

Primitives niveau terminale - 14^{ième} feuille

$$A = \int \frac{dx}{e^x - 1}$$

$$B = \int \frac{d\theta}{1 - \tan^2\theta}$$

$$C = \int \frac{(x+1)dx}{x^2(x-1)}$$

$$D = \int \frac{xdx}{x^2 + 4x + 3}$$

$$E = \int \frac{d\mu}{e^\mu - e^{-\mu}}^2$$

$$F = \int \frac{4dx}{x^3 + 4x}$$

$$G = \int \frac{dx}{5x^2 + 8x + 5}$$


$$H = \int \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}{x} dx$$

$$I = \int \frac{(x^5 - x^4 - 3x + 5)dx}{x^4 - 2x^3 + 2x^2 - 2x + 1}$$

$$J = \int \frac{dx}{x(3\sqrt{x} + 1)}$$

$$K = \int \frac{dx}{x(1 + \sqrt[3]{x})}$$

$$L = \int \frac{\cotan\theta d\theta}{1 + \sin^2\theta}$$

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Réponse 14

$$A = \ln |e^x - 1| - x + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$B = \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \frac{1 + \tan \theta}{1 - \tan \theta} \right| + \frac{\theta}{2} + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$C = \frac{1}{x} + 2 \ln \left| 1 - \frac{1}{x} \right| + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$D = \ln \sqrt{\frac{(x+3)^3}{x+1}} + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$E = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{e^{2\mu} - 1} + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$F = \ln \left| \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 4}} \right| + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$G = \frac{1}{3} \arctan \frac{5x+4}{3} + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$H = \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} - a \cdot \arctan \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}{a} + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$I = \frac{x^2}{2} + x + \ln \left| \frac{x^2 + 1}{(x-1)^2} \right| + \arctan x - \frac{1}{x-1} + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$J = \ln x - 2 \ln |1 + 3\sqrt{x}| + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$K = \ln x - 3 \ln |1 + \sqrt[3]{x}| + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$L = \ln |\sin \theta| - \frac{1}{2} \ln |1 + \sin^2 \theta| + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$$

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