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 clarre (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 alro: 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 considére une fonction fontinue

run [a, b].

Théorème: Sort fours fonction continue rue

un intervalle I, a, b EI. 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,

(2 est une primitive quelonque

de f alors $\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = \left[G(x)\right]_{a}^{b} = G(b) - G(a)$ $= \left[x \cdot emple - \left[\frac{1}{2} dx - \left[ar(sin(x))\right]_{a}^{2} - ar(sin(\frac{1}{2}) - ar(sin(\frac{1}$

Propriétés de l'intégrale

Sorent félgéeux fonctions continues

Si $\{x\} = \{x\} = \{x\}$

txercice Déterminer:
a) I₁=fondom(x)dz 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 $T_{2} = xh(x) \sin(x) - \int h(x) \sin(x) dx + c dx$ $T_{2} = xh(x) \sin(x) - \int h(x) \sin(x) dx + c dx$ $T_{3} = \int \frac{x+1}{x^{2}+2x+3} dx$ $\int_{2} \int h(x) \sin(x) dx + c dx$ $\int_{2} \int h(x) \sin(x)$

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

Let que of for the state of convergence.

A) Si so g(1) It converge alors

Cutere de companaison:

So f(1) It converge alors g(1) at converge.

So f(1) It converge alors g(1) at converge (and of the gold of the

Exemples

(a) Car ('est une integrale de Remann

(a) Car ('est une integrale de Berlaand

(a) Car ('est une integrale de Berl

2) $I_2 = \int_1^{\infty} e^{-t} dt = \lim_{x \to \infty} \int_1^{\infty} e^{-t} dt$ $I_3 = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{x}{2^{1/2}} \right) dt$ $I_3 = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{x}{2^{1/2}} \right) dt$ $I_3 = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{x}{2^{1/2}} \right) dt$ $I_3 = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{x}{2^{1/2}} \right) dt$ $I_3 = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{x}{2^{1/2}} \right) dt$ $I_3 = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{x}{2^{1/2}} \right) dt$ $I_3 = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{x}{2^{1/2}} \right) dt$ $I_3 = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{x}{2^{1/2}} \right) dt$ $I_3 = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{x}{2^{1/2}} \right) dt$ $I_3 = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{x}{2^{1/2}} \right) dt$ $I_3 = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{x}{2^{1/2}} \right) dt$ $I_3 = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{x}{2^{1/2}} \right) dt$ $I_3 = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{x}{2^{1/2}} \right) dt$ $I_3 = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{x}{2^{1/2}} \right) dt$ $I_3 = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{x}{2^{1/2}} \right) dt$ $I_3 = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{x}{2^{1/2}} \right) dt$ $I_3 = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{x}{2^{1/2}} \right) dt$ $I_3 = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{x}{2^{1/2}} \right) dt$ $I_3 = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{x}{2^{1/2}} \right) dt$ $I_3 = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{x}{2^{1/2}} \right) dt$ $I_3 = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{x}{2^{1/2}} \right) dt$ $I_3 = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{x}{2^{1/2}} \right) dt$ $I_3 = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{x}{2^{1/2}} \right) dt$ $I_3 = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{x}{2^{1/2}} \right) dt$ $I_3 = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{x}{2^{1/2}} \right) dt$ $I_3 = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{x}{2^{1/2}} \right) dt$ $I_3 = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{x}{2^{1/2}} \right) dt$ $I_3 = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{x}{2^{1/2}} \right) dt$ $I_3 = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{x}{2^{1/2}} \right) dt$ $I_3 = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{x}{2^{1/2}} \right) dt$ $I_3 = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{x}{2^{1/2}} \right) dt$ $I_3 = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{x}{2^{1/2}} \right) dt$ $I_3 = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{x}{2^{1/2}} \right) dt$ $I_3 = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{x}{2^{1/2}} \right) dt$ $I_3 = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{x}{2^{1/2}} \right) dt$ $I_3 = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{x}{2^{1/2}} \right) dt$ $I_3 = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{x}{2^{1/2}} \right) dt$ $I_3 = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{x}{2^{1/2}} \right) dt$ $I_3 = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{x}{2^{1/2}} \right) dt$ $I_3 = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{x}{2^{1/2}} \right) dt$ $I_3 = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{x}{2^{1/2}} \right) dt$ $I_3 = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{x}{2^{1/2}} \right) dt$ $I_3 = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{x}{2^{1/2}} \right) dt$ $I_3 = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{x}{2^{1/2}} \right) dt$ $I_3 = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{x}{2^{1/2}} \right) dt$ $I_3 = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{x}{2^{1/2}} \right) dt$ $I_3 = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{x}{2^{1/2}} \right) dt$ $I_3 = \lim_{x$



