

Exercice 1 (6 points)

Déterminer les primitives de chacune des fonctions f sur l'intervalle I

$$1^{\circ}) f(x) = x^3 - 4x^2 + 3x - 5 \quad I = \mathbb{R}$$

$$2^{\circ}) f(x) = x + 1 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} \quad I =]0, +\infty[$$

$$3^{\circ}) f(x) = \frac{3x}{(x^2 + 1)^3} \quad I = \mathbb{R}$$

$$4^{\circ}) f(x) = \frac{2x + 1}{x^2 + x + 1} \quad I = \mathbb{R}$$

$$5^{\circ}) f(x) = \frac{1}{2x + 1} \quad I = \left] -\frac{1}{2}; +\infty \right[$$

$$6^{\circ}) f(x) = e^{x+1} \quad I = \mathbb{R}$$

$$7^{\circ}) f(x) = e^{3x-5} \quad I = \mathbb{R}$$

$$8^{\circ}) f(x) = 3 \cos(x) + 5 \sin(2x) \quad I = \mathbb{R}$$

Correction du devoir.

1/8

Exercice 1

1°) $f(x) = x^3 - 4x^2 + 3x - 5 \quad I = \mathbb{R}$

$$F(x) = \frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{4}{3}x^3 + \frac{3}{2}x^2 - 5x + k \quad (k \in \mathbb{R}) \quad (0,5)$$

2°) $f(x) = x + 1 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} \quad I =]0; +\infty[$

$$F(x) = \frac{x^2}{2} + x + \ln(x) - \frac{1}{x} + k \quad (k \in \mathbb{R}) \quad (1)$$

3°) $f(x) = \frac{3x}{(x^2+1)^3} \quad I = \mathbb{R}$

On a $f(x) = \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{2x}{(x^2+1)^3} = \frac{3}{2} \frac{u'}{u^3} = \frac{3}{2} \frac{u'^{-3}}{u^3} \quad (u = x^2+1)$

Donc $F(x) = \frac{3}{2} \frac{u^{-2}}{-2} + k$

$$F(x) = -\frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{u^2} + k$$

$$F(x) = -\frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{(x^2+1)^2} + k \quad (k \in \mathbb{R}) \quad (1)$$

4°) $f(x) = \frac{2x+1}{x^2+x+1} = \frac{u'}{u} \quad \text{avec } u = x^2+x+1 \quad (2/8)$

Donc $F(x) = \ln(u) + k$

$$F(x) = \ln(x^2+x+1) + k \quad (k \in \mathbb{R}) \quad (1)$$

5°) $f(x) = \frac{1}{2x+1} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{2x+1} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{u'}{u} \quad \text{avec } u = 2x+1$

Donc $F(x) = \frac{1}{2} \ln|u| + k$

$$F(x) = \frac{1}{2} \ln(2x+1) + k \quad (k \in \mathbb{R}) \quad (1)$$

6°) $f(x) = e^{x+1}$

$$F(x) = e^{x+1} + k \quad (k \in \mathbb{R}) \quad (0,5)$$

7°) $f(x) = e^{3x-5}$

$$F(x) = \frac{e^{3x-5}}{3} + k \quad (k \in \mathbb{R}) \quad (0,5)$$

$$8^{\circ}) f(x) = 3\cos(x) + 5\sin(2x)$$

3/8

$$F(x) = 3\sin(x) - \frac{5}{2}\cos(2x) + k \quad k \in \mathbb{R}$$

0,5