

Intégration

Primitives usuelles : n entier naturel non nul

$f(x)$	$F(x) = \int f(x)dx$	Domaine
x^n	$\frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C$	\mathbb{R}
e^x	$e^x + C$	\mathbb{R}
$\frac{1}{x}$	$\ln x + C$	\mathbb{R}^*
$\frac{1}{x^2}$	$-\frac{1}{x} + C$	\mathbb{R}^*
$\frac{1}{x^n}$	$\frac{-1}{(n-1)x^{n-1}} + C$	\mathbb{R}^*
$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$	$2\sqrt{x} + C$	$]0; +\infty[$
$\cos(\omega x)$	$\frac{\sin(\omega x)}{\omega} + C$	\mathbb{R}
$\sin(\omega x)$	$-\frac{\cos(\omega x)}{\omega} + C$	\mathbb{R}
e^{ax}	$\frac{e^{ax}}{a} + C$	\mathbb{R}
chx	$shx + C$	\mathbb{R}
shx	$chx + C$	\mathbb{R}
$\frac{1}{1+x^2}$	$\arctan(x) + C$	\mathbb{R}

On note $F(x) = \int f(x)dx$ une primitive de f

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = [F(x)]_a^b = F(b) - F(a)$$

$$\int_a^c f(x)dx = \int_a^b f(x)dx + \int_b^c f(x)dx \quad (\text{Chasles})$$

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = -\int_b^a f(x)dx$$

$$\int_a^b (\lambda f(x) + \mu g(x))dx = \lambda \int_a^b f(x)dx + \mu \int_a^b g(x)dx \quad (\text{linéarité})$$

$$\int_a^b u'v = [uv]_a^b - \int_a^b uv' \quad (\text{Intégration par Partie})$$

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"It's important to learn math because someday you might accidentally buy a phone without a calculator."

Propriétés :

$f(x)$	$F(x) = \int f(x)dx$
$u'u^n$	$\frac{u^{n+1}}{n+1}$
$u'e^u$	e^u
$\frac{u'}{u}$	$\ln u$
$u'\sin u$	$-\cos u$
$u'\cos u$	$\sin u$

$f(x)$	$F(x) = \int f(x)dx$
$\frac{u'}{\sqrt{u}}$	$2\sqrt{u}$
$\frac{u'}{u^2}$	$-\frac{1}{u}$
$\frac{u'}{1+u^2}$	$\arctan u$
$u'shu$	chu
$u'chu$	shu