

Primitives usuelles

I Polynômes et fractions simples

| Fonction | Primitive | Intervalles |
|--|---|--|
| $(x - x_0)^n \quad \begin{matrix} x_0 \in \mathbb{R} \\ n \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{-1\} \end{matrix}$ | $\frac{(x - x_0)^{n+1}}{n + 1}$ | $n \in \mathbb{N} : x \in \mathbb{R}$ $n \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus (\mathbb{N} \cup \{-1\}) : x \in] -\infty ; x_0 [,] x_0 ; +\infty [$ |
| $(x - x_0)^\alpha \quad \begin{matrix} x_0 \in \mathbb{R} \\ \alpha \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{-1\} \end{matrix}$ | $\frac{(x - x_0)^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha + 1}$ | $] x_0 ; +\infty [$ |
| $(x - z_0)^n \quad \begin{matrix} z_0 \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \mathbb{R} \\ n \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{-1\} \end{matrix}$ | $\frac{(x - z_0)^{n+1}}{n + 1}$ | \mathbb{R} |
| $\frac{1}{x - a} \quad a \in \mathbb{R}$ | $\ln x - a $ | $] -\infty ; a [,] a ; +\infty [$ |
| $\frac{1}{x - (a + ib)} \quad a \in \mathbb{R}, b \in \mathbb{R}^*$ | $\frac{1}{2} \ln [(x - a)^2 + b^2] + i \operatorname{Arctan} \frac{x - a}{b}$ | \mathbb{R} |

II Fonctions usuelles

| Fonction | Primitive | Intervalles |
|--|---------------------------------|--|
| $\ln x$ | $x(\ln x - 1)$ | $] 0 ; +\infty [$ |
| $e^{\alpha x} \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{C}^*$ | $\frac{1}{\alpha} e^{\alpha x}$ | \mathbb{R} |
| $\sin x$ | $-\cos x$ | \mathbb{R} |
| $\cos x$ | $\sin x$ | \mathbb{R} |
| $\tan x$ | $-\ln \cos x $ | $] -\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi ; \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi [$ |
| $\cotan x$ | $\ln \sin x $ | $] k\pi ; (k + 1)\pi [$ |
| $\operatorname{sh} x$ | $\operatorname{ch} x$ | \mathbb{R} |
| $\operatorname{ch} x$ | $\operatorname{sh} x$ | \mathbb{R} |
| $\operatorname{th} x$ | $\ln(\operatorname{ch} x)$ | \mathbb{R} |
| $\operatorname{coth} x$ | $\ln \operatorname{sh} x $ | $] -\infty ; 0 [,] 0 ; +\infty [$ |

III Puissances et inverses de fonctions usuelles

| Fonction | Primitive | Intervalles |
|---|--|--|
| $\sin^2 x$ | $\frac{x}{2} - \frac{\sin 2x}{4}$ | \mathbb{R} |
| $\cos^2 x$ | $\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\sin 2x}{4}$ | \mathbb{R} |
| $\tan^2 x$ | $\tan x - x$ | $\left] -\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi; \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \right[$ |
| $\cotan^2 x$ | $-\cotan x - x$ | $\left] k\pi; (k+1)\pi \right[$ |
| $\operatorname{sh}^2 x$ | $\frac{\operatorname{sh} 2x}{4} - \frac{x}{2}$ | \mathbb{R} |
| $\operatorname{ch}^2 x$ | $\frac{\operatorname{sh} 2x}{4} + \frac{x}{2}$ | \mathbb{R} |
| $\operatorname{th}^2 x$ | $x - \operatorname{th} x$ | \mathbb{R} |
| $\operatorname{coth}^2 x$ | $x - \operatorname{coth} x$ | $\left] -\infty; 0 \right[, \left] 0; +\infty \right[$ |
| $\frac{1}{\sin x}$ | $\ln \left \tan \frac{x}{2} \right $ | $\left] k\pi; (k+1)\pi \right[$ |
| $\frac{1}{\cos x}$ | $\ln \left \tan \left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right $ | $\left] -\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi; \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \right[$ |
| $\frac{1}{\operatorname{sh} x}$ | $\ln \left \operatorname{th} \frac{x}{2} \right $ | $\left] -\infty; 0 \right[, \left] 0; +\infty \right[$ |
| $\frac{1}{\operatorname{ch} x}$ | $2 \operatorname{Arctan} e^x$ | \mathbb{R} |
| $\frac{1}{\sin^2 x} = 1 + \cotan^2 x$ | $-\cotan x$ | $\left] k\pi; (k+1)\pi \right[$ |
| $\frac{1}{\cos^2 x} = 1 + \tan^2 x$ | $\tan x$ | $\left] -\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi; \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \right[$ |
| $\frac{1}{\operatorname{sh}^2 x} = \operatorname{coth}^2 x - 1$ | $-\operatorname{coth} x$ | $\left] -\infty; 0 \right[, \left] 0; +\infty \right[$ |
| $\frac{1}{\operatorname{ch}^2 x} = 1 - \operatorname{th}^2 x$ | $\operatorname{th} x$ | \mathbb{R} |
| $\frac{1}{\sin^4 x}$ | $-\cotan x - \frac{\cotan^3 x}{3}$ | $\left] k\pi; (k+1)\pi \right[$ |
| $\frac{1}{\cos^4 x}$ | $\tan x + \frac{\tan^3 x}{3}$ | $\left] -\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi; \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \right[$ |

IV Fonctions dérivées de fonctions réciproques

| Fonction | Primitive | Intervalles |
|---|--|--|
| $\frac{1}{1+x^2}$ | $\text{Arctan } x$ | \mathbb{R} |
| $\frac{1}{a^2+x^2} \quad a \in \mathbb{R}^*$ | $\frac{1}{a} \text{Arctan } \frac{x}{a}$ | \mathbb{R} |
| $\frac{1}{1-x^2}$ | $\begin{cases} \text{Argth } x \\ \frac{1}{2} \ln \left \frac{1+x}{1-x} \right \end{cases}$ | $\begin{cases}]-1; 1[\\]-\infty; -1[, \\]-1; 1[,]1; +\infty[\end{cases}$ |
| $\frac{1}{a^2-x^2} \quad a \in \mathbb{R}^*$ | $\begin{cases} \frac{1}{a} \text{Argth } \frac{x}{a} \\ \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left \frac{a+x}{a-x} \right \end{cases}$ | $\begin{cases}]- a ; a [\\]-\infty; - a [, \\]- a ; a [,] a ; +\infty[\end{cases}$ |
| $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ | $\text{Arcsin } x$ | $] -1; 1 [$ |
| $\frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} \quad a \in \mathbb{R}^*$ | $\text{Arcsin } \frac{x}{ a }$ | $] - a ; a [$ |
| $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}$ | $\text{Argsh } x = \ln (x + \sqrt{x^2+1})$ | \mathbb{R} |
| $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}$ | $\begin{cases} \text{Argch } x \\ -\text{Argch } (-x) \\ \ln x + \sqrt{x^2-1} \end{cases}$ | $\begin{cases}]1; +\infty[\\]-\infty; -1[\\]-\infty; -1[\text{ ou }]1; +\infty[\end{cases}$ |
| $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+a}} \quad a \in \mathbb{R}^*$ | $\ln x + \sqrt{x^2+a} $ | $\begin{cases} a > 0 : \mathbb{R} \\ a < 0 : \\]-\infty; -\sqrt{-a}[\\ \text{ou }]\sqrt{a}; +\infty[\end{cases}$ |
| $\frac{1}{(x^2+1)^2}$ | $\frac{1}{2} \text{Arctan } x + \frac{x}{2(x^2+1)}$ | \mathbb{R} |
| $\frac{x^2}{(x^2+1)^2}$ | $\frac{1}{2} \text{Arctan } x - \frac{x}{2(x^2+1)}$ | \mathbb{R} |