

**EXERCICES 2B.1**

Dans chaque cas transformer  $f$  pour déterminer une primitive :

a.  $f(x) = 3x^2 = \rightarrow F(x) =$

b.  $f(x) = -5x^3 = \rightarrow F(x) =$

c.  $f(x) = 4x = \rightarrow F(x) =$

d.  $f(x) = \frac{2}{x^5} = \rightarrow F(x) =$

e.  $f(x) = \frac{3}{\sqrt{x}} = \rightarrow F(x) =$

f.  $f(x) = \frac{-3}{x^7} = \rightarrow F(x) =$

g.  $f(x) = -x^4 = \rightarrow F(x) =$

**EXERCICES 2B.2**

1. Dans chaque cas déterminer une primitive de  $f$  :

a.  $f(x) = x^3 + x^5 \rightarrow F(x) =$

b.  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^4} \rightarrow F(x) =$

c.  $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + 2 \rightarrow F(x) =$

2. Dans chaque cas transformer  $f$  pour déterminer une primitive :

a.  $f(x) = x^3(1+x) = \rightarrow F(x) =$

b.  $f(x) = \frac{x+1}{x^3} = \rightarrow F(x) =$

c.  $f(x) = \frac{1-2\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} = \rightarrow F(x) =$

d.  $f(x) = \frac{x^7+x}{x^4} = \rightarrow F(x) =$

**EXERCICES 2B.3**

Dans chaque cas déterminer une primitive de  $f$  :

a.  $f(x) = 4x^3 - 2x + 1 = \rightarrow F(x) =$

b.  $f(x) = 5x^4 - 2x^2 = \rightarrow F(x) =$

c.  $f(x) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{5x^3} \rightarrow F(x) =$

d.  $f(x) = \frac{x^3 + 5x^2 - 7}{x^2} = \rightarrow F(x) =$

**CORRIGE – NOTRE DAME DE LA MERCI – MONTPELLIER – M. QUET****EXERCICES 2B.1***Dans chaque cas transformer  $f$  pour déterminer une primitive :*

a.  $f(x) = 3x^2 = 3 \times x^2 \Rightarrow F(x) = 3 \times \frac{x^3}{3} = x^3$

b.  $f(x) = -5x^3 = -5 \times x^3 \Rightarrow F(x) = -5 \times \frac{x^4}{4} = -\frac{5}{4}x^4$

c.  $f(x) = 4x = 4 \times x \Rightarrow F(x) = 4 \times \frac{x^2}{2} = 2x^2$

d.  $f(x) = \frac{2}{x^5} = 2 \times x^{-5} \Rightarrow F(x) = 2 \times \frac{x^{-4}}{-4} = \frac{-1}{2x^4}$

e.  $f(x) = \frac{3}{\sqrt{x}} = 3 \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \Rightarrow F(x) = 3 \times 2\sqrt{x} = 6\sqrt{x}$

f.  $f(x) = \frac{-3}{x^7} = -3 \times x^{-7} \Rightarrow F(x) = -3 \times \frac{x^{-6}}{-6} = \frac{1}{2x^6}$

g.  $f(x) = -x^4 = -1 \times x^4 \Rightarrow F(x) = -1 \times \frac{x^5}{5} = -\frac{x^5}{5}$

**EXERCICES 2B.2***1. Dans chaque cas déterminer une primitive de  $f$  :*

a.  $f(x) = x^3 + x^5 \Rightarrow F(x) = \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^6}{6} = \frac{x^4(3+2x^2)}{12}$

b.  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^4} = x^{-2} + x^{-4} \Rightarrow F(x) = \frac{x^{-1}}{-1} + \frac{x^{-3}}{-3} = \frac{-1}{x} + \frac{-1}{3x^3} = \frac{-3x^2 - 1}{3x^3}$



c.  $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + 2 \Rightarrow F(x) = 2\sqrt{x} + 2x$

*2. Dans chaque cas transformer  $f$  pour déterminer une primitive :*

a.  $f(x) = x^3(1+x) = x^3 + x^4 \Rightarrow F(x) = \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^5}{5} = \frac{x^4(5+4x)}{20}$

b.  $f(x) = \frac{x+1}{x^3} = \frac{x}{x^3} + \frac{1}{x^3} = \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^3} = x^{-2} + x^{-3} \Rightarrow F(x) = \frac{x^{-1}}{-1} + \frac{x^{-2}}{-2} = \frac{-1}{x} + \frac{-1}{2x^2} = \frac{-2x-1}{2x^2}$

c.  $f(x) = \frac{1-2\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} - \frac{2\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} - 2 \Rightarrow F(x) = 2\sqrt{x} - 2x = 2\sqrt{x}(1-\sqrt{x})$

d.  $f(x) = \frac{x^7+x}{x^4} = \frac{x^7}{x^4} + \frac{x}{x^4} = x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3} = x^3 + x^{-3} \Rightarrow F(x) = \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^{-2}}{-2} = \frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{1}{2x^2} = \frac{x^6-2}{4x^2}$

**EXERCICES 2B.3** *Dans chaque cas déterminer une primitive de  $f$  :*

a.  $f(x) = 4x^3 - 2x + 1 \Rightarrow F(x) = 4 \times \frac{x^4}{4} - 2 \times \frac{x^2}{2} + x = x^4 + x^2 + x$

b.  $f(x) = 5x^4 - 2x^2 \Rightarrow F(x) = 5 \times \frac{x^5}{5} - 2 \times \frac{x^3}{3} = x^5 - \frac{2}{3}x^3$

c.  $f(x) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{5x^3} = 2 \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{5} \times x^{-3} \Rightarrow F(x) = 2 \times 2\sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{5} \times \frac{x^{-2}}{-2} = 4\sqrt{x} - \frac{1}{10x^2}$

d.  $f(x) = \frac{x^3+5x^2-7}{x^2} = x+5-7 \times x^{-2} \Rightarrow F(x) = \frac{x^2}{2} + 5x - 7 \times \frac{x^{-1}}{-1} = \frac{x^2}{2} + 5x + \frac{7}{x}$

