

Déterminer les primitives sur l'intervalle I des fonctions suivantes.

1°) $f(x) = -x^3 + 6x^2 + 10x - 4$, $I = \mathbb{R}$.

2°) $f(x) = 2x^5 - 5x^3 + 5x$, $I = \mathbb{R}$.

3°) $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 2x + 4}{3}$, $I = \mathbb{R}$.

4°) $f(x) = -\frac{1}{x^3} + \frac{4}{x^2} - 1$, $I =]0; +\infty[$.

5°) $f(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{x^3}$, $I =]0; +\infty[$.

6°) $f(x) = (x+2)^3$, $I = \mathbb{R}$.

7°) $f(x) = \frac{(x-1)^5}{3}$, $I = \mathbb{R}$.

8°) $f(x) = 2(3x-1)^5$, $I = \mathbb{R}$.

9°) $f(x) = 2x(1+x^2)^5$, $I = \mathbb{R}$.

10°) $f(x) = \sin(x) \cdot \cos(x)$, $I = \mathbb{R}$.

11°) $f(x) = \frac{2}{(x+4)^3}$, $I =]-4; +\infty[$.

12°) $f(x) = \frac{x-1}{(x^2-2x-3)^2}$, $I =]3; +\infty[$.

13°) $f(x) = \frac{4x^2}{(x^3+8)^3}$, $I =]-2; +\infty[$.

14°) $f(x) = \frac{2x-1}{(x^2-x+3)^2}$, $I = \mathbb{R}$.

15°) $f(x) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{(2x+1)}} , I = \left] -\frac{1}{2}; +\infty \right[$.

16°) $f(x) = \frac{2x}{\sqrt{(x^2-1)}} , I =]1; +\infty[$.

17°) $f(x) = \cos(3x) + \sin(2x)$, $I = \mathbb{R}$.

18°) $f(x) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - 2x\right)$, $I = \mathbb{R}$.

19°) $f(x) = 3\cos(x) - 2\sin(2x) + 1$, $I = \mathbb{R}$.

Correction

$$1^o) f(x) = -x^3 + 6x^2 + 10x - 4$$

$$\text{donc } F(x) = -\frac{x^4}{4} + 6\frac{x^3}{3} + 10\frac{x^2}{2} - 4x + k, \quad k \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\boxed{F(x) = -\frac{1}{4}x^4 + 2x^3 + 5x^2 - 4x + k, \quad k \in \mathbb{R}}$$

$$2^o) f(x) = 2x^5 - 5x^3 + 5x$$

$$\text{donc } F(x) = 2\frac{x^6}{6} - 5\frac{x^4}{4} + 5\frac{x^2}{2} + k, \quad k \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\boxed{F(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^6 - \frac{5}{4}x^4 + \frac{5}{2}x^2 + k, \quad k \in \mathbb{R}}$$

$$3^o) f(x) = \frac{1}{3}(x^2 - 2x + 4)$$

$$\text{donc } F(x) = \frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{x^3}{3} - 2\frac{x^2}{2} + 4x\right) + k, \quad k \in \mathbb{R}$$

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

$$4^o) f(x) = -x^{-3} + 4x\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right) - 1$$

$$\text{Donc } F(x) = -\frac{x^{-2}}{-2} - 4x\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) - x + k, \quad k \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{Donc } \boxed{F(x) = \frac{1}{2x^2} - \frac{4}{x} - x + k, \quad k \in \mathbb{R}}$$

$$5^o) f(x) = 1 - x^{-3}$$

$$\text{Donc } F(x) = x - \frac{x^{-2}}{-2} + k, \quad k \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{Donc } \boxed{F(x) = x + \frac{1}{2x^2} + k, \quad k \in \mathbb{R}}$$

$$6^{\circ}) f(x) = (x+2)^3$$

← je ne développe pas, je vais utiliser la formule qui concerne les primitives de $u' \cdot u^m$

$$f(x) = u' \cdot u^3 \text{ avec } u = (x+2), \text{ donc } u' = 1$$

$$\text{donc } F(x) = \frac{u^4}{4} + k, \quad k \in \mathbb{R}$$

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

$$7^{\circ}) f(x) = \frac{1}{3}(x-1)^5 = \frac{1}{3}u' \cdot u^5 \text{ avec } u = x-1, \text{ donc } u' = 1$$

$$\text{d'où } F(x) = \frac{1}{3} \frac{u^6}{6} + k, \quad k \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\boxed{F(x) = \frac{1}{18}(x-1)^6 + k, \quad k \in \mathbb{R}}$$

$$8^{\circ}) f(x) = 2(3x-1)^5 = 2u^5 \text{ avec } u = 3x-1 \text{ donc } u' = 3$$

$$\text{d'où } f(x) = \frac{2}{3} \times 3u^5 = \frac{2}{3} \times u' \cdot u^5$$

$$\text{Donc } F(x) = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{u^6}{6} + k, \quad k \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\boxed{F(x) = \frac{1}{9}(3x-1)^6 + k, \quad k \in \mathbb{R}}$$

$$9^{\circ}) f(x) = 2x(1+x^2)^5 = u' \cdot u^5 \text{ avec } u = 1+x^2, \quad u' = 2x$$

$$\text{Donc } F(x) = \frac{u^6}{6} + k, \quad k \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\boxed{F(x) = \frac{(1+x^2)^6}{6} + k, \quad k \in \mathbb{R}}$$

10°) $f(x) = \sin(x) \cdot \cos(x) = u u'$ avec $u = \sin(x)$, $u' = \cos(x)$ (3/4)

Donc $F(x) = \frac{u^2}{2} + k = \frac{\sin^2(x)}{2} + k, k \in \mathbb{R}$

11°) $f(x) = \frac{2}{(x+4)^3} = 2(x+4)^{-3} = 2 u' \cdot u^{-3}$ avec $u = x+4$
 $u' = 1$

Donc $F(x) = 2 \frac{u^{-2}}{-2} + k = -\frac{1}{u^2} + k$ avec $k \in \mathbb{R}$

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

12°) $f(x) = \frac{x-1}{(x^2-2x-3)^2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2x-2}{(x^2-2x-3)^2} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{u'}{u^2}$ avec $u = x^2-2x-3$
 $u' = 2x-2$

Donc $F(x) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{u}\right) + k, k \in \mathbb{R}$

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

13°) $f(x) = \frac{4x^2}{(x^3+8)^3} \leftarrow$ presque u' avec $u = x^3+8$
 $u' = 3x^2$

$f(x) = \frac{4}{3} \times \frac{3x^2}{(x^3+8)^3} = \frac{4}{3} \frac{u'}{u^3} = \frac{4}{3} u' u^{-3}$

Donc $F(x) = \frac{4}{3} \frac{u^{-2}}{-2} + k = -\frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{(x^3+8)^2} + k, k \in \mathbb{R}$

14°) $f(x) = \frac{2x-1}{(x^2-x+3)^2} = \frac{u'}{u^2}$ avec $u = x^2-x+3$, $u' = 2x-1$

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

15°) $f(x) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2x+1}} = \frac{u'}{\sqrt{u}}$ avec $u = 2x+1$, $u' = 2$

Donc $F(x) = 2\sqrt{u} + k = 2\sqrt{2x+1} + k, k \in \mathbb{R}$

(4/4)

$$16^\circ) f(x) = \frac{2x}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} = \frac{u'}{\sqrt{u}} \quad \text{avec } u = x^2-1, \text{ donc } u' = 2x$$

$$\text{donc } \boxed{F(x) = 2\sqrt{u} + k = 2\sqrt{x^2-1} + k, \quad k \in \mathbb{R}}$$

$$17^\circ) f(x) = \cos(3x) + \sin(2x)$$

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

$$18^\circ) f(x) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - 2x\right)$$

$$\boxed{F(x) = -\frac{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - 2x\right)}{-2} + k = \frac{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - 2x\right)}{2} + k, \quad k \in \mathbb{R}}$$

$$19) f(x) = 3\cos(x) - 2\sin(2x) + 1$$

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

$$\boxed{F(x) = 3\sin(x) + \cos(2x) + x + k, \quad k \in \mathbb{R}}$$