

$$M = \left[(t^2 - 1) \ln \sqrt{1+t} - t^2 + \frac{1}{2}t \right]_1^e :$$

$$M = (e^2 - 1) \ln \sqrt{1+e} - \frac{e^2 - 2e + 1}{4} :$$

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^* : \frac{1}{x^3 + x} = \frac{1}{x(x^2 + 1)} : \quad \text{-(4)}$$

$$: \quad \frac{1}{x(x^2 + 1)} = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{x}{x^2 + 1} :$$

$$I_1 = \left[\ln x - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) \right]_1^e$$

$$\cdot I_1 = \left[\ln \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \right) \right]_1^e = \ln \left(e \sqrt{\frac{2}{1+e^2}} \right) :$$

$$: \quad dx = -\frac{dt}{t} \quad t = e^{-x} \quad -$$

$$I_2 = \int_e^1 \frac{-1}{t^2 + 2} dt = \sqrt{2} \int_1^e \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}{1 + \left(\frac{t}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2} dt$$

$$\cdot I_2 = \sqrt{2} \left[\text{Arc tan} \left(\frac{t}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \right]_1^e :$$

$$I_2 = \sqrt{2} \left(\text{arc tan} \left(\frac{e}{\sqrt{2}} \right) - \text{arc tan} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \right)$$

$$\cdot K = -(5 + 2 \ln 2) :$$

$$L = \int_0^1 \frac{x}{1+x+x^2} dx : \quad -$$

$$\frac{x}{1+x+x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{2x+1}{1+x+x^2} + \frac{1}{1+x+x^2} \right) :$$

$$L = \left[\ln \sqrt{1+x+x^2} \right]_0^1 + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x+x^2} dx :$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x+x^2} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \int_0^1 \frac{\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}}{1 + \left(\frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2} dx$$

$$: \quad L = \left[\ln \sqrt{1+x+x^2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \text{Arc tan} \left(\frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) \right]_0^1$$

$$\cdot L = -\frac{\pi\sqrt{3}}{9} + \frac{1}{2} \ln 3 = \frac{9 \ln 3 - 2\pi\sqrt{3}}{18} :$$

$$: \quad dx = \frac{1}{t} dt \quad t = e^x \quad \text{-(3)}$$

$$: \quad M = \int_1^e t \ln(1+t) dt$$

$$M = \left[\frac{t^2}{2} \ln(1+t) \right]_1^e - \frac{1}{2} \int_1^e \frac{t^2}{1+t} dt$$

$$\frac{t^2}{1+t} = t - 1 + \frac{1}{1+t} :$$

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$$I = \int_1^2 (9x^2 + 12x + 1) \ln x dx : \quad \text{-(1)}$$

$$v'(x) = 9x^2 + 12x + 1 \quad u(x) = \ln x :$$

$$v(x) = 3x^3 + 6x^2 + x \quad u'(x) = \frac{1}{x} :$$

$$I = \left[(3x^3 + 6x^2 + x) \ln x \right]_1^2 - \int_1^2 (3x^2 + 6x + 1) dx$$

$$= \left[(3x^3 + 6x^2 + x) \ln x - (x^3 + 3x^2 + x) \right]_1^2$$

$$\cdot I = 50 \ln 2 - 17 :$$

$$J = \int_0^\pi (2x + \pi) \sin x dx : \quad -$$

$$J = \left[-(2x + \pi) \cos x \right]_0^\pi + \int_0^\pi 2 \cos x dx :$$

$$J = \left[-(2x + \pi) \cos x + 2 \sin x \right]_0^\pi = 4\pi :$$

$$K = \int_{-1}^0 \left(2x - 1 + \frac{2x^2 - 7x + 9}{(x-1)^3} \right) dx : \quad \text{-(2)}$$

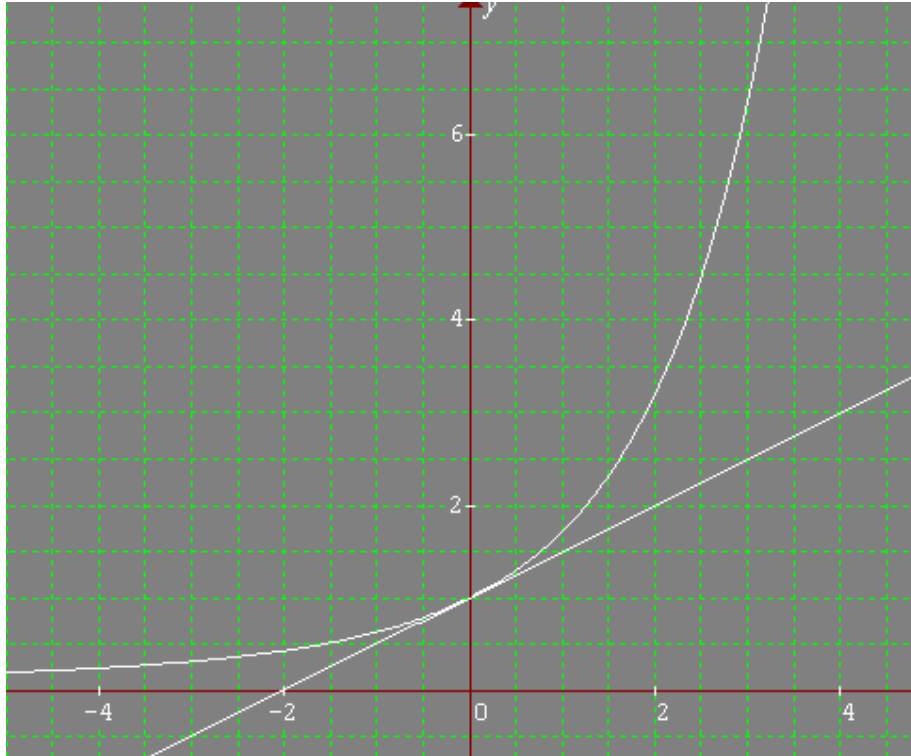
$$K = \left[x^2 - x \right]_{-1}^0 + \int_{-1}^0 \frac{2x^2 - 7x + 9}{(x-1)^3} dx :$$

$$\frac{2x^2 - 7x + 9}{(x-1)^3} = \frac{2}{x-1} - \frac{3}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{4}{(x-1)^3} :$$

$$K = \left[x^2 - x + 2 \ln |x-1| + \frac{3}{x-1} - \frac{2}{(x-1)^2} \right]_{-1}^0 :$$

<p>$u_{n+1} :$ -(2)</p> $\begin{cases} u(x) = (\ln x)^{n+1} \\ v'(x) = x^2 \end{cases} :$ $\begin{cases} u'(x) = \frac{(n+1) \times (\ln x)^n}{x} \\ v(x) = \frac{x^3}{3} \end{cases} :$ $u_{n+1} = \left[\frac{x^3 (\ln x)^{n+1}}{3} \right]_1^e - \frac{(n+1)}{3} \times u_n :$ $\left[\frac{x^3 (\ln x)^{n+1}}{3} \right]_1^e = \frac{e^3}{3} :$ <p style="text-align: center;">$\cdot 3u_{n+1} + (n+1)u_n = e^3$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">$x \mapsto x^2 (\ln x)^n :$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">$\mathbb{N}^* \quad n \quad [1, e]$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}^* : \int_1^e x^2 (\ln x)^n dx \geq 0$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">0 (u_n)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">$\forall x \in [1, e] : 0 \leq \ln x \leq 1 :$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">$\forall x \in [1, e] : x^2 (\ln x)^{n+1} \leq x^2 (\ln x)^n :$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}^* : u_{n+1} \leq u_n :$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(u_n)</p>	<p>$\cdot F(x) = \frac{2}{3}(-1 + \ln x \sqrt{\ln x}) :$</p> <p>(2): $\begin{cases} f(x) = \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{x}} \\ x_0 = 1; I =]0, +\infty[\end{cases} :$ -</p> <p>$\forall x \in]0, +\infty[: F(x) = \int_1^x \frac{\ln t}{\sqrt{t}} dt :$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">$F(x) = \left[\frac{\ln t}{t} \right]_1^x - 2 \int_1^x \frac{\sqrt{t}}{t} dt$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">$F(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x} - 4 \int_1^x \frac{1}{2\sqrt{t}} dt :$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">$F(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x} - 4 \left[\sqrt{t} \right]_1^x = \frac{\ln x}{x} - 4(\sqrt{x} - 1) :$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">:03 ■</p> <p>$u_1 = \int_1^e x^2 \ln x dx :$ -(1)</p> $\begin{cases} u'(x) = \frac{1}{x} \\ v(x) = \frac{x^3}{3} \end{cases} : \quad \begin{cases} u(x) = \ln x \\ v'(x) = x^2 \end{cases}$ $u_1 = \left[\frac{x^3 \ln x}{3} \right]_1^e - \int_1^e \frac{x^2}{3} dx :$ $u_1 = \left[\frac{x^3 \ln x}{3} - \frac{x^3}{9} \right]_1^e = \frac{1+2e^3}{9} :$	<p>$I_3 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{4 - \sin^2 x} dx$ -</p> $\begin{cases} \sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2} \\ dx = \frac{2dt}{1+t^2} \end{cases} : \quad t = \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$ <p style="text-align: center;">$I_3 = \int_0^1 \frac{t}{(1+t+t^2)(1-t+t^2)} dt :$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">$I_3 = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \left(\frac{1}{1-t+t^2} - \frac{1}{1+t+t^2} \right) dt :$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">$I_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \left[\text{Arc tan} \left(\frac{2t-1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) - \text{Arc tan} \left(\frac{2t+1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) \right]_0^1$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">$\cdot I_3 = \frac{\pi}{6\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\pi\sqrt{3}}{18} :$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">:02 ■</p> <p>(1): $\begin{cases} f(x) = \frac{1}{x} \sqrt{\ln x} \\ x_0 = e; I =]1, +\infty[\end{cases} :$ -</p> <p style="text-align: center;">$F(x) = \int_e^x \frac{1}{t} \sqrt{\ln t} dt = \int_e^x (\ln t)' \times (\ln t)^{\frac{1}{2}} dt$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">$F(x) = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}+1} \left[(\ln t)^{\frac{1}{2}+1} \right]_e^x :$</p>
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$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \exp'(0) = e^0 = 1 = f(0) : -$
 $\cdot 0 \quad f$
 $: - \quad - (2) \quad - (4)$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - (1+x)}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2}$
 $\cdot f'(0) = \frac{1}{2} \quad 0 \quad f$
 $: \mathbb{R}^* \quad x \quad -$
 $f'(x) = \frac{e^x x - (e^x - 1)}{x^2} = \frac{1 + (x-1)e^x}{x^2}$
 $\cdot \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^* : f'(x) = \frac{g(x)}{x^2} :$
 $f \quad \mathbb{R} \quad g$
 $: \quad \mathbb{R}$

x	$-\infty$	$+\infty$
$f'(x)$	+	
f	0	+ ∞