

# Ln/Exp : les outils

## Outils

Pour effectuer des calculs, on dispose des outils suivants :

$$[\ln(x)]' = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$[\ln(f(x))]' = \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + c$$

$$\int \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} dx = \ln|f(x)| + C$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x} \Leftrightarrow F(x) = \ln|x|$$

$$g(x) = \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} \Leftrightarrow G(x) = \ln|f(x)| + C$$

attention à la valeur absolue

$$[\exp(x)]' = \exp(x) \text{ ou } [e^x]' = e^x$$

$$[\exp(f(x))]' = \exp(f(x)) \cdot f'(x)$$

ou  $[e^{f(x)}]' = e^{f(x)} \cdot f'(x)$

$$\int \exp(x) dx = \exp(x)$$

$$\int \exp(f(x)) \cdot f'(x) dx = \exp(f(x)) + C$$

$$\int e^x dx = e^x$$

$$\int e^{f(x)} \cdot f'(x) dx = e^{f(x)} + C$$

$$f(x) = e^x \Leftrightarrow F(x) = e^x$$

$$g(x) = e^{f(x)} \cdot f'(x) \Leftrightarrow G(x) = e^x + C$$

### Exemples

$$[\ln(x^2+2)]' = \frac{(x^2+2)'}{x^2+2} = \frac{2x}{x^2+2}$$

$$[e^{\sin(x^3)}]' = [\exp(\sin(x^3))]' = \exp(\sin(x^3)) \cdot [\sin(x^3)]' = \exp(\sin(x^3)) \cdot \cos(x^3) \cdot (x^3)'$$

$$= \exp(\sin(x^3)) \cdot \cos(x^3) \cdot 3x^2 = e^{\cos(x^3)} \cdot \sin(x^3) \cdot 3x^2$$

$$\int \frac{2 \cos(x)}{\sin(x)+2} dx = 2 \int \frac{\cos(x)}{\sin(x)+2} dx = 2 \int \frac{(\sin(x)+2)'}{\sin(x)+2} dx = 2 \cdot \ln|\sin(x)+2| + C$$

$$\int_0^{\sqrt{3}} 3x e^{x^2} dx = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} e^{x^2} \cdot 2x dx = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \exp(x^2) \cdot 2x dx = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \exp(x^2) \Big|_0^{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \cdot e^{x^2} \Big|_0^{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{3}{2} \cdot (e^{(\sqrt{3})^2} - e^{(0)^2}) = \frac{3}{2} \cdot (e^3 - 1)$$