

$$\begin{aligned}
 1) \left( \frac{1}{8} (2x+3)^4 \right)' &= \frac{1}{8} \cdot 4 (2x+3)^3 \cdot (2x+3)' \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} (2x+3)^3 \cdot 2 \\
 &= (2x+3)^3
 \end{aligned}$$

Ce qui fait que  $\int (2x+3)^3 dx = \frac{1}{8} (2x+3)^4 + C$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2) \left( \frac{x}{x^2+4} \right)' &= \frac{1 \cdot (x^2+4) - x \cdot (2x)}{(x^2+4)^2} = \frac{x^2+4-2x^2}{(x^2+4)^2} \\
 &= \frac{4-x^2}{(x^2+4)^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

Alors,  $\int \frac{4-x^2}{(x^2+4)^2} = \frac{x}{x^2+4} + C$

$$3) \left( \frac{2x}{\sqrt{x+1}} \right)' = \frac{(2x)' \cdot \sqrt{x+1} - 2x \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+1}} \cdot (x+1)'}{(\sqrt{x+1})^2}$$

$$= \frac{2 \cdot \sqrt{x+1} - \frac{x}{\sqrt{x+1}}}{x+1} = \frac{1}{x+1} \frac{2(x+1) - x}{\sqrt{x+1}}$$

$$= \frac{x+2}{(x+1)\sqrt{x+1}} = \frac{x+2}{\sqrt{(x+1)^2} \sqrt{x+1}} = \frac{x+2}{\sqrt{(x+1)^3}}$$