

## Formulaire sur les intégrales.

t peut être remplacé par x ou une fonction  
a et b sont des constantes

$$1. \int dt = t + C$$

$$2. \int t dt = \frac{t^2}{2} + C$$

$$3. \int t^a dt = \frac{t^{a+1}}{a+1} + C$$

$$4. \int \frac{1}{t} dt = \ln |t| + C$$

$$5. \int e^t dt = e^t + C$$

$$6. \int a^t dt = \frac{a^t}{\ln a} + C$$

$$7. \int \cos t dt = \sin t + C$$

$$8. \int \sin t dt = -\cos t + C$$

$$9. \int \sec^2 t dt = \operatorname{tg} t + C$$

$$10. \int \operatorname{cosec}^2 t dt = -\operatorname{cotg} t + C$$

$$11. \int t \sec t dt = \sec t + C$$

$$12. \int t \operatorname{cosec} t dt = -\operatorname{cosec} t + C$$

$$13. \int \operatorname{tg} t dt = -\ln |\cos t| + C$$

$$14. \int \operatorname{cotg} t dt = \ln |\sin t| + C$$

$$15. \int \sec t dt = \ln |\sec t + \operatorname{tg} t| + C$$

$$17. \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - t^2}} dt = \frac{1}{a} \operatorname{arc} \sin \frac{t}{a} + C$$

$$18. \int \frac{1}{a^2 + t^2} dt = \frac{1}{a} \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} \frac{t}{a} + C$$

$$19. \int \frac{1}{t\sqrt{t^2 - a^2}} dt = \frac{1}{a} \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} \frac{t}{a} + C$$

$$20. \int \frac{1}{a^2 - t^2} dt = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{t+a}{t-a} \right| + C$$

$$21. \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{t^2 - a^2}} dt = \ln \left| t + \sqrt{t^2 - a^2} \right| + C$$

$$22. \int a f(t) dt = a \int f(t) dt$$

$$23. \int f(t) + g(t) dt = \int f(t) dt + \int g(t) dt$$

$$24. \int f'(t) dt = f(t) + C$$

$$25. \int_b^a f'(t) dt = f(a) - f(b)$$

$$26. \int e^{at} dt = \frac{1}{a} e^{at}$$

$$27. \int f(t) dg(t) = f(t) \cdot g(t) - \int g(t) df(t)$$

$$f(t) = \quad \quad \quad df(t) = f'(t) dt$$

$$dg(t) = \quad \quad \quad g(t) = \int dg(t) dt$$

$$28. \int \cos(at) dt = \frac{1}{a} \sin(at)$$

$$29. \int \sin(at) dt = -\frac{1}{a} \cos(at)$$

## Les quadratures.

h = pas =  $\Delta x$

p = précision

$$n = \frac{b-a}{h} = \text{nbr d'interval}$$

### a) Les trapèzes.

Sur deux points

$$S = \frac{h}{2} (y_0 + 2y_1 + 2y_2 + 2y_3 + \dots + 2y_{n-1} + y_n)$$

$$h \cong \sqrt{p}$$

$$E = \frac{(\Delta x)^3}{12} * \max f''$$

### b) Par Simpson.

Sur trois points

$$S = \frac{h}{3} (y_0 + 4y_1 + 2y_2 + 4y_3 + 2y_4 + \dots + 2y_{n-2} + 4y_{n-1} + y_n)$$

$$h \cong \sqrt[4]{p}$$

$$E = \frac{(\Delta x)^4}{90} * \max f'''$$