

Primitives usuelles

La notation (vieillot et peu rigoureuse) $\int f(x)dx$ désigne une primitive quelconque de la fonction continue f sur un intervalle.

Exemple. La notation $\int \frac{dx}{x} = \ln(|x|)$ signifie que :

- les primitives de $x \mapsto \frac{1}{x}$ sur \mathbb{R}_+^* sont $x \mapsto \ln(x) + k$ (k constante),
- les primitives de $x \mapsto \frac{1}{x}$ sur \mathbb{R}_-^* sont $x \mapsto \ln(-x) + k'$ (k' constante).

Formes générales

$$\begin{array}{l} \int u^\alpha(x)u'(x)dx = \frac{u(x)^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1} \quad (\text{si } \alpha \neq -1) \\ \int e^{u(x)}u'(x)dx = e^{u(x)} \\ \int \cos(u(x))u'(x)dx = \sin(u(x)) \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} \int \frac{u'(x)}{u(x)}dx = \ln(|u(x)|) \\ \int \frac{u'(x)}{\sqrt{u(x)}}dx = 2\sqrt{u(x)} \\ \int \sin(u(x))u'(x)dx = -\cos(u(x)) \end{array} \right.$$

Formes particulières

$$\begin{array}{l} \int \frac{dx}{x} = \ln(|x|) \\ \int \cos(x)dx = \sin(x) \\ \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2(x)} = \tan(x) \\ \int \tan(x)dx = \ln(|\cos(x)|) \\ \int \text{ch}(x)dx = \text{sh}(x) \\ \int \frac{dx}{\text{ch}^2(x)} = \frac{\text{sh}(x)}{\text{ch}(x)} \quad (\text{noté th}(x)) \\ \int e^{mx}dx = \frac{1}{m}e^{mx} \quad (\text{si } m \neq 0) \\ \int \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \text{Arc tan}(x) \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} \int x^\alpha dx = \frac{x^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1} \quad (\text{si } \alpha \neq -1) \\ \int \sin(x)dx = -\cos(x) \\ \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2(x)} = -\frac{\cos(x)}{\sin(x)} \quad (\text{noté } -\cot(x)) \\ \int \cot(x)dx = \ln(|\sin(x)|) \\ \int \text{sh}(x)dx = \text{ch}(x) \\ \int \text{th}(x)dx = \ln(\text{ch}(x)) \\ \int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln(a)} \quad (\text{si } a \in \mathbb{R}_+^* \setminus \{1\}) \\ \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \begin{array}{l} \text{Arc sin}(x) \\ = -\text{Arc cos}(x) + \frac{\pi}{2} \end{array} \end{array} \right.$$

Exemple. Pour trouver $\int \frac{dx}{5+x^2}$ on écrit : $\int \frac{dx}{5+x^2} = \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{dx}{1+(\frac{x}{\sqrt{5}})^2}$, et on fait le changement de variable $t = \frac{x}{\sqrt{5}}$, qui donne $dt = \frac{dx}{\sqrt{5}}$ d'où :

$$\int \frac{dx}{5+x^2} = \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{\sqrt{5}dt}{1+t^2} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} \text{Arc tan}(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \text{Arc tan}\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{5}}\right)$$

