ln x}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\int x\,dx$ B:I - R 19: I - siR Exp des primitives unelles: alm ma 1) I da = lu |x|+cte 1) S(6+9)(n) dx = S(n) dn+ 2) Jedn = ex+cte Jg (w dx 3) / cooks) dn = 8in (n) + cte 2) [(Ab) (a) In= I [b(n) In; den?* 4) Sin(n) dn = - co(n) +cle 5) fx dn = nx+1 + cte, den2 18-18 Exp Caluler $\int \left(2x = 3x^2 - 28in (2x) \right) dx$ 6) for 2 dn = tg(n)+cti. en effet? 7) Stg(n) dx = lu (cos(n))+cte $\int (x-3n^2-28n (x)) dn = \int x dn + \int \int fg(x) dx = \ln |\cos(x)| + 0$ $-3 \int x dn - 2 \int \sin(x) dn = 3 \int \cosh(x) dn = \sinh(n) + \cot(n)$

et $dn = \frac{2dt}{1+t^2}$, $dg(n) = \frac{2t}{1-t^2}$ 9) | Sh (n) dx = ch(n) + clt 10) Jun = arcsin(x) + cte Exp. Déterminer la primitive II) $\int \frac{dn}{1+x^2} = P \operatorname{arctan}(n) + de$ $I_1 = \int \frac{dn}{2 + cos(n)}$ théorème: (change ment des vanables) en effet: on pose t= tg () Ime Srient I, J & indervalles dans iR fine fot défine et ont su J $J x = \frac{2}{1+t^2} J + et$ et l: I -s J une fet de classe $\cos x = \frac{1 - t^2}{1 + t^2}$ Com I et C(I)CJ. alors: If(x) dn= [(4)] f'(+)dt de vanable on tronve: Si on pose $x = \ell(t)$, $dx = \ell'(t)Jt$ I, = 12 1 (+ x E J et t E I) 2+ 1-t2 xxx 200 Déterminer en utilisant un changement des variables la primitive = \(\frac{2}{1+\frac{1-+2+2++2}{(1++2)}}\) I = | sin2(+) cos(+) 1+ $= \left(\frac{2}{4+t^2}\right) \Gamma$ Si on prend de = Gin (x) Low = Cos CH dt = 2 / 3++2 1t alm I = Jn2 In $=2\int \frac{1}{3(1+\frac{t^2}{3})} dt$ $=\frac{\chi^3}{3}+cte$ = 2 5 1+(1)2 = min3(+) + de J 1 1 1 1 m pose y = t 13

- t = 13 y = 1 2t = 13 dy Exp de calcul des primétires A) B (Cos (a) sin(a)) In on pox t= 19(2) Duc I, = \$ 1/1+42 dy $Cos(n) = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^n}$ = 2 /3 / 1+y2 ty Sin (1) = 2t = 2 ouchau(y)+cte

= 2 anctan (t) +cti Indication: On poset utilises (1+t2)(1-t2) = -1 + 1 -2 (1+t2)(1-t2) = t-1 t+1 1+t2 $I_n = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$ and $an\left(\frac{4g\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{3}}\right) + cte$ B) So(norant) da Dmc: I2 = (-1) ++ (dr -2 (1+2) on pose t = maneb =-lu/t-1/t lu/t+1/-2 archg(+)+cto = (and) 1 m als: dmc the axib $I_2 = -\ln \left| \left(\frac{n-1}{n+1} - 1 \right) + \ln \left(\frac{n-1}{n+1} + 1 \right) \right|$ shuc: -2 arctan $\left(\sqrt{\frac{n-1}{n+1}}\right)$ + ch + x>1 cte €R. $dx = \frac{b - t^n J_{1}}{t^n c - a}$ $\int_{\mathcal{N}} \frac{1}{x^{-1}} dx$ a=1, b=-1, x=2, c=1 on pose $t = (\frac{n-1}{n+1})$ Ime $x = \frac{1-t^2}{t^2-1} = \frac{1+t^2}{1-t^2} = \infty$ et dr= (1-1+2) dt $=\frac{4t}{(1-t^2)^2} \int x$ I2 = S(1+12).t. 41 41 = 4+2 (1+2) dt

Intégrale
On (onsidére une fonction fontinue
rur [a, b].
Théorème: Sort four fonction continue sue
un intervalle I, a, b \in I. On par

F(x)= \sum f(t) dt

Aloro, Fest une primitive de f

tel quo F(a)=0.

Thécrème Soil f une fonction

Continue sur un intervalle I,

(9 est une primitive quelonque

de f alors $\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = \left[G(x)\right]_{a}^{b} = G(b) - G(a)$ $\underbrace{\left[\sum_{x \in A} e^{b}\right]_{a}^{b}}_{a} = \left[\sum_{x \in A} e^{x}\right]_{a}^{b} = G(b) - G(a)$ $\underbrace{\left[\sum_{x \in A} e^{b}\right]_{a}^{b}}_{a} = \left[\sum_{x \in A} e^{x}\right]_{a}^{b} = G(b) - G(a)$ $\underbrace{\left[\sum_{x \in A} e^{b}\right]_{a}^{b}}_{a} = \left[\sum_{x \in A} e^{x}\right]_{a}^{b} = G(b) - G(a)$ $\underbrace{\left[\sum_{x \in A} e^{b}\right]_{a}^{b}}_{a} = \left[\sum_{x \in A} e^{x}\right]_{a}^{b} = G(b) - G(a)$ $\underbrace{\left[\sum_{x \in A} e^{b}\right]_{a}^{b}}_{a} = \left[\sum_{x \in A} e^{x}\right]_{a}^{b} = G(b) - G(a)$ $\underbrace{\left[\sum_{x \in A} e^{b}\right]_{a}^{b}}_{a} = \left[\sum_{x \in A} e^{x}\right]_{a}^{b} = G(b) - G(a)$ $\underbrace{\left[\sum_{x \in A} e^{b}\right]_{a}^{b}}_{a} = \left[\sum_{x \in A} e^{x}\right]_{a}^{b} = G(b) - G(a)$ $\underbrace{\left[\sum_{x \in A} e^{b}\right]_{a}^{b}}_{a} = \left[\sum_{x \in A} e^{x}\right]_{a}^{b} = G(b) - G(a)$ $\underbrace{\left[\sum_{x \in A} e^{b}\right]_{a}^{b}}_{a} = \left[\sum_{x \in A} e^{x}\right]_{a}^{b} = G(b) - G(a)$ $\underbrace{\left[\sum_{x \in A} e^{b}\right]_{a}^{b}}_{a} = \left[\sum_{x \in A} e^{x}\right]_{a}^{b} = G(b) - G(a)$ $\underbrace{\left[\sum_{x \in A} e^{b}\right]_{a}^{b}}_{a} = \left[\sum_{x \in A} e^{x}\right]_{a}^{b} = G(b) - G(a)$ $\underbrace{\left[\sum_{x \in A} e^{b}\right]_{a}^{b}}_{a} = \left[\sum_{x \in A} e^{x}\right]_{a}^{b} = G(b) - G(a)$ $\underbrace{\left[\sum_{x \in A} e^{b}\right]_{a}^{b}}_{a} = \left[\sum_{x \in A} e^{x}\right]_{a}^{b} = G(b) - G(a)$ $\underbrace{\left[\sum_{x \in A} e^{b}\right]_{a}^{b}}_{a} = \left[\sum_{x \in A} e^{x}\right]_{a}^{b} = G(b) - G(a)$ $\underbrace{\left[\sum_{x \in A} e^{b}\right]_{a}^{b}}_{a} = \left[\sum_{x \in A} e^{x}\right]_{a}^{b} = G(b) - G(a)$ $\underbrace{\left[\sum_{x \in A} e^{b}\right]_{a}^{b}}_{a} = \left[\sum_{x \in A} e^{x}\right]_{a}^{b} = G(b) - G(a)$ $\underbrace{\left[\sum_{x \in A} e^{b}\right]_{a}^{b}}_{a} = \left[\sum_{x \in A} e^{x}\right]_{a}^{b} = G(b) - G(a)$ $\underbrace{\left[\sum_{x \in A} e^{b}\right]_{a}^{b}}_{a} = \left[\sum_{x \in A} e^{x}\right]_{a}^{b} = G(b) - G(a)$ $\underbrace{\left[\sum_{x \in A} e^{b}\right]_{a}^{b}}_{a} = G(b) - G(a)$ $\underbrace{\left[$

Propriétés de l'intégrale

Sorent félgéeux fonctions continues

Il first (x) (x) = 0 alos froidx (x) = 0 for de continue (x) = 0 for de (x) = 0 for definition (x) = 0 for (x) = 0 for definition (x) = 0 for definition (x) = 0 for definition (x) = 0 for (x) = 0 for

txercice Déterminer:
a) I₁=fondom(x)de b) $I_{2} = \int \cos(x) \, x h(x) \, dx$ $\int_{3}^{2} \int \frac{x+1}{x^{2}+2x+3} dx$ $d \int I_{y} = \int \frac{1}{x^2 + 2x + 3} dx$

Solution $T_{\Lambda} = \int_{0}^{1} \operatorname{ancdam}(x_{1}) dx$ $= \prod_{k=1}^{1} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\ln |\Lambda + x^{2}| \right)^{k}$ $= \prod_{k=1}^{1} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\ln |\Lambda + x^{2}| \right)^{k}$ $= \prod_{k=1}^{1} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\ln |\Lambda + x^{2}| \right)^{k}$ $= \prod_{k=1}^{1} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\ln |\Lambda + x^{2}| \right)^{k}$ $= \prod_{k=1}^{1} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\ln |\Lambda + x^{2}| \right)^{k}$ $= \prod_{k=1}^{1} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\ln |\Lambda + x^{2}| \right)^{k}$ $= \prod_{k=1}^{1} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\ln |\Lambda + x^{2}| \right)^{k}$ $= \prod_{k=1}^{1} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\ln |\Lambda + x^{2}| \right)^{k}$ $= \prod_{k=1}^{1} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\ln |\Lambda + x^{2}| \right)^{k}$ $= \prod_{k=1}^{1} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\ln |\Lambda + x^{2}| \right)^{k}$ $= \prod_{k=1}^{1} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\ln |\Lambda + x^{2}| \right)^{k}$ $= \prod_{k=1}^{1} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\ln |\Lambda + x^{2}| \right)^{k}$ $= \prod_{k=1}^{1} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\ln |\Lambda + x^{2}| \right)^{k}$ $= \prod_{k=1}^{1} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\ln |\Lambda + x^{2}| \right)^{k}$ $= \prod_{k=1}^{1} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\ln |\Lambda + x^{2}| \right)^{k}$ $= \prod_{k=1}^{1} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\ln |\Lambda + x^{2}| \right)^{k}$ $= \prod_{k=1}^{1} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\ln |\Lambda + x^{2}| \right)^{k}$ $= \prod_{k=1}^{1} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\ln |\Lambda + x^{2}| \right)^{k}$ $= \prod_{k=1}^{1} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\ln |\Lambda + x^{2}| \right)^{k}$ $= \prod_{k=1}^{1} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\ln |\Lambda + x^{2}| \right)^{k}$ $= \prod_{k=1}^{1} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\ln |\Lambda + x^{2}| \right)^{k}$ $= \prod_{k=1}^{1} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\ln |\Lambda + x^{2}| \right)^{k}$ $= \prod_{k=1}^{1} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\ln |\Lambda + x^{2}| \right)^{k}$ $= \prod_{k=1}^{1} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\ln |\Lambda + x^{2}| \right)^{k}$ $= \prod_{k=1}^{1} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\ln |\Lambda + x^{2}| \right)^{k}$ $= \prod_{k=1}^{1} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\ln |\Lambda + x^{2}| \right)^{k}$ $= \prod_{k=1}^{1} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\ln |\Lambda + x^{2}| \right)^{k}$ $= \prod_{k=1}^{1} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\ln |\Lambda + x^{2}| \right)^{k}$ $= \prod_{k=1}^{1} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\ln |\Lambda + x^{2}| \right)^{k}$ $= \prod_{k=1}^{1} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\ln |\Lambda + x^{2}| \right)^{k}$ $= \prod_{k=1}^{1} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\ln |\Lambda + x^{2}| \right)^{k}$ $= \prod_{k=1}^{1} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\ln |\Lambda + x^{2}| \right)^{k}$ $= \prod_{k=1}^{1} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\ln |\Lambda + x^{2}| \right)^{k}$ $= \prod_{k=1}^{1} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\ln |\Lambda + x^{2}| \right)^{k}$ $= \prod_{k=1}^{1} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\ln |\Lambda + x^{2}| \right)^{k}$ $= \prod_{k=1}^{1} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\ln |\Lambda + x^{2}| \right)^{k}$ $= \prod_{k=1}^{1} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\ln |\Lambda + x^{2}| \right)^{k}$ $= \prod_{k=1}^{1} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\ln |\Lambda + x^{2}| \right)^{k}$ $= \prod_{k=1}^{1} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\ln |\Lambda + x^{2}| \right)^{k}$ $= \prod_{k=1}^{1} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\ln |\Lambda + x^{2}| \right)^{$

on have { U(x)=xh(x) = {U'(x)= sh(x) } V(x)=sh(x)

En appliquement I' intégration par pronté $T_{2} = xh(x) \sin(x) - \int h(x) \sin(x) dx + c dx$ $T_{2} = xh(x) \sin(x) - \int h(x) \sin(x) dx + c dx$ $T_{3} = \int \frac{x+1}{x^{2}+2x+3} dx$ $\int_{2} \int h(x) \sin(x) dx + c dx$ $\int_{2} \int h(x) \sin(x)$

 $I_{1} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{dx}{(x+1)^{2}+1} = \frac{1}{2} \right) \frac{dx}{(x+1)^{2}+1}$ $= I_{1} = \frac{1}{2} \left(L_{1}(x) + 1 \right)$ $= I_{2} = \frac{1}{2} \left(L_{1}(x) \right)$ $= I_{3} = \frac{1}{2} \left(L_{1}(x) \right)$ $= I_{4} = \frac{1}{2} \left(L_{1}(x) \right)$ $= I_{4}$