



2 > 0

$$x = \varphi(t) \quad | \quad dx = \varphi'(t) dt$$

$$\int_2^{2\sqrt{3}} x^3 \cdot \sqrt{x^2 - 2^2} dx =$$

$$x = \sqrt{2^2 + t^2}$$

$$dx = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2^2 + t^2}} \cdot 2t dt$$

$$\int_0^{\sqrt{3} \cdot 2} \left[(\sqrt{2^2 + t^2})^2 \cdot \sqrt{2^2 + t^2} \cdot t \cdot \frac{t}{\sqrt{2^2 + t^2}} \right] dt =$$

$$x = 2 = \sqrt{2^2 + t^2}$$

$$t = 0$$

$$\int_0^{\sqrt{3}} (2^2 + t^2) \cdot t^2 dt =$$

$$x = 2\sqrt{3} = \sqrt{2^2 + t^2}$$

$$4 \cdot 3 = 2^2 + t^2$$

$$\int_0^{\sqrt{3}} (2^2 t^2 + t^4) dt$$

← **Faulte**

$$t = \sqrt{3} \cdot 2$$

$$\int x \sin x \, dx$$

Plus simple à intégrer

Inconnu

$$(f \cdot g)' = f' \cdot g + f \cdot g'$$

$$(x(-\cos x))' = 1 \cdot (-\cos x) + x \cdot \sin x$$

$$-x \cos x = \int -\cos x \, dx + \int x \sin x \, dx$$

$$\int x \sin x \, dx = \int \cos x \, dx - x \cos x$$

$$= \sin x - x \cos x + C$$

Primitive

$$\frac{x}{x+6} = \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \begin{array}{l} P(x) \\ \hline Q(x) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} x & x+6 \\ \hline x+6 & 1 \\ \hline -6 & \end{array}$$

$$x = (x+6) \cdot 1 - 6$$

$$\frac{x}{x+6} = \frac{(x+6) \cdot 1}{x+6} - \frac{6}{x+6}$$

$$\frac{x}{x+6} = 1 - \frac{6}{x+6}$$

$$\frac{2x+6}{cx+d}$$

$$\int \frac{x}{x+6} dx = \int \left(1 - \frac{6}{x+6}\right) dx = \int 1 dx - 6 \int \frac{1}{x+6} dx$$

$$= x - 6 \cdot \ln(x+6) + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{t} dt = \ln(t) + C$$

$$\int \sin x \cos x \, dx$$

$$(f \cdot g)' = f' \cdot g + f \cdot g'$$

$$\cos x \cdot \sin x + \sin x \cdot \cos x$$

$$(\sin^2 x)' = 2 \sin x \cos x$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin^2 x + C = 2 \int \sin x \cos x \, dx$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \int \sin x \cos x \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 x + C$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int \sin(2x) \cdot 2 \, dx = -\frac{1}{4} \cos(2x) + C$$

$2 \sin x \cos x$

$$\int \sin(2x) \cdot 2 \, dx = -\cos(2x)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \sin x \cos x$$

$$\int \sin 2x \cos x \, dx = \int (\sin x)' \cdot (\sin x)' \, dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (\sin x)^2 + C = \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 x + C$$