1.5 THÉORÈME FONDAMENTAL DU CALCUL

CALCUL

cours 5

√ Notation sigma

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- √ Règles de sommation

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✓ Induction

$$\sum_{k=a}^{b} c = (b-a+1)c$$

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$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} k = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

$$\sum_{k=a}^{b} c = (b - a + 1)c$$

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$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} k^2 = \frac{n(2n+1)(n+1)}{6}$$

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$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} k^2 = \frac{n(2n+1)(n+1)}{6}$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} a^k = \frac{a^{n+1} - 1}{a - 1}$$

√ Intégrale définie

- √ Intégrale définie
- ✓ Somme de Riemann

- ✓ Intégrale définie
- ✓ Somme de Riemann
- √ Théorème fondamental du calcul

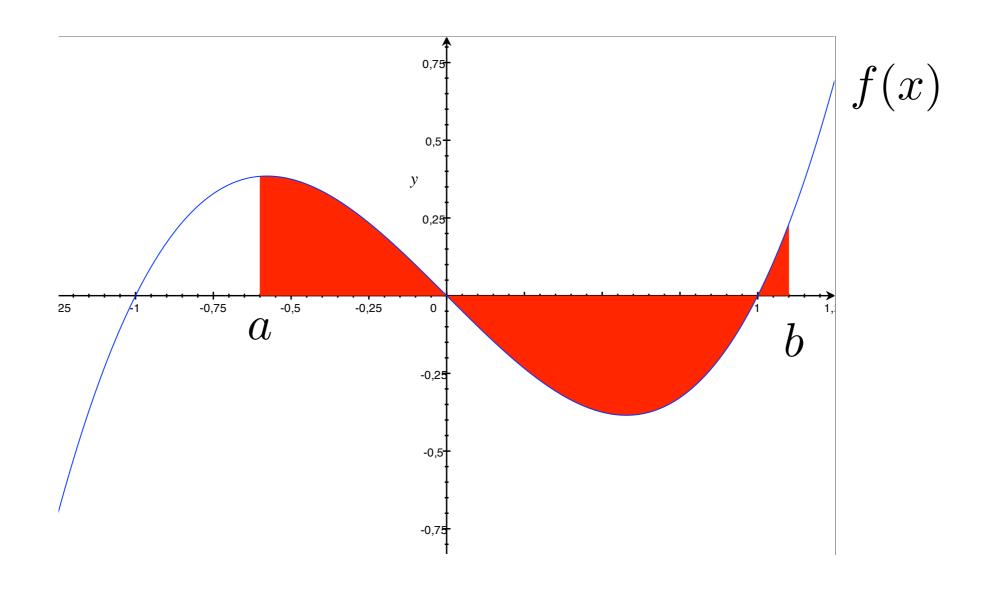
Depuis le début de la session, on a vu qu'il semble y avoir un lien entre somme, primitive et aire sous la courbe.

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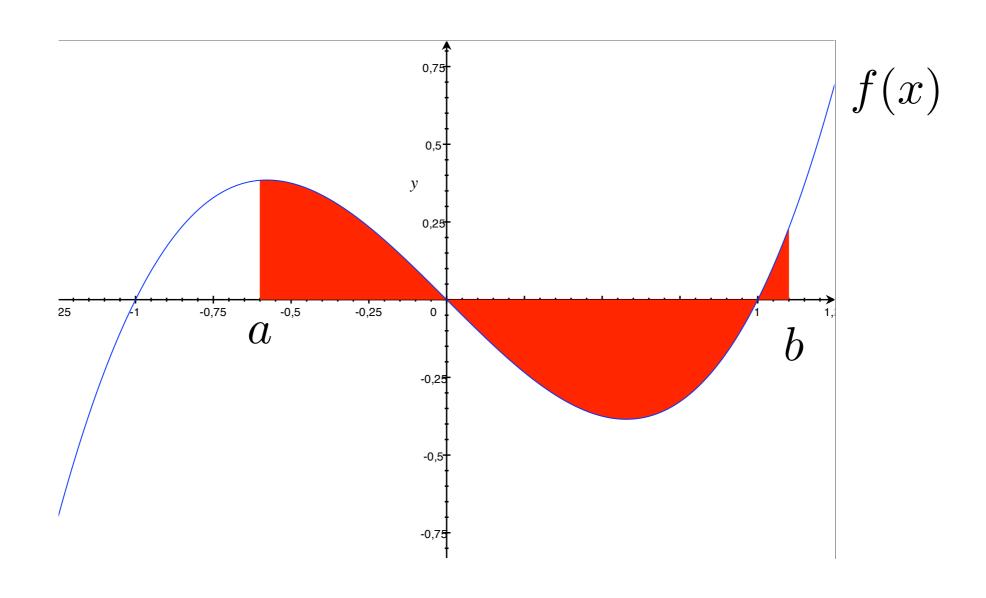
Nous expliciterons ce lien ici.

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) \ dx$$

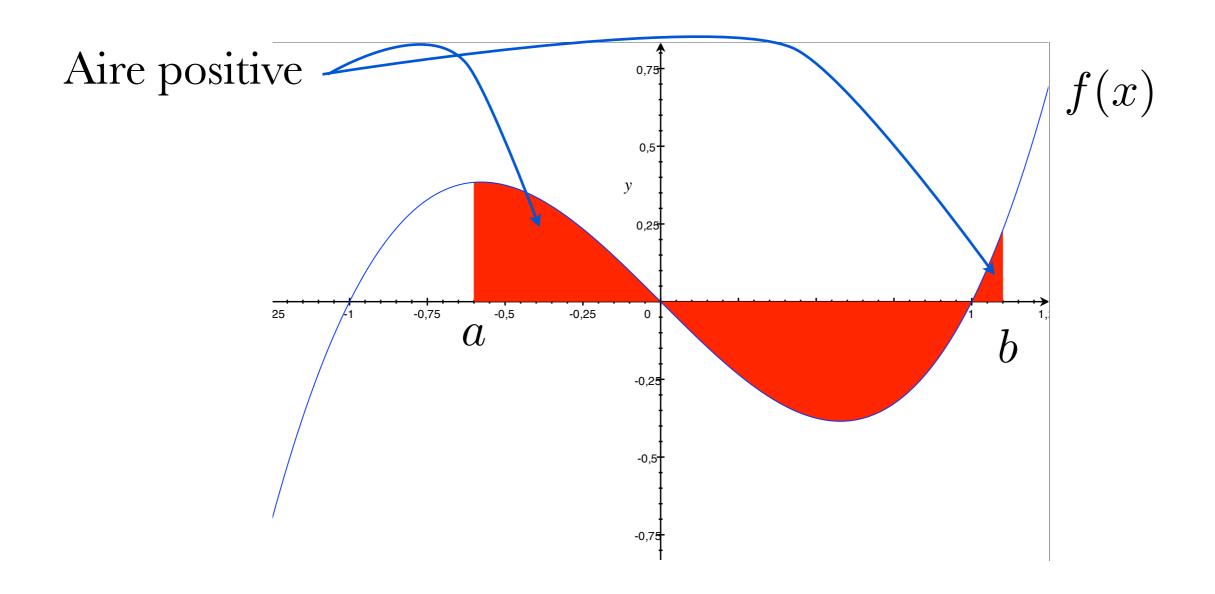
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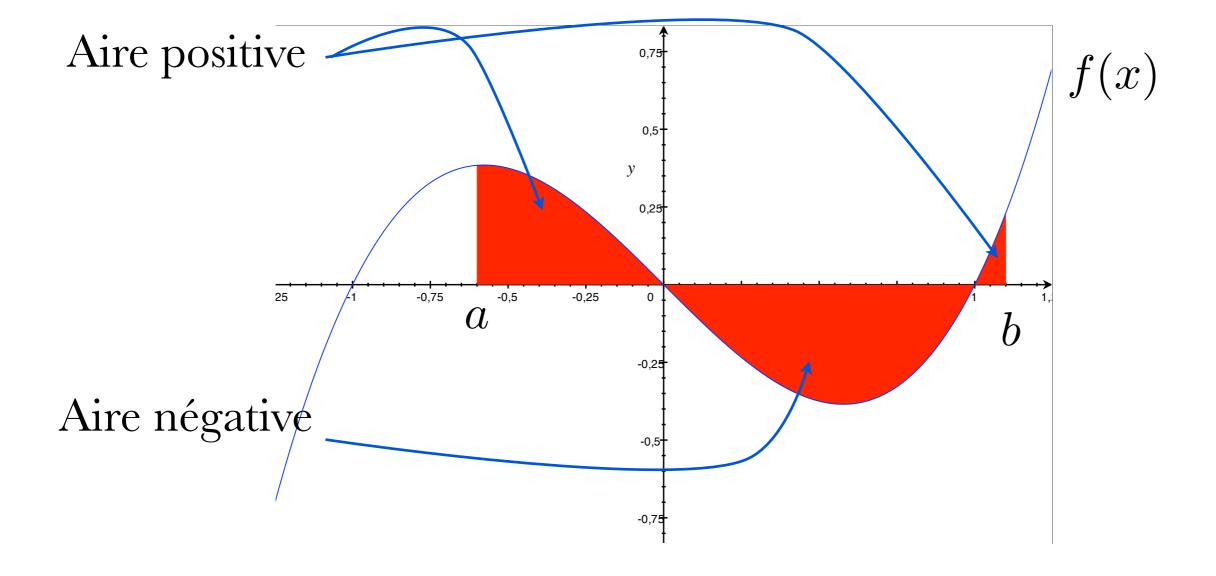
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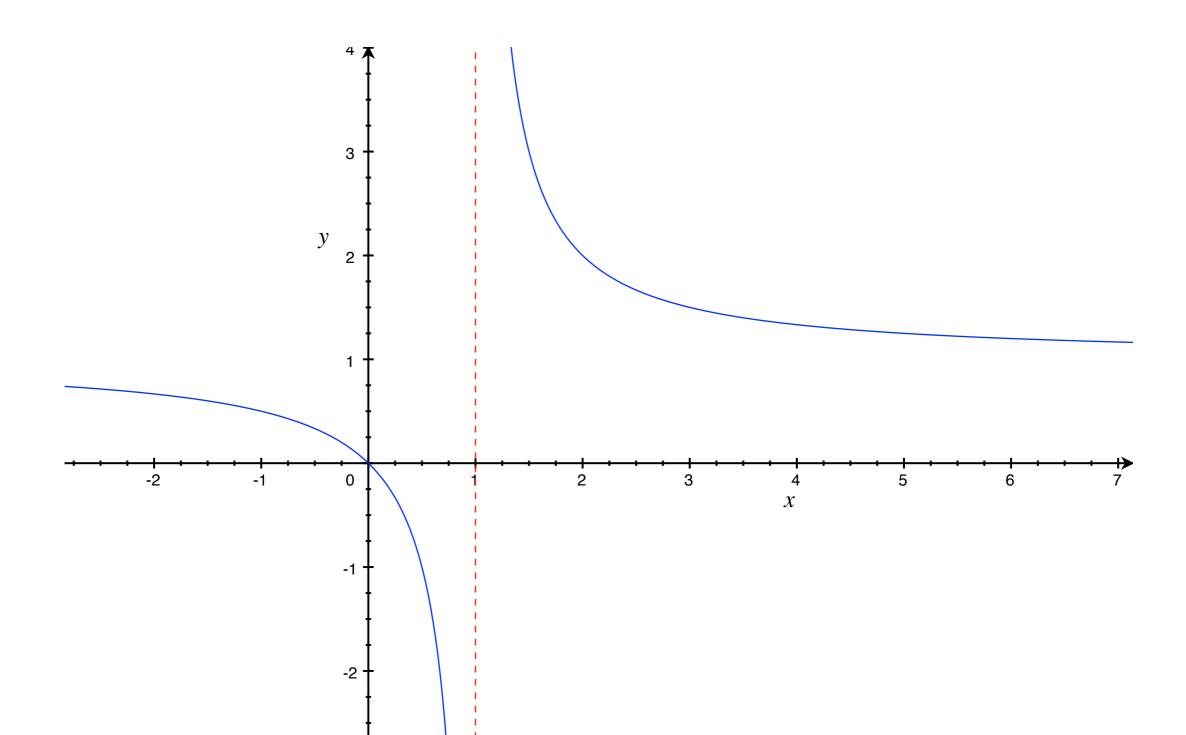


Remarque:

Pour que l'intégrale définie ait un sens, il faut que la fonction soit continue sur l'intervalle.

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$$\int f(x) dx = F(x) + C \quad \text{Un ensemble infini de primitives}$$

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$$\int f(x) dx = F(x) + C \quad \text{Un ensemble infini de primitives}$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) \ dx$$

Une aire délimitée par une fonction

Comprendre ce qu'est $\int_a^b f(x) dx$ est une chose

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Les rectangles



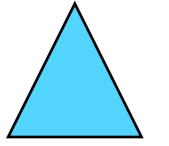
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Les rectangles

Les triangles





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mais la calculer en est une autre.

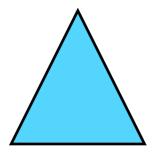
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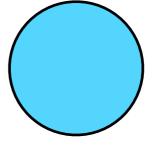
Les rectangles

Les triangles

Les cercles

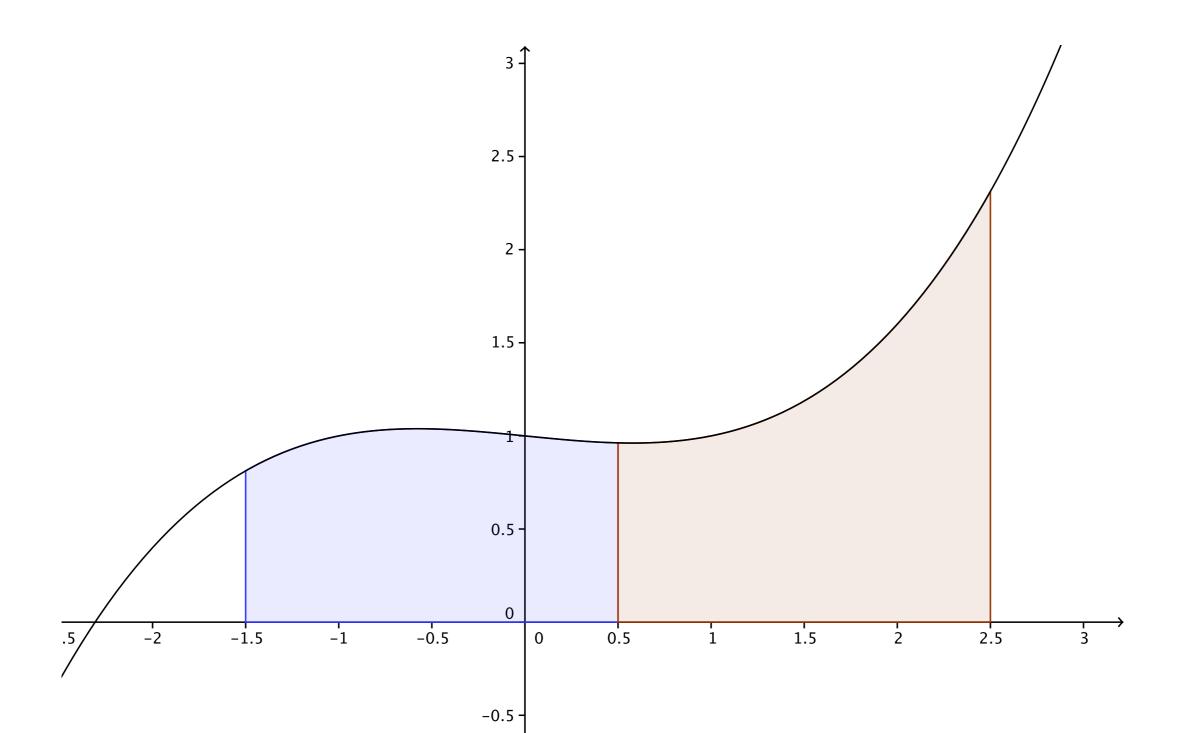




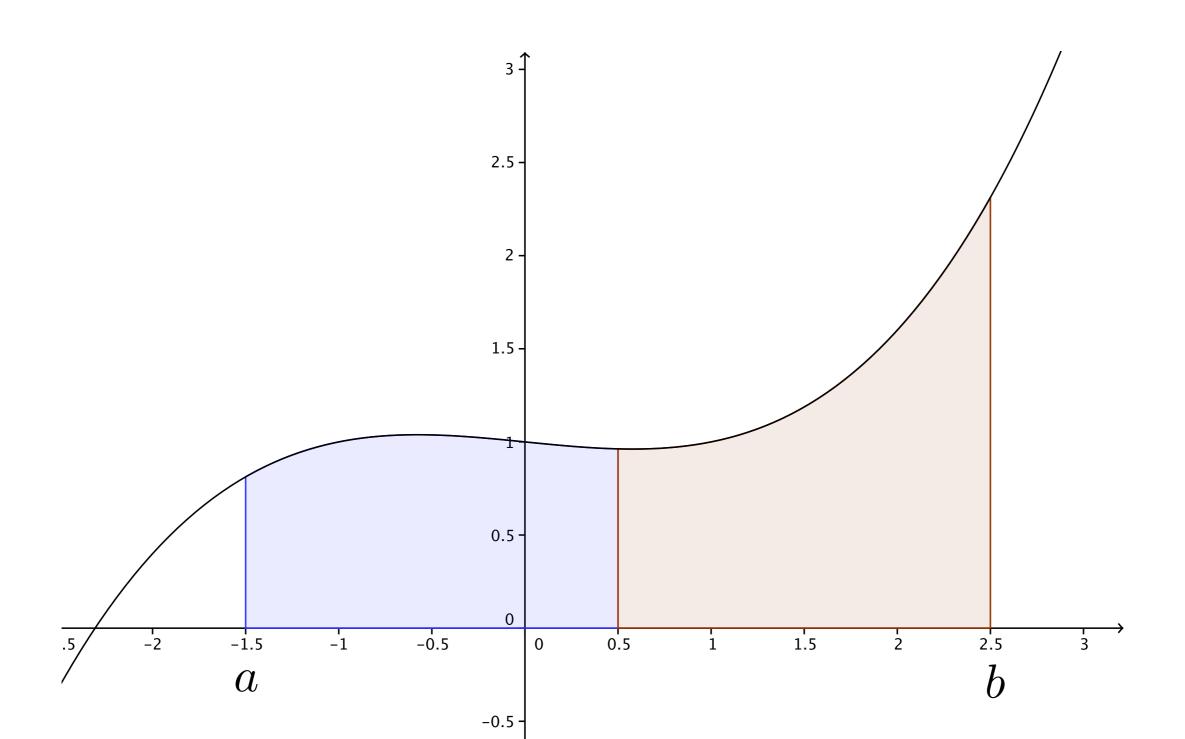


$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) \ dx = \int_{a}^{c} f(x) \ dx + \int_{c}^{b} f(x) \ dx$$

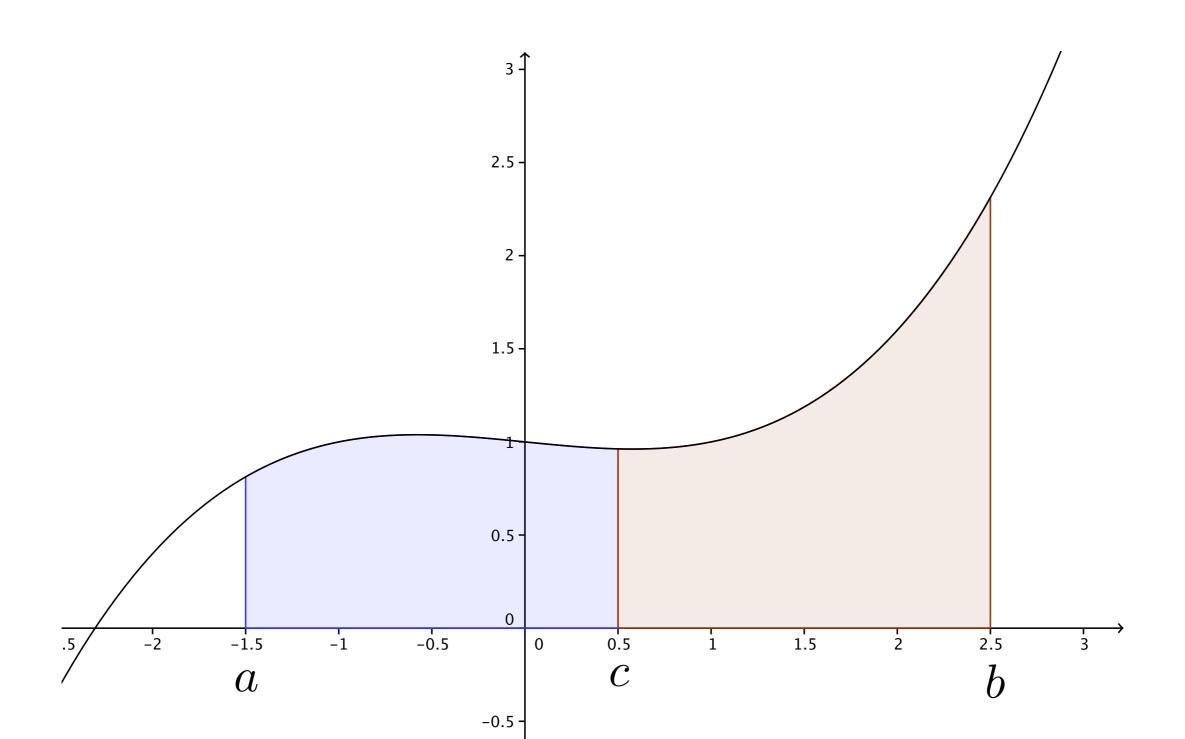
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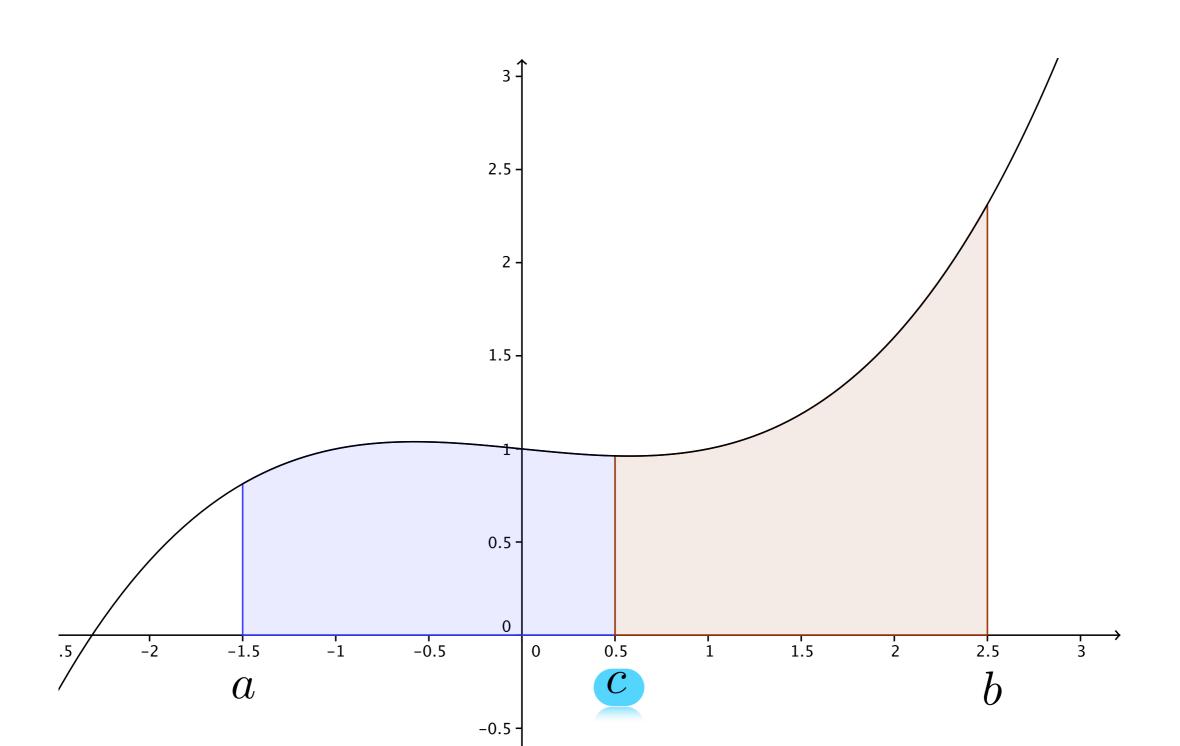
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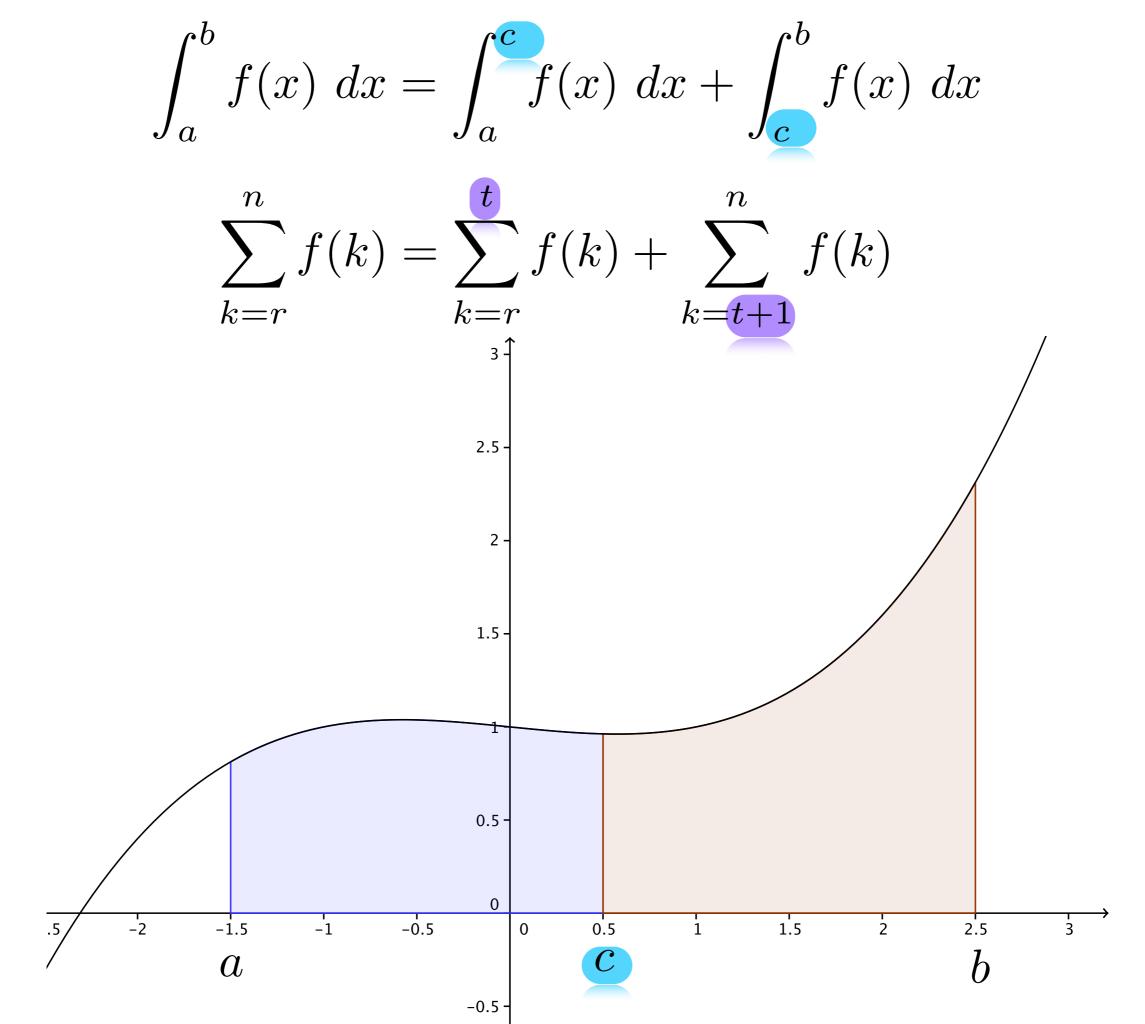


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$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = \int_{a}^{c} f(x) dx + \int_{c}^{b} f(x) dx$$





Somme de Riemann

Pour pousser un plus loin notre compréhension de l'intégrale, il nous faut comprendre les sommes de Riemann.

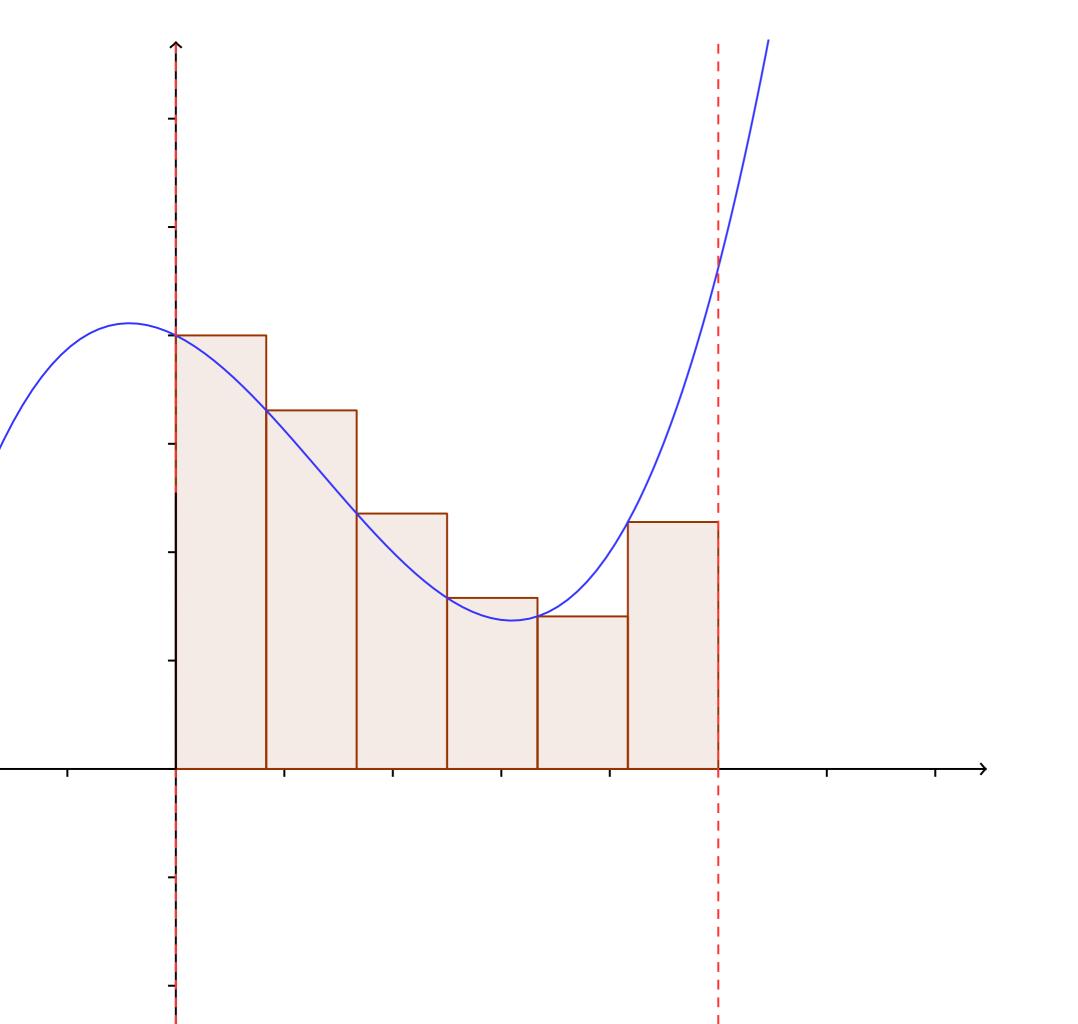
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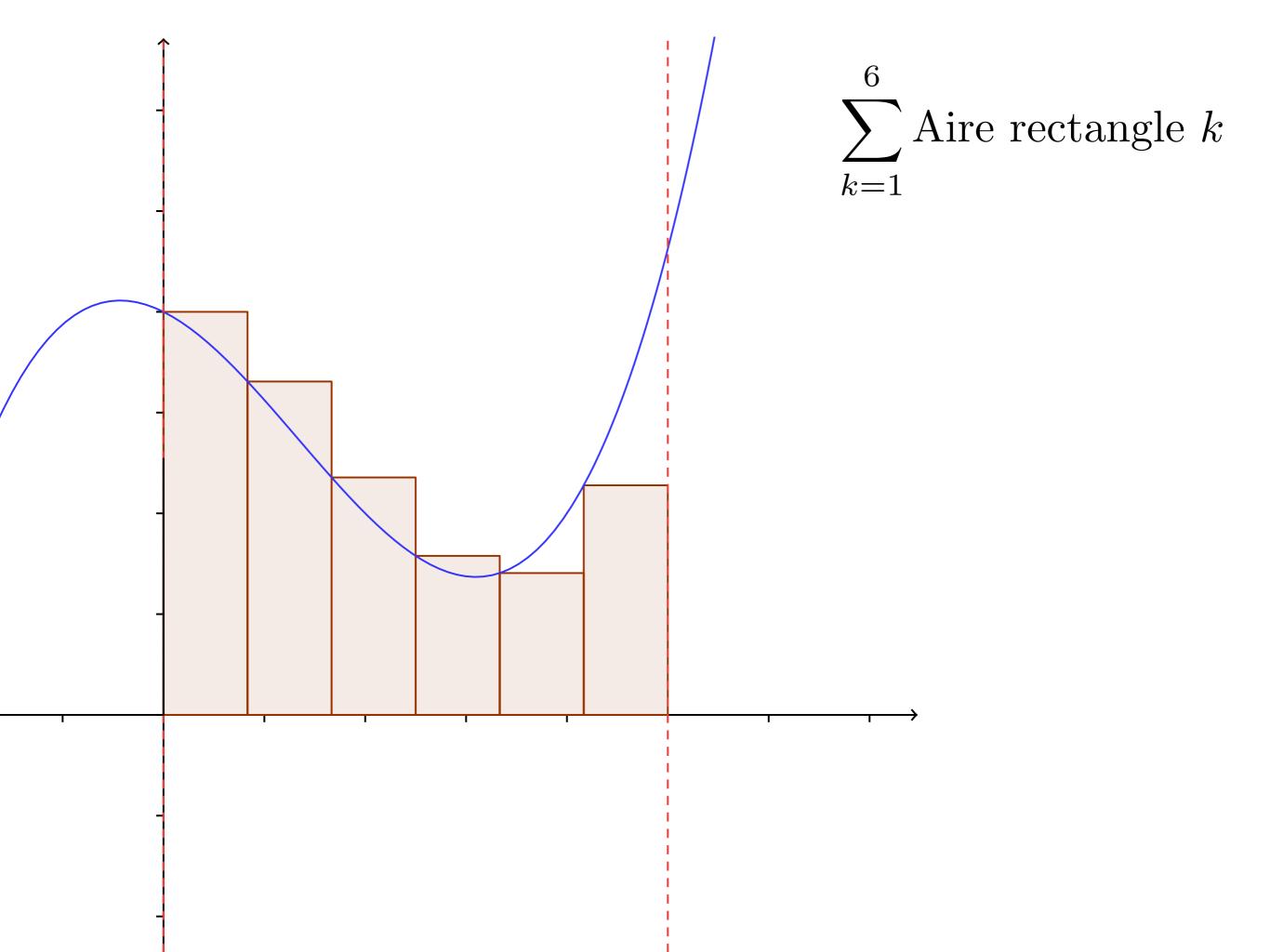
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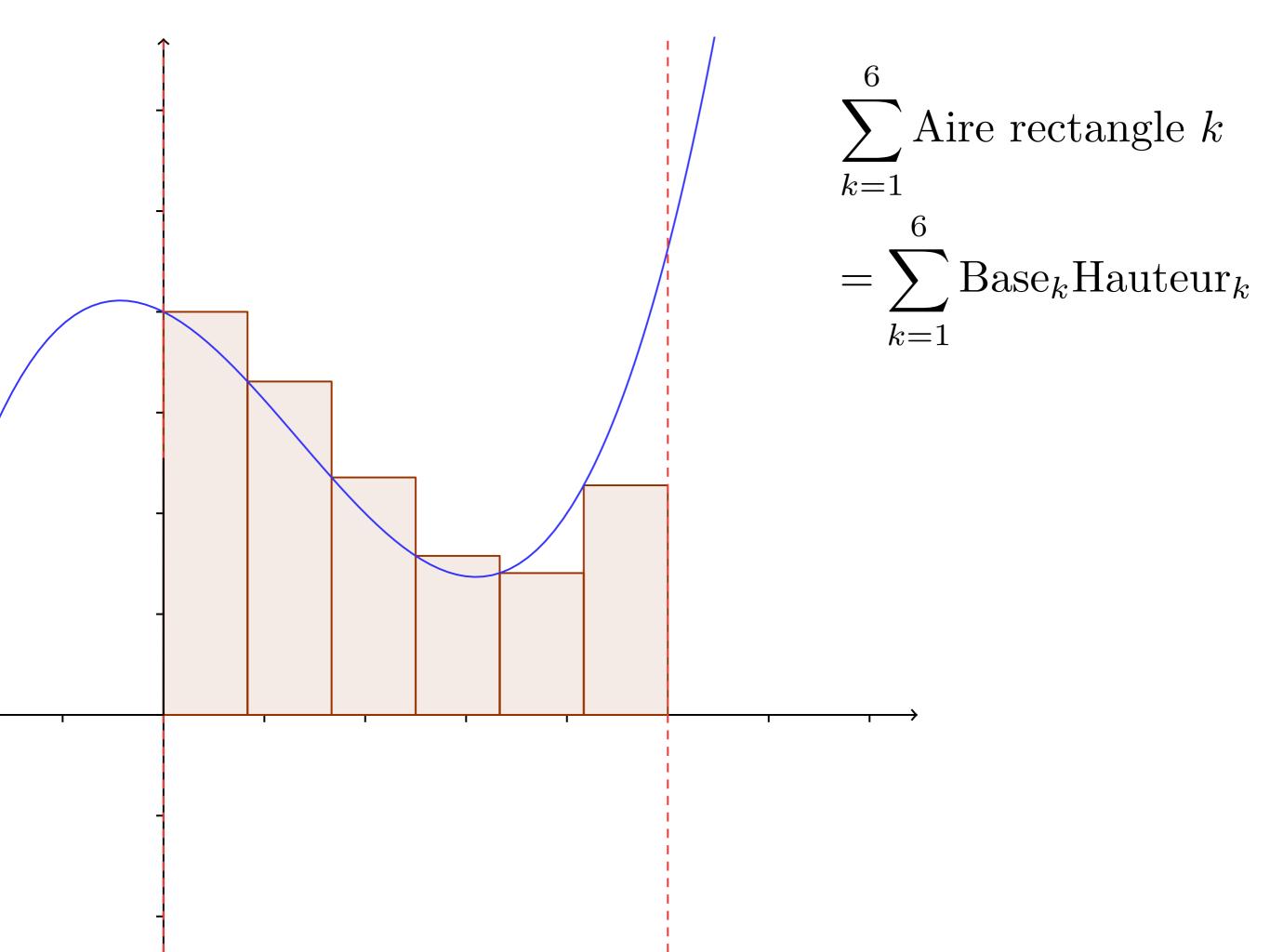


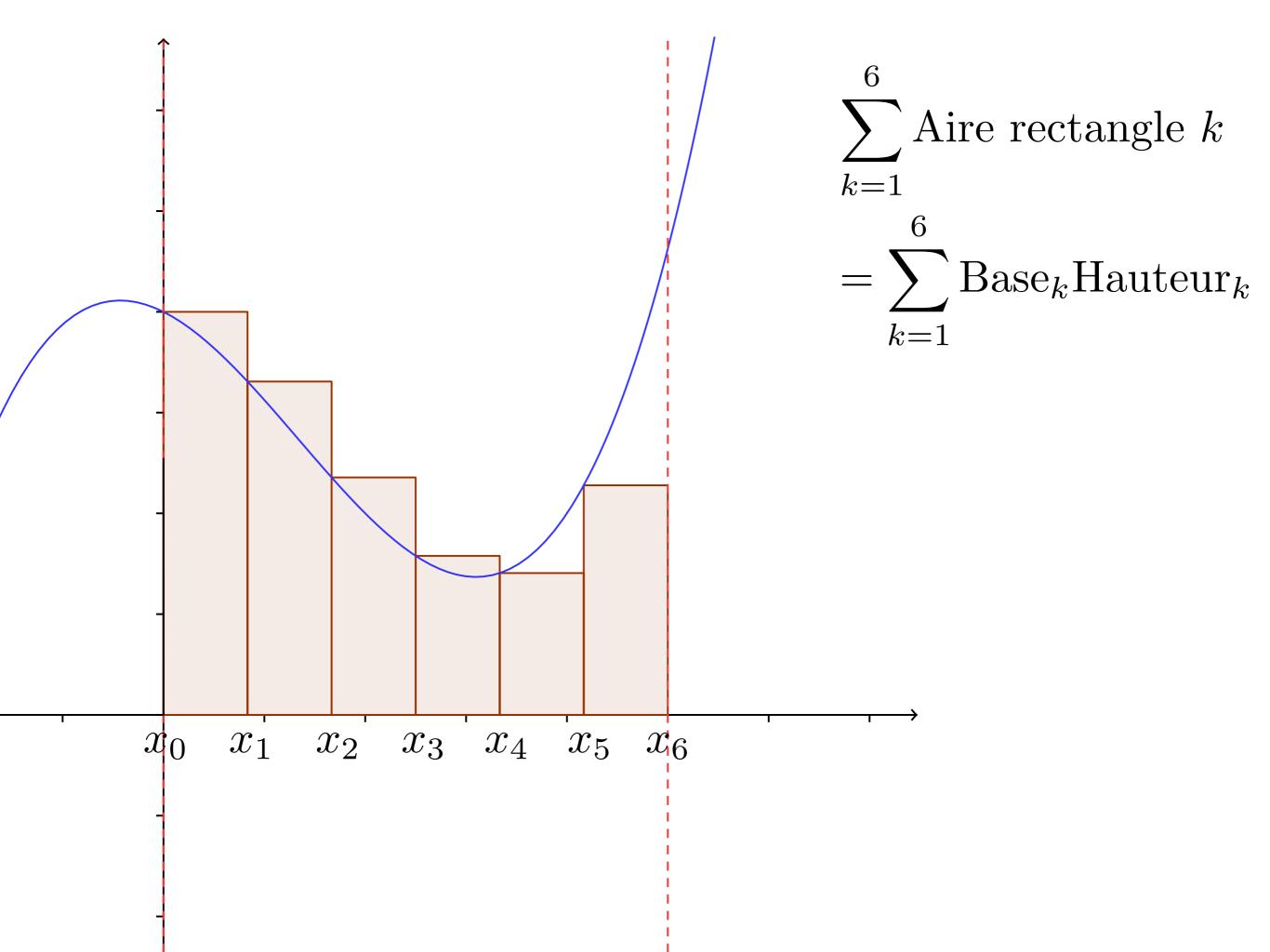
Faites les exercices suivants

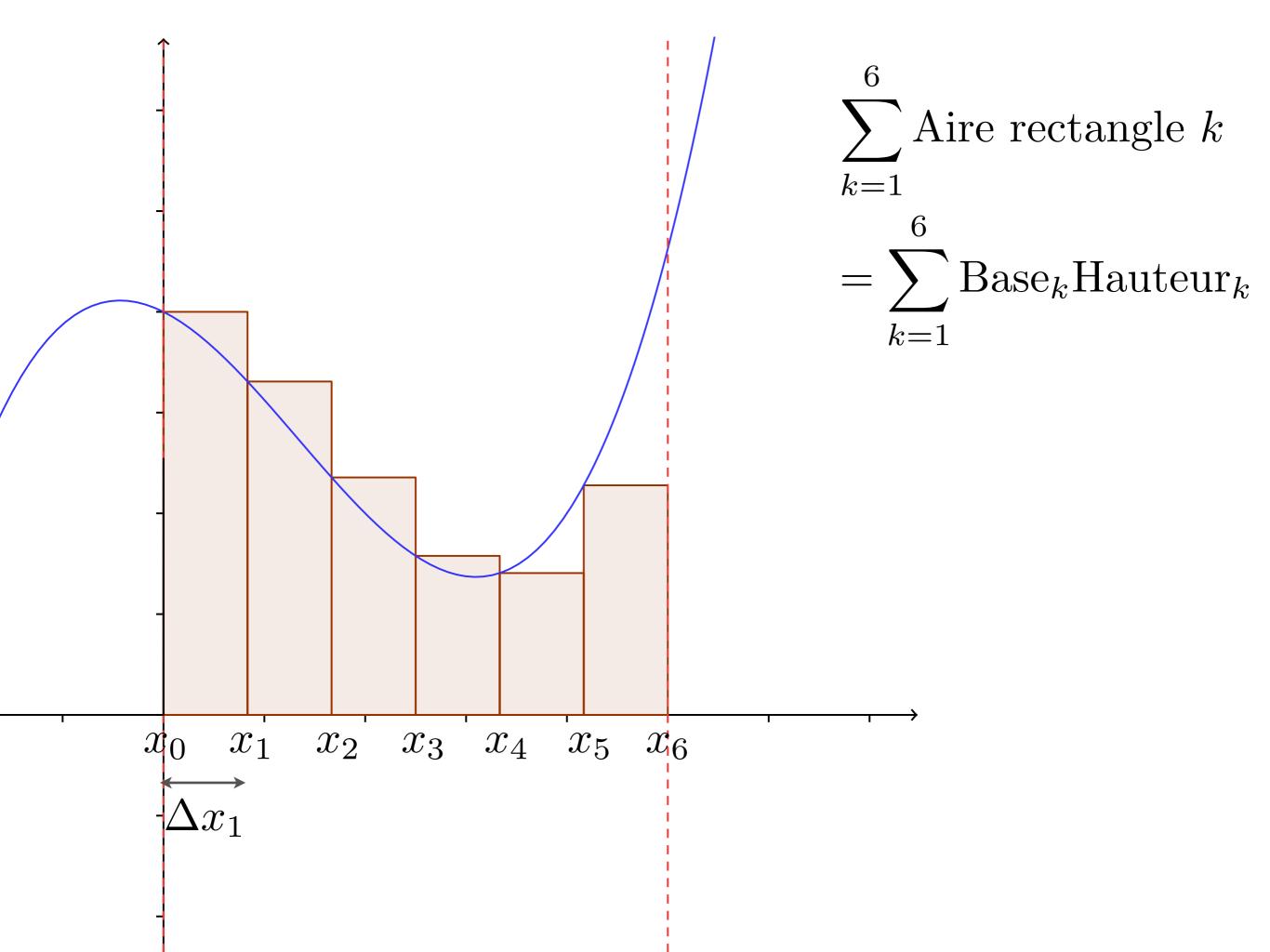
Section 1.5 # 26

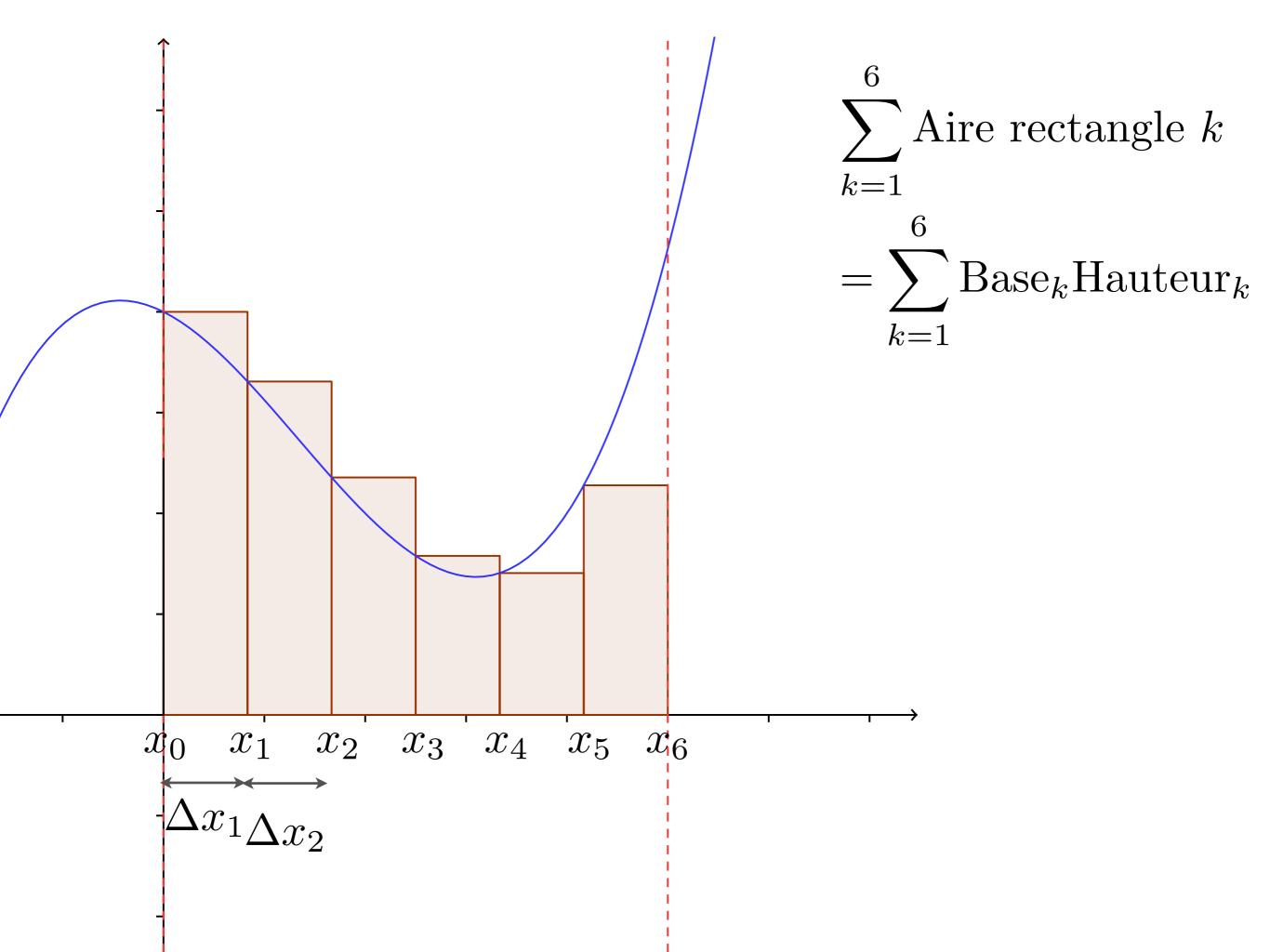


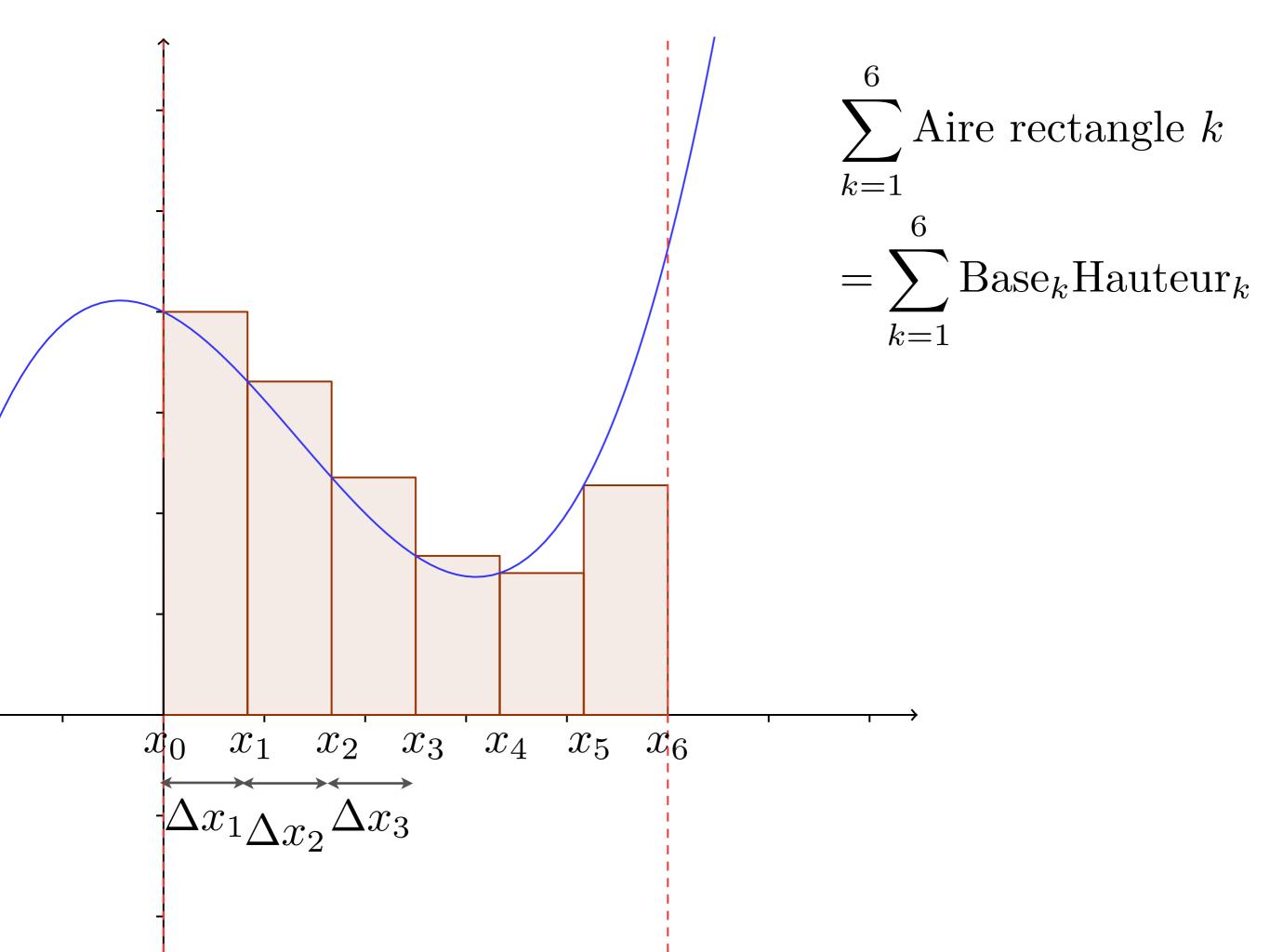


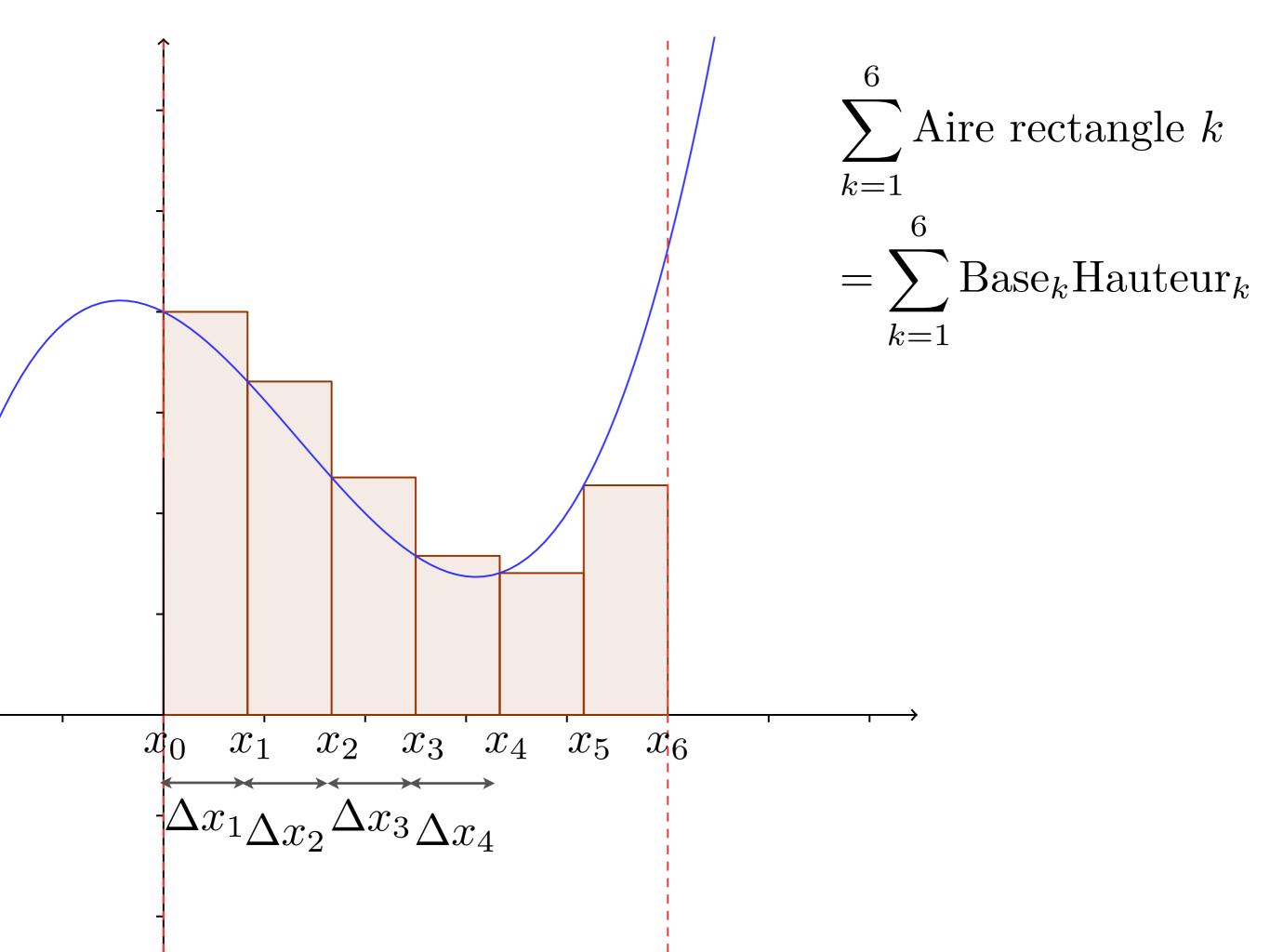


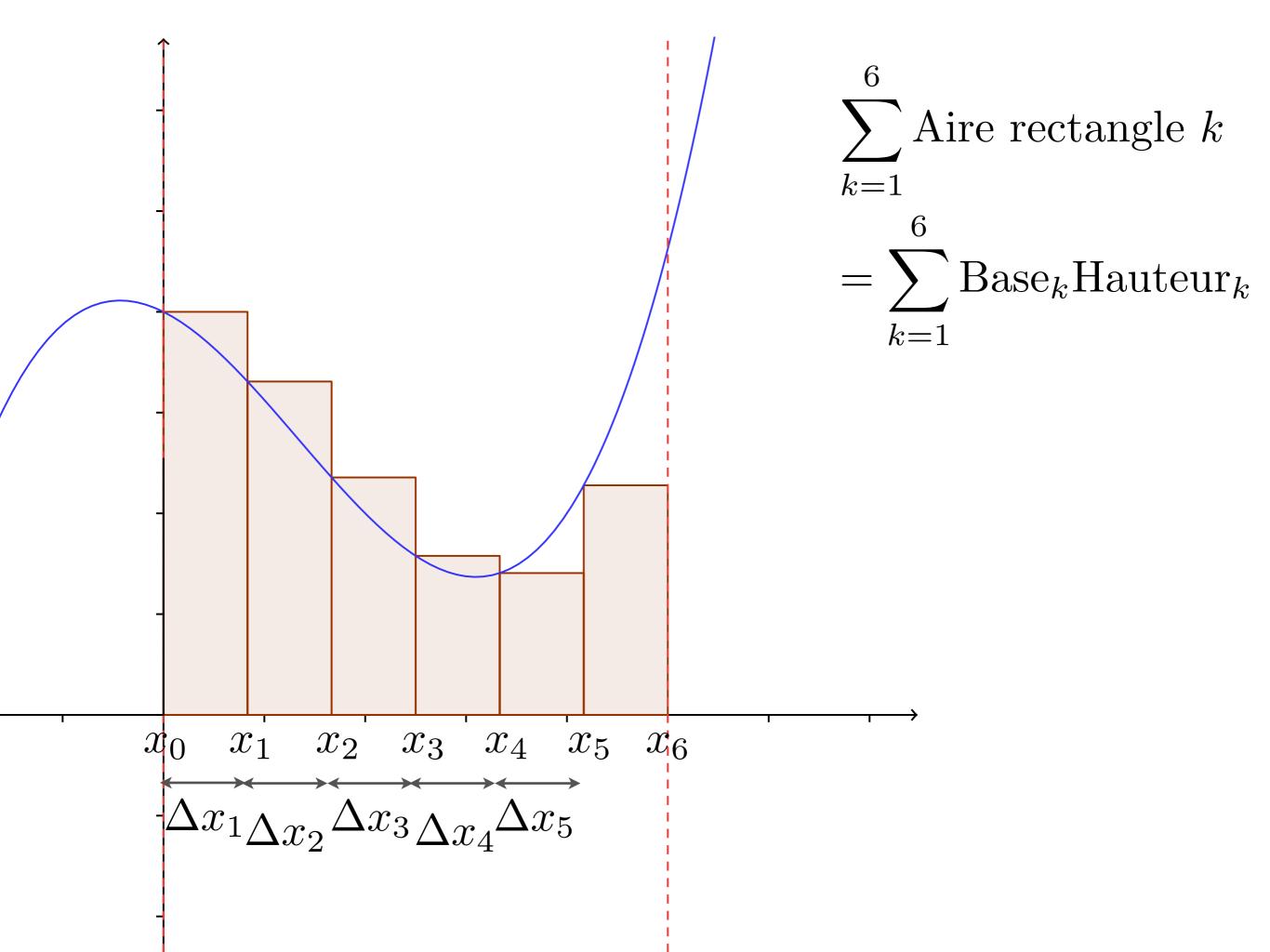


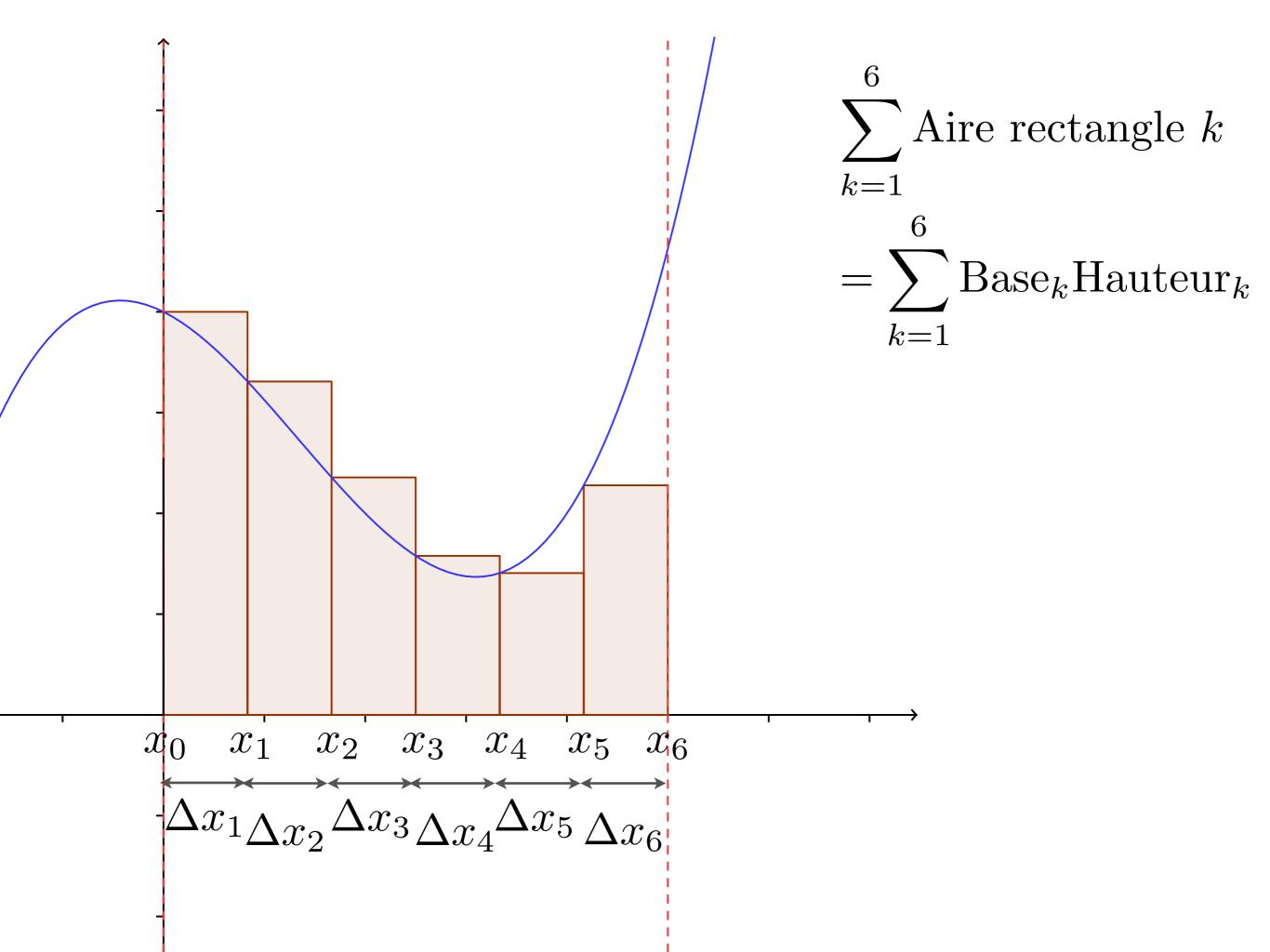


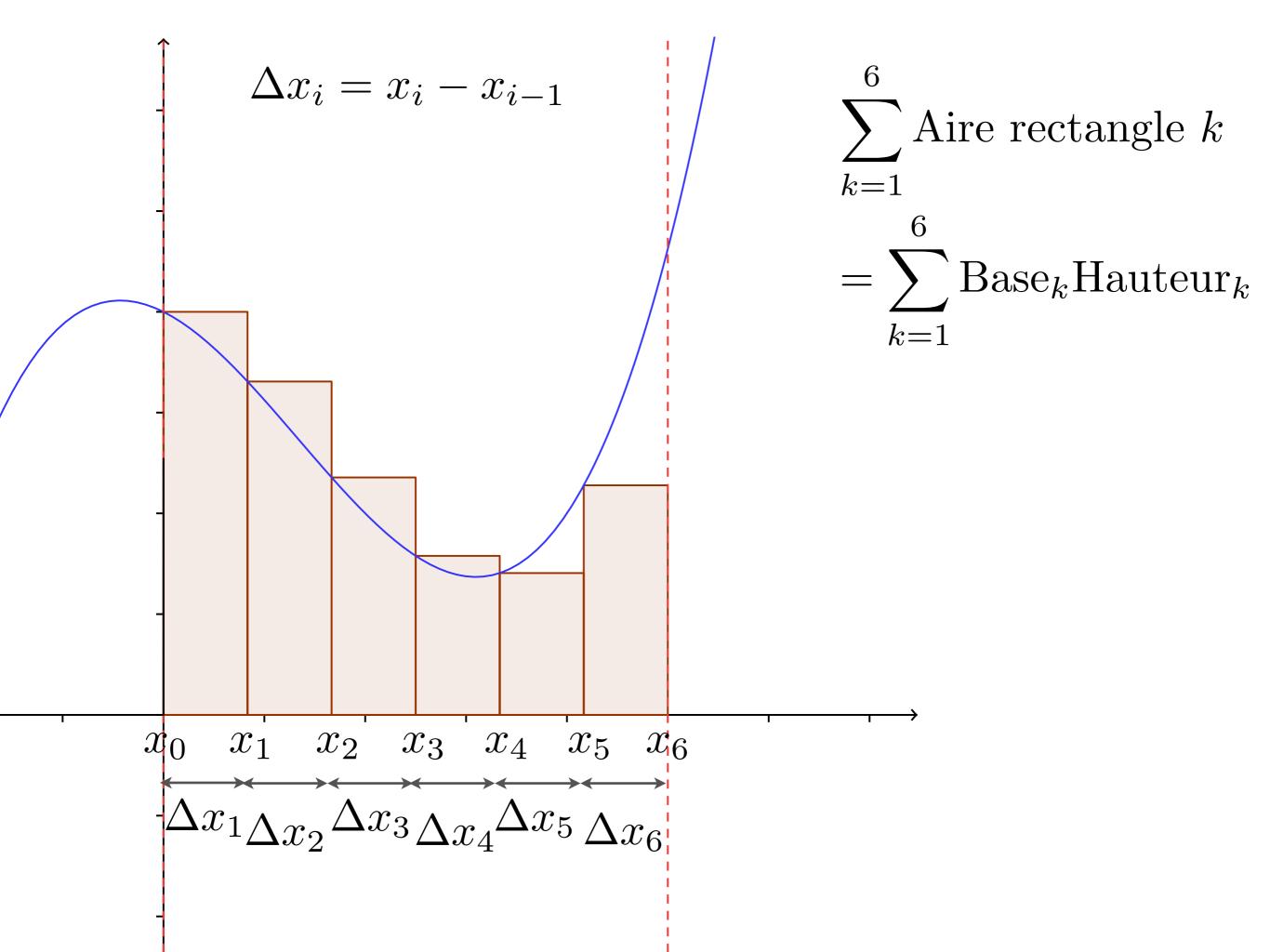


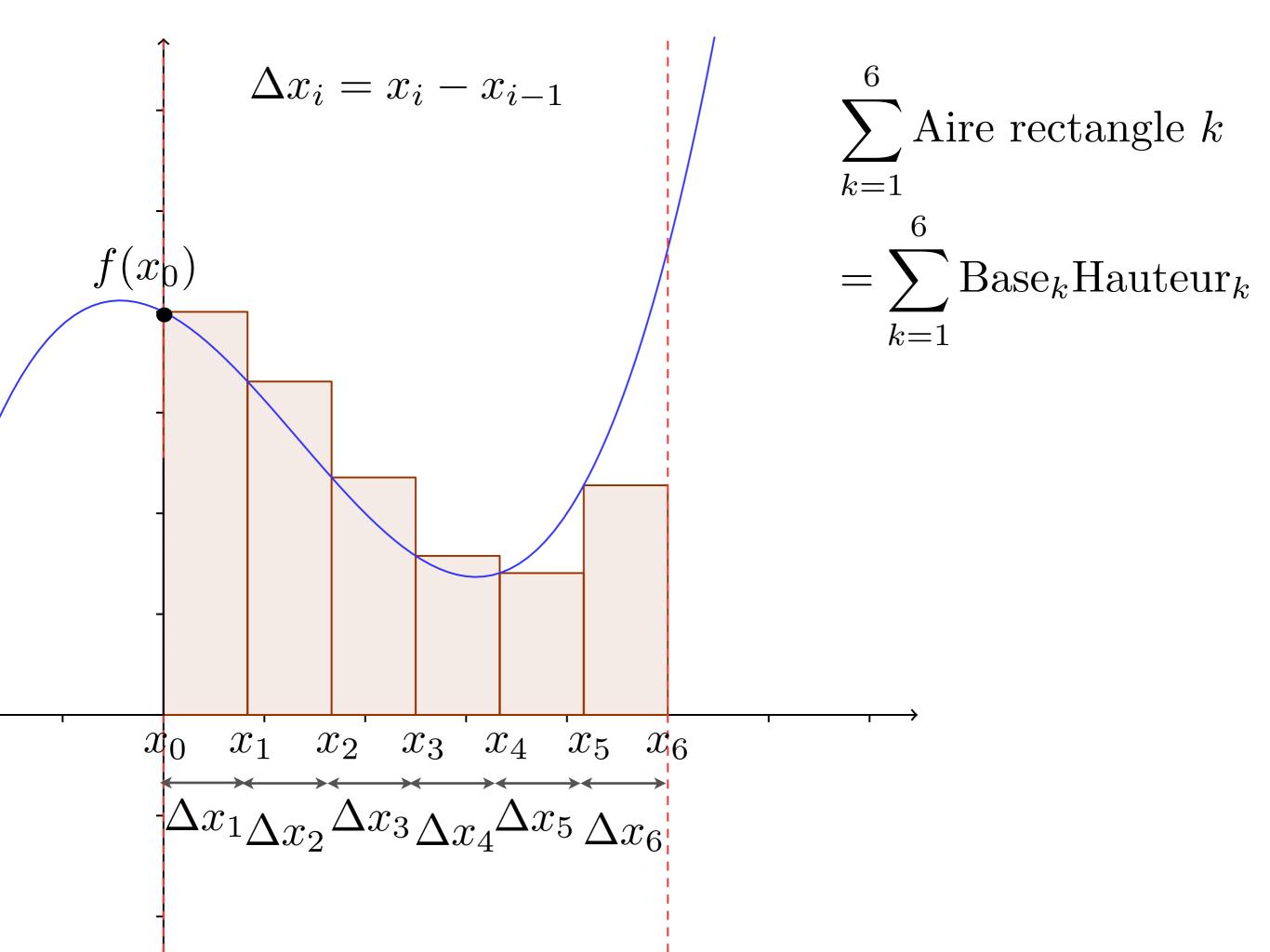


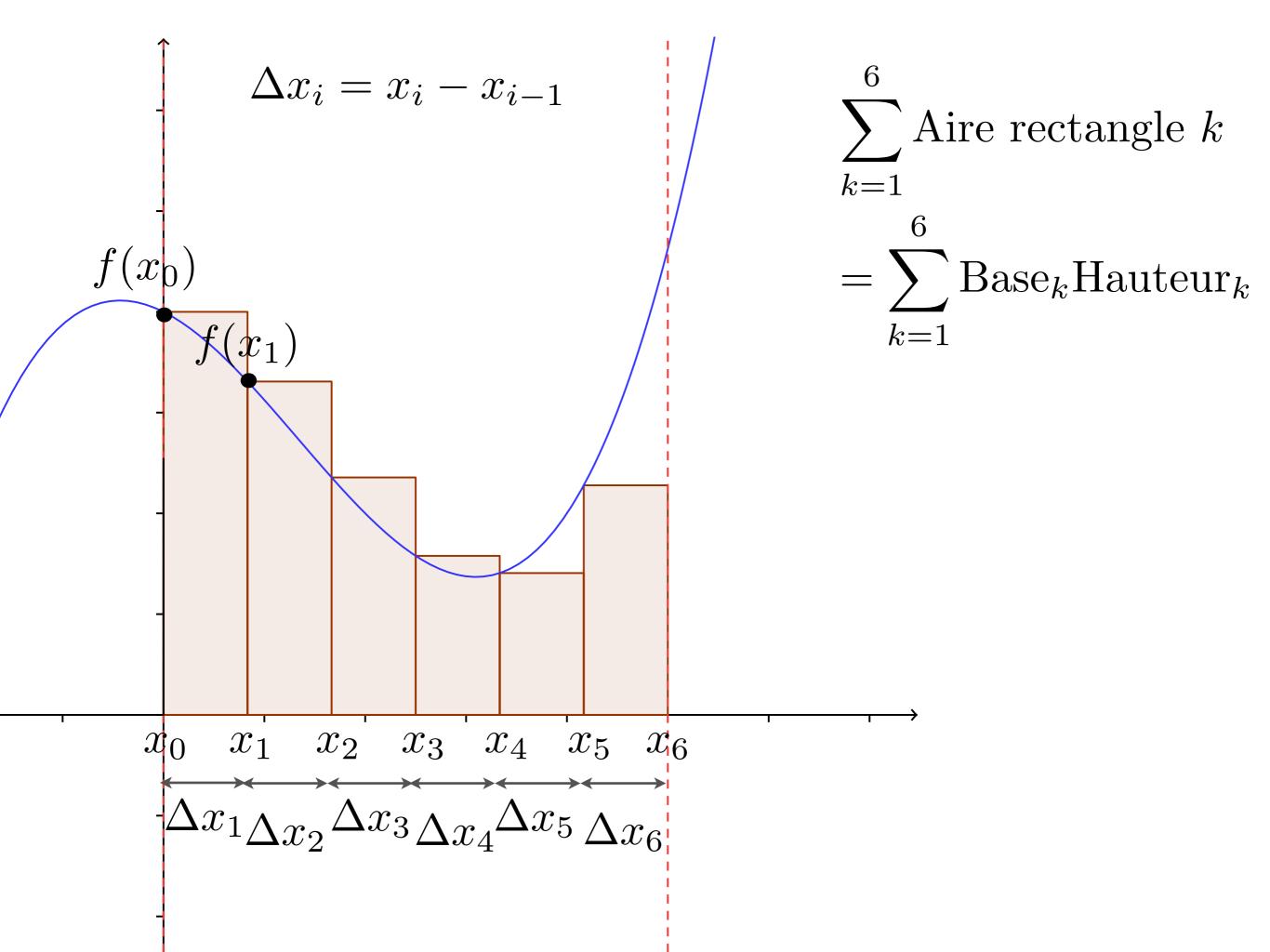


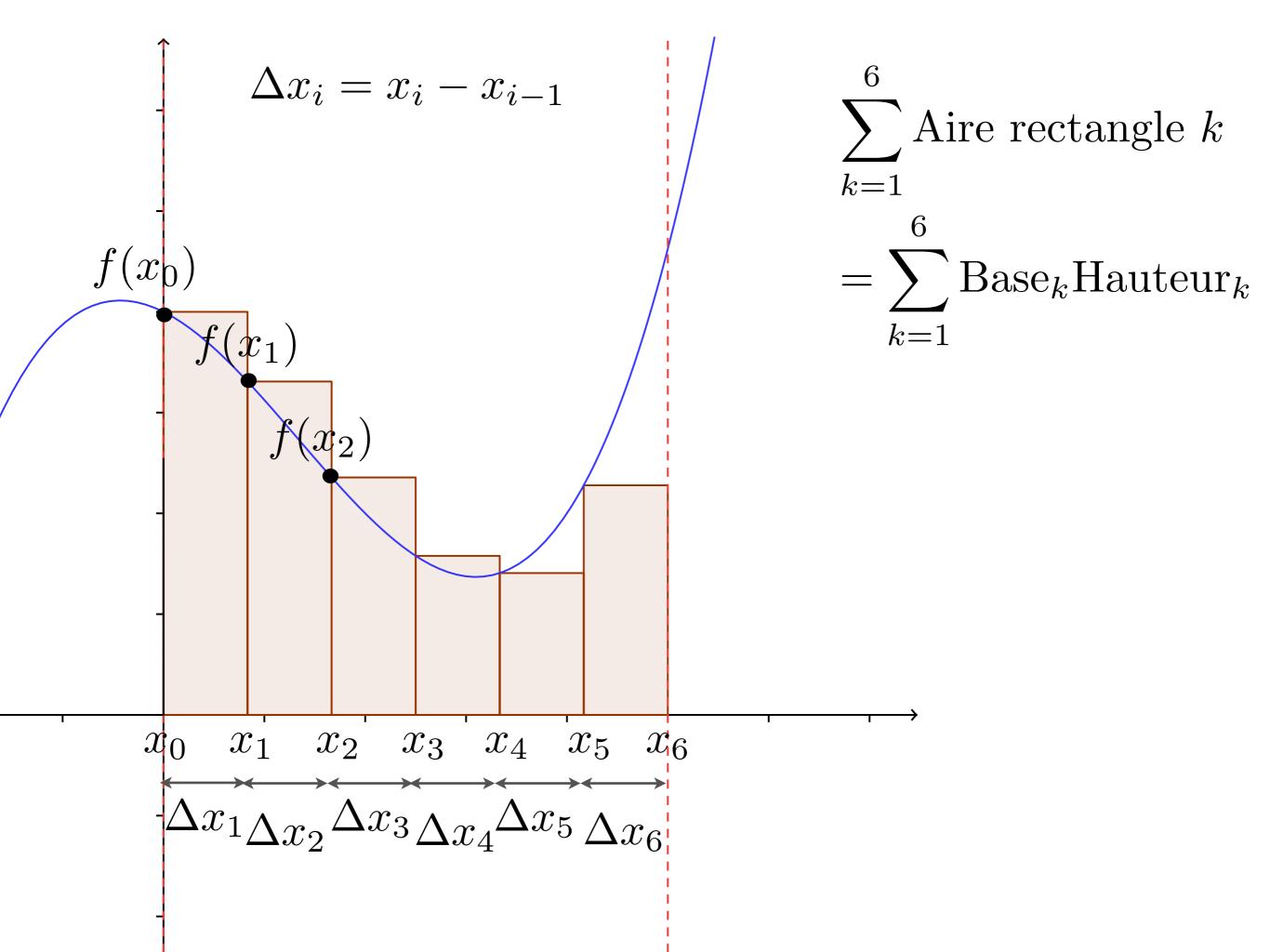


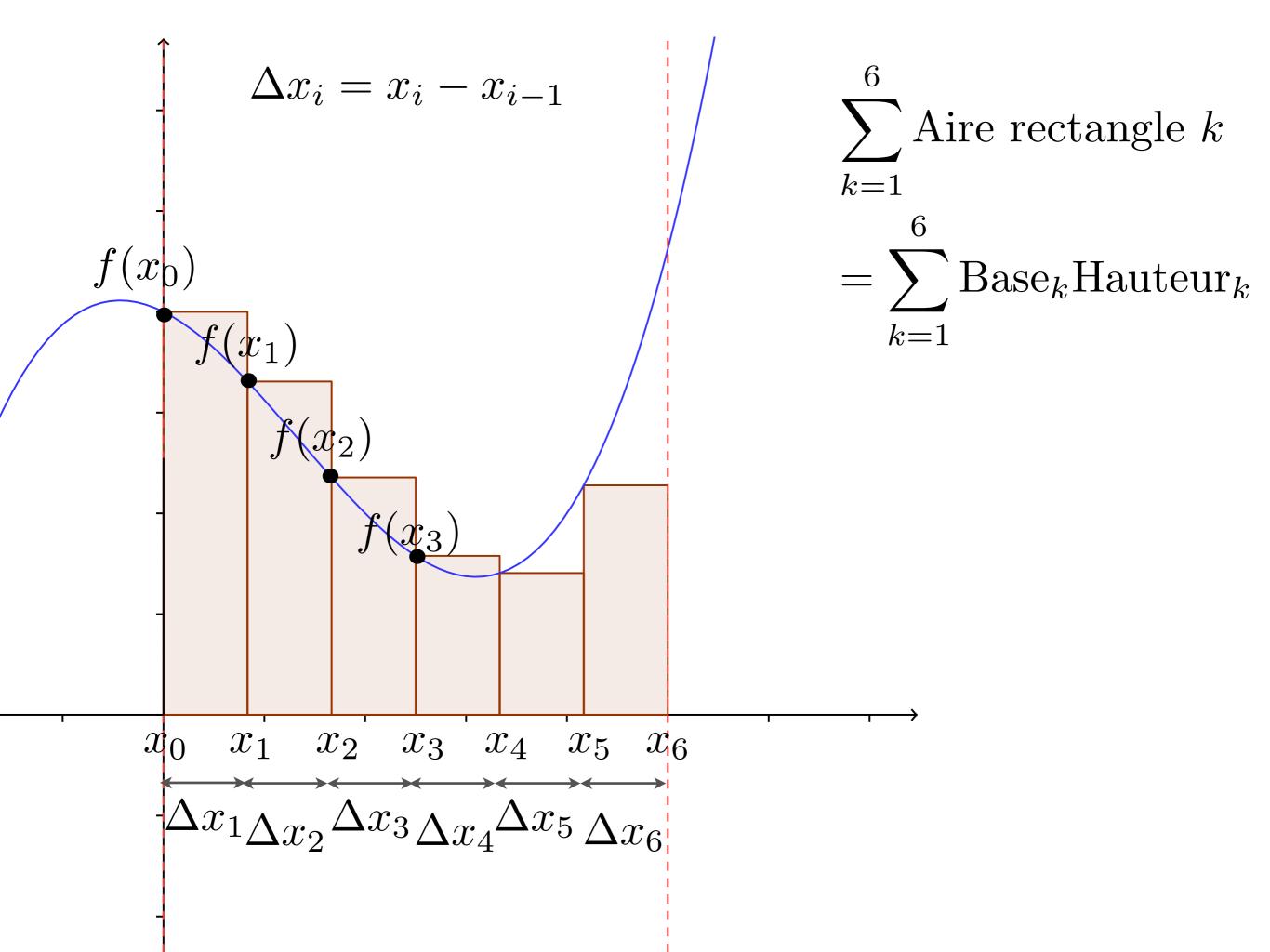


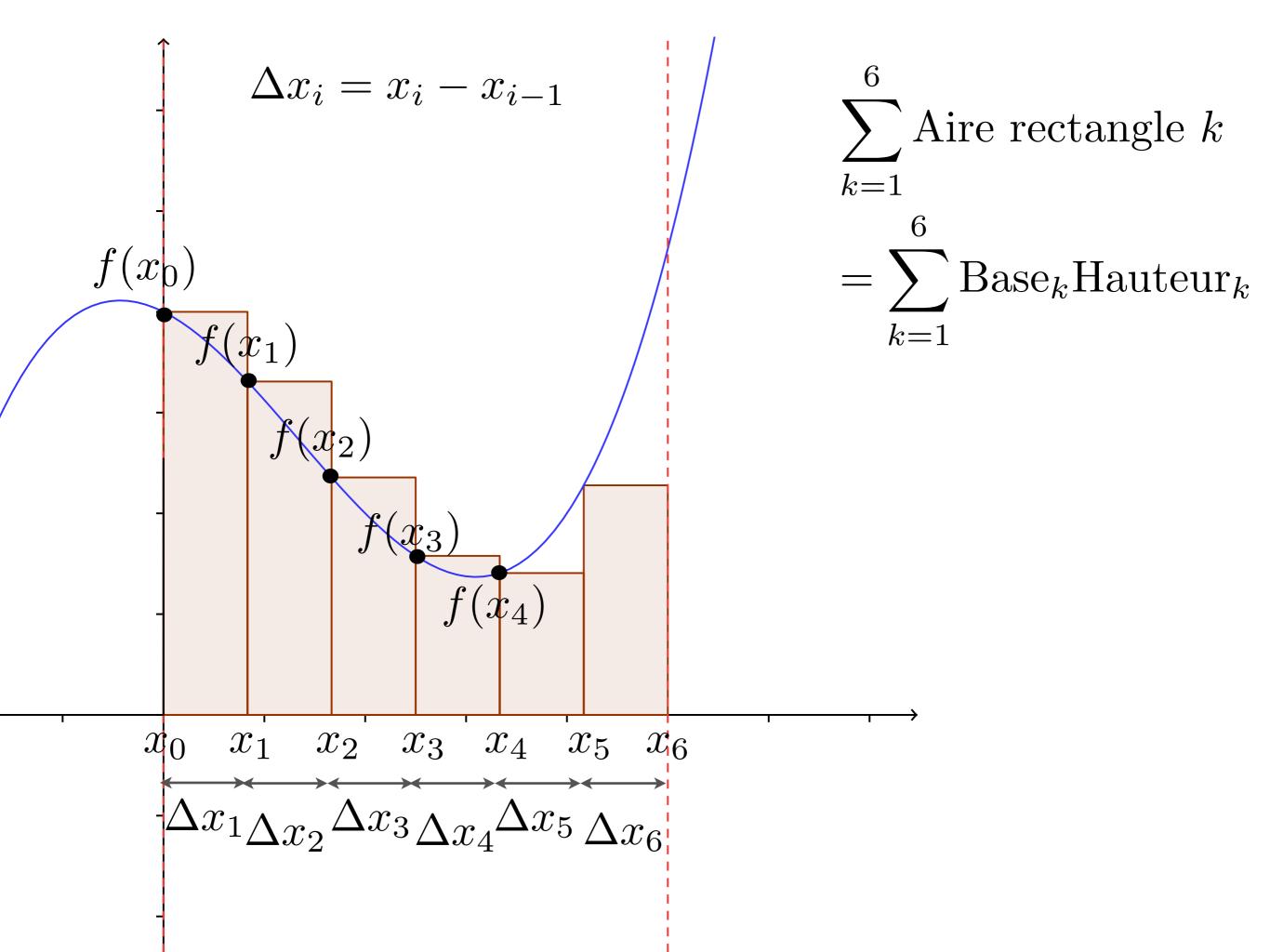


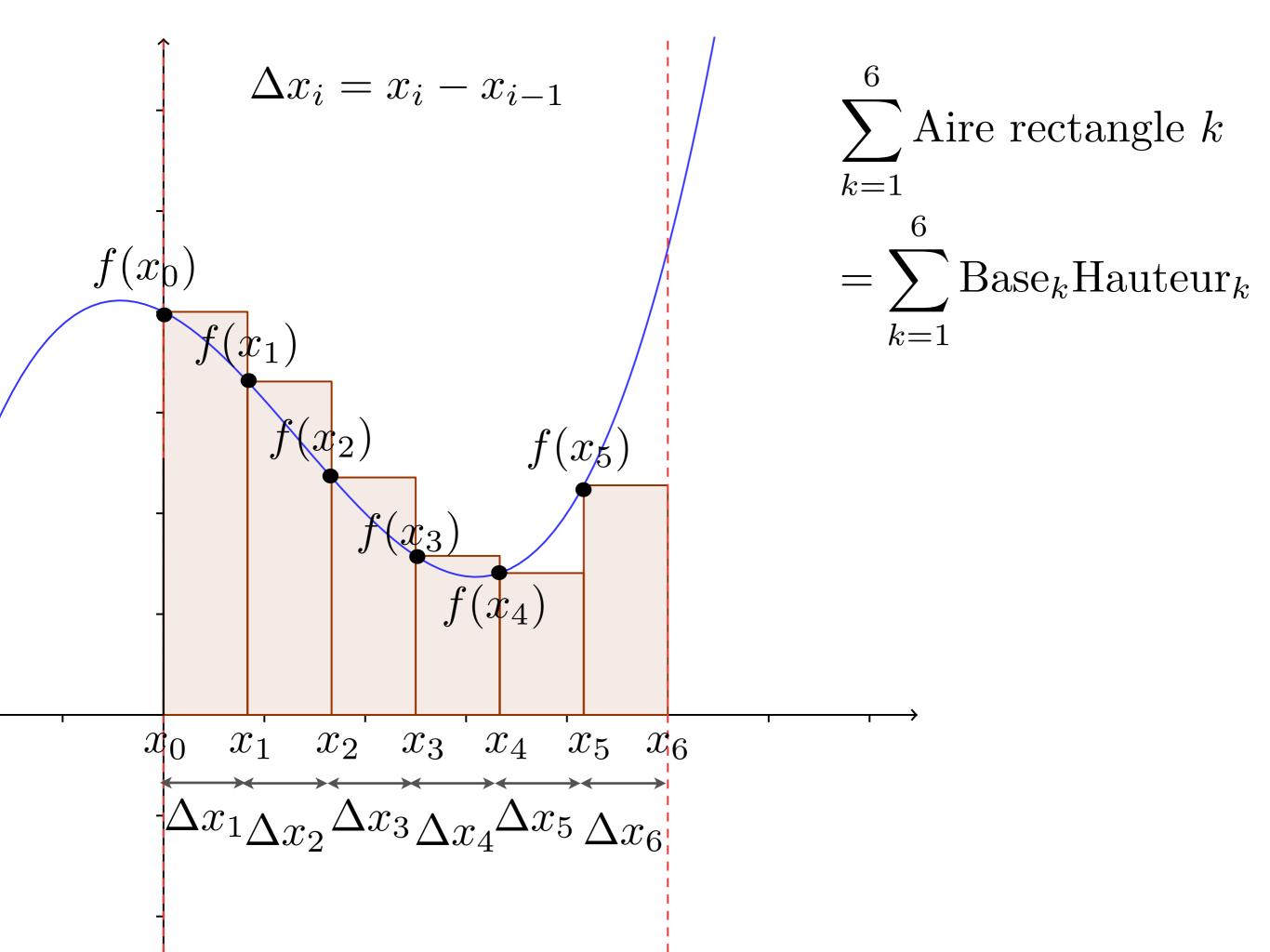


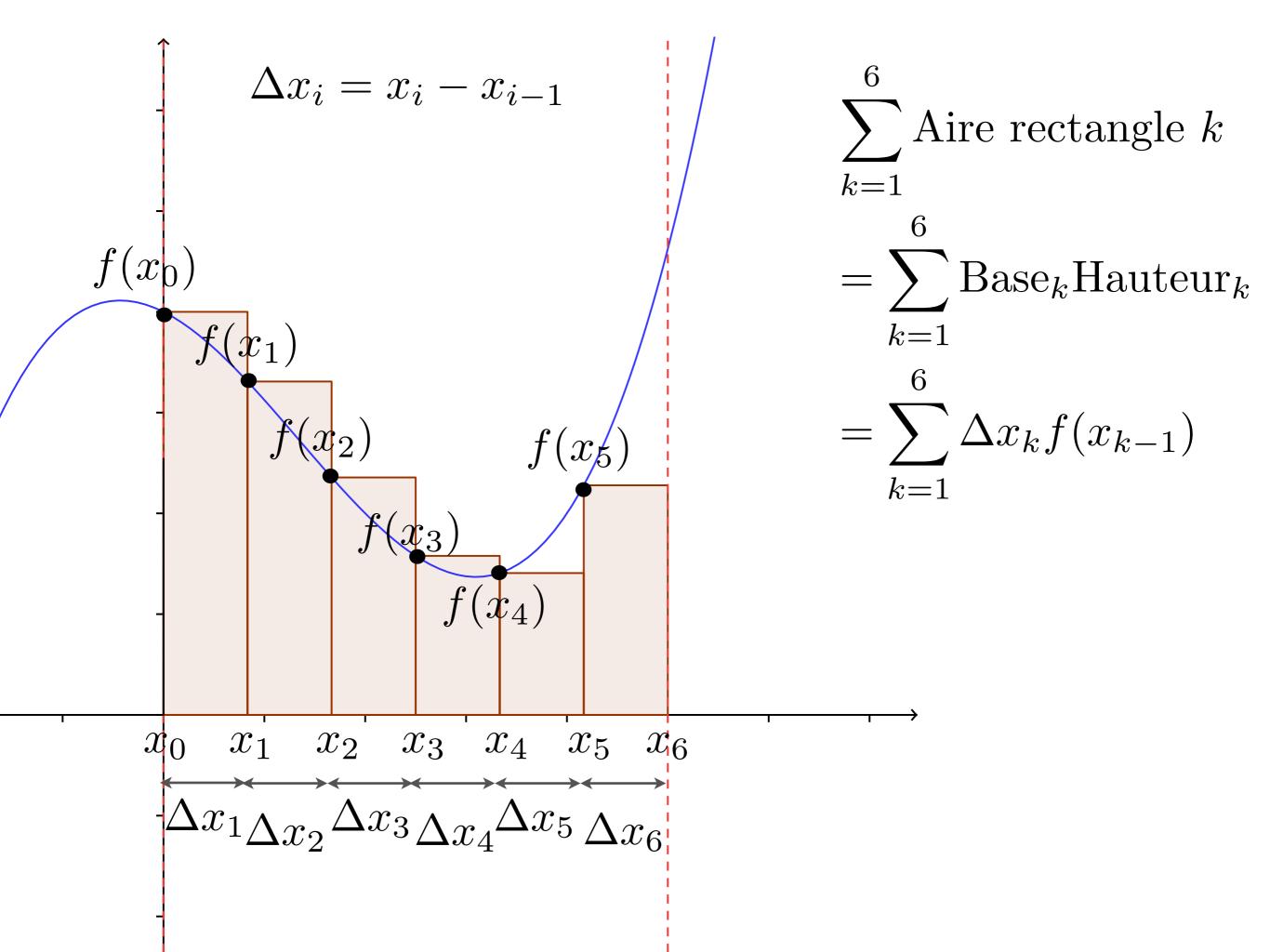


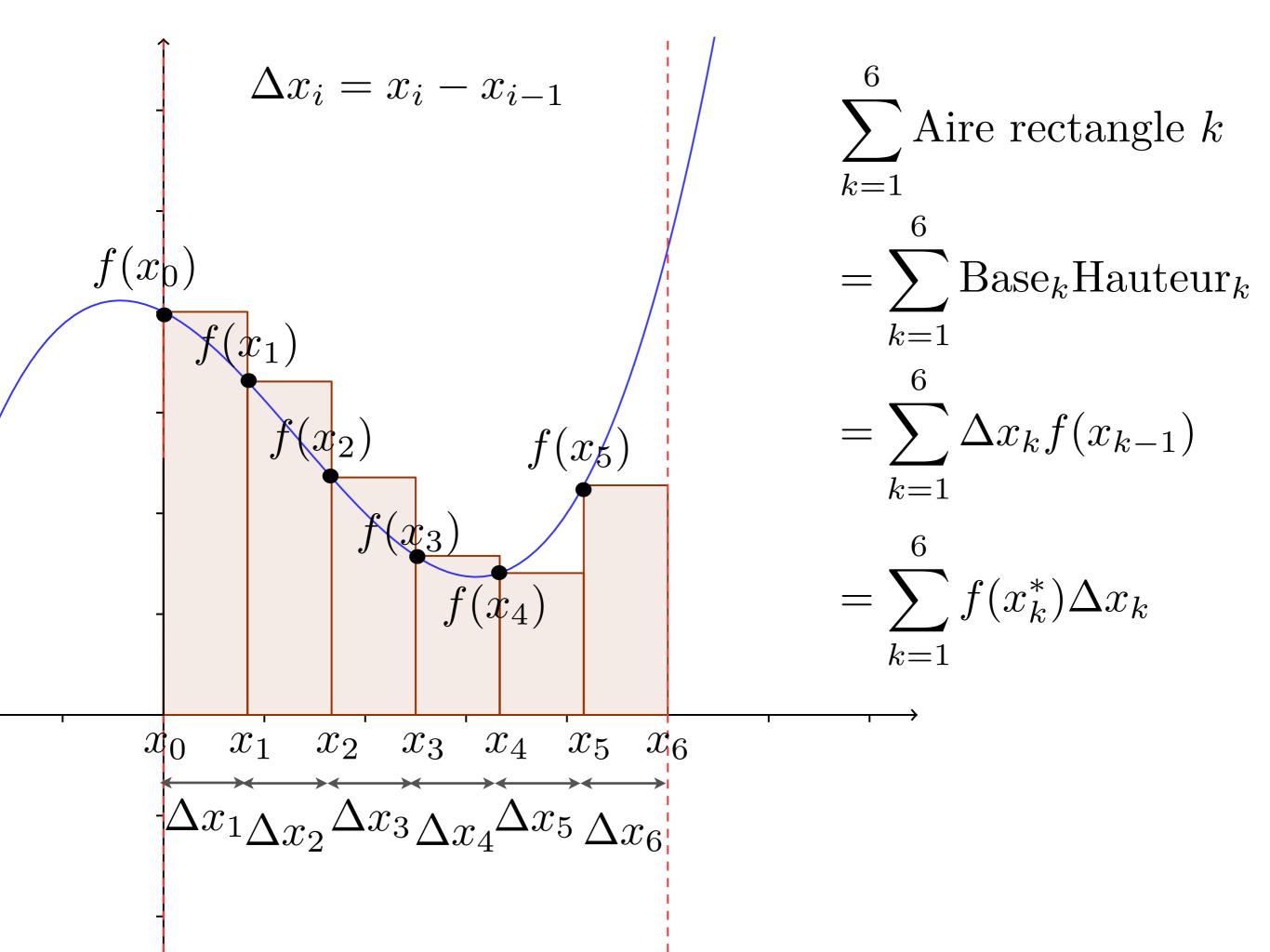


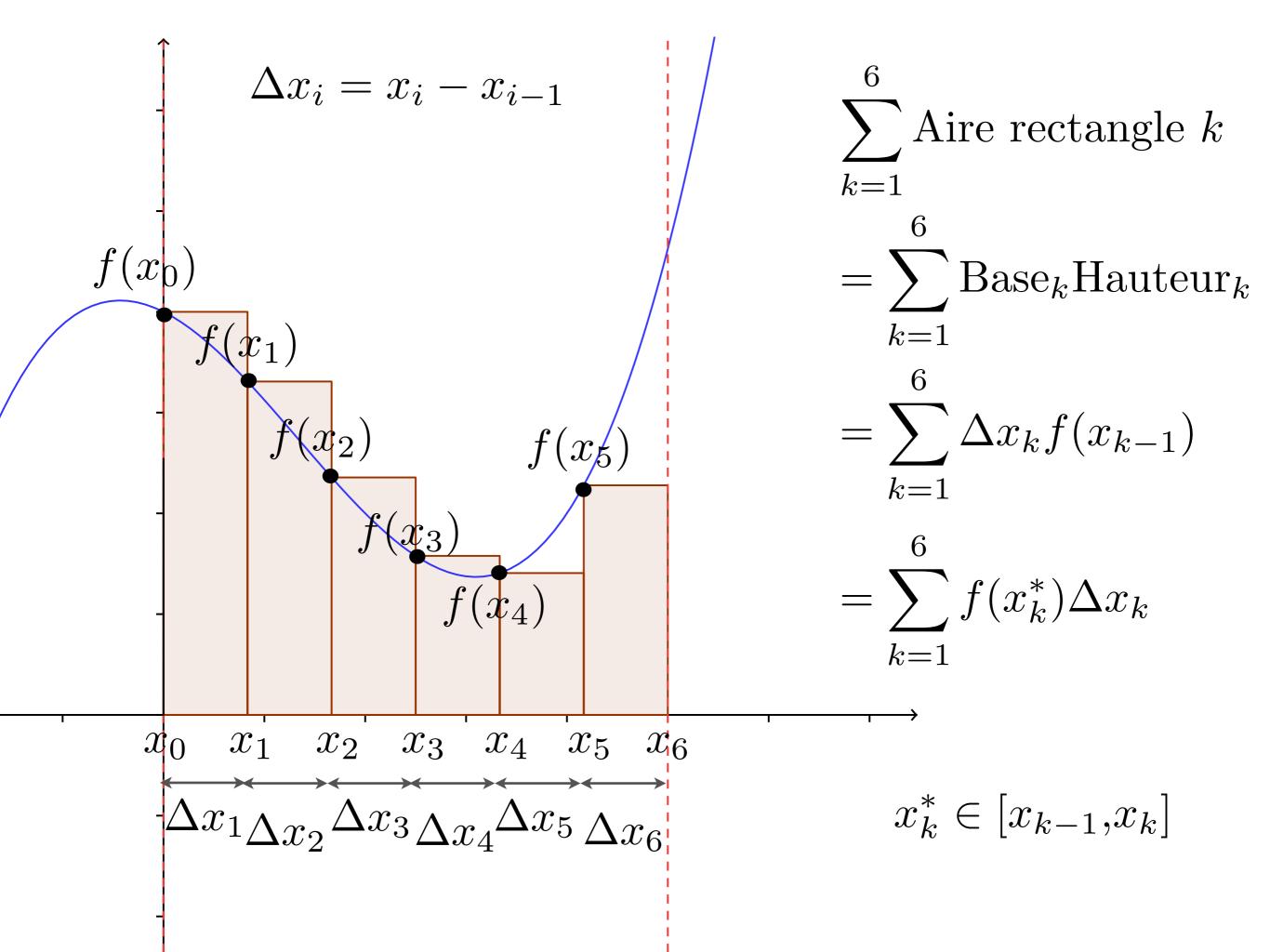












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$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} f(x_k^*) \Delta x_i$$

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Pour avoir une meilleure approximation il faut prendre un n plus grand.

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Pour avoir exactement l'aire, il faut...

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$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n} f(x_k^*) \Delta x_i$$

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Pour avoir une meilleure approximation il faut prendre un n plus grand.

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Somme

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Somme de hauteurs

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Pour avoir une meilleure approximation il faut prendre un n plus grand.

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Somme de hauteurs fois des bases.

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n} f(x_k^*) \Delta x_i = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

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et notre connaissance des sommes, on peut déduire que

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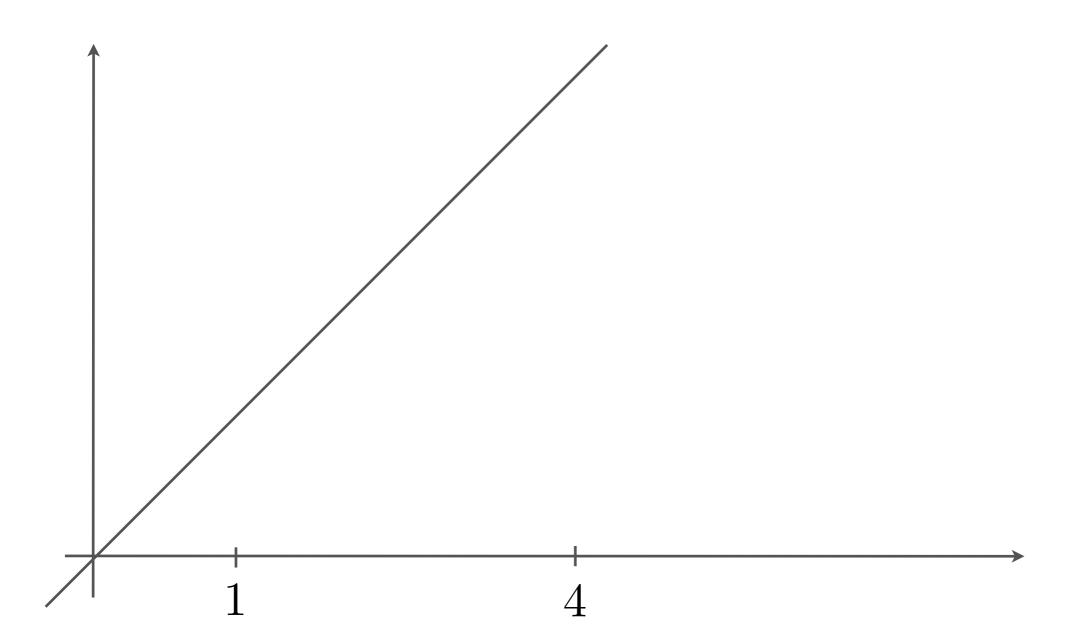
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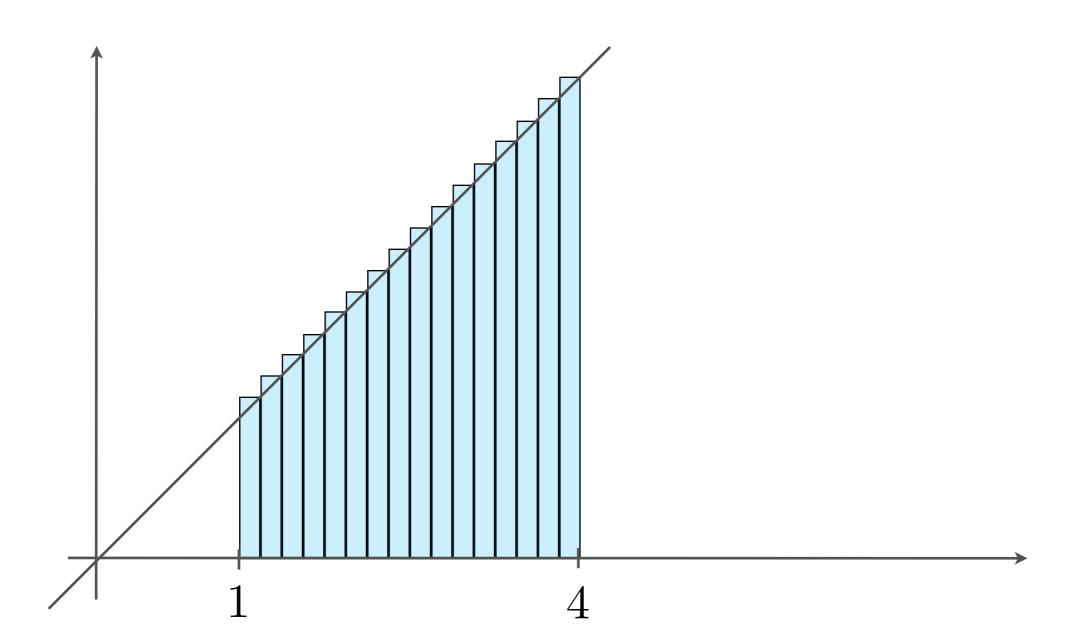
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$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) + g(x) dx = \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx + \int_{a}^{b} g(x) dx$$

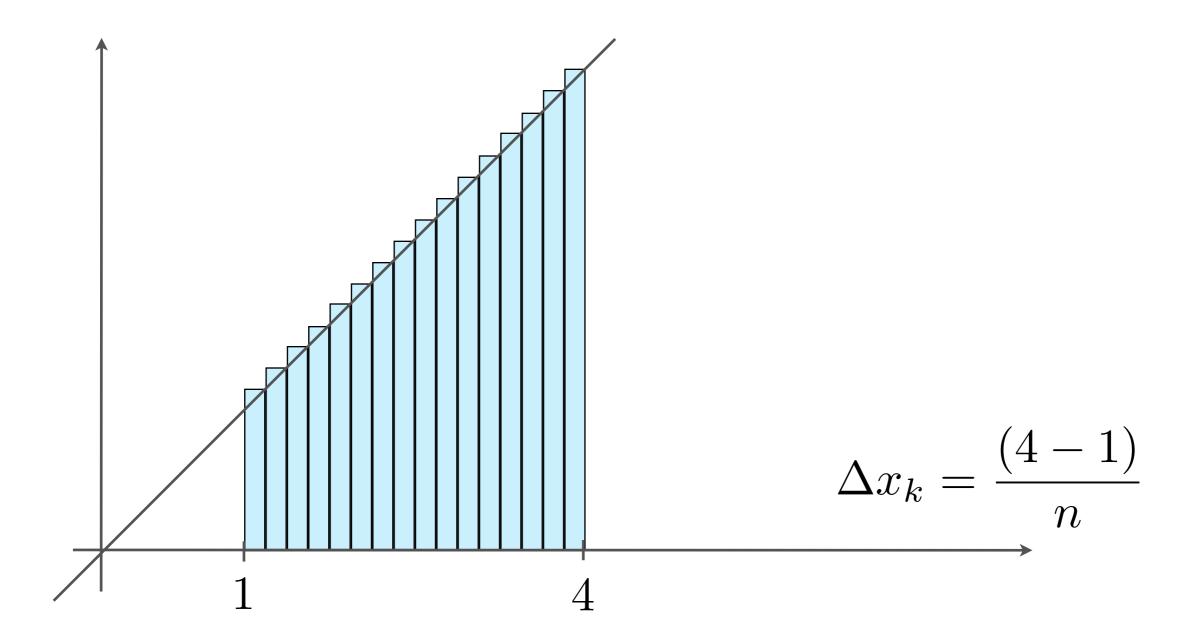
Calculer

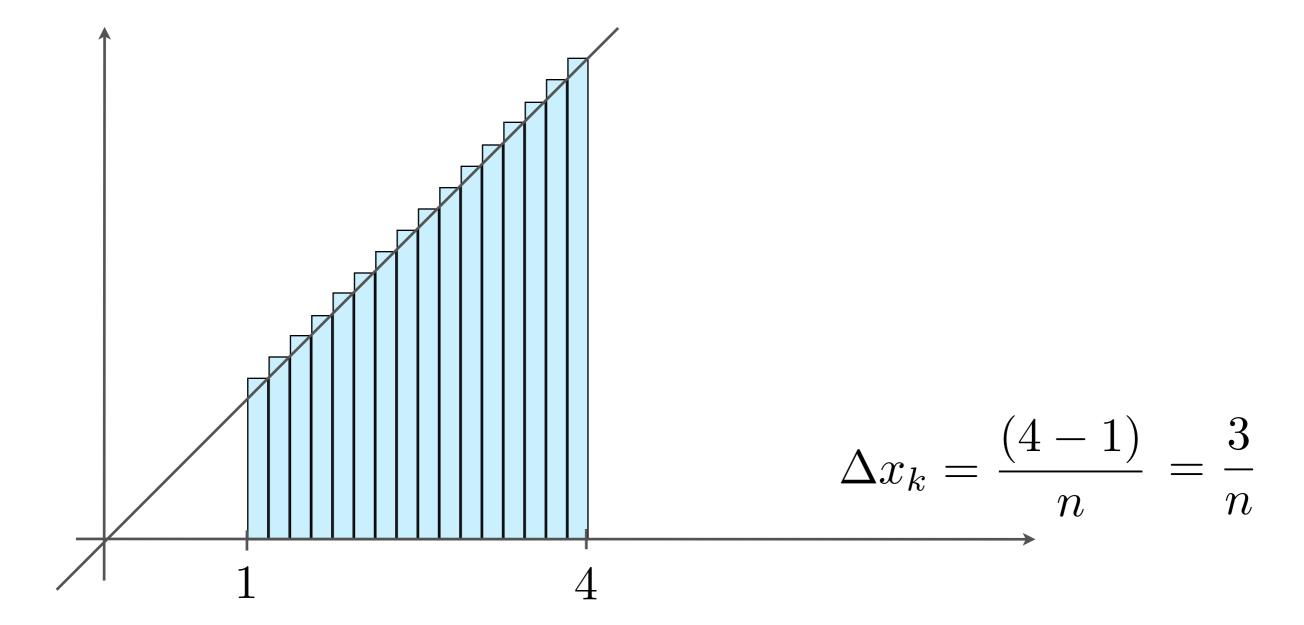
Calculer
$$\int_{1}^{4} x \, dx$$





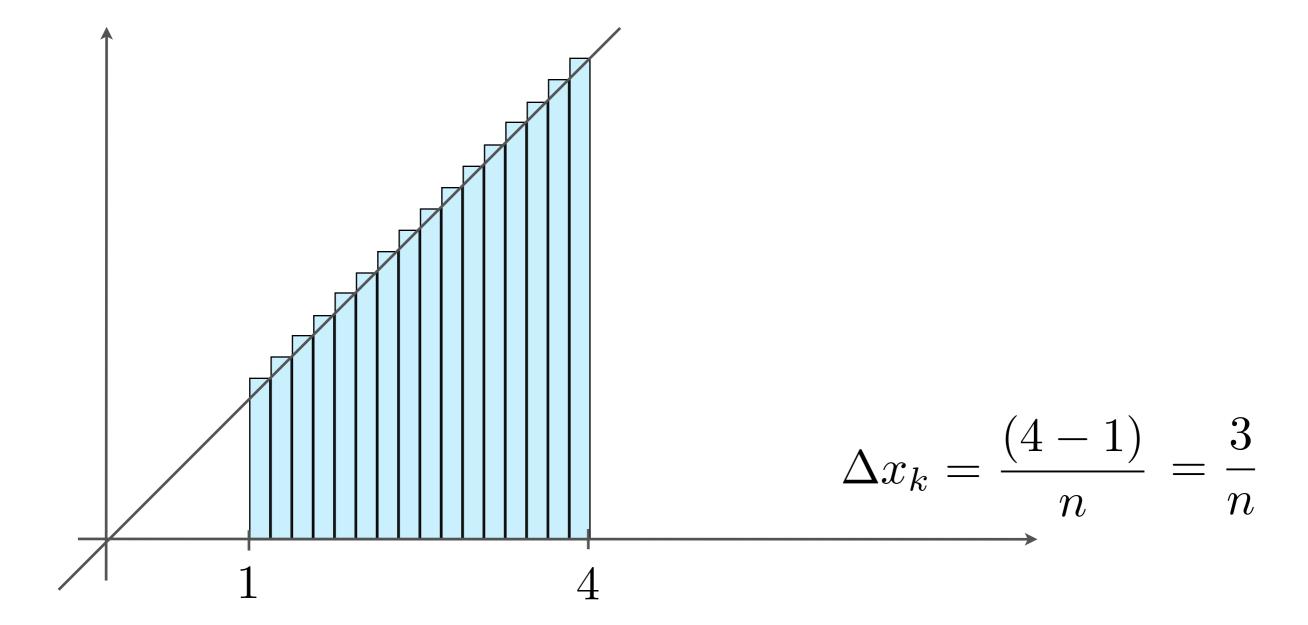
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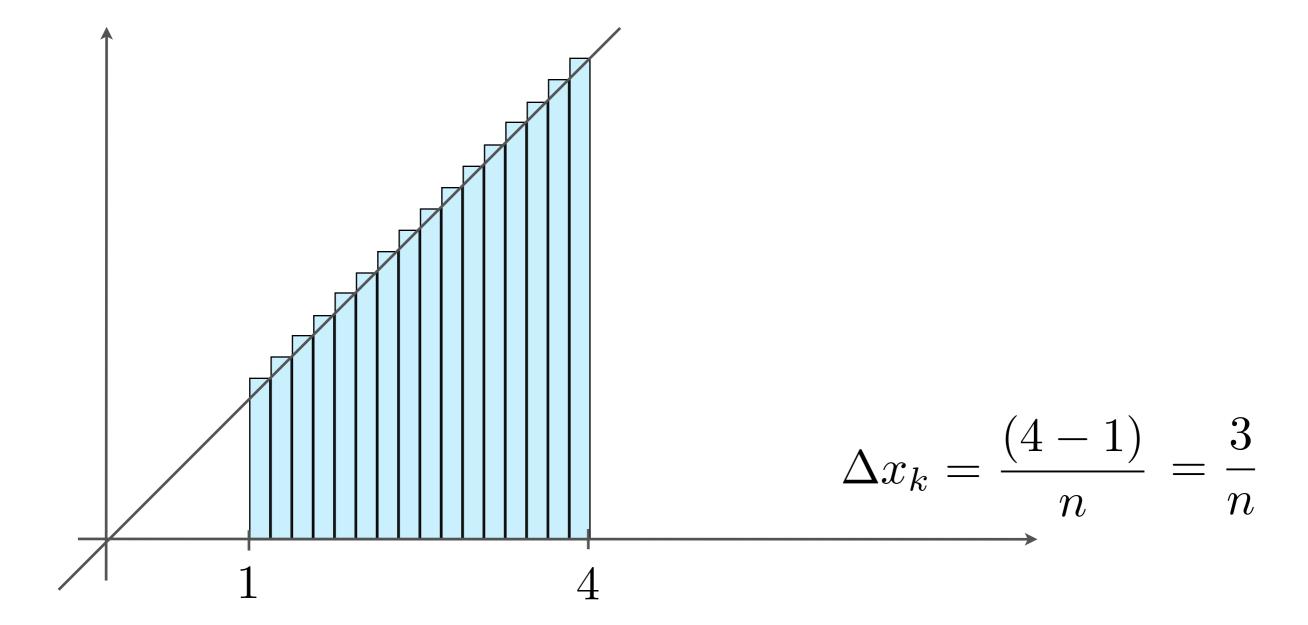
Calculer
$$\int_{1}^{4} x \, dx$$

$$x_0 = 1$$



$$\int_{1}^{1} x \ dx$$

Exemple Calculer
$$\int_{1}^{4} x \, dx$$
 $x_{0} = 1$ $x_{1} = 1 + \frac{3}{n}$

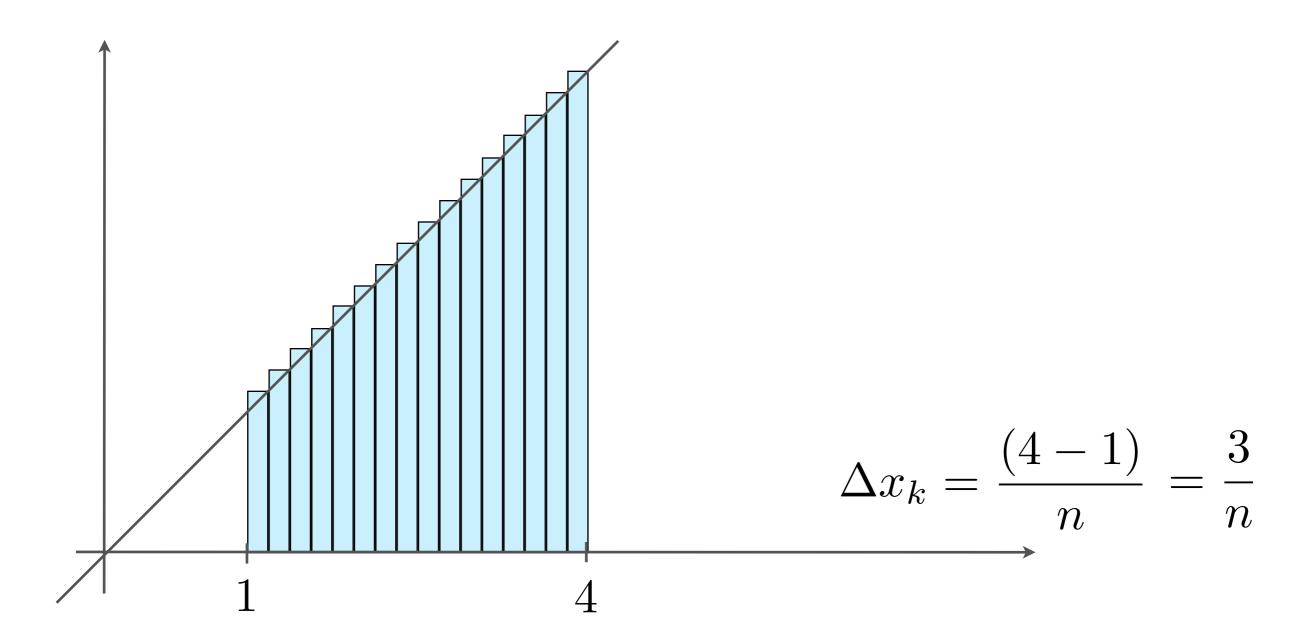


$$\int_{1}^{1} x \ dx$$

Exemple Calculer
$$\int_{1}^{4} x \, dx$$

$$x_{0} = 1 \qquad x_{1} = 1 + \frac{3}{n} \qquad x_{2} = 1 + 2\frac{3}{n}$$

$$x_2 = 1 + 2\frac{3}{n}$$

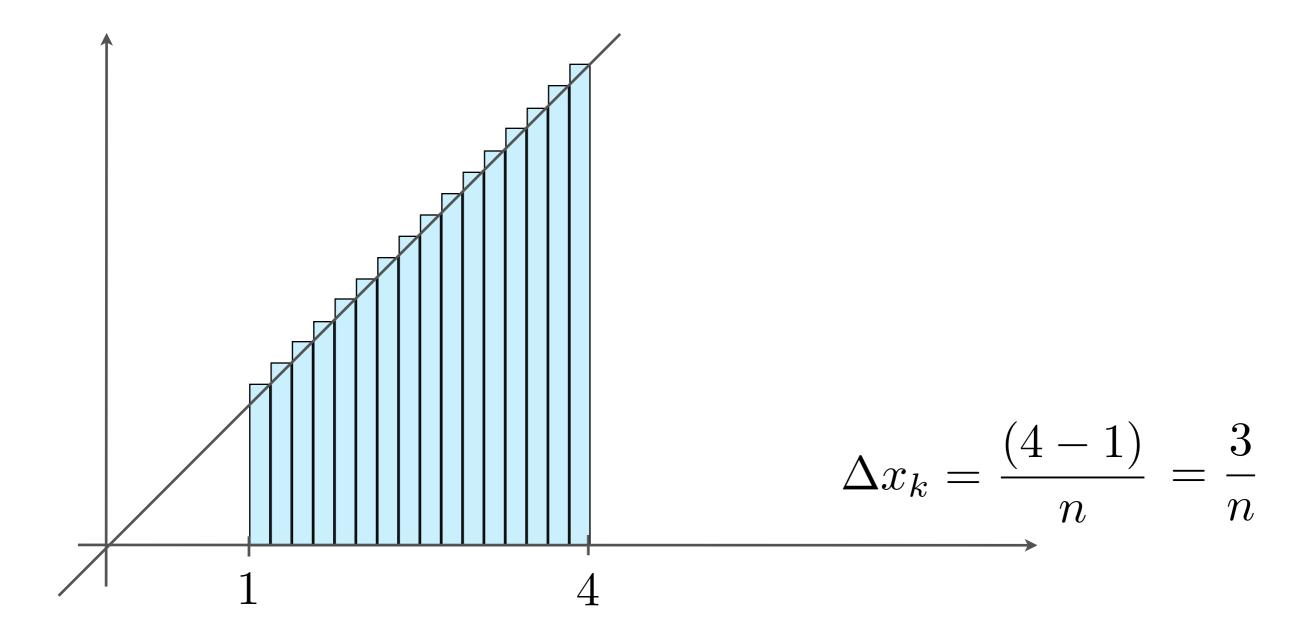


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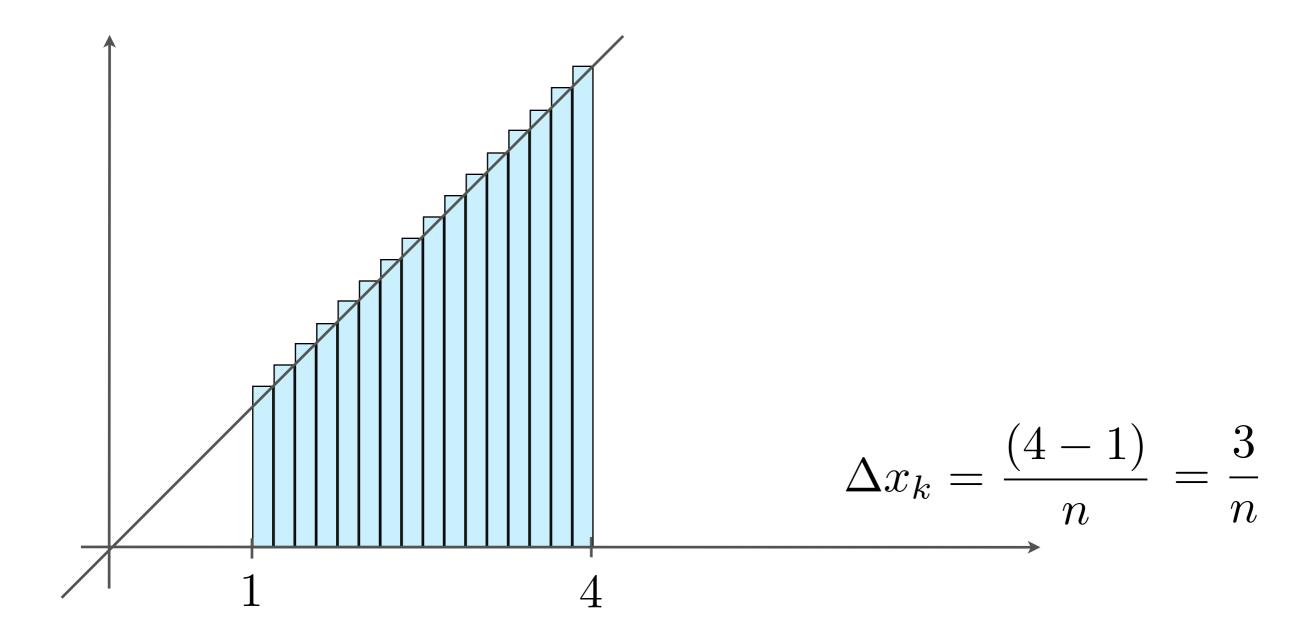


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Calculer
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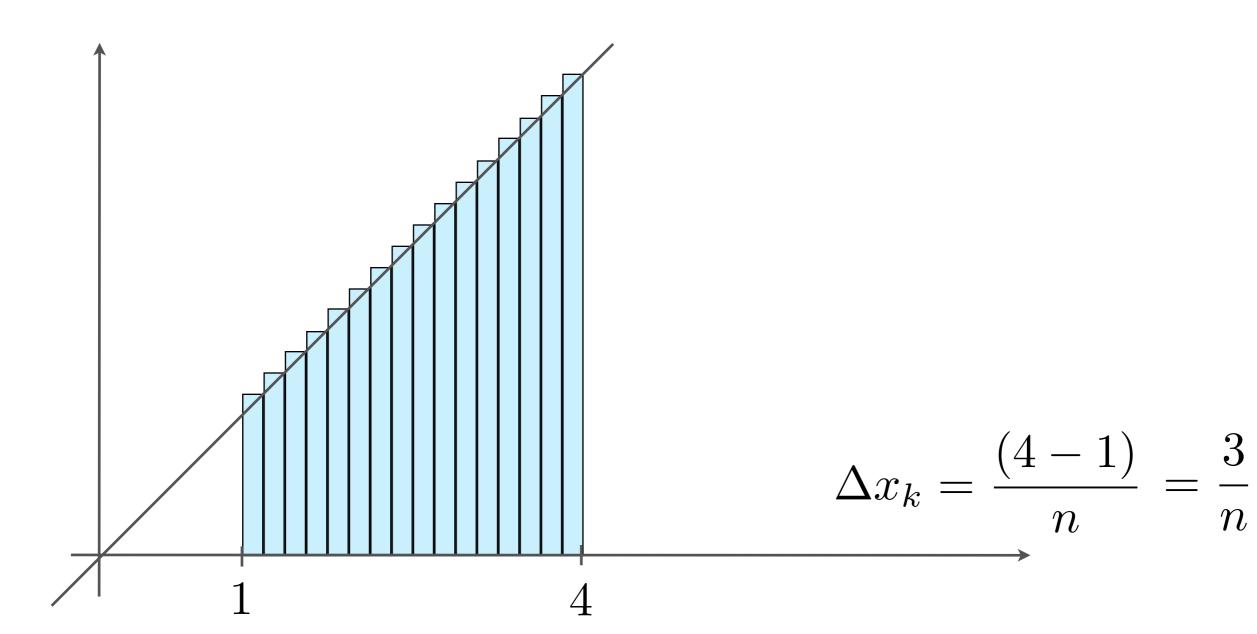
$$\Delta x_k = \frac{(4-1)}{n} = \frac{3}{n}$$

Calculer
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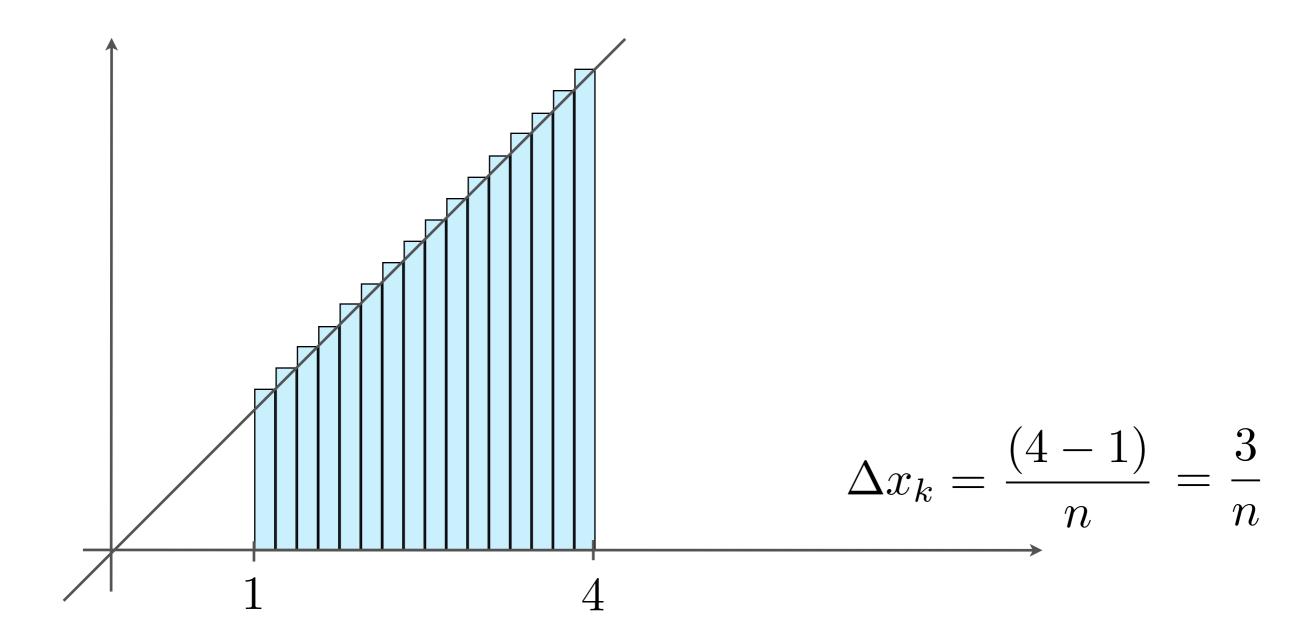
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$$f(x_k^*) = x_k$$

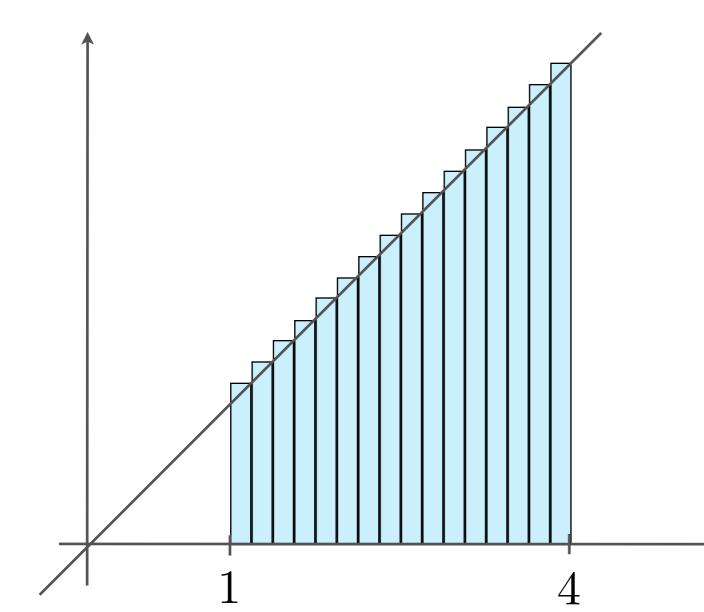


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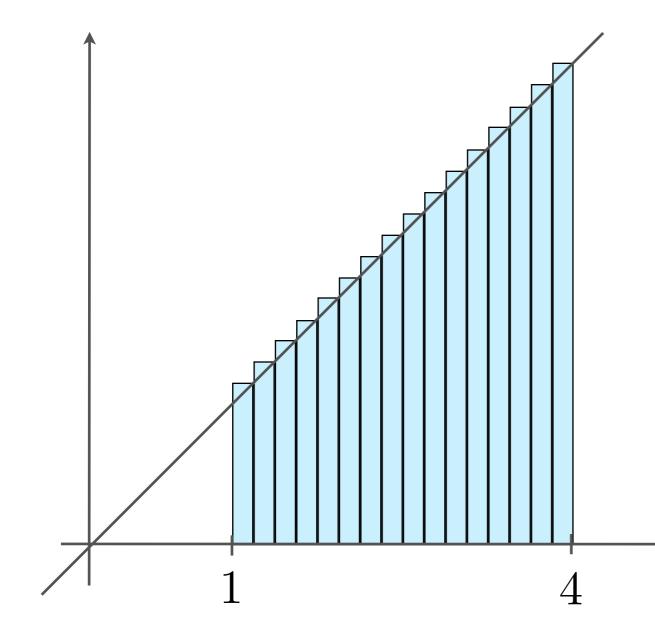
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$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} f(x_k^*) \Delta x_k$$



$$\Delta x_k = \frac{(4-1)}{n} = \frac{3}{n}$$

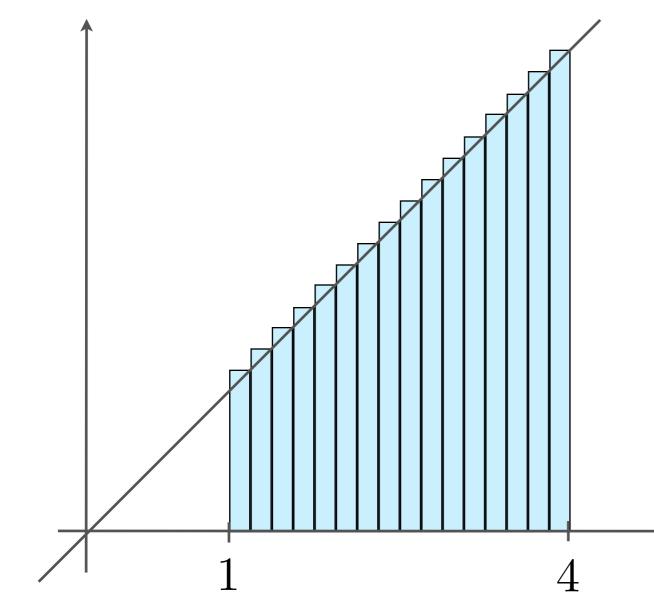
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$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} f(x_k^*) \Delta x_k$$



$$=\sum_{k=1}^{n} \left(1 + k\frac{3}{n}\right) \frac{3}{n}$$

$$\Delta x_k = \frac{(4-1)}{n} = \frac{3}{n}$$

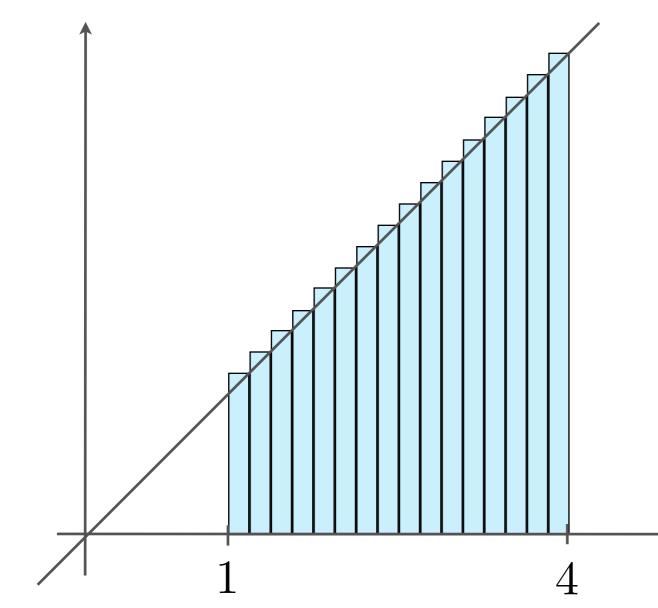
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$$=\sum_{k=1}^{n} \left(1 + k\frac{3}{n}\right) \frac{3}{n}$$

$$\Delta x_k = \frac{(4-1)}{n} = \frac{3}{n}$$

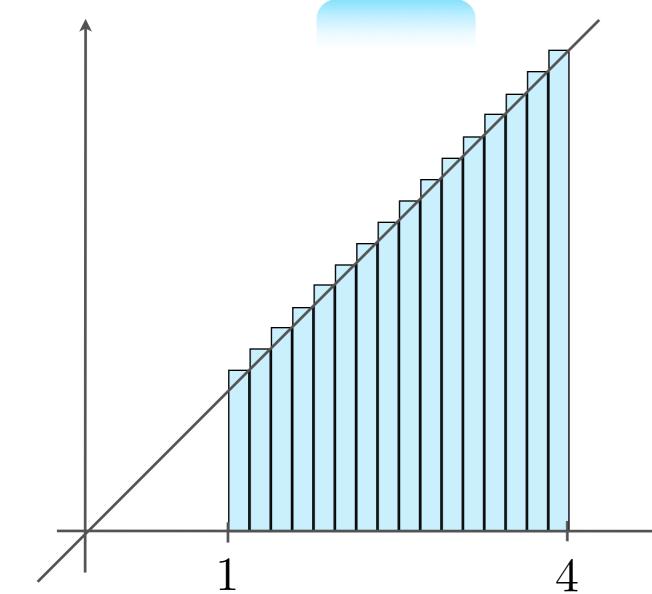
Exemple Calculer
$$\int_{1}^{x} x \, dx$$

$$x_0 = 1$$
 $x_1 = 1 + \frac{3}{n}$

$$x_0 = 1$$
 $x_1 = 1 + \frac{3}{n}$ $x_2 = 1 + 2\frac{3}{n}$... $x_n = 1 + n\frac{3}{n} = 4$

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$$=\sum_{k=1}^{n} \left(1 + k \frac{3}{n}\right) \frac{3}{n}$$

 $\Delta x_k = \frac{(4-1)}{n} = \frac{3}{2}$

Exemple Calculer
$$\int_{1}^{4} x \, dx$$

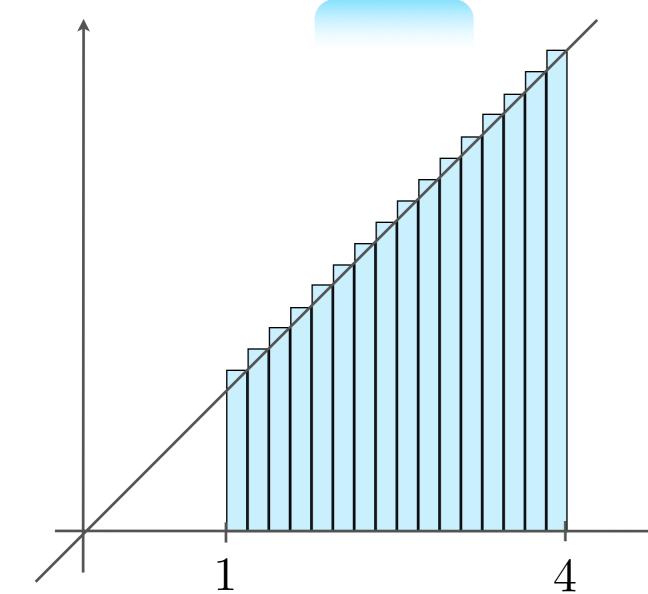
$$x_0 = 1$$
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$$x_2 = 1 + 2\frac{3}{n} \quad .$$

$$x_n = 1 + n \frac{3}{n} = 4$$

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Calculer
$$\int_{1}^{x} x \ dx$$

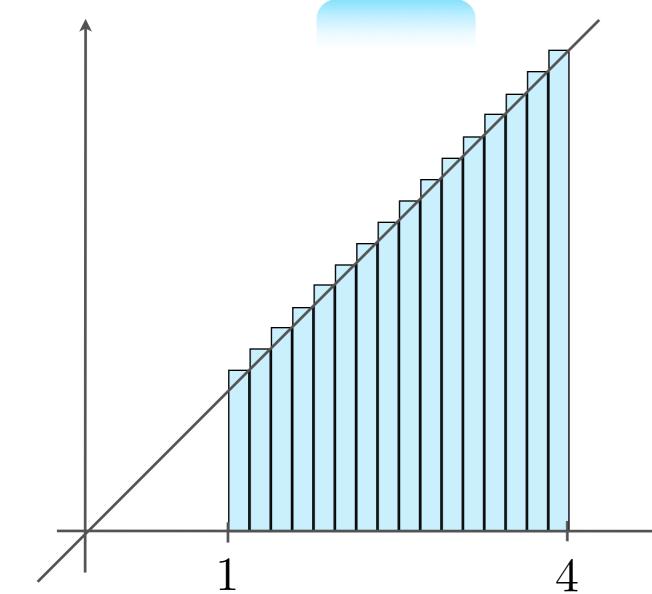
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Calculer
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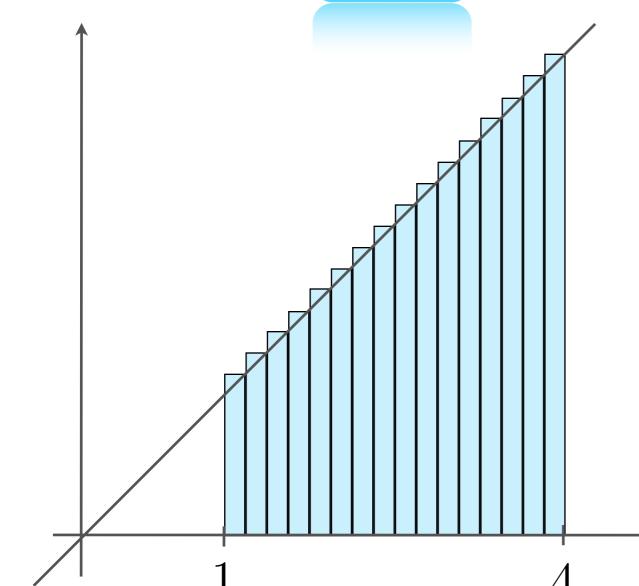
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$$=\sum_{k=1}^{n} \left(1 + k \frac{3}{n}\right) \frac{3}{n}$$

$$=\sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{3}{n} + k \frac{3^2}{n^2}$$

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Calculer
$$\int_{1}^{x} x \ dx$$

$$x_0 = 1$$
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$$f(x_k^*) = x_k = 1 + k\frac{3}{n}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} f(x_k^*) \Delta x_k$$

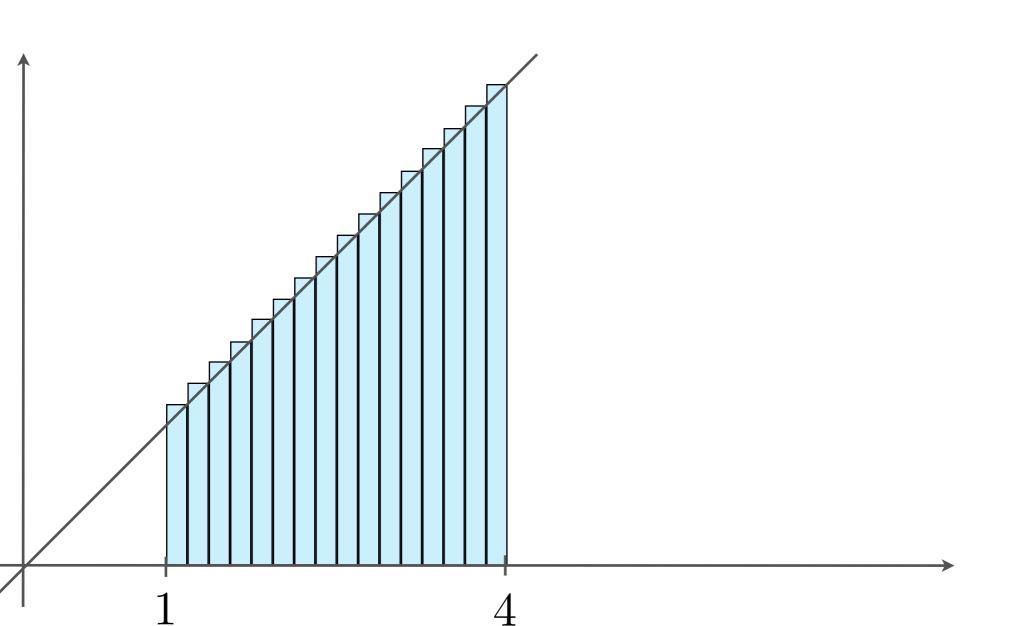
$$=\sum_{k=1}^{n}\left(1+k\frac{3}{n}\right)\frac{3}{n}$$

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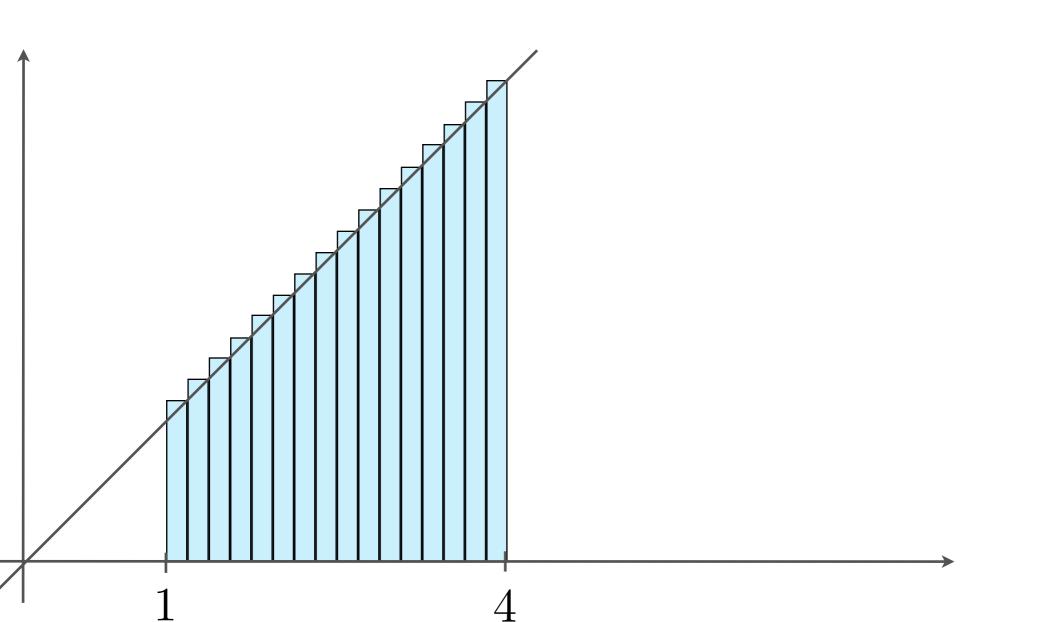
Calculer
$$\int_{1}^{4} x \, dx$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} f(x_k^*) \Delta x_k = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{3}{n} + k \frac{3^2}{n^2}$$



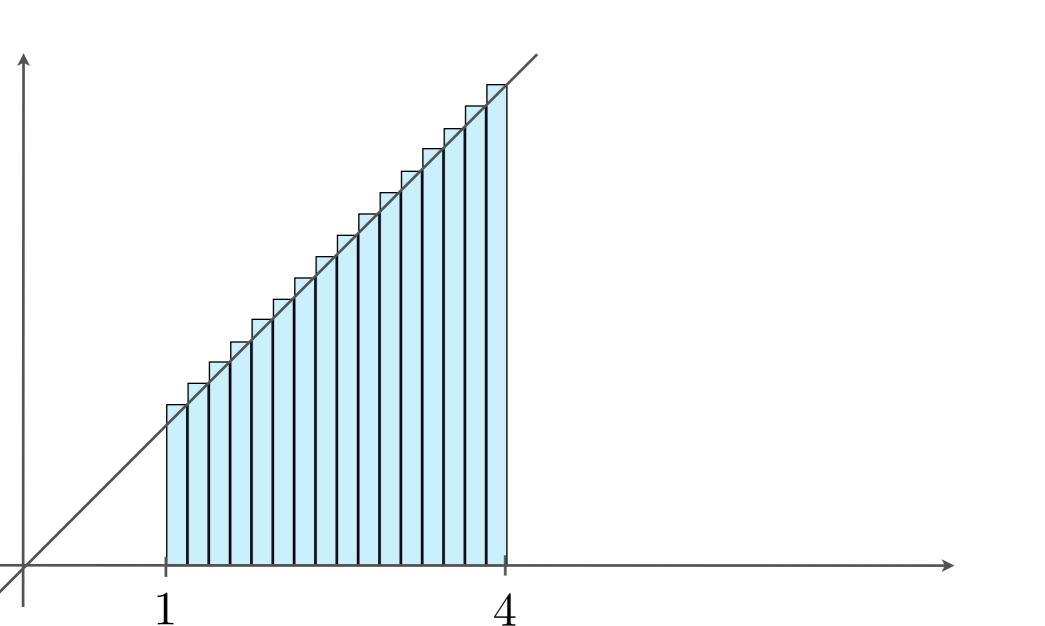
Calculer
$$\int_{1}^{4} x \ dx$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} f(x_k^*) \Delta x_k = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{3}{n} + k \frac{3^2}{n^2} = \frac{3}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} 1 + \frac{3^2}{n^2} \sum_{k=1}^{n} k$$



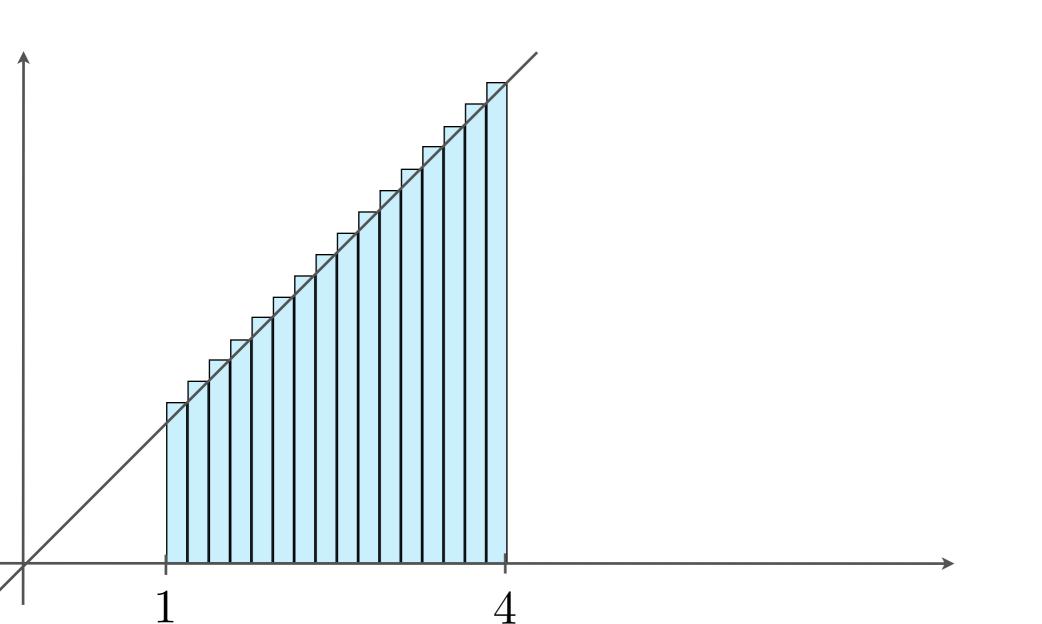
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$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} f(x_k^*) \Delta x_k = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{3}{n} + k \frac{3^2}{n^2} = \frac{3}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} 1 + \frac{3^2}{n^2} \sum_{k=1}^{n} k$$



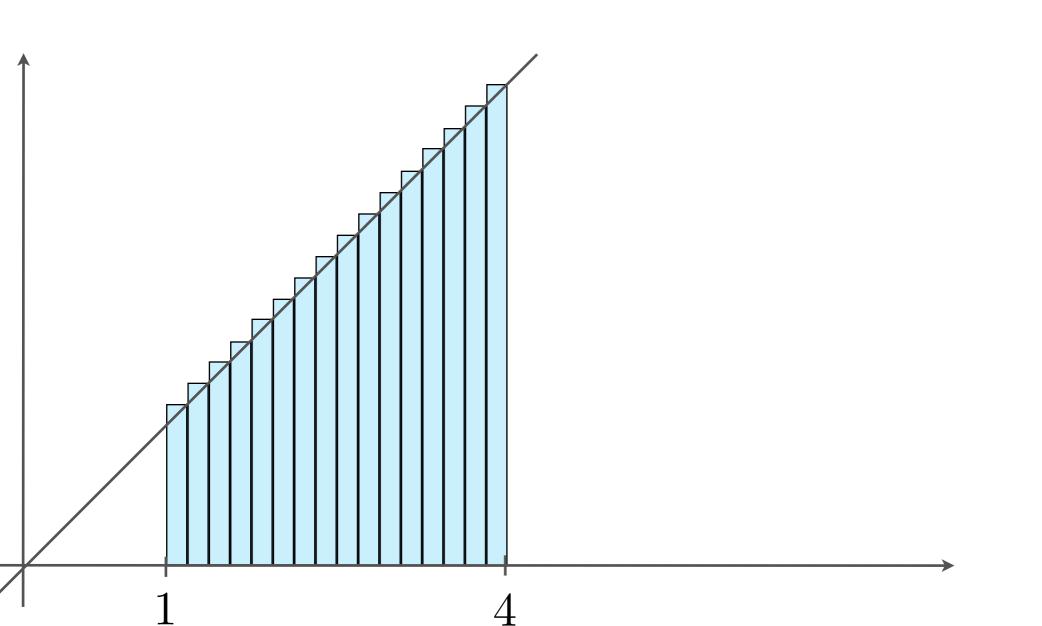
Calculer
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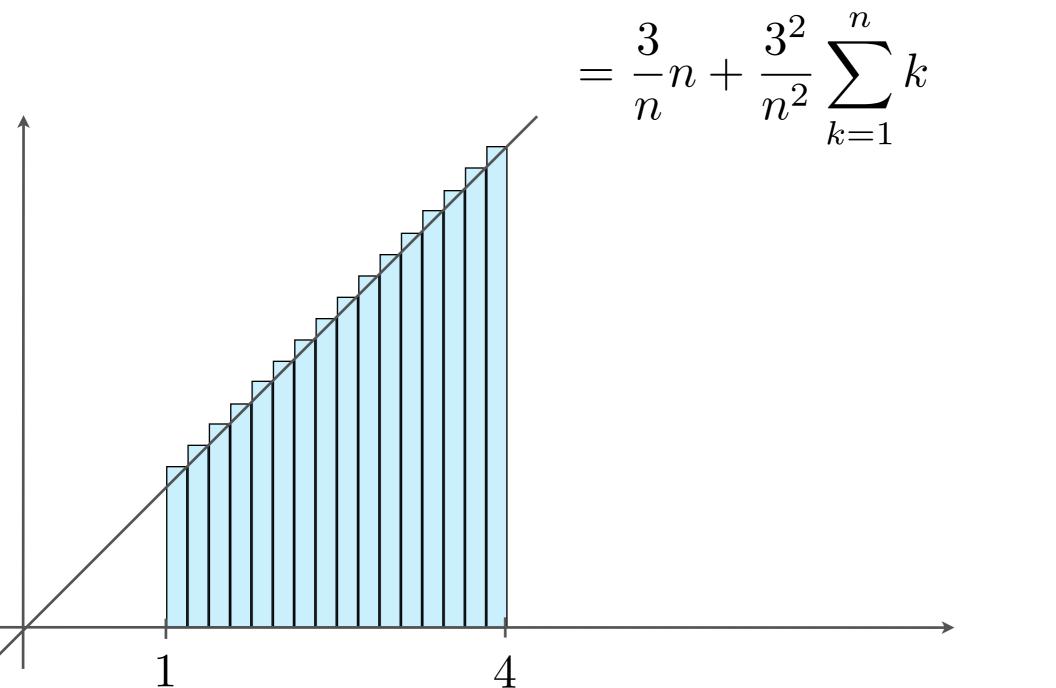
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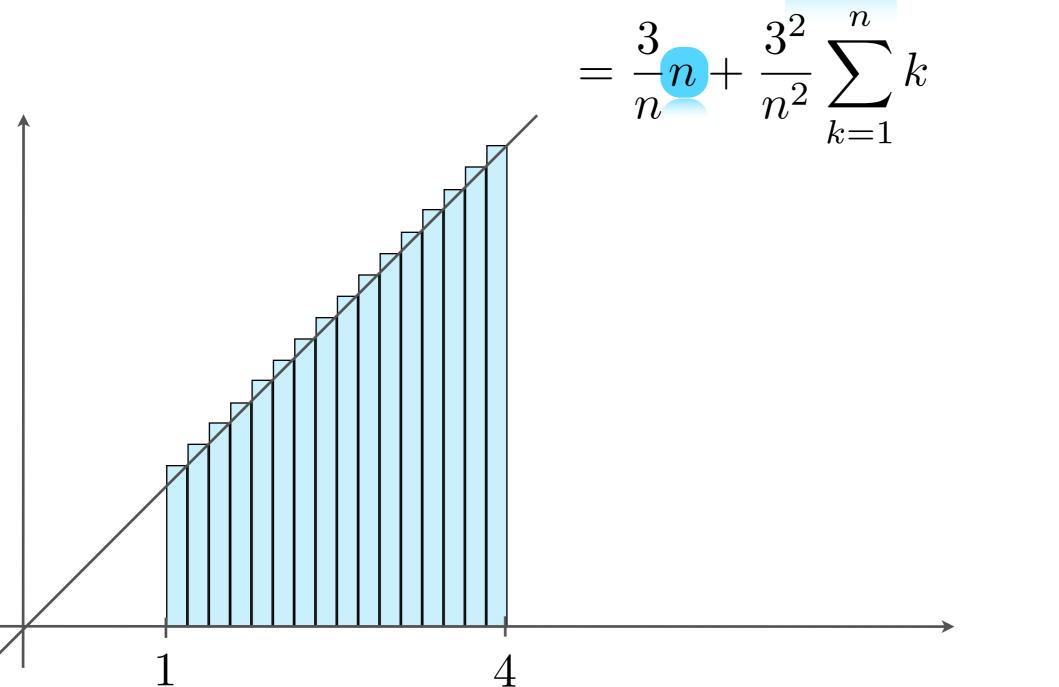
Calculer $\int_{1}^{4} x \ dx$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} f(x_k^*) \Delta x_k = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{3}{n} + k \frac{3^2}{n^2} = \frac{3}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} 1 + \frac{3^2}{n^2} \sum_{k=1}^{n} k$$



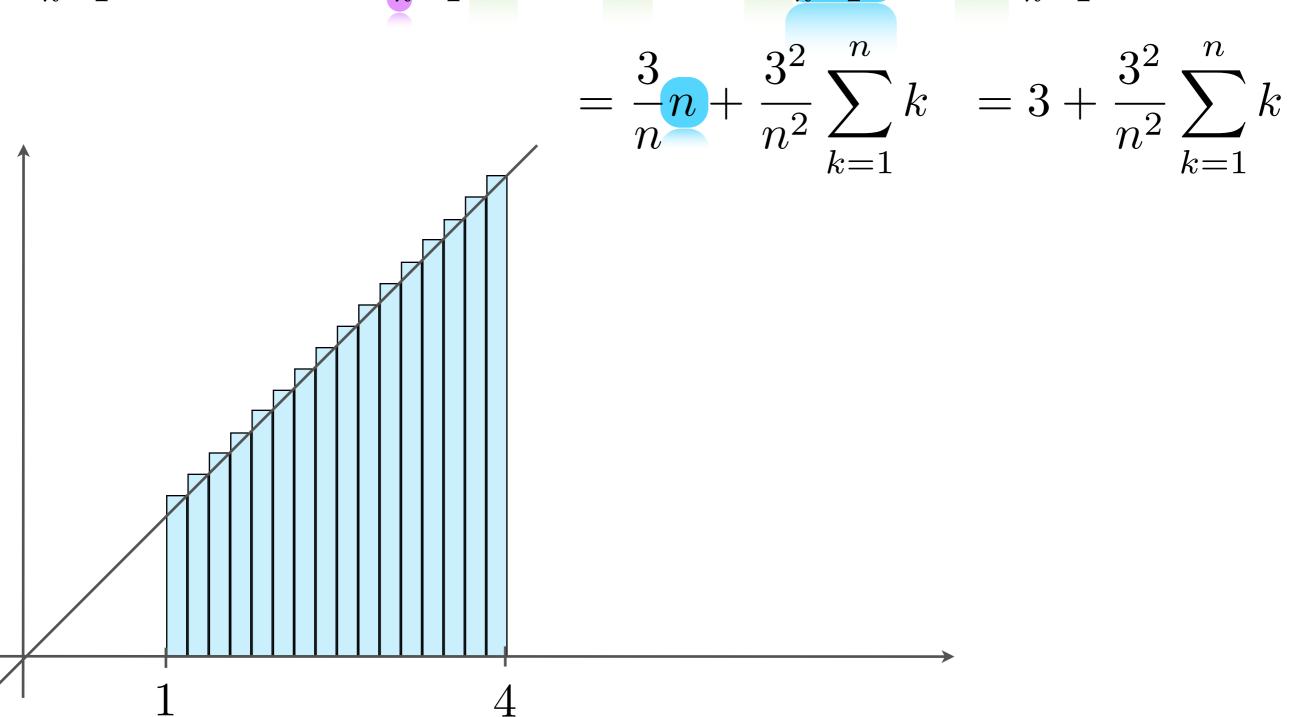
Calculer
$$\int_{1}^{4} x \, dx$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} f(x_k^*) \Delta x_k = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{3}{n} + k \frac{3^2}{n^2} = \frac{3}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} 1 + \frac{3^2}{n^2} \sum_{k=1}^{n} k$$



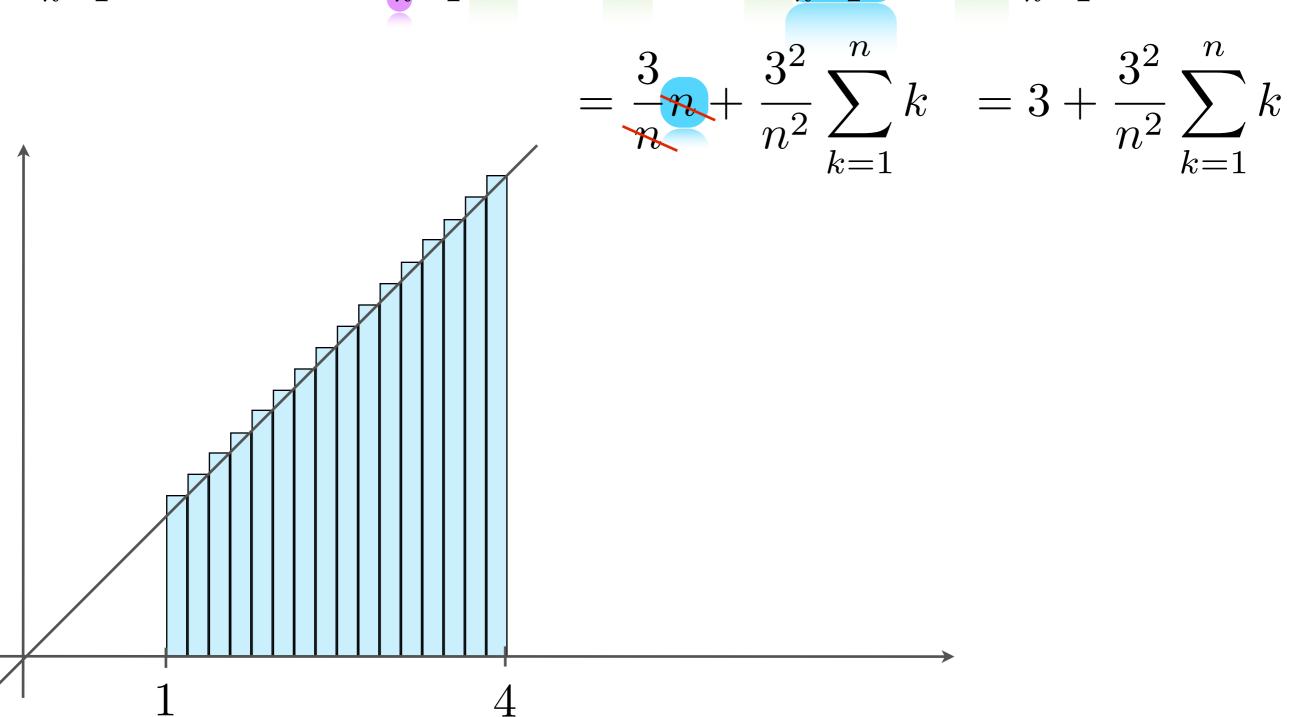
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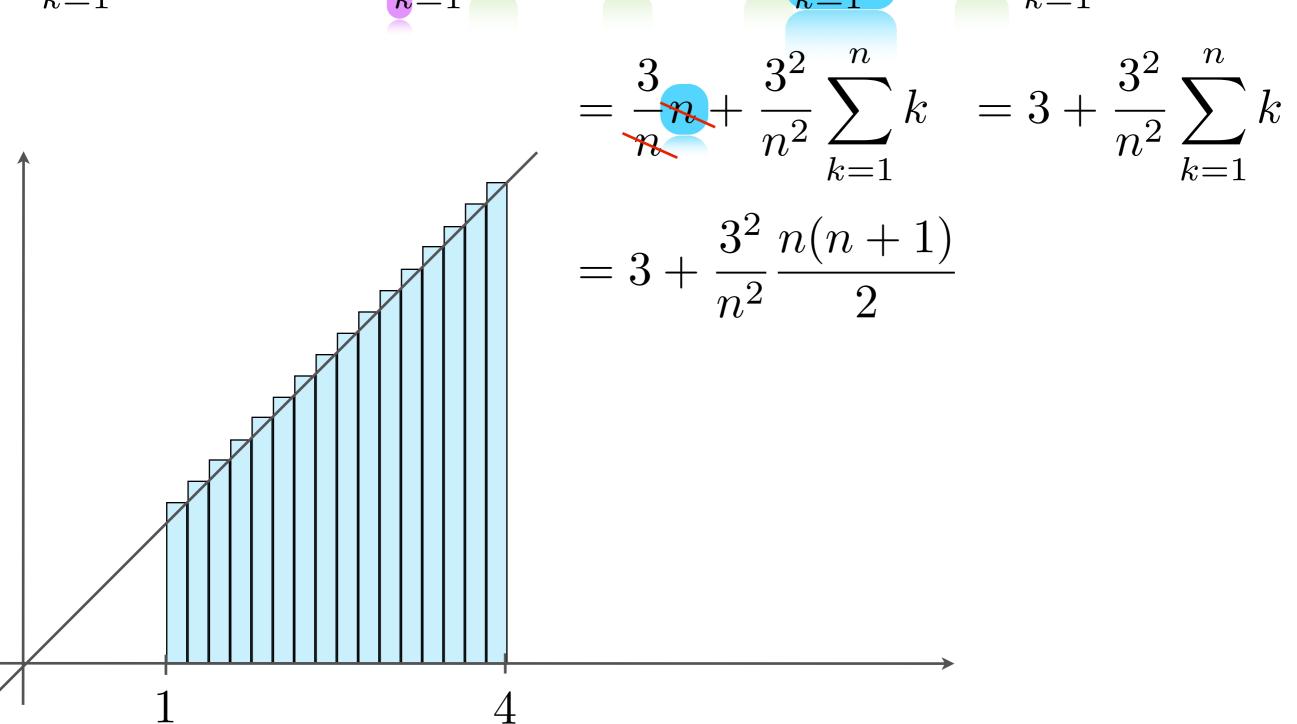
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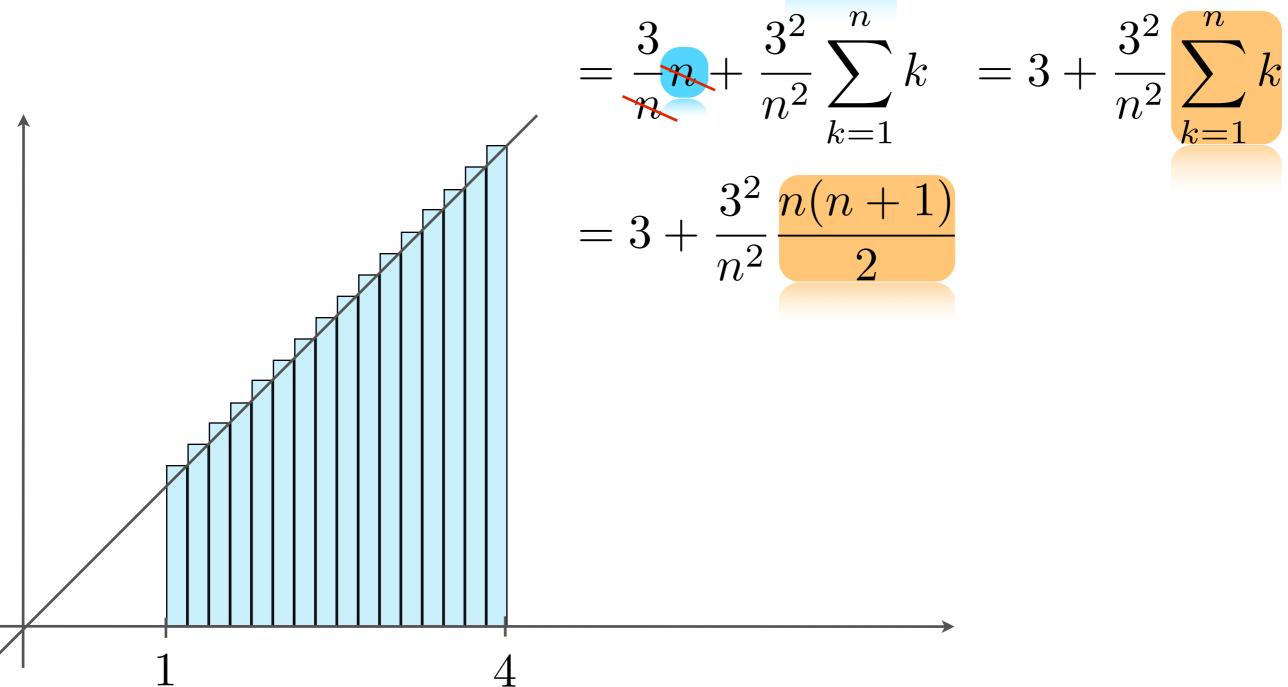
Calculer
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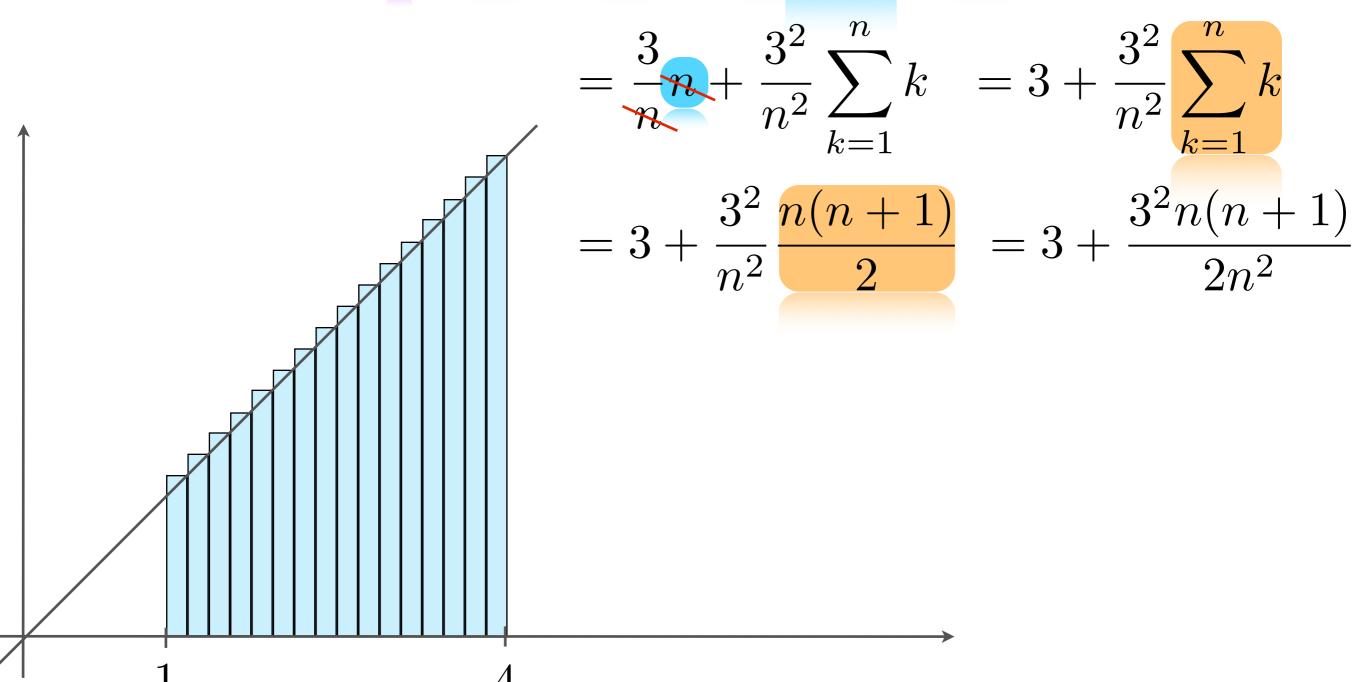
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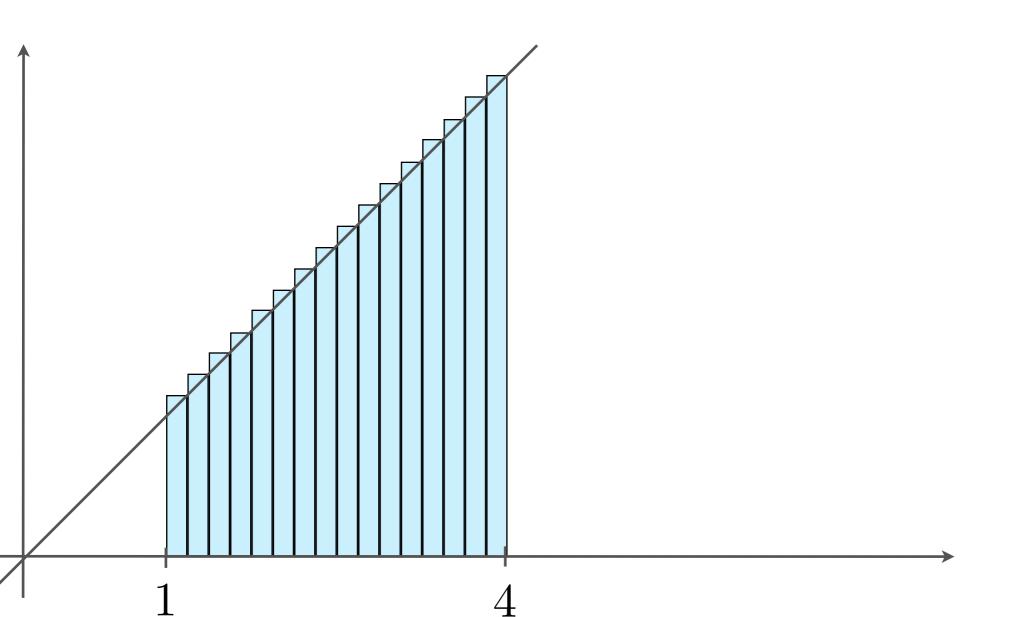
Calculer
$$\int_{1}^{x} x \, dx$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} f(x_k^*) \Delta x_k = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{3}{n} + k \frac{3^2}{n^2} = \frac{3}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} 1 + \frac{3^2}{n^2} \sum_{k=1}^{n} k$$



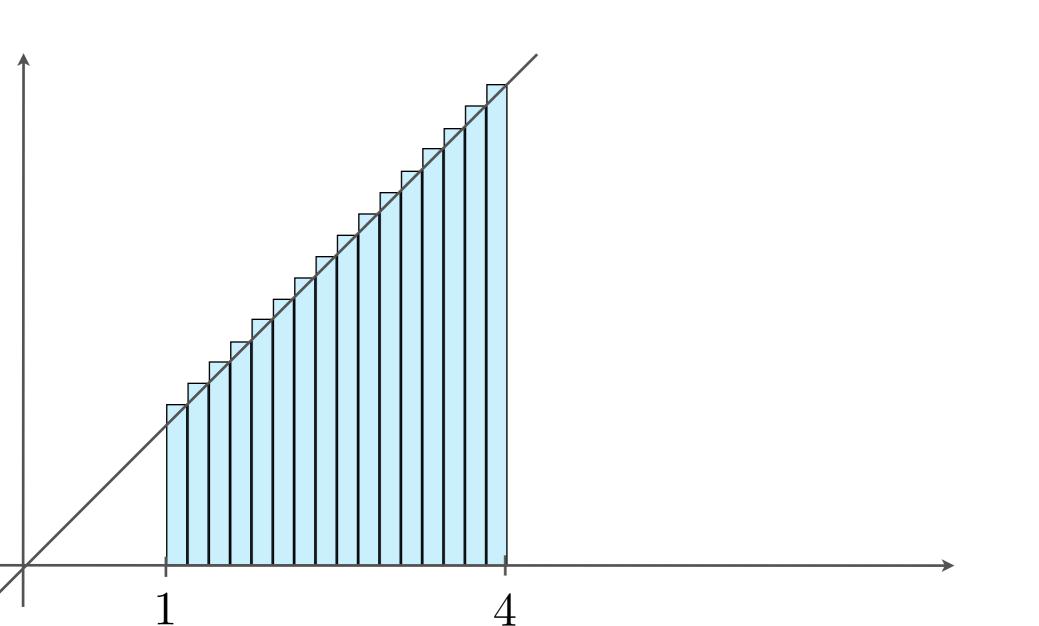
Calculer
$$\int_{1}^{4} x \, dx$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} f(x_k^*) \Delta x_k = 3 + \frac{3^2 n(n+1)}{2n^2}$$



Calculer
$$\int_{1}^{4} x \, dx = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n} f(x_{k}^{*}) \Delta x_{k}$$

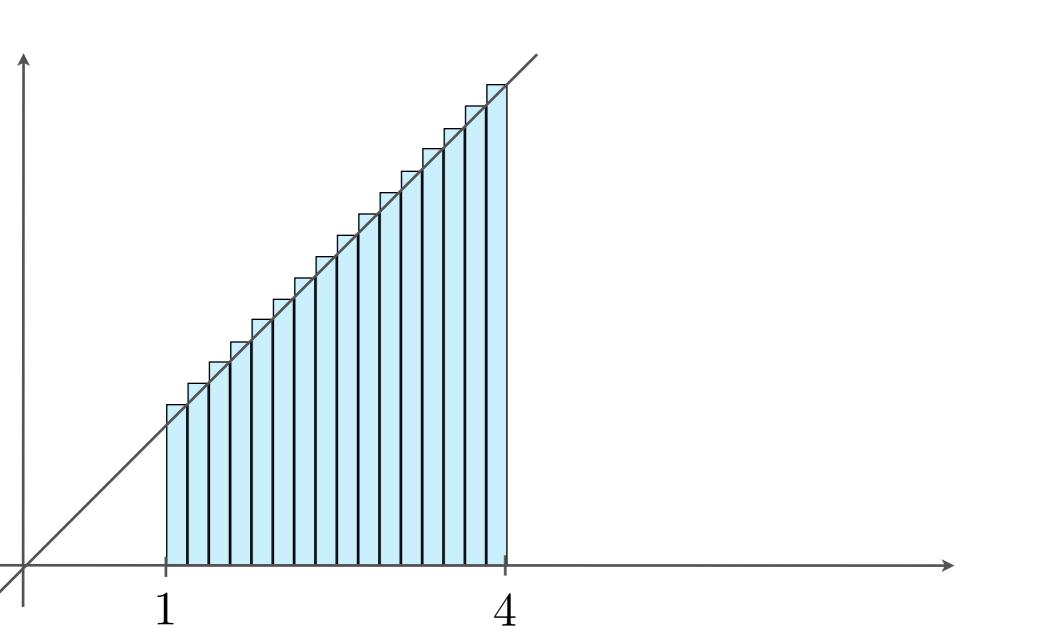
$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} f(x_k^*) \Delta x_k = 3 + \frac{3^2 n(n+1)}{2n^2}$$



Calculer
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$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} f(x_k^*) \Delta x_k = 3 + \frac{3^2 n(n+1)}{2n^2}$$

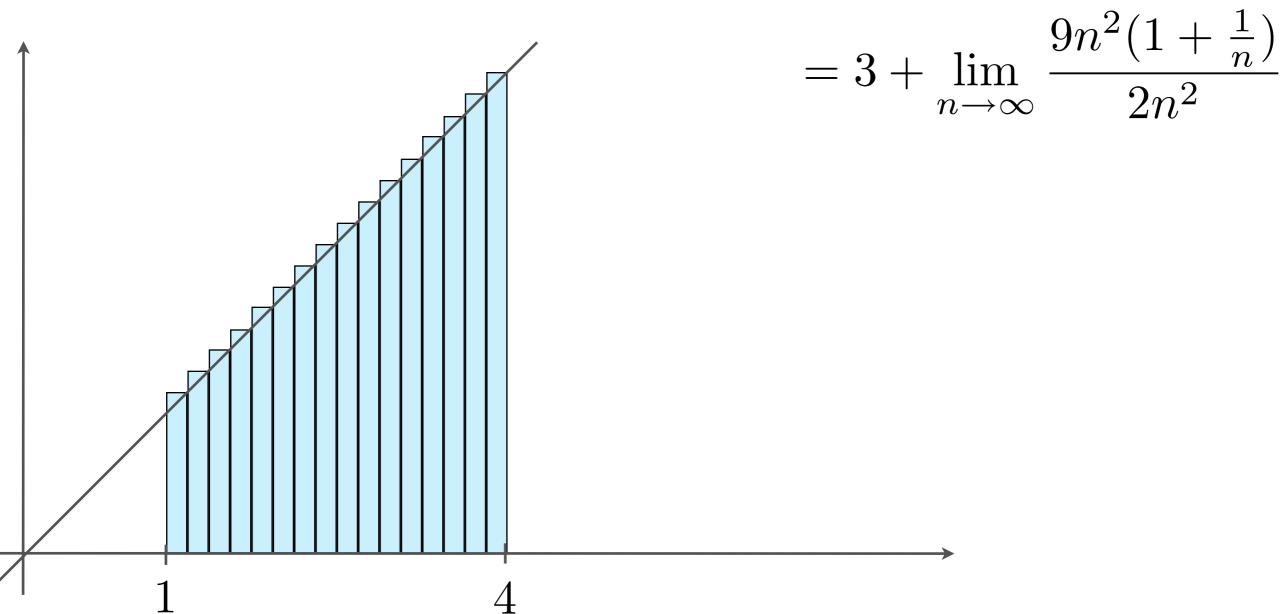
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} 3 + \frac{9n(n+1)}{2n^2}$$



Calculer
$$\int_{1}^{4} x \, dx = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n} f(x_{k}^{*}) \Delta x_{k}$$

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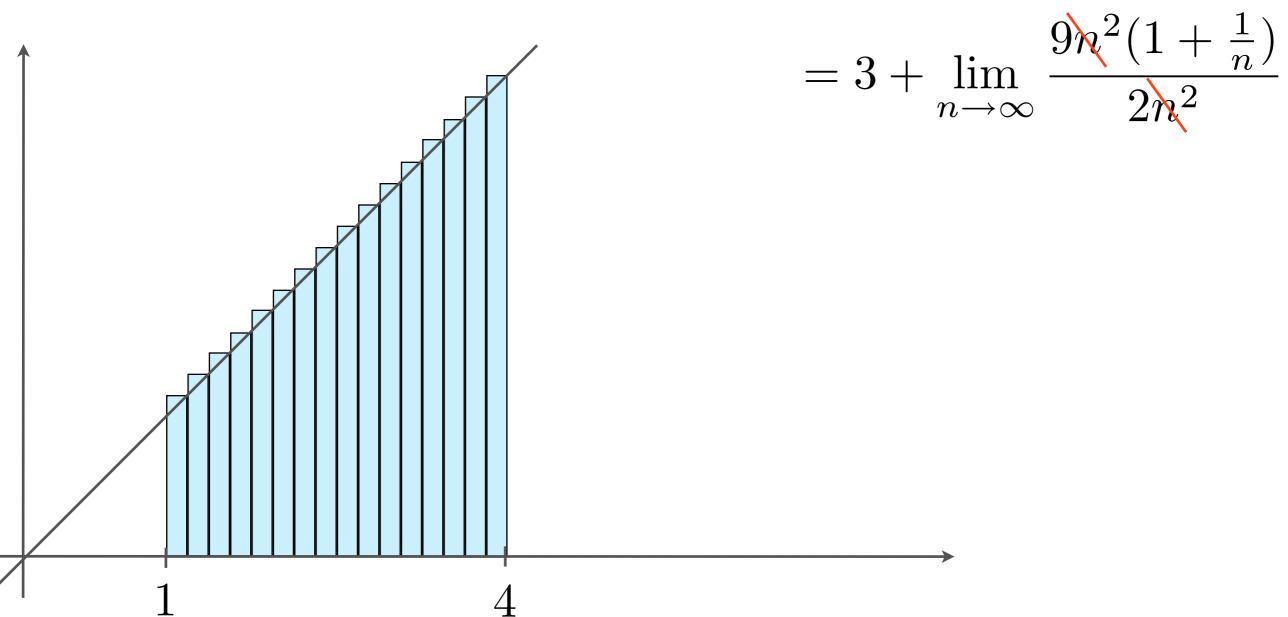
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} 3 + \frac{9n(n+1)}{2n^2}$$



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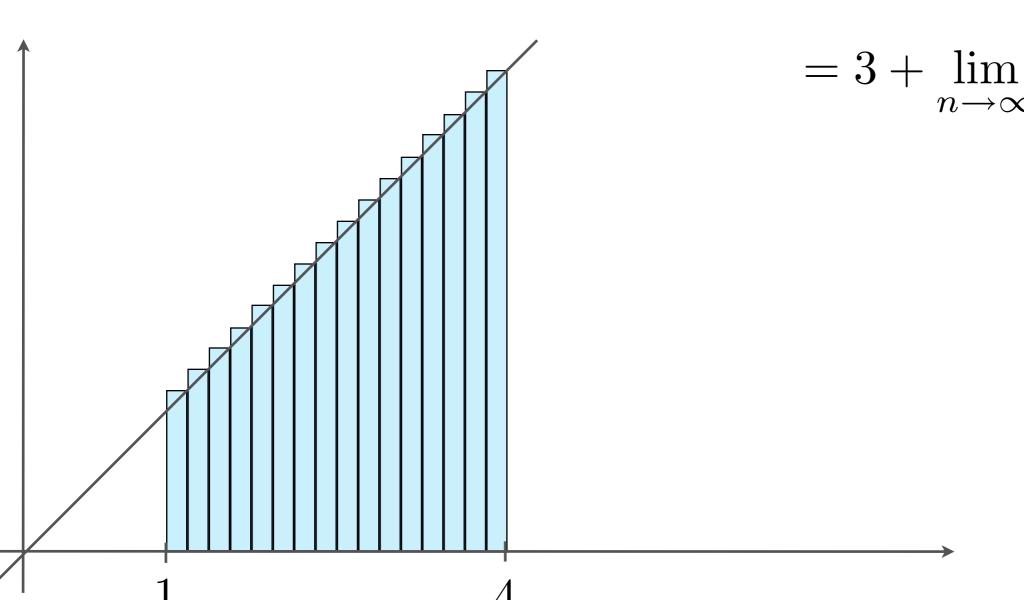
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Calculer
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$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} f(x_k^*) \Delta x_k = 3 + \frac{3^2 n(n+1)}{2n^2}$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} 3 + \frac{9n(n+1)}{2n^2}$$

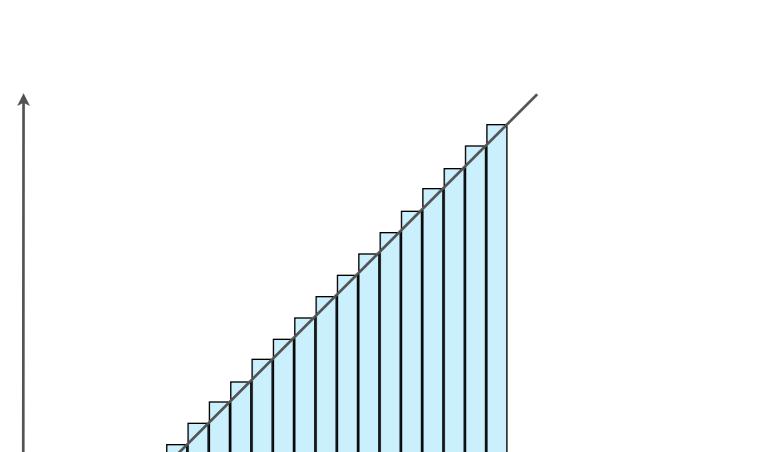


$$= 3 + \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{9n^2(1 + \frac{1}{n})}{2n^2}$$

Calculer
$$\int_{1}^{4} x \, dx = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n} f(x_{k}^{*}) \Delta x_{k}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} f(x_k^*) \Delta x_k = 3 + \frac{3^2 n(n+1)}{2n^2}$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} 3 + \frac{9n(n+1)}{2n^2}$$



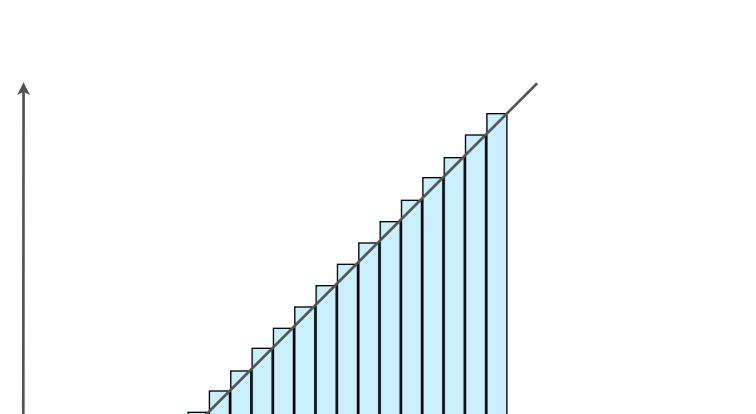
$$= 3 + \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{9n^2(1 + \frac{1}{n})}{2n^2}$$

$$=3+\frac{3^2}{2}$$

Calculer
$$\int_{1}^{4} x \, dx = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n} f(x_{k}^{*}) \Delta x_{k}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} f(x_k^*) \Delta x_k = 3 + \frac{3^2 n(n+1)}{2n^2}$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} 3 + \frac{9n(n+1)}{2n^2}$$



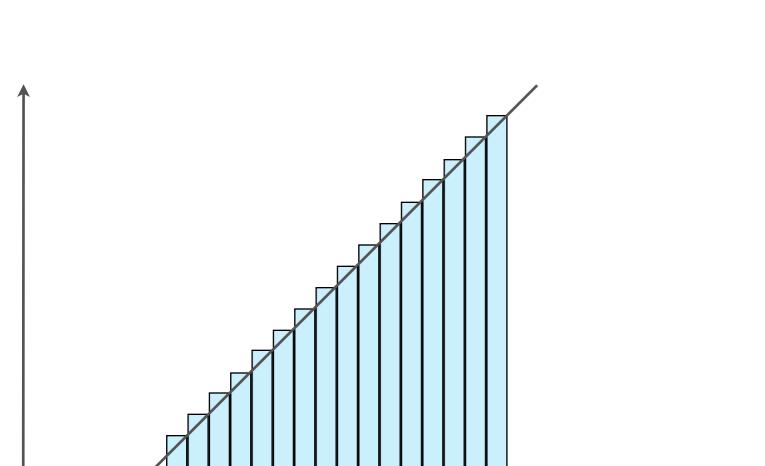
$$= 3 + \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{9n^2(1 + \frac{1}{n})}{2n^2}$$

$$= 3 + \frac{3^2}{2} = \frac{6+9}{2}$$

Calculer
$$\int_{1}^{4} x \, dx = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n} f(x_{k}^{*}) \Delta x_{k}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} f(x_k^*) \Delta x_k = 3 + \frac{3^2 n(n+1)}{2n^2}$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} 3 + \frac{9n(n+1)}{2n^2}$$



$$= 3 + \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{9n^2(1 + \frac{1}{n})}{2n^2}$$

$$= 3 + \frac{3^2}{2} = \frac{6+9}{2} = \frac{15}{2}$$

Calculer
$$\int_{1}^{1} x dx$$

Calculer
$$\int_{1}^{4} x \, dx = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n} f(x_{k}^{*}) \Delta x_{k}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} f(x_k^*) \Delta x_k = 3 + \frac{3^2 n(n+1)}{2n^2}$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} 3 + \frac{9n(n+1)}{2n^2}$$

$$= 3 + \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{9n^2(1 + \frac{1}{n})}{2n^2}$$

$$= 3 + \frac{3^2}{2} = \frac{6+9}{2} = \frac{15}{2}$$

$$\frac{4^2}{2}$$

Calculer
$$\int_{1}^{1} x d$$

Calculer
$$\int_{1}^{4} x \, dx = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n} f(x_{k}^{*}) \Delta x_{k}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} f(x_k^*) \Delta x_k = 3 + \frac{3^2 n(n+1)}{2n^2}$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} 3 + \frac{9n(n+1)}{2n^2}$$

$$= 3 + \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{9n^2(1 + \frac{1}{n})}{2n^2}$$

$$= 3 + \frac{3^2}{2} = \frac{6+9}{2} = \frac{15}{2}$$

$$\frac{4^2}{2} - \frac{1^2}{2}$$

Calculer
$$\int_{1}^{4} x \, dx = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n} f(x_{k}^{*}) \Delta x_{k}$$

$$\max_{k \to \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n} f(x_k^*) \Delta x_k$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} f(x_k^*) \Delta x_k = 3 + \frac{3^2 n(n+1)}{2n^2}$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} 3 + \frac{9n(n+1)}{2n^2}$$

$$= 3 + \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{9n^2(1 + \frac{1}{n})}{2n^2}$$

$$= 3 + \frac{3^2}{2} = \frac{6+9}{2} = \frac{15}{2}$$

$$\frac{4^2}{2} - \frac{1^2}{2} = \frac{16 - 1}{2}$$

Calculer
$$\int_{1}^{1} x \, dx$$

Calculer
$$\int_{1}^{4} x \, dx = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n} f(x_{k}^{*}) \Delta x_{k}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} f(x_k^*) \Delta x_k = 3 + \frac{3^2 n(n+1)}{2n^2}$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} 3 + \frac{9n(n+1)}{2n^2}$$

$$= 3 + \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{9n^2(1 + \frac{1}{n})}{2n^2}$$

$$= 3 + \frac{3^2}{2} = \frac{6+9}{2} = \frac{15}{2}$$

$$\frac{4^2}{2} - \frac{1^2}{2} = \frac{16 - 1}{2} = \frac{15}{2}$$

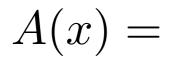
Faites les exercices suivants

Section 1.5 # 27 et 28

Ouin, ça marche, mais ce n'est pas simple!

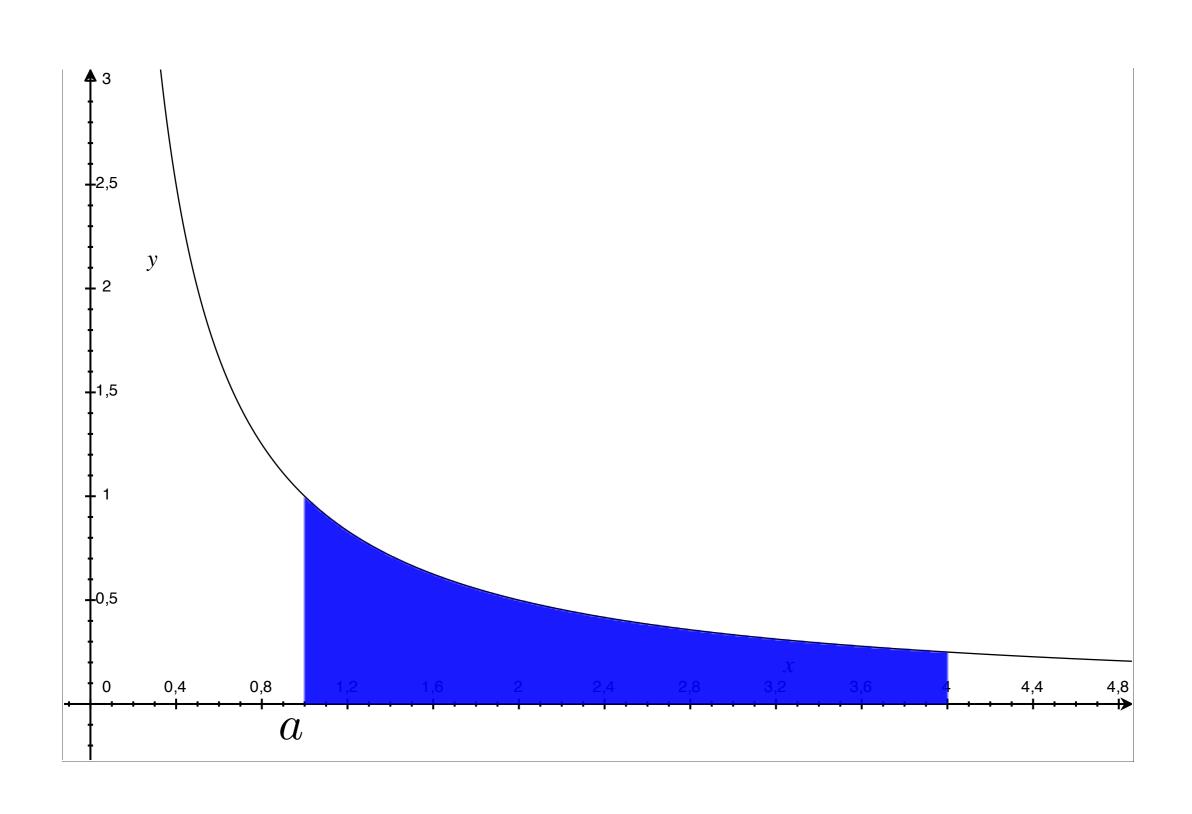
Ouin, ça marche, mais ce n'est pas simple!

Ça serait bien d'avoir une méthode pour faire tout ça qui soit moins compliquée.



$$A(x) = A_{(f(x),a)}(x) = \int_{a}^{x} f(x) dx$$

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$$A(x) = A_{(f(x),a)}(x) = \int_{a}^{x} f(x) dx$$

$$A'(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{A(x+h) - A(x)}{h}$$

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$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\int_{a}^{x+h} f(x) dx - \int_{a}^{x} f(x) dx}{h}$$

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$$A(x) = A_{(f(x),a)}(x) = \int_{a}^{x} f(x) dx$$

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|0,5

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40,5

$$A(x) = A_{(f(x),a)}(x) = \int_{a}^{x} f(x) dx$$

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$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\int_{a}^{x+h} f(x) dx - \int_{a}^{x} f(x) dx}{h}$$

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40,5

0,4

$$A(x) = A_{(f(x),a)}(x) = \int_{a}^{x} f(x) dx$$

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0,5

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$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\int_{x}^{x+h} f(x) dx}{h}$$

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$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\int_{x}^{x+h} f(x) dx}{h}$$

$$A(x) = A_{(f(x),a)}(x) = \int_{a}^{x} f(x) dx$$

$$A'(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{A(x+h) - A(x)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\int_{a}^{x+h} f(x) dx - \int_{a}^{x} f(x) dx}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\int_{x}^{x+h} f(x) dx}{h}$$

$$\approx \text{Aire}_{\text{rectangle}}$$

$$\stackrel{\circ}{\sim} \frac{\int_{a}^{x} f(x) dx}{h}$$

$$\approx Aire_{\text{rectangle}}$$

$$A(x) = A_{(f(x),a)}(x) = \int_{a}^{x} f(x) dx$$

$$A'(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{A(x+h) - A(x)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\int_{a}^{x+h} f(x) dx - \int_{a}^{x} f(x) dx}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\int_{x}^{x+h} f(x) dx}{h}$$

$$\approx \text{Aire}_{\text{rectangle}} = \text{base} \times \text{hauteur}$$

$$\stackrel{\circ}{=} \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\int_{a}^{x} f(x) dx}{h}$$

$$\approx \text{Aire}_{\text{rectangle}} = \text{base} \times \text{hauteur}$$

$$x + h$$

$$A(x) = A_{(f(x),a)}(x) = \int_{a}^{x} f(x) dx$$

$$A'(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{A(x+h) - A(x)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\int_{a}^{x+h} f(x) dx - \int_{a}^{x} f(x) dx}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\int_{x}^{x+h} f(x) dx}{h}$$

$$\approx \text{Airc}_{\text{rectangle}} = \text{base} \times \text{hauteur} = hf(x)$$

$$x + h$$

$$A(x) = A_{(f(x),a)}(x) = \int_{a}^{x} f(x) dx$$

$$A'(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{A(x+h) - A(x)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\int_{a}^{x+h} f(x) dx - \int_{a}^{x} f(x) dx}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\int_{x}^{x+h} f(x) dx}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{hf(x)}{h}$$

$$\approx \text{Aircrectangle} = \text{base} \times \text{hauteur} = hf(x)$$

$$x + h$$

$$A(x) = A_{(f(x),a)}(x) = \int_{a}^{x} f(x) dx$$

$$A'(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{A(x+h) - A(x)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\int_{a}^{x+h} f(x) dx - \int_{a}^{x} f(x) dx}{h}$$

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$$\approx \text{Aircrectangle} = \text{base} \times \text{hauteur} = hf(x)$$

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$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\int_{x}^{x+h} f(x) dx}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{hf(x)}{h} = f(x)$$

$$\approx \text{Aircrectangle} = \text{base} \times \text{hauteur} = hf(x)$$

$$x + h$$

A'(x)

$$A'(x) = \left(\int_a^x f(x) \ dx \right)'$$

$$A'(x) = \left(\int_a^x f(x) \ dx\right)' = f(x)$$

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c'est-à-dire

$$A'(x) = \left(\int_a^x f(x) \ dx\right)' = f(x)$$

c'est-à-dire

$$\int_{a}^{x} f(x) \ dx$$

$$A'(x) = \left(\int_a^x f(x) \ dx\right)' = f(x)$$

c'est-à-dire

$$\int_{a}^{x} f(x) dx \quad \text{est une primitive de} \quad f(x)$$

$$A'(x) = \left(\int_a^x f(x) \ dx\right)' = f(x)$$

c'est-à-dire

$$\int_{a}^{x} f(x) dx \quad \text{est une primitive de} \quad f(x)$$

On peut donc écrire

$$A'(x) = \left(\int_a^x f(x) \ dx\right)' = f(x)$$

c'est-à-dire

$$\int_{a}^{x} f(x) dx \quad \text{est une primitive de} \quad f(x)$$

On peut donc écrire

$$\int_{a}^{x} f(x) \ dx = F(x) + C$$

$$\int_{a}^{a} f(x) \ dx = 0$$

$$\int_{a}^{x} f(x) \ dx = F(x) + C$$

$$\int_{a}^{a} f(x) dx = 0 = F(a) + C$$

$$\int_{a}^{x} f(x) \ dx = F(x) + C$$

$$\int_{a}^{a} f(x) dx = 0 = F(a) + C$$

$$\int_{a}^{x} f(x) \ dx = F(x) + C$$

$$\int_{a}^{a} f(x) dx = 0 = F(a) + C$$

$$C = -F(a)$$

$$\int_{a}^{x} f(x) \ dx = F(x) + C$$

$$\int_{a}^{a} f(x) dx = 0 = F(a) + C$$

$$C = -F(a)$$

$$\int_{a}^{x} f(x) \ dx = F(x) + C$$

$$\int_{a}^{a} f(x) dx = 0 = F(a) + C$$

$$C = -F(a)$$

$$\int_{a}^{x} f(x) dx = F(x) - F(a)$$

$$\int_{a}^{x} f(x) \ dx = F(x) + C$$

$$\int_{a}^{a} f(x) dx = 0 = F(a) + C$$

$$C = -F(a)$$

$$\int_{a}^{x} f(x) \ dx = F(x) - F(a)$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) \ dx = F(b) - F(a)$$

$$\int_{a}^{x} f(x) \ dx = F(x) + C$$

$$\int_{a}^{a} f(x) dx = 0 = F(a) + C$$

$$C = -F(a)$$

$$\int_{a}^{x} f(x) \ dx = F(x) - F(a)$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) \ dx = F(b) - F(a)$$

$$\int_{a}^{x} f(x) \ dx = F(x) + C$$

$$\int_{a}^{a} f(x) dx = 0 = F(a) + C$$

$$C = -F(a)$$

$$\int_{a}^{x} f(x) \ dx = F(x) - F(a)$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) \ dx = F(b) - F(a)$$

Le théorème fondamental du calcul.

$$\int f(x)dx = F(x) + C$$

$$\int f(x)dx = F(x) + C$$

$$\int f(x)dx = \int F'(x)dx$$

$$\int f(x)dx = F(x) + C \qquad y = F(x)$$

$$\int f(x)dx = \int F'(x)dx$$

$$\int f(x)dx = F(x) + C$$

$$\int f(x)dx = \int F'(x)dx$$

$$y = F(x)$$

$$dy = F'(x)dx$$

$$\int f(x)dx = F(x) + C y = F(x)$$

$$\int f(x)dx = \int F'(x)dx = \int dy dy = F'(x)dx$$

$$\int f(x)dx = F(x) + C y = F(x)$$

$$\int f(x)dx = \int F'(x)dx = \int dy dy = F'(x)dx$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx = \int_{a}^{b} dy$$

$$\int f(x)dx = F(x) + C y = F(x)$$

$$\int f(x)dx = \int F'(x)dx = \int dy$$

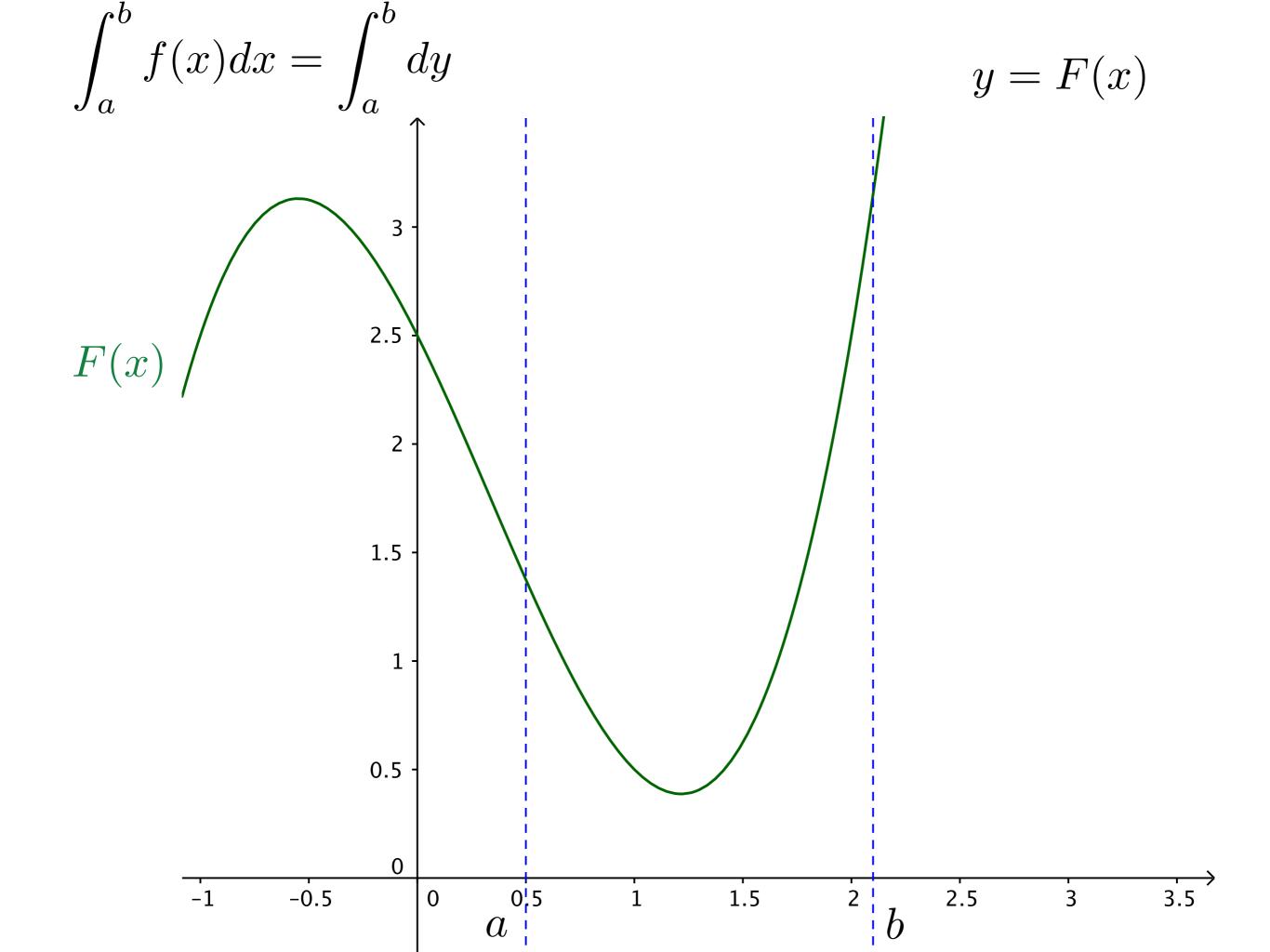
$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx = \int_{a}^{b} dy$$

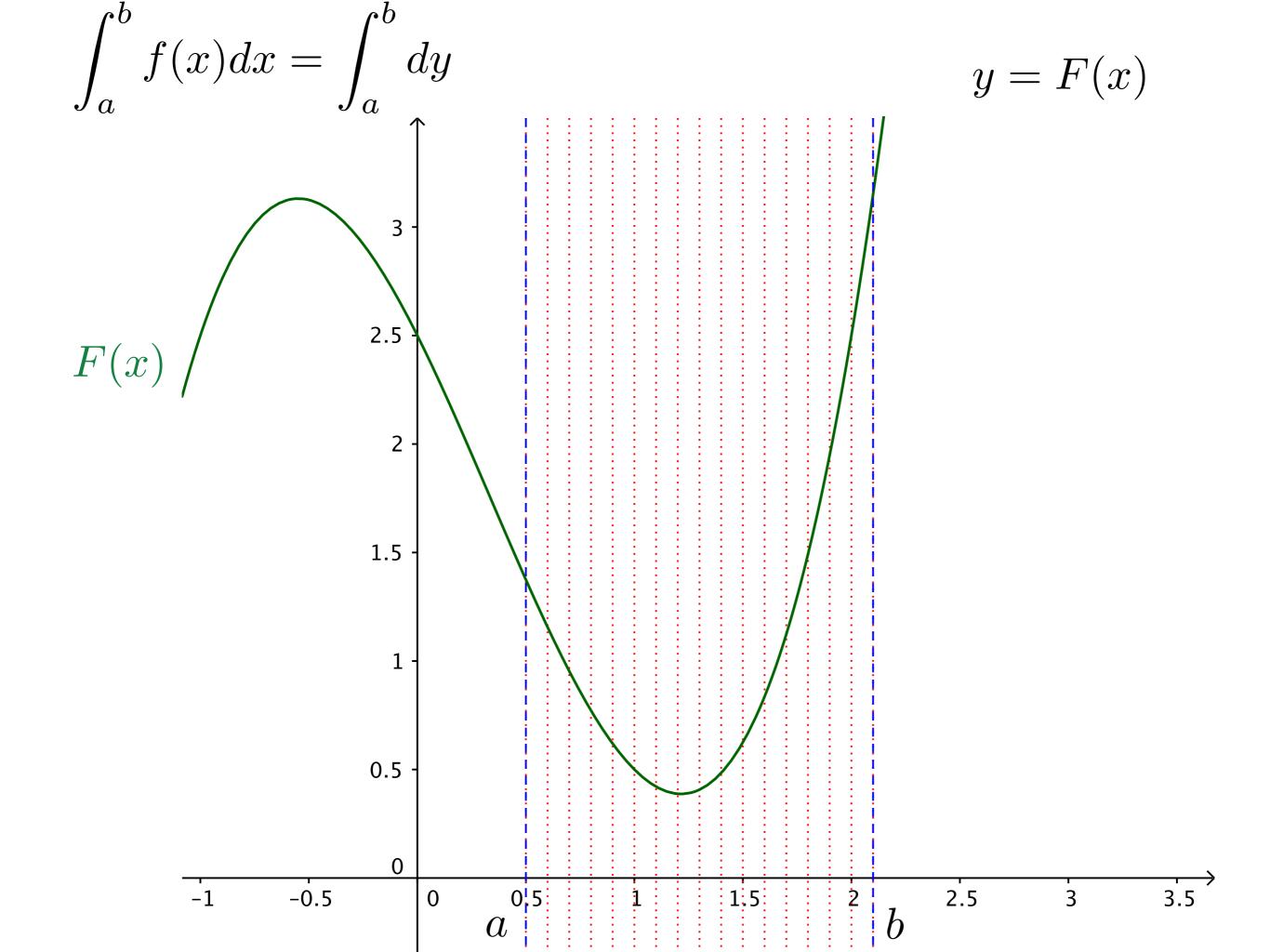
$$\int_{a}^{1} \int_{0.5}^{1} \int_{0.$$

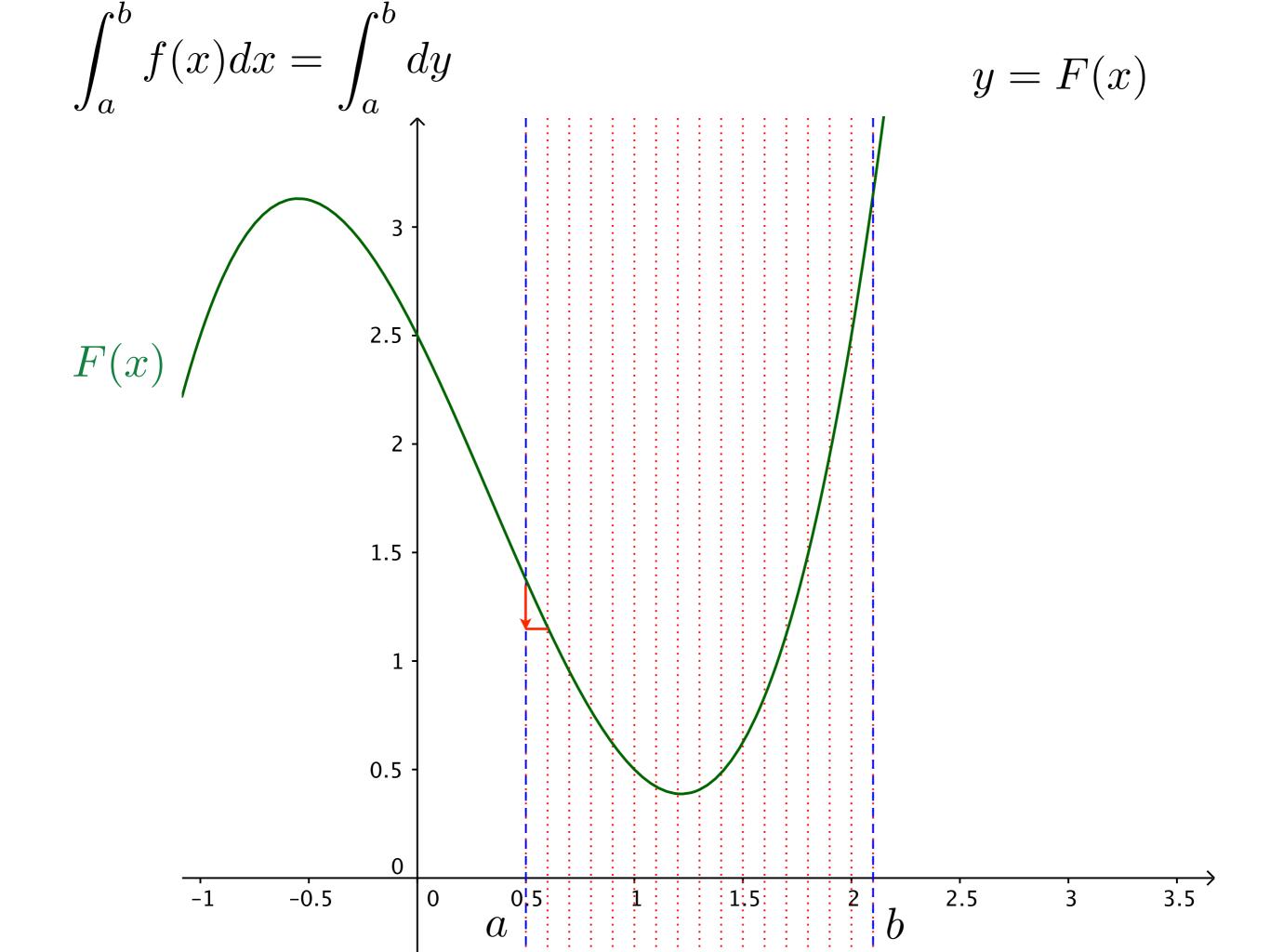
$$\int f(x)dx = F(x) + C y = F(x)$$

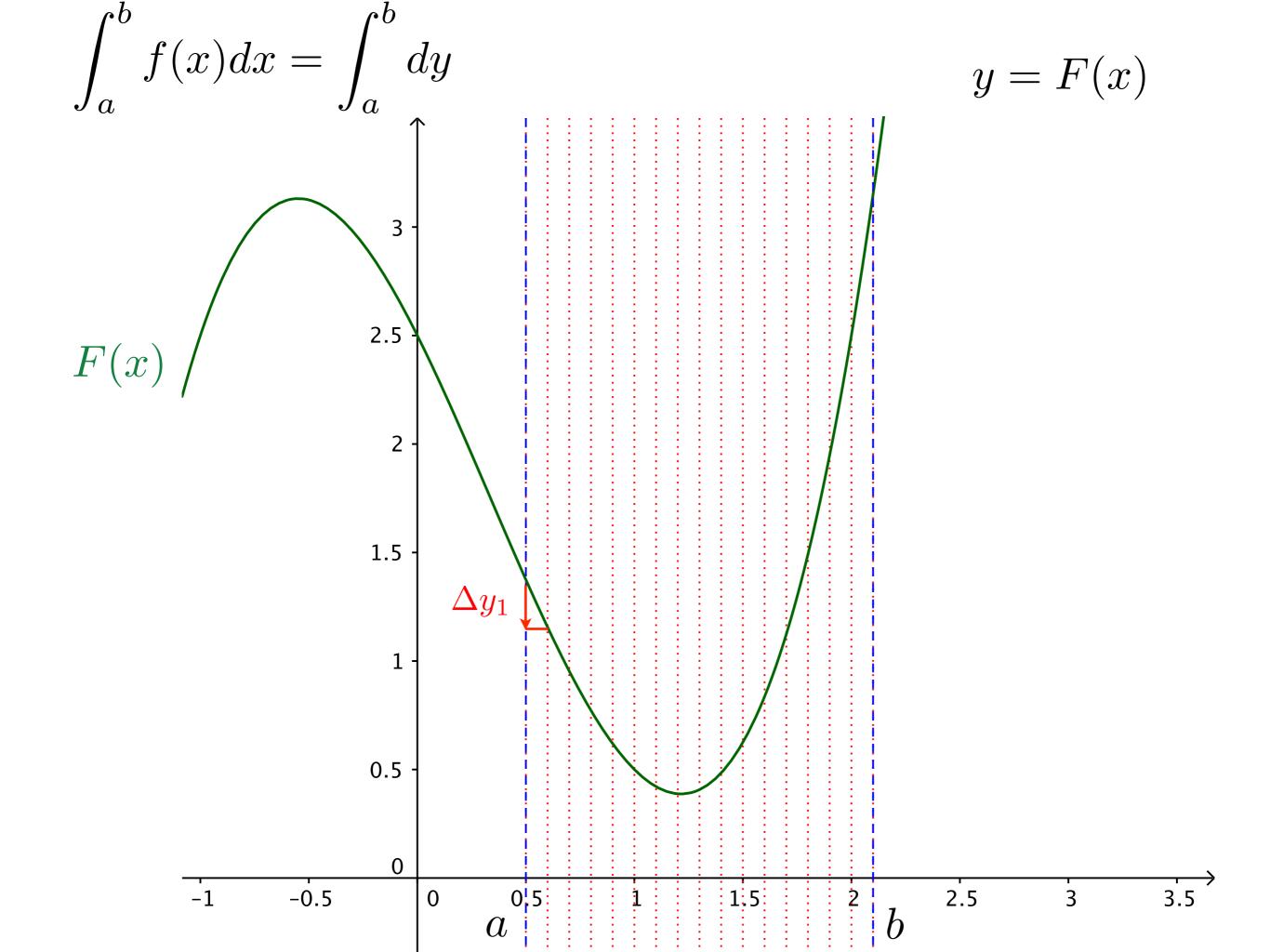
$$\int f(x)dx = \int F'(x)dx = \int dy$$

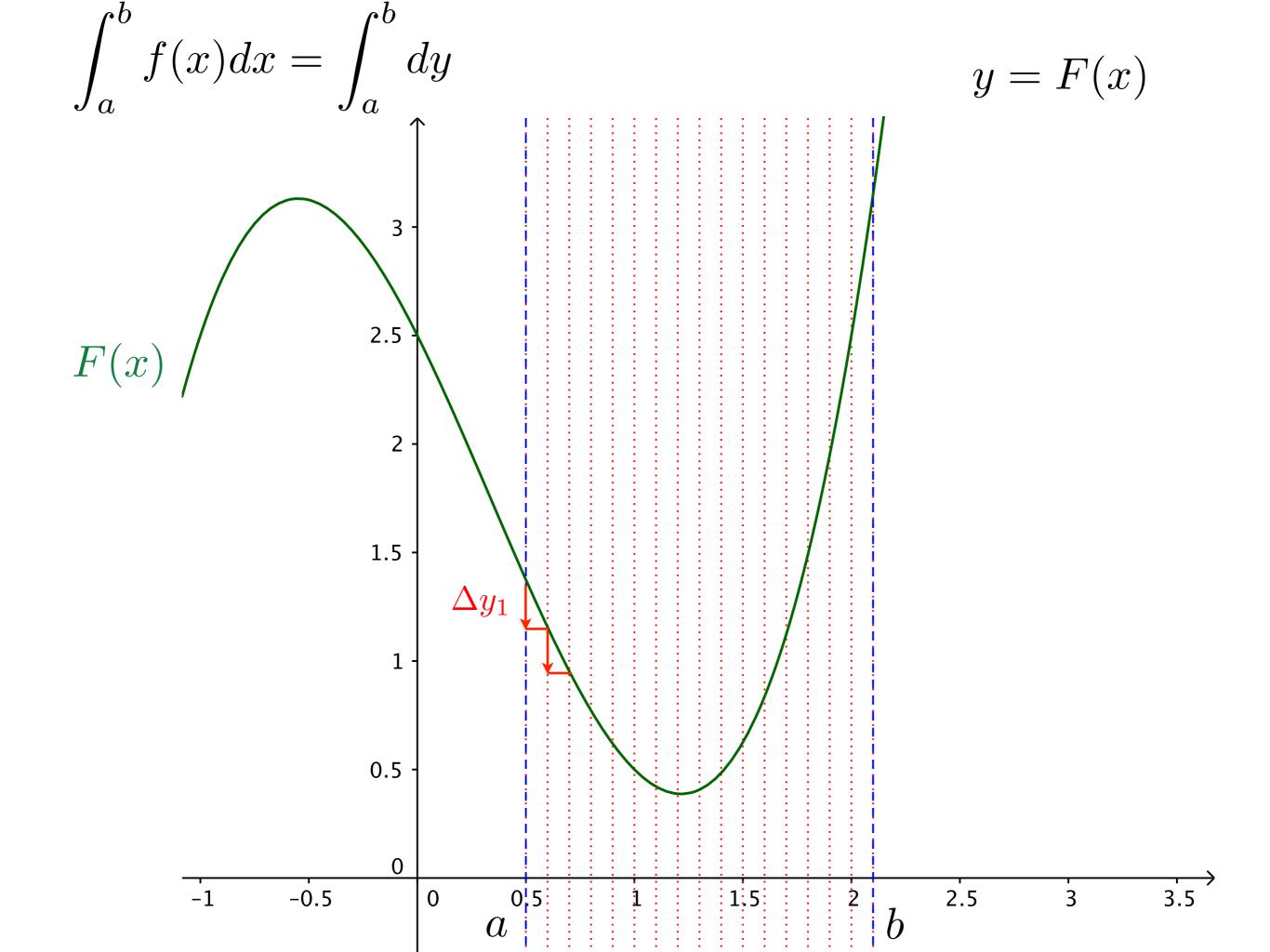
$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx = \int_{a}^{b} dy$$

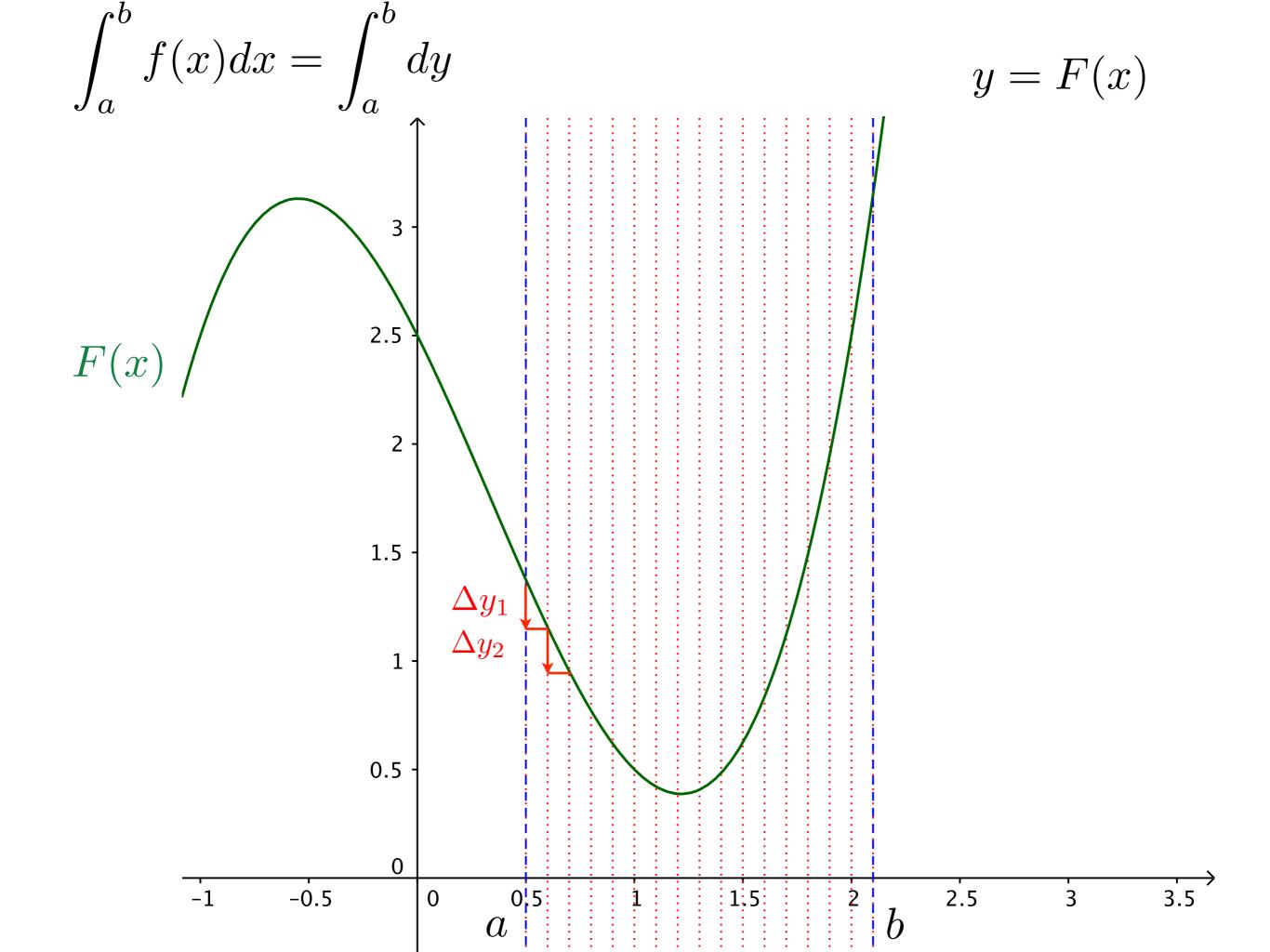


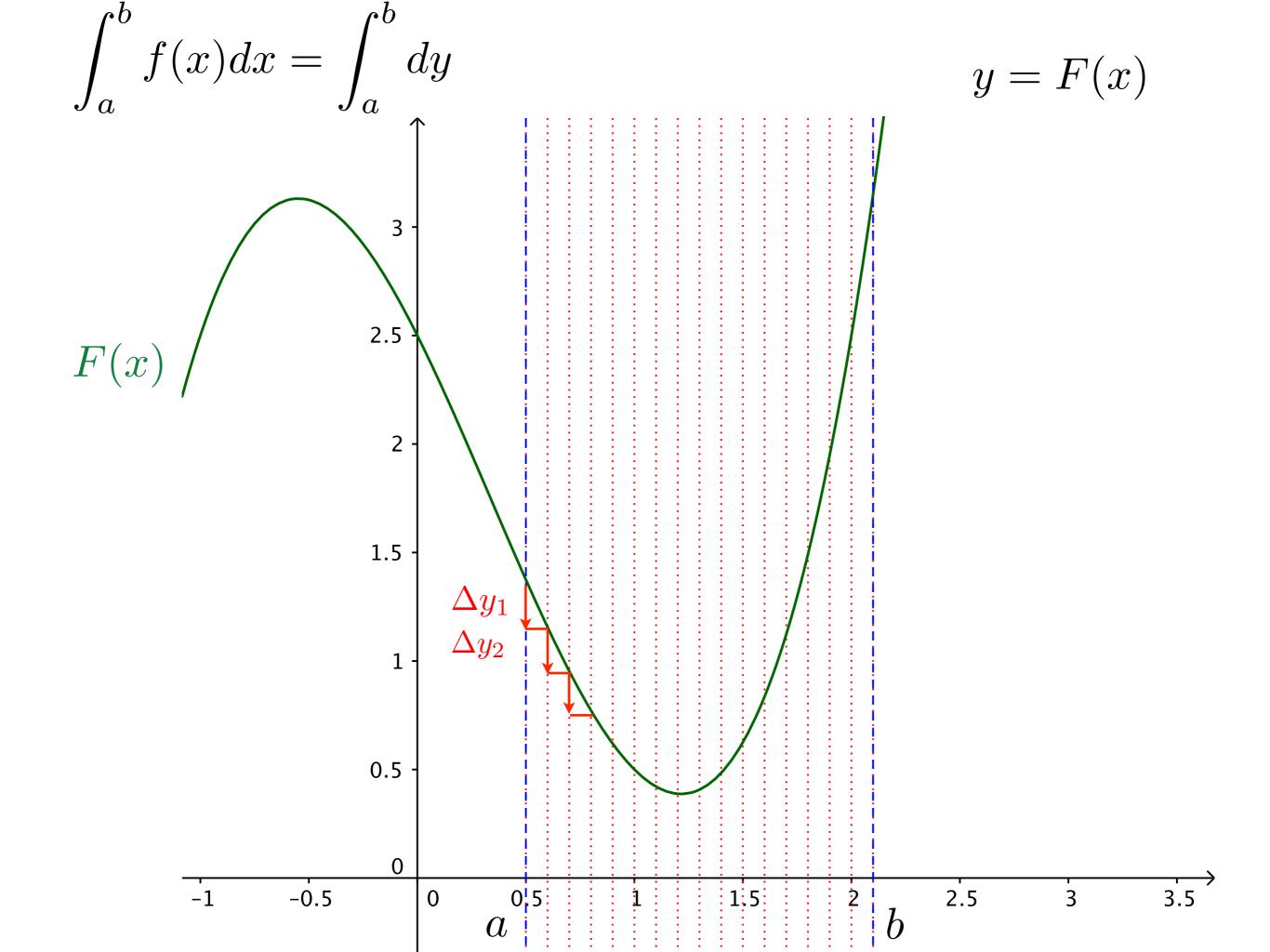


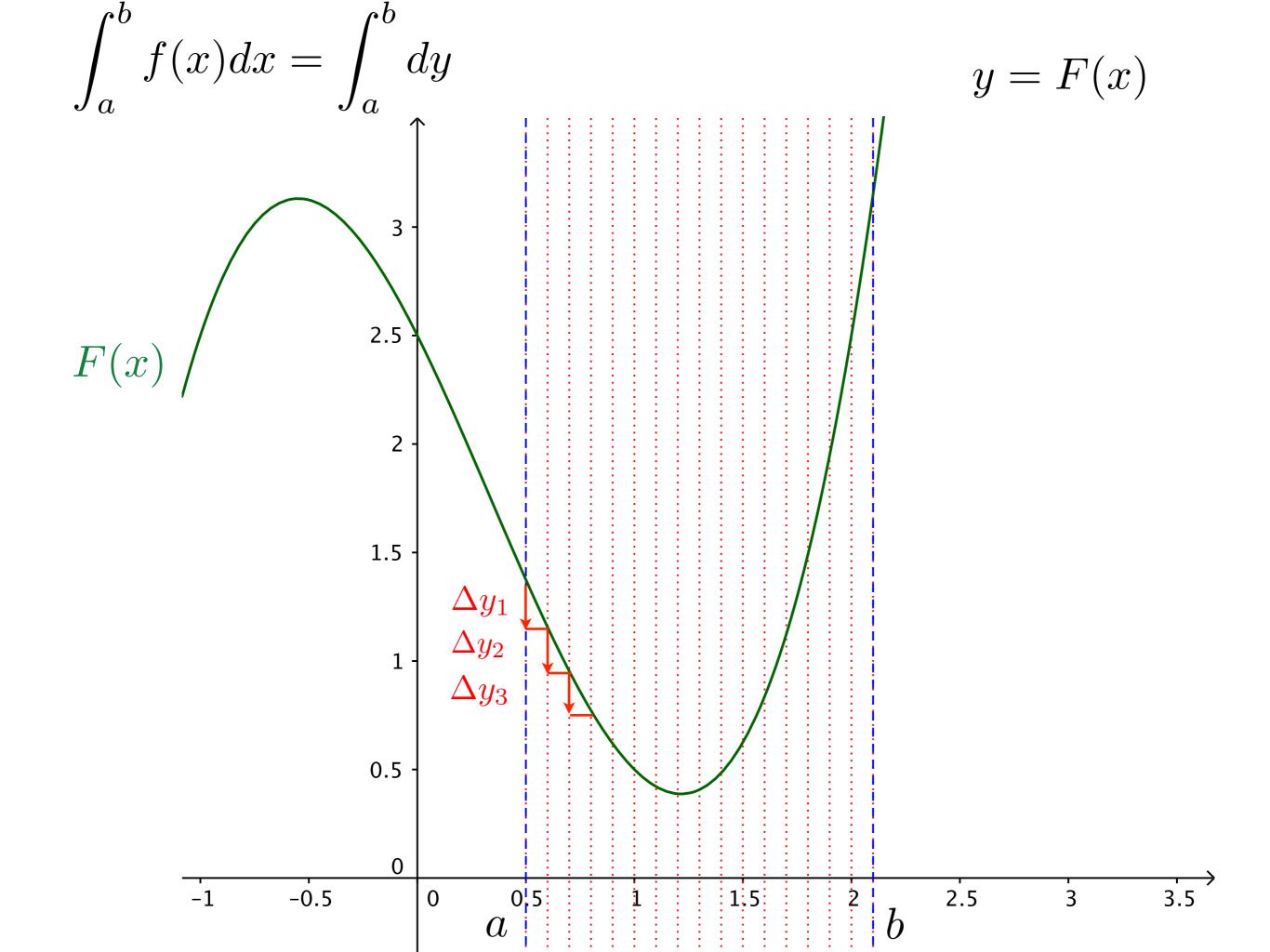


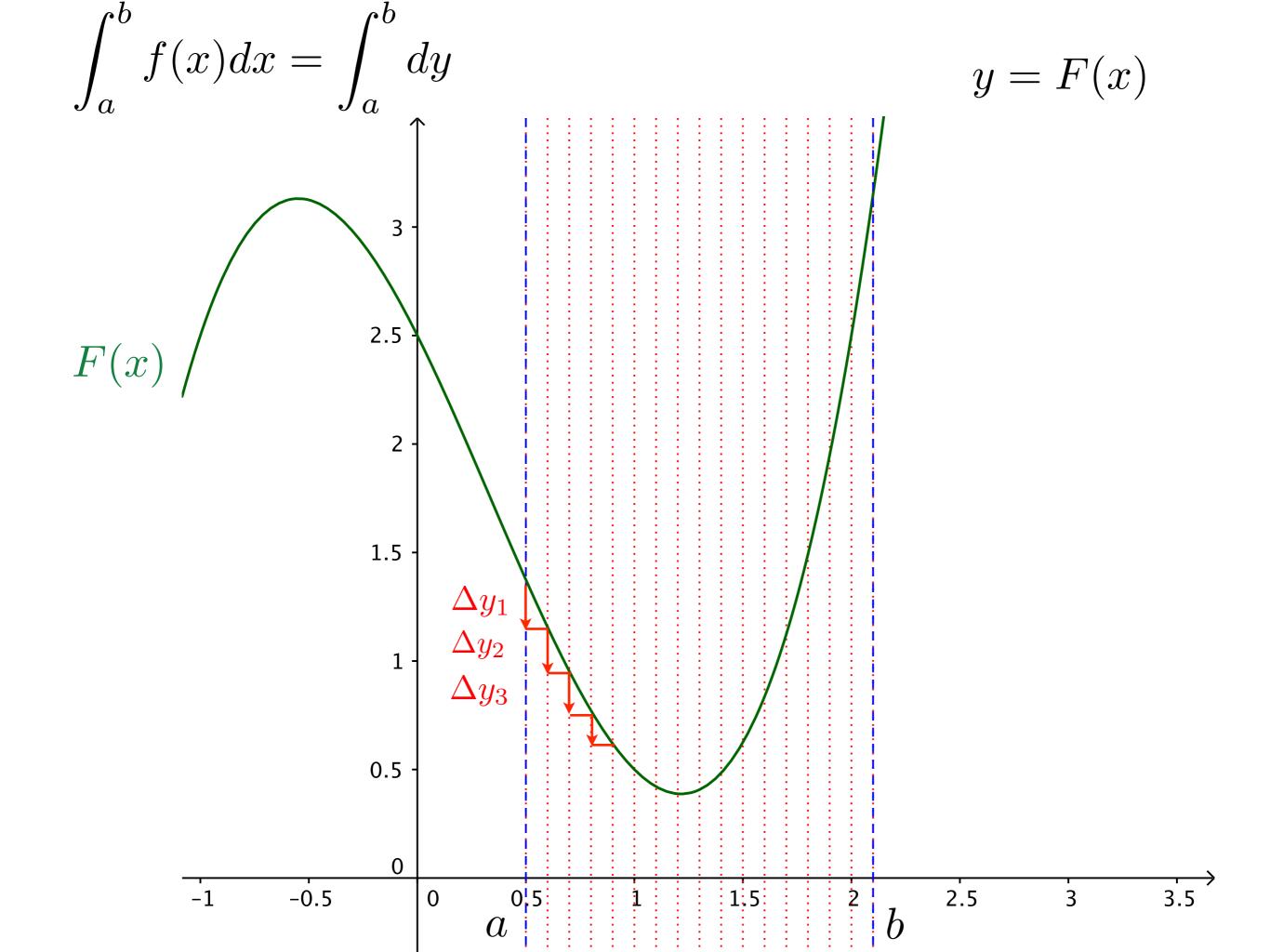


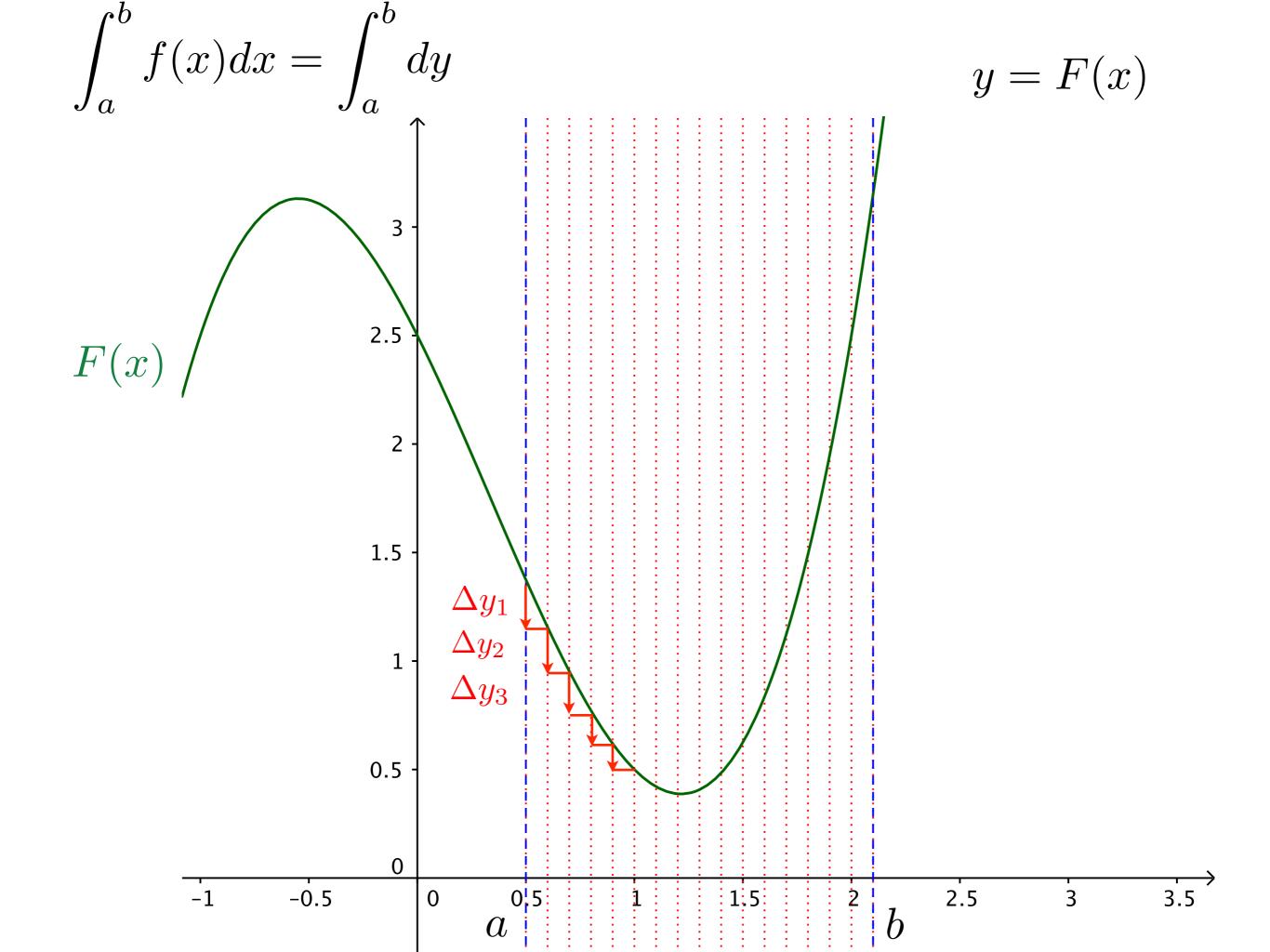


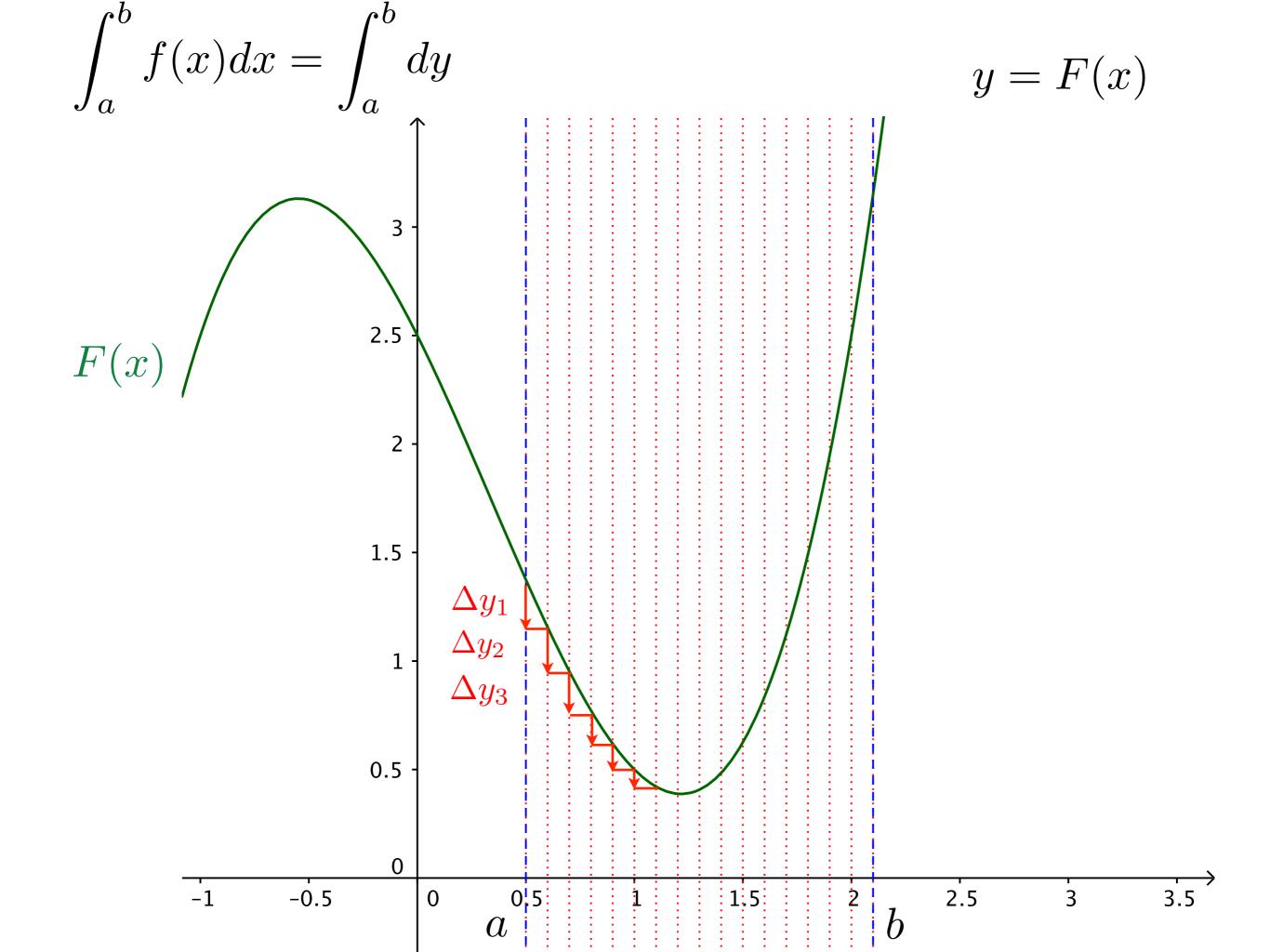


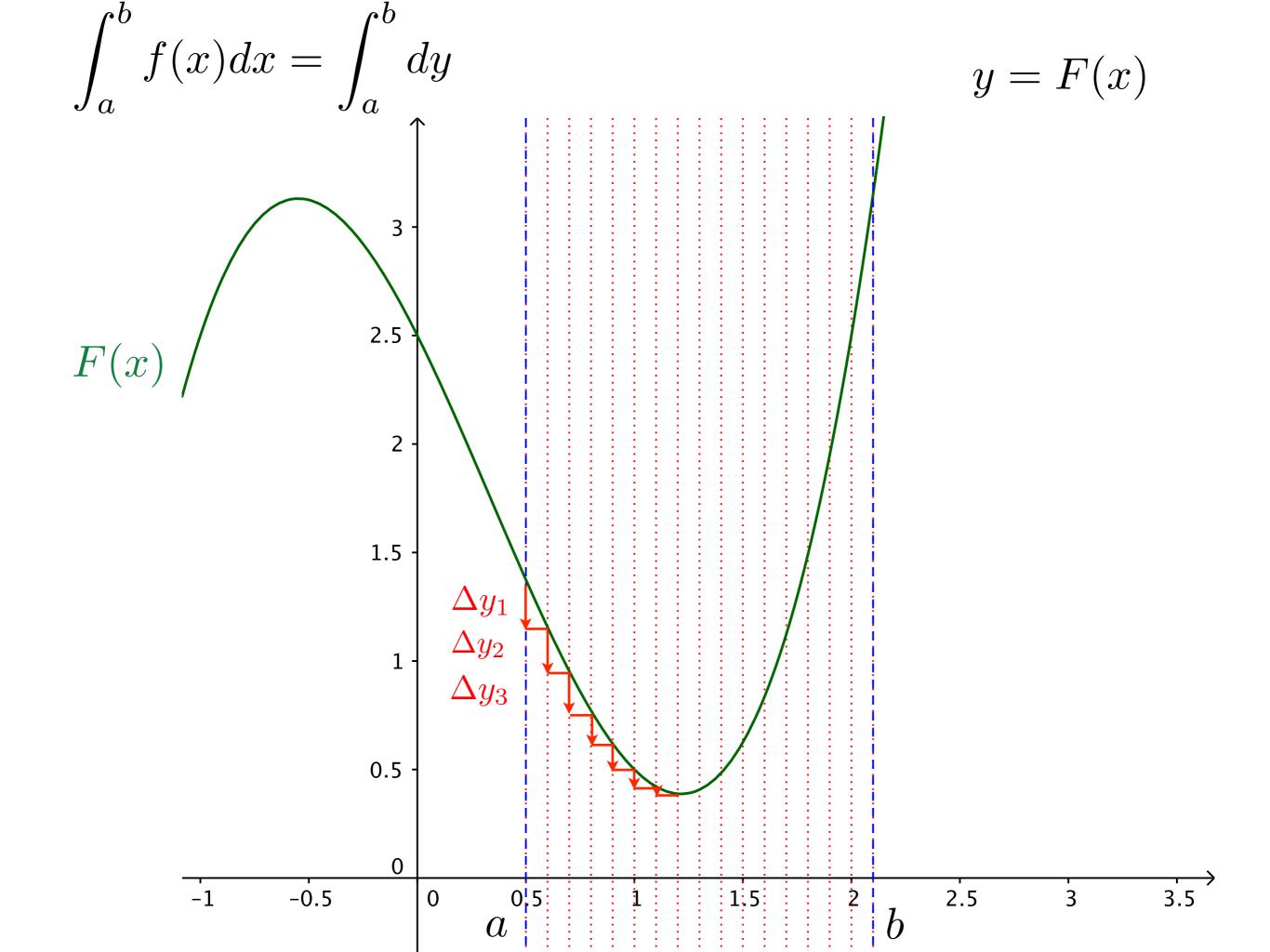


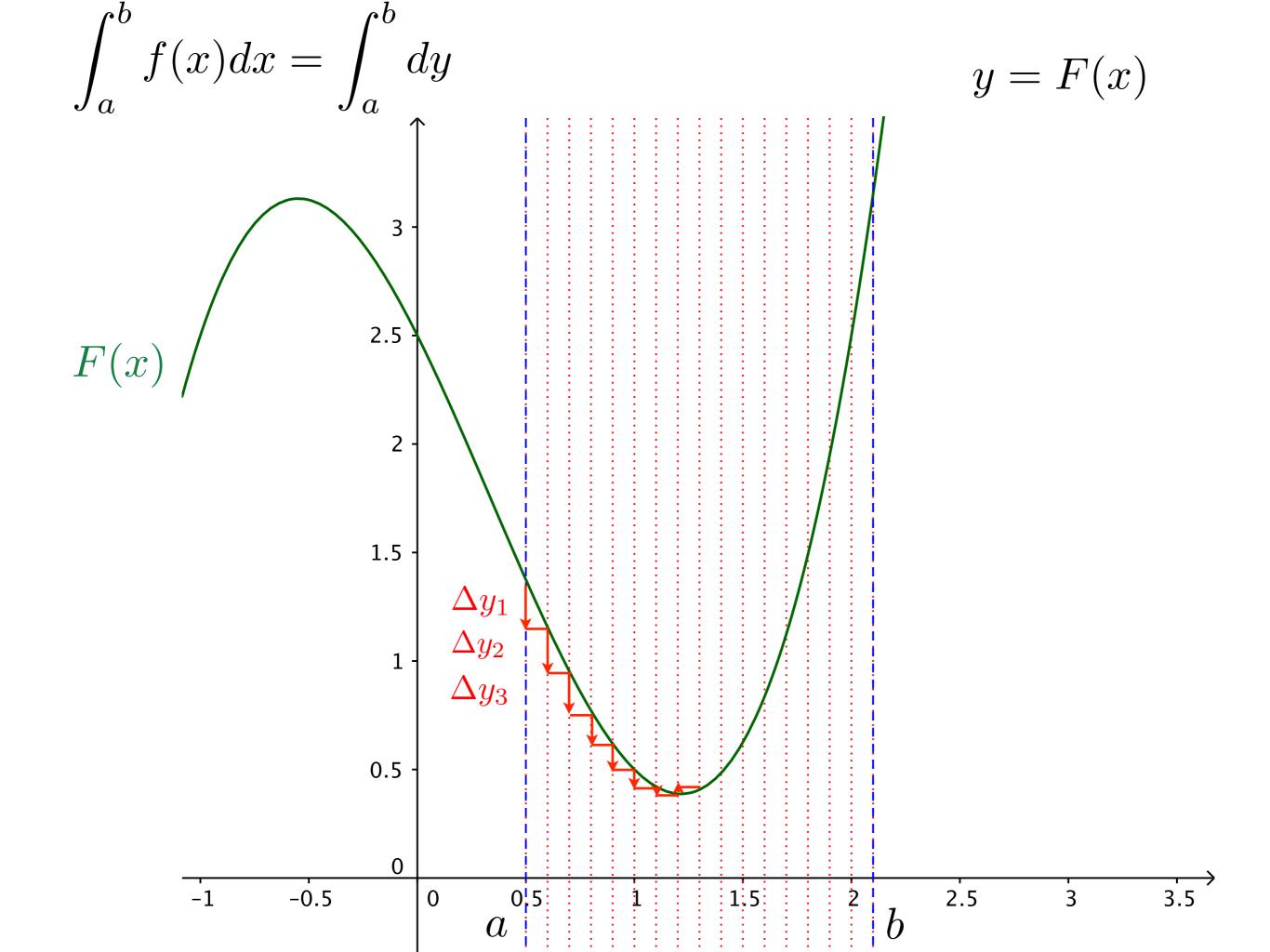


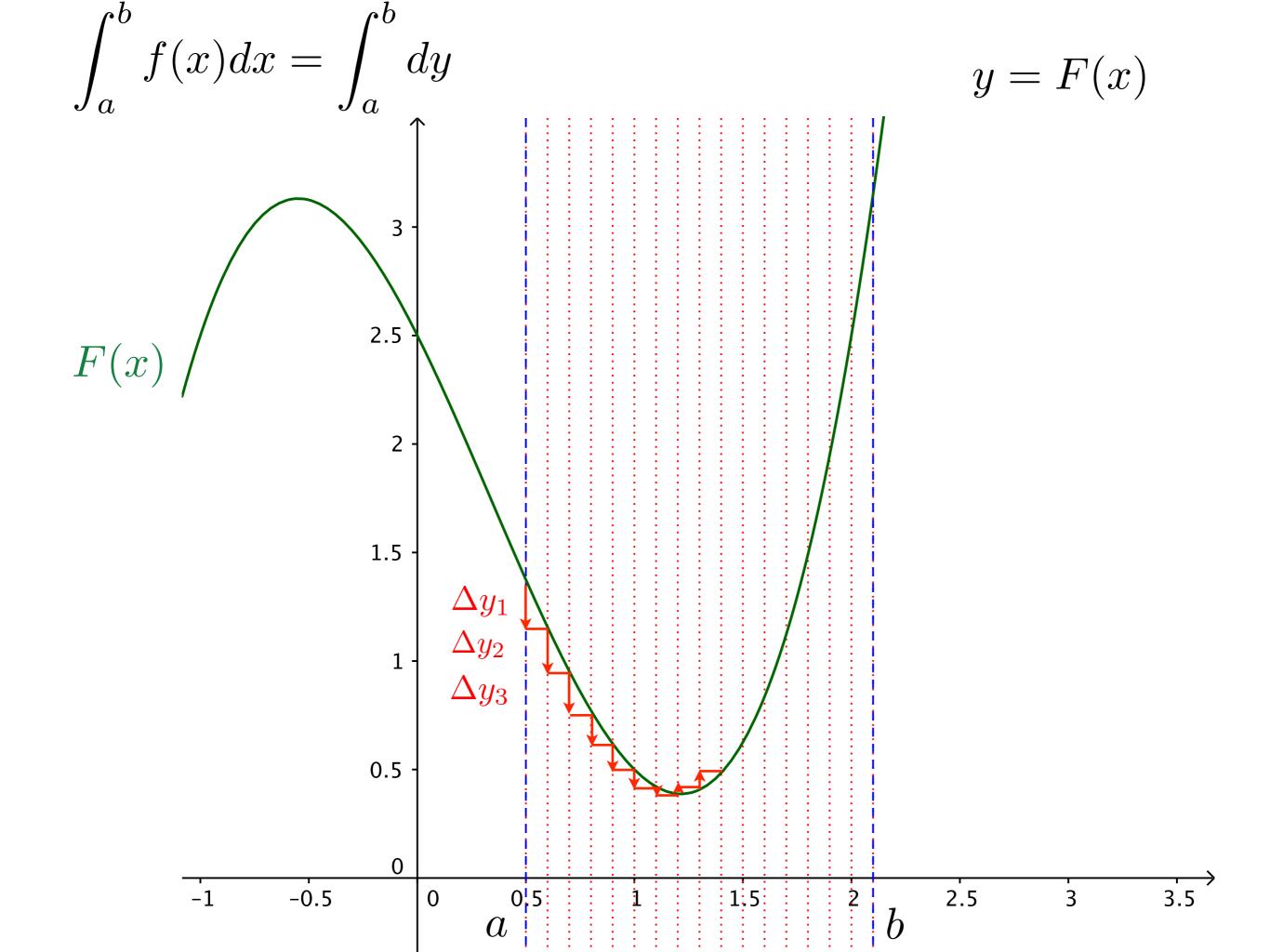


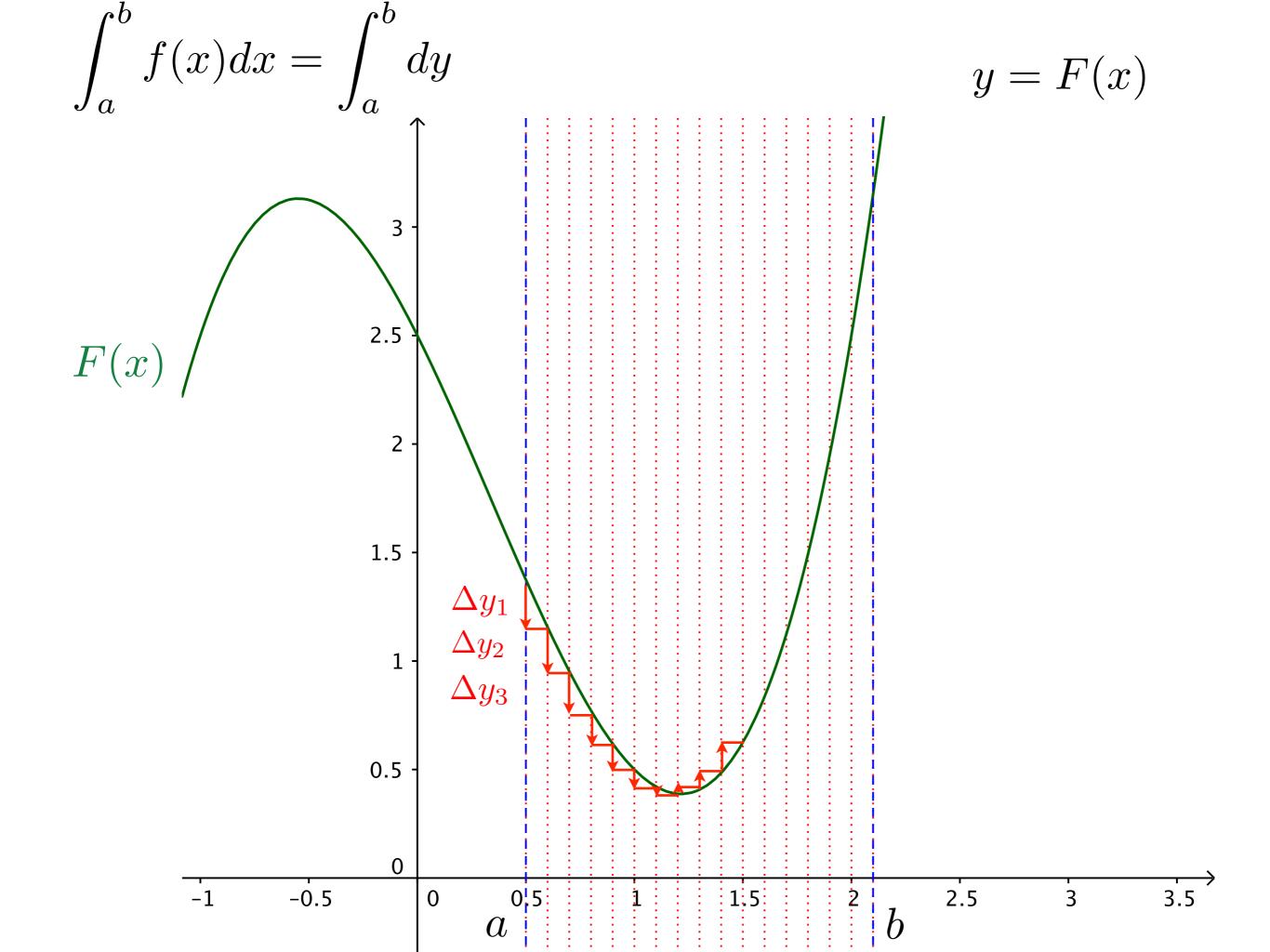


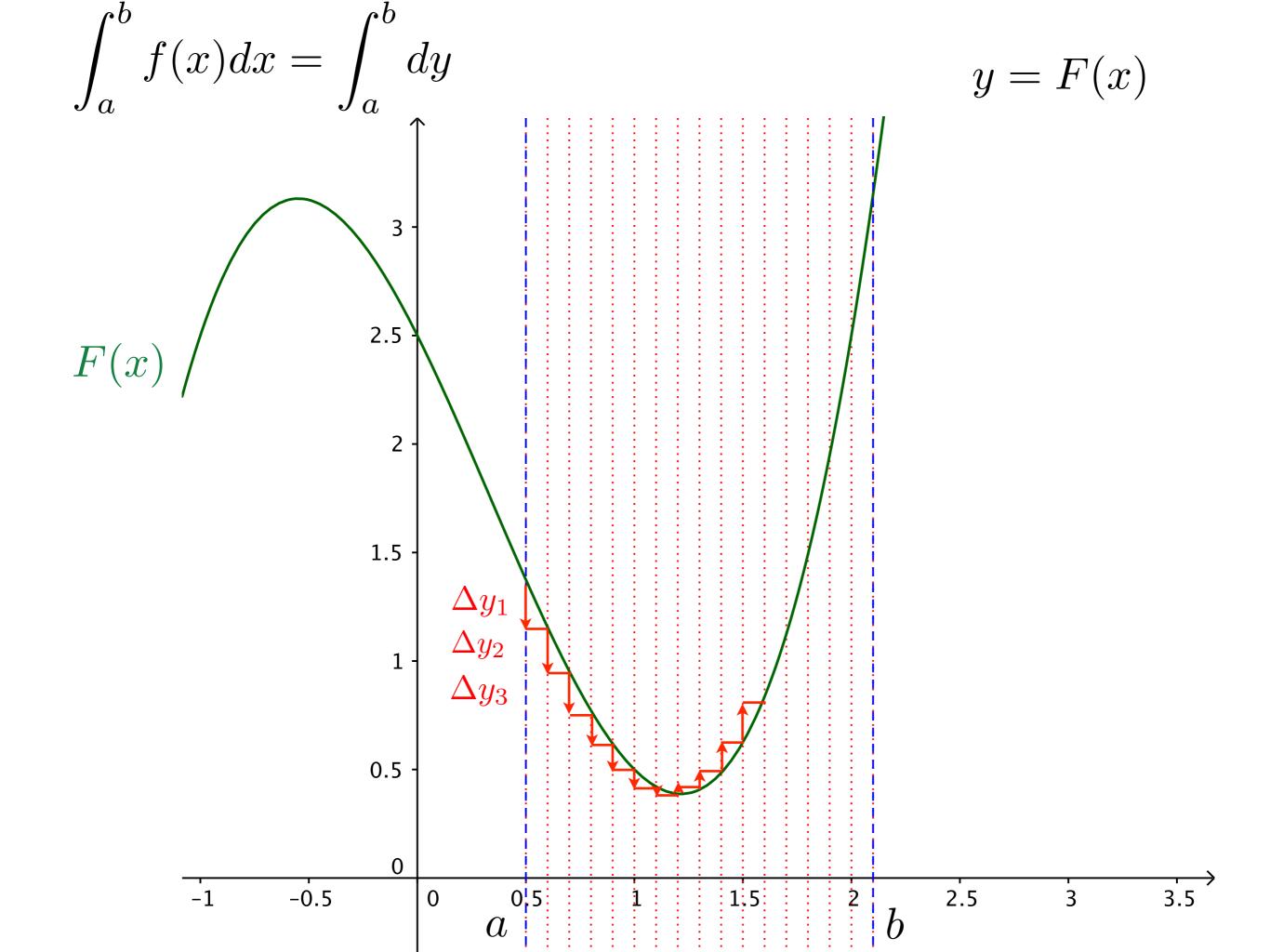


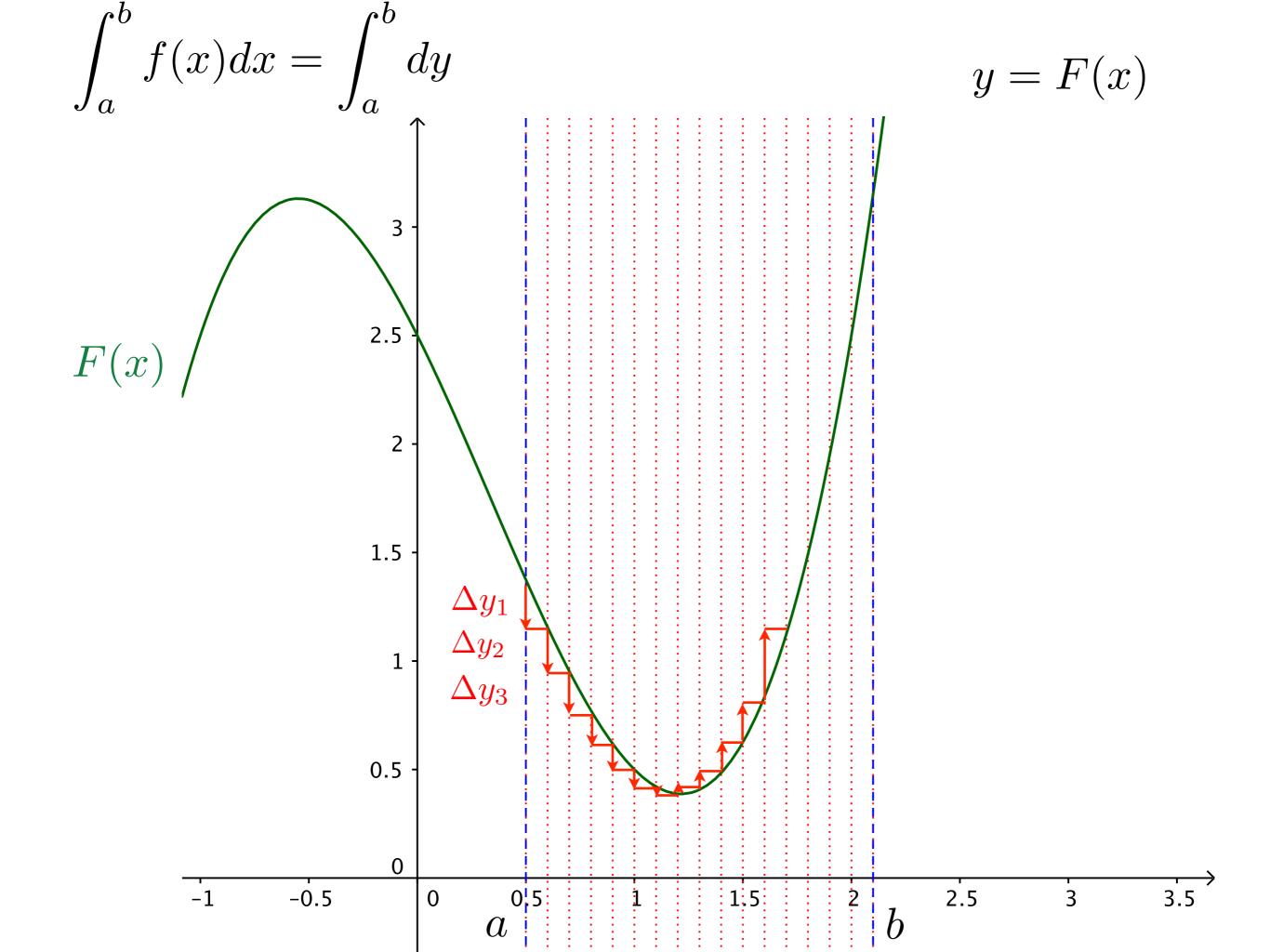


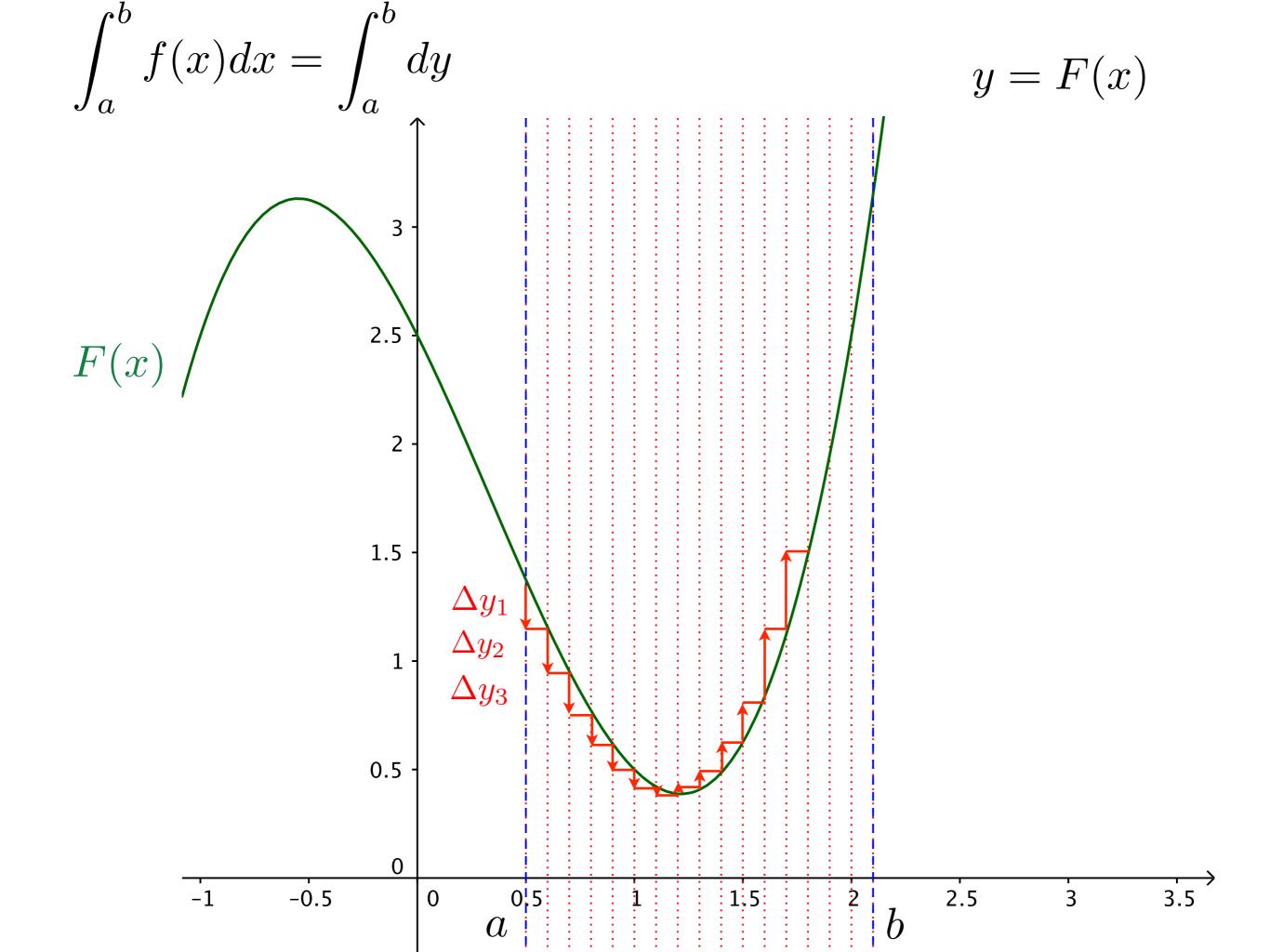


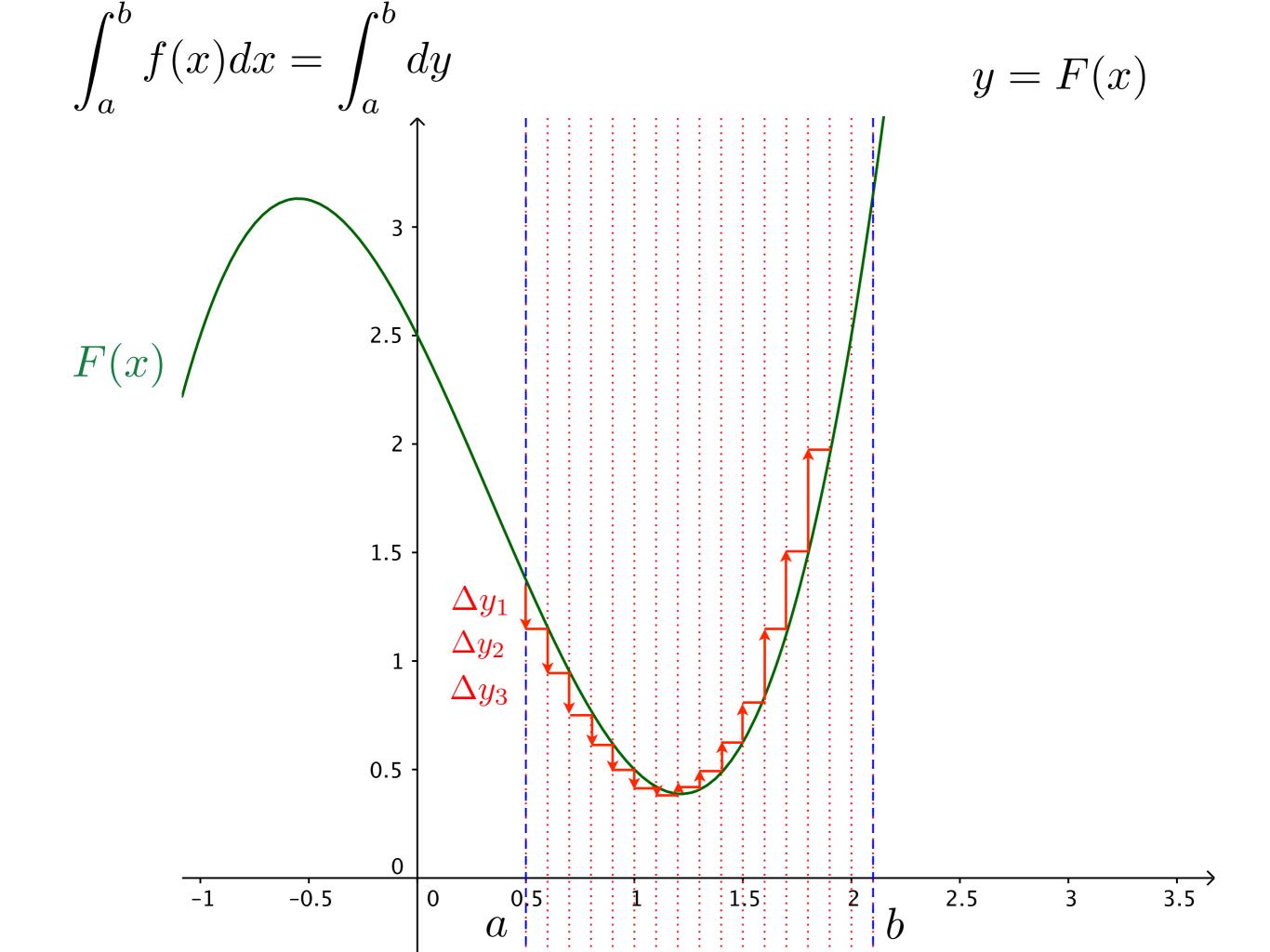


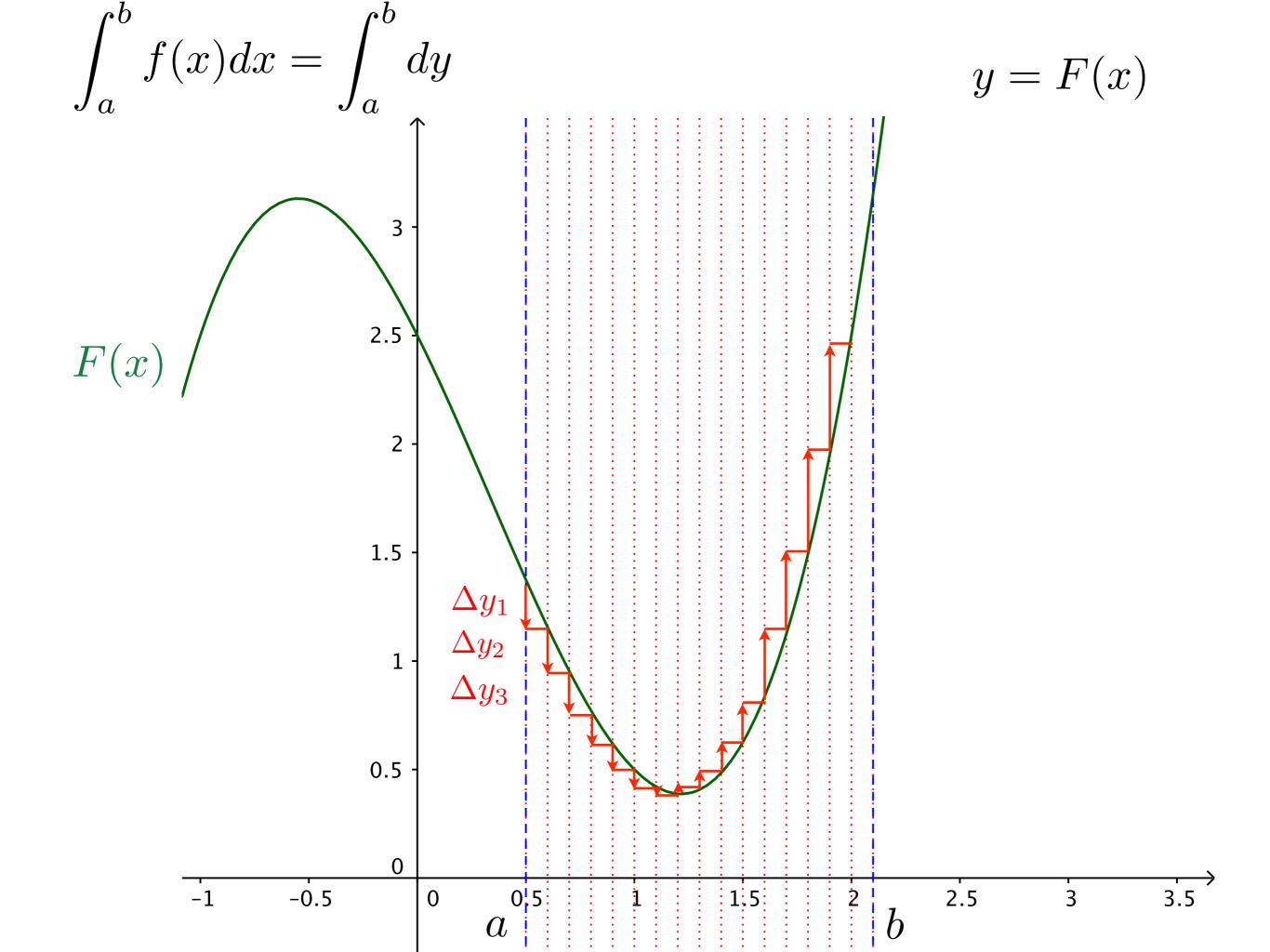


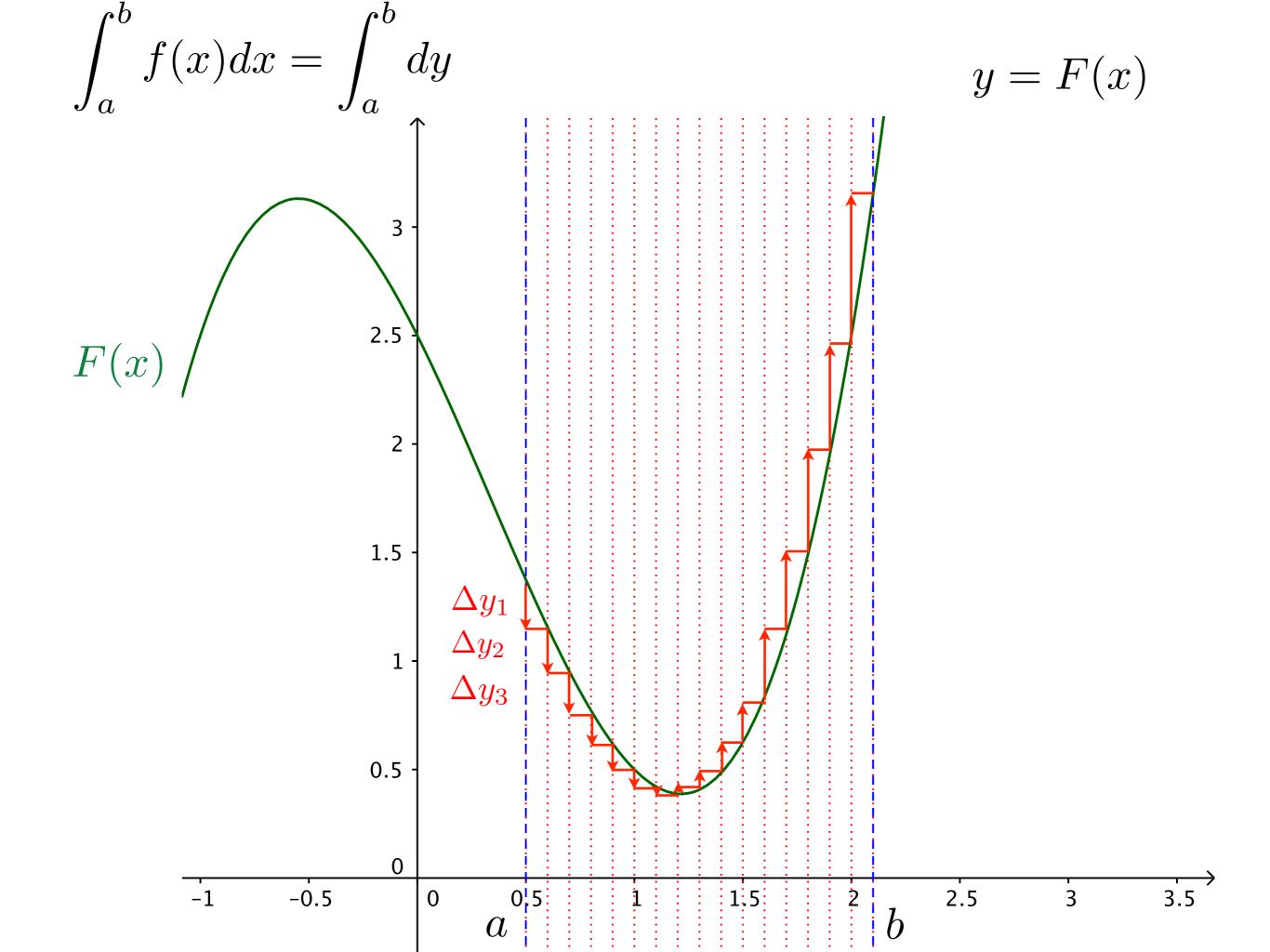


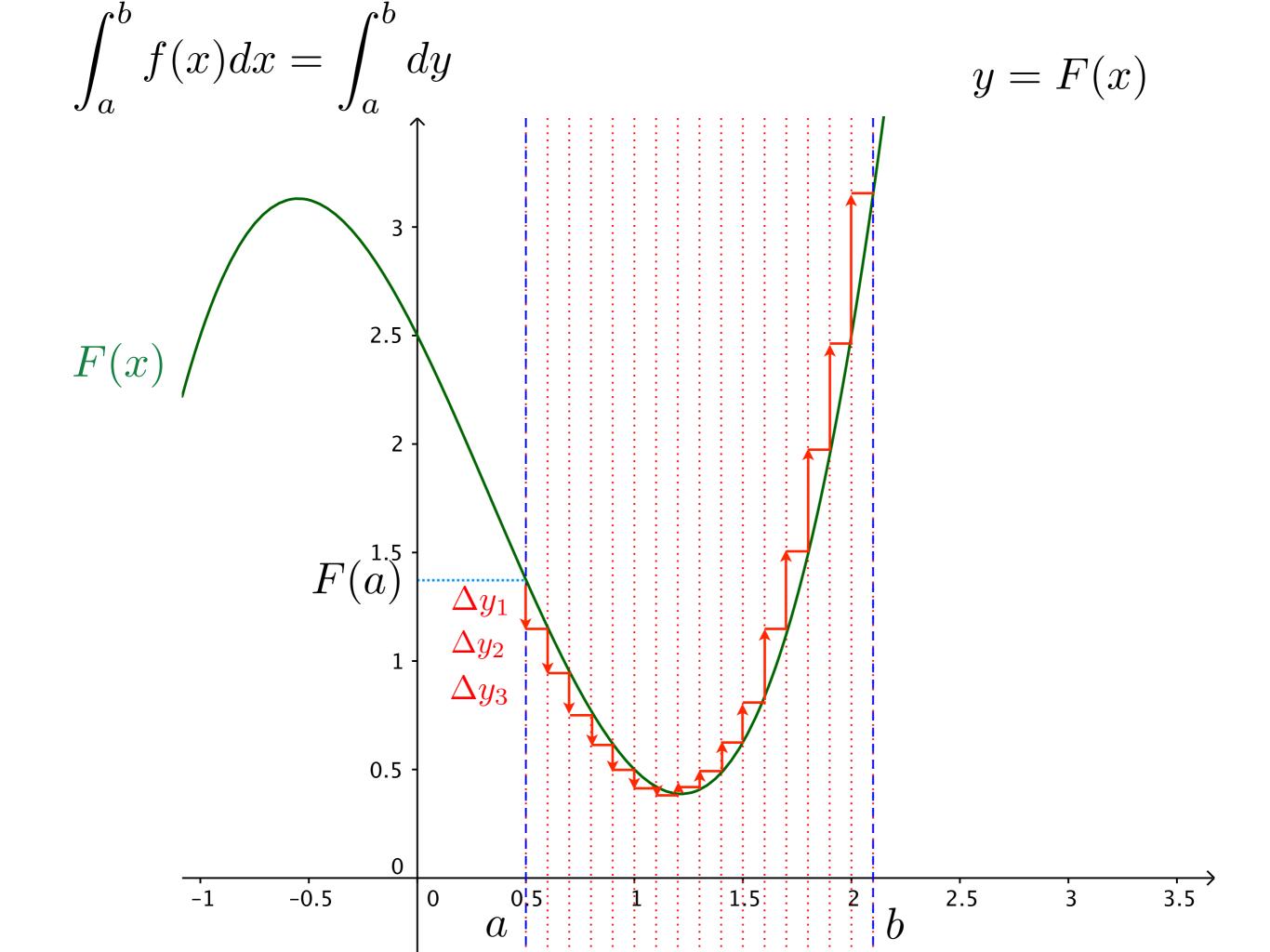


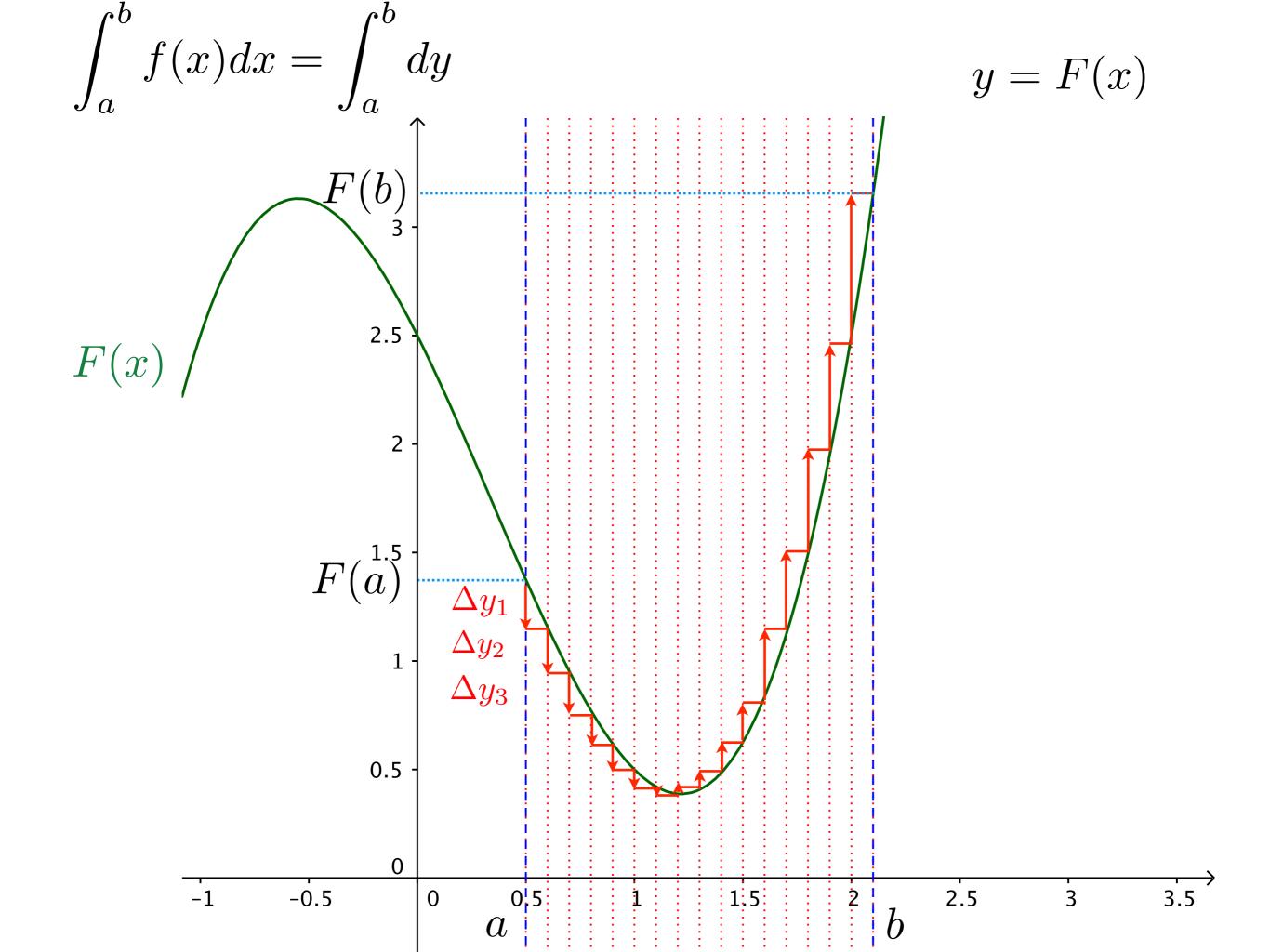


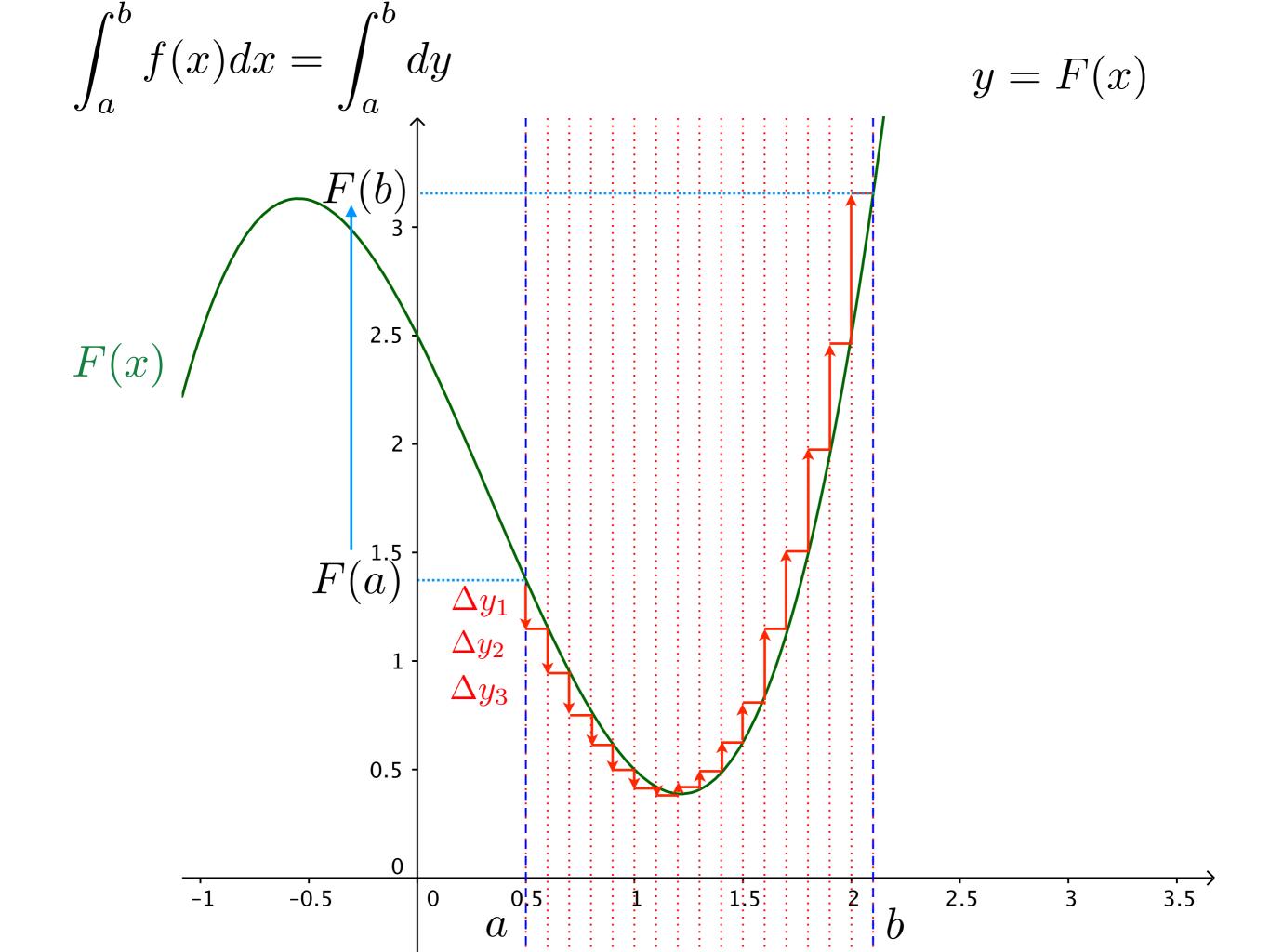


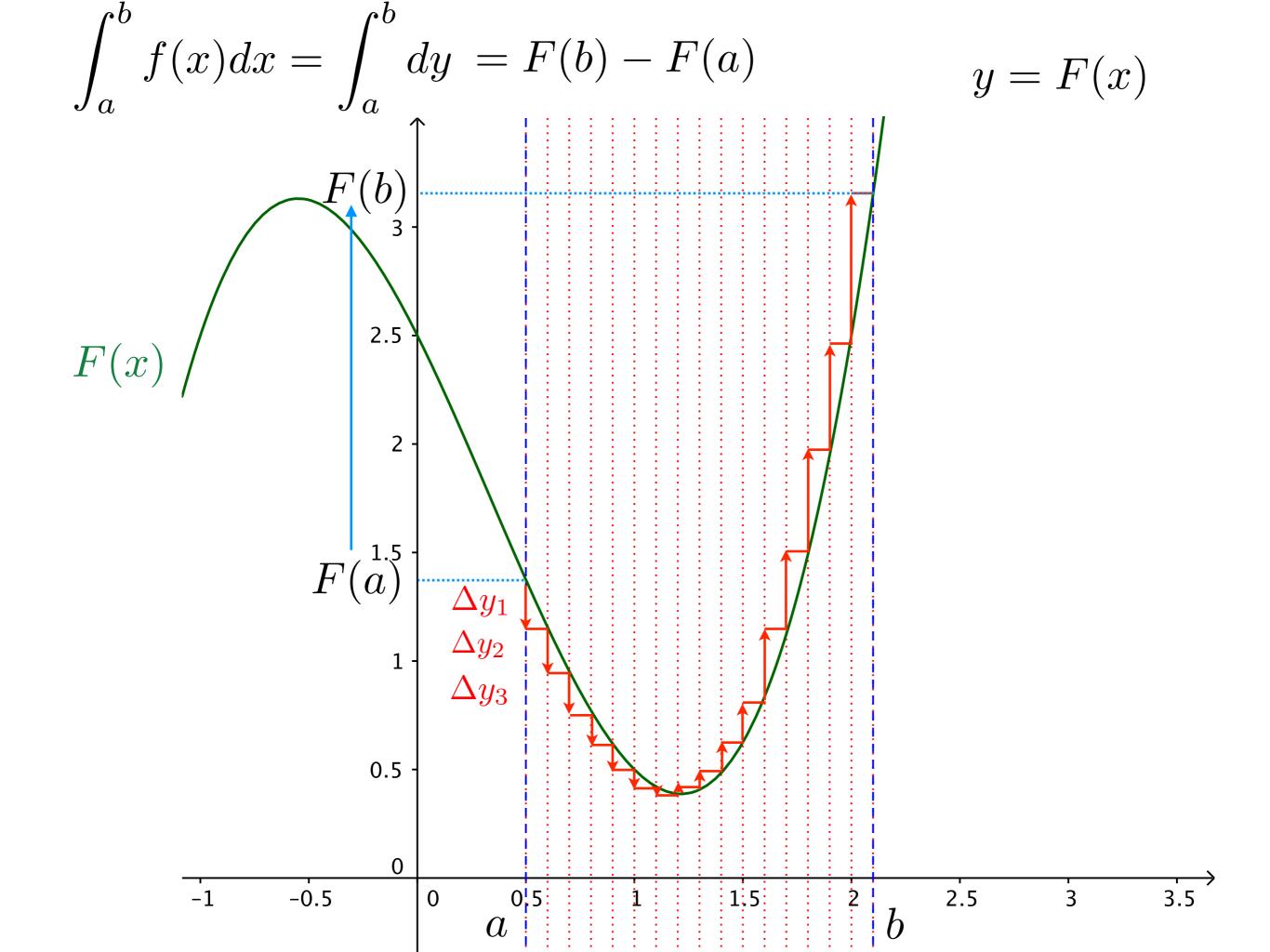












$$\int_{1}^{4} x \ dx$$

$$\int_{1}^{4} x \ dx$$

$$\int x \ dx$$

$$\int_{1}^{4} x \ dx$$

$$\int x \, dx = \frac{x^2}{2} + C$$

$$\int_{1}^{4} x \ dx$$

$$\int x \, dx = \frac{x^2}{2} + C = F(x) + C$$

$$\int_{1}^{4} x \ dx$$

$$\int x \, dx = \frac{x^2}{2} + C = F(x) + C$$

$$\int_{1}^{4} x \ dx = F(4) - F(1)$$

$$\int_{1}^{4} x \ dx$$

$$\int x \, dx = \frac{x^2}{2} + C = F(x) + C$$

$$\int_{1}^{4} x \, dx = F(4) - F(1) = \frac{4^{2}}{2} - \frac{1^{2}}{2}$$

$$\int_{1}^{4} x \ dx$$

$$\int x \, dx = \frac{x^2}{2} + C = F(x) + C$$

$$\int_{1}^{4} x \, dx = F(4) - F(1) = \frac{4^{2}}{2} - \frac{1^{2}}{2} = \frac{16 - 1}{2}$$

$$\int_{1}^{4} x \ dx$$

$$\int x \, dx = \frac{x^2}{2} + C = F(x) + C$$

$$\int_{1}^{4} x \, dx = F(4) - F(1) = \frac{4^{2}}{2} - \frac{1^{2}}{2} = \frac{16 - 1}{2} = \frac{15}{2}$$

$$\int_{1}^{4} x \ dx$$

$$\int x \, dx = \frac{x^2}{2} + C = F(x) + C$$

$$\int_{1}^{4} x \, dx = F(4) - F(1) = \frac{4^{2}}{2} - \frac{1^{2}}{2} = \frac{16 - 1}{2} = \frac{15}{2}$$

Habituellement on écrit plutôt:

$$\int_{1}^{4} x \ dx$$

$$\int x \, dx = \frac{x^2}{2} + C = F(x) + C$$

$$\int_{1}^{4} x \, dx = F(4) - F(1) = \frac{4^{2}}{2} - \frac{1^{2}}{2} = \frac{16 - 1}{2} = \frac{15}{2}$$

Habituellement on écrit plutôt:

$$\int_{1}^{4} x \ dx$$

$$\int_{1}^{4} x \ dx$$

$$\int x \, dx = \frac{x^2}{2} + C = F(x) + C$$

$$\int_{1}^{4} x \, dx = F(4) - F(1) = \frac{4^{2}}{2} - \frac{1^{2}}{2} = \frac{16 - 1}{2} = \frac{15}{2}$$

Habituellement on écrit plutôt:

$$\int_{1}^{4} x \, dx = \frac{x^{2}}{2} \Big|_{1}^{4}$$

$$\int_{1}^{4} x \ dx$$

$$\int x \, dx = \frac{x^2}{2} + C = F(x) + C$$

$$\int_{1}^{4} x \, dx = F(4) - F(1) = \frac{4^{2}}{2} - \frac{1^{2}}{2} = \frac{16 - 1}{2} = \frac{15}{2}$$

$$\int_{1}^{4} x \, dx = \frac{x^{2}}{2} \Big|_{1}^{4} = \frac{4^{2}}{2} - \frac{1^{2}}{2}$$

$$\int_{1}^{4} x \ dx$$

$$\int x \, dx = \frac{x^2}{2} + C = F(x) + C$$

$$\int_{1}^{4} x \, dx = F(4) - F(1) = \frac{4^{2}}{2} - \frac{1^{2}}{2} = \frac{16 - 1}{2} = \frac{15}{2}$$

$$\int_{1}^{4} x \, dx = \frac{x^{2}}{2} \Big|_{1}^{4} = \frac{4^{2}}{2} - \frac{1^{2}}{2}$$

$$\int_{1}^{4} x \ dx$$

$$\int x \, dx = \frac{x^2}{2} + C = F(x) + C$$

$$\int_{1}^{4} x \, dx = F(4) - F(1) = \frac{4^{2}}{2} - \frac{1^{2}}{2} = \frac{16 - 1}{2} = \frac{15}{2}$$

$$\int_{1}^{4} x \, dx = \frac{x^{2}}{2} \Big|_{1}^{4} = \frac{4^{2}}{2} - \frac{1^{2}}{2}$$

$$\int_{1}^{4} x \ dx$$

$$\int x \, dx = \frac{x^2}{2} + C = F(x) + C$$

$$\int_{1}^{4} x \, dx = F(4) - F(1) = \frac{4^{2}}{2} - \frac{1^{2}}{2} = \frac{16 - 1}{2} = \frac{15}{2}$$

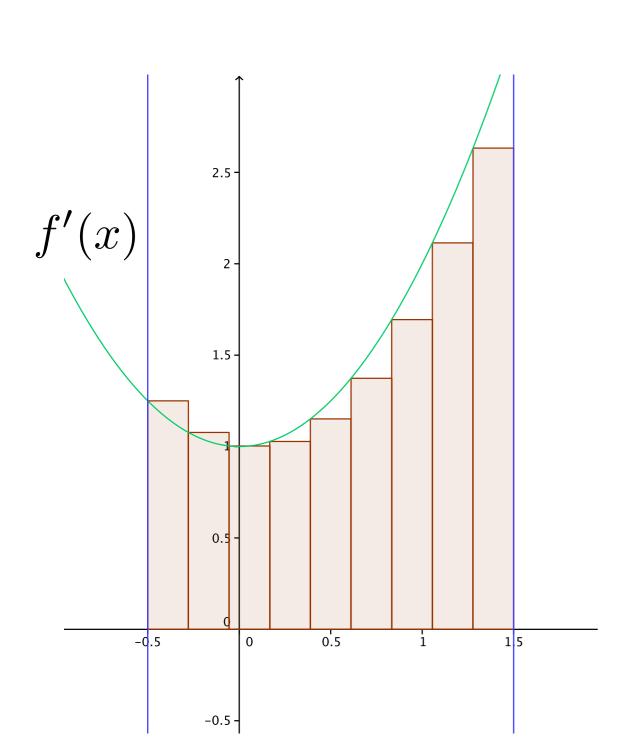
$$\int_{1}^{4} x \, dx = \frac{x^{2}}{2} \Big|_{1}^{4} = \frac{4^{2}}{2} - \frac{1^{2}}{2} = \frac{15}{2}$$

Faites les exercices suivants

Section 1.5 # 29 et 32

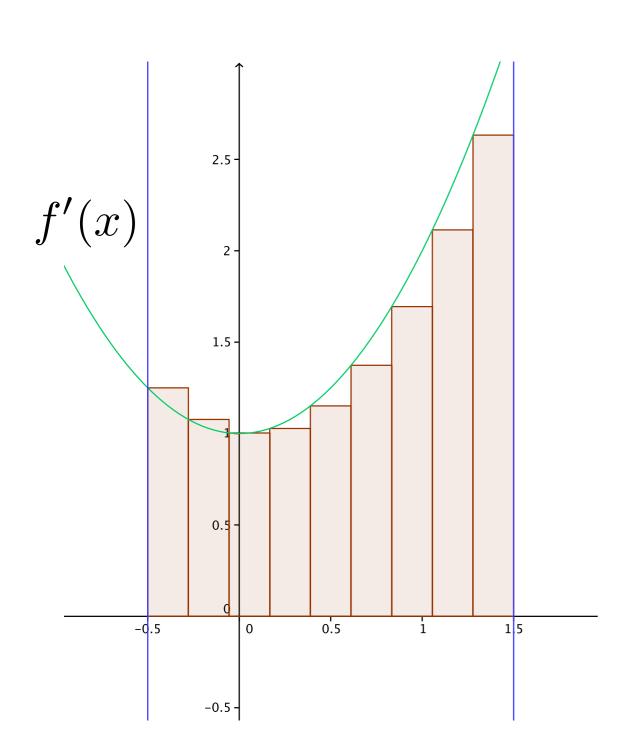
$$\int_{a}^{x} f'(x) \ dx = f(x) + C$$

$$\int_{a}^{x} f'(x) \ dx = f(x) + C$$



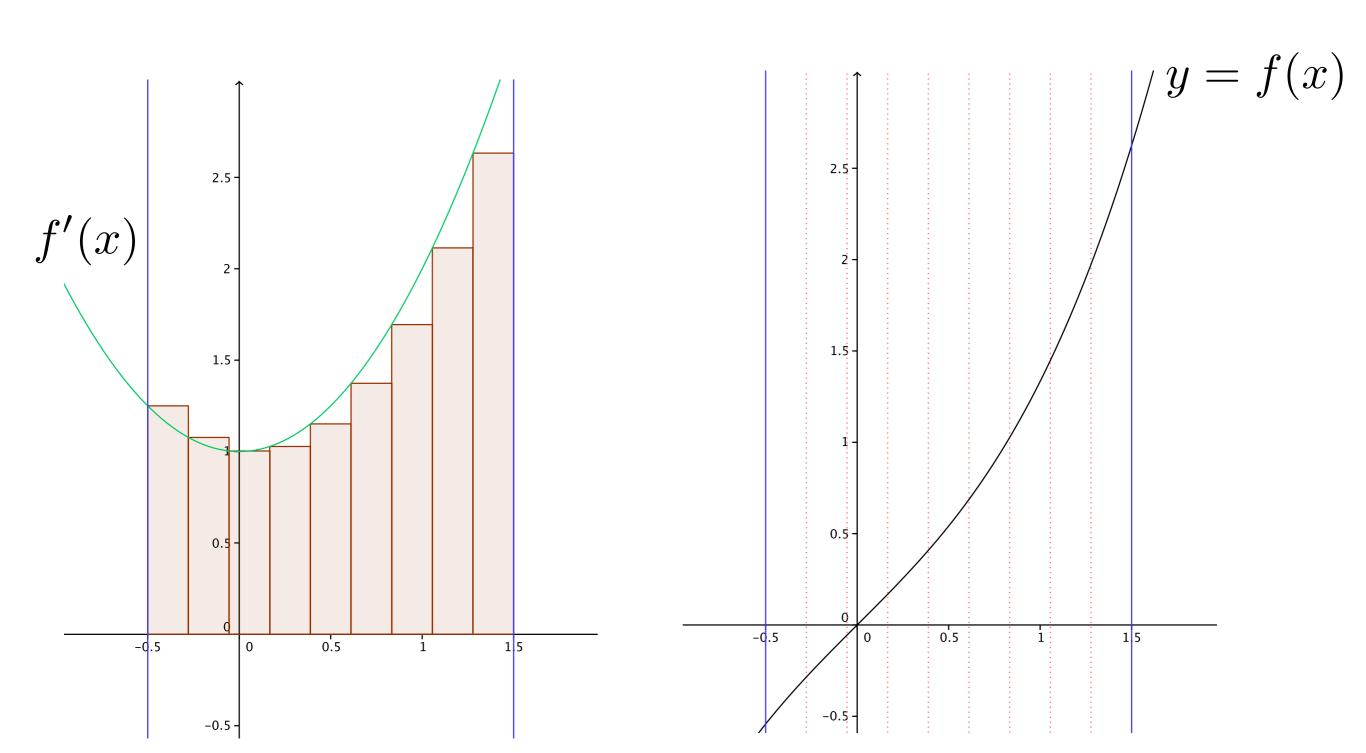
$$\int_{a}^{x} f'(x) \ dx = f(x) + C$$

$$\int_{a}^{x} dy = y + C$$



$$\int_{a}^{x} f'(x) \ dx = f(x) + C$$

$$\int_{a}^{x} dy = y + C$$



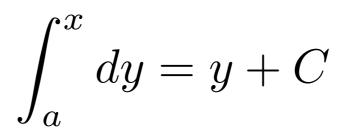
$$\int_{a}^{x} f'(x) dx = f(x) + C$$

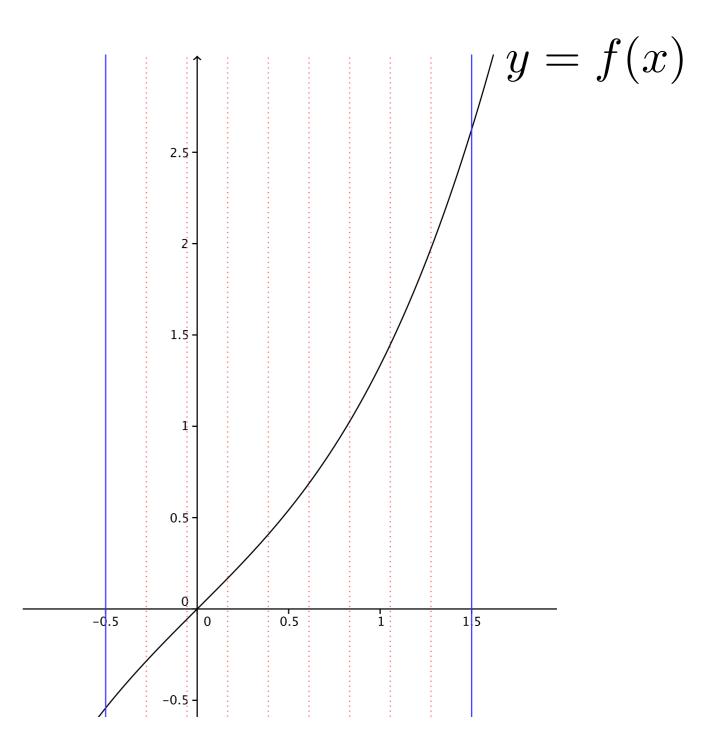
$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} f'(x_{k}^{*}) \Delta x_{k}$$

$$f'(x)$$

$$\int_{0.5}^{x} f'(x) dx = f(x) + C$$

0.5

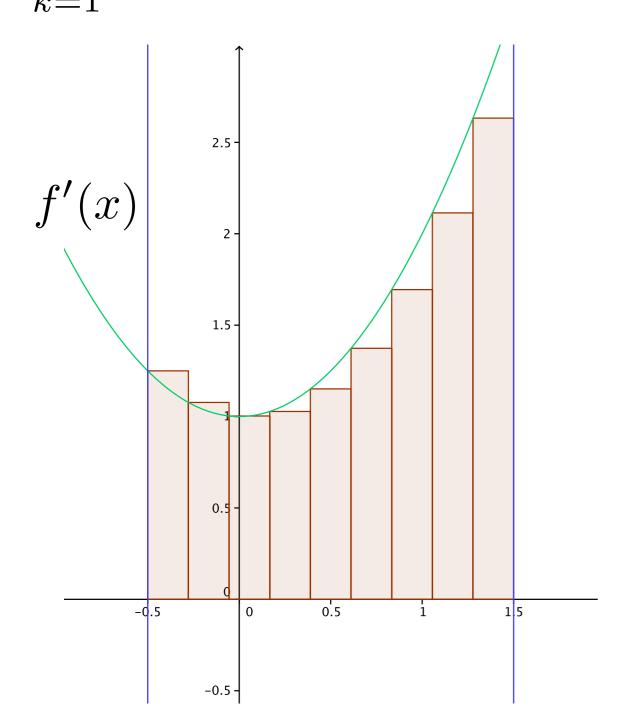


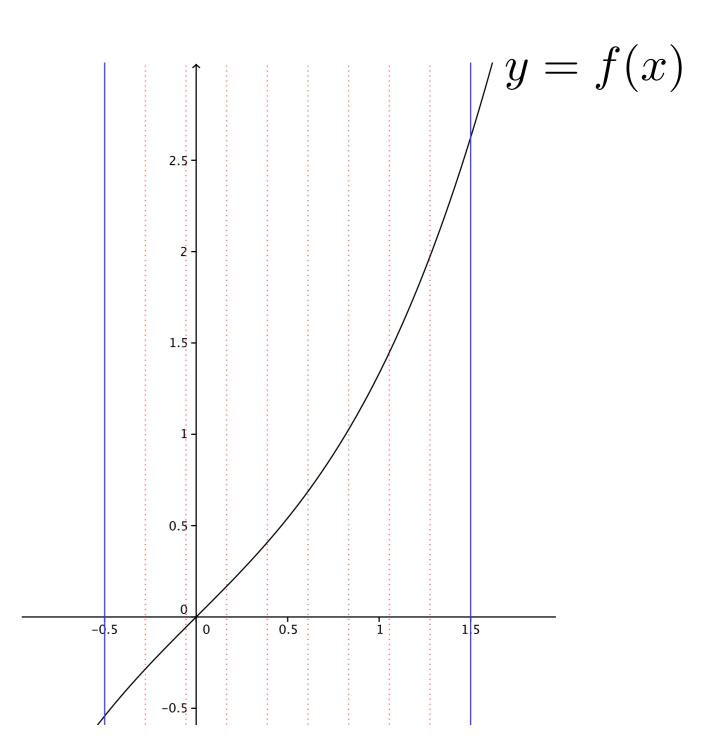


$$\int_{a}^{x} f'(x) \ dx = f(x) + C$$

$$\int_{a}^{x} dy = y + C$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} f'(x_k^*) \Delta x_k = \text{Aire}$$



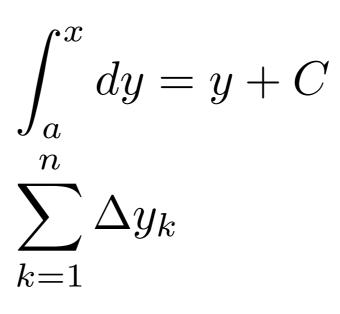


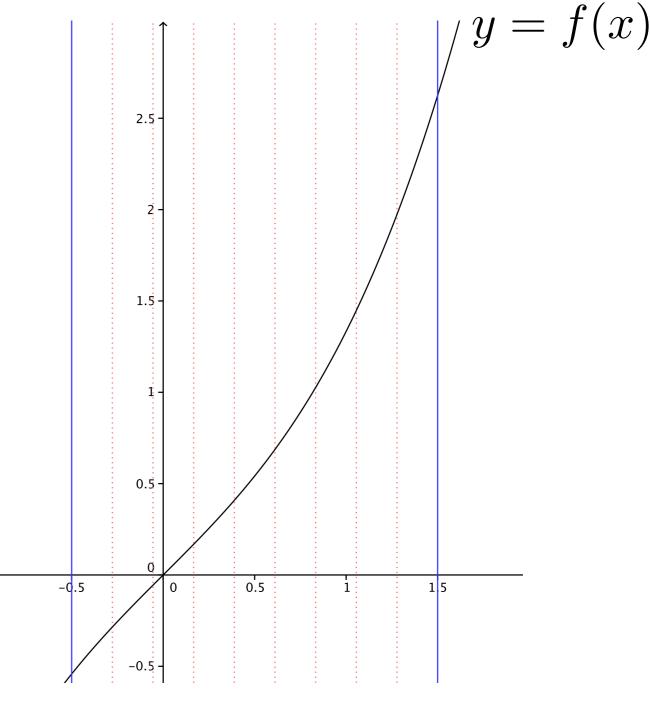
$$\int_{a}^{x} f'(x) dx = f(x) + C$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} f'(x_{k}^{*}) \Delta x_{k} = Aire$$

$$f'(x)$$

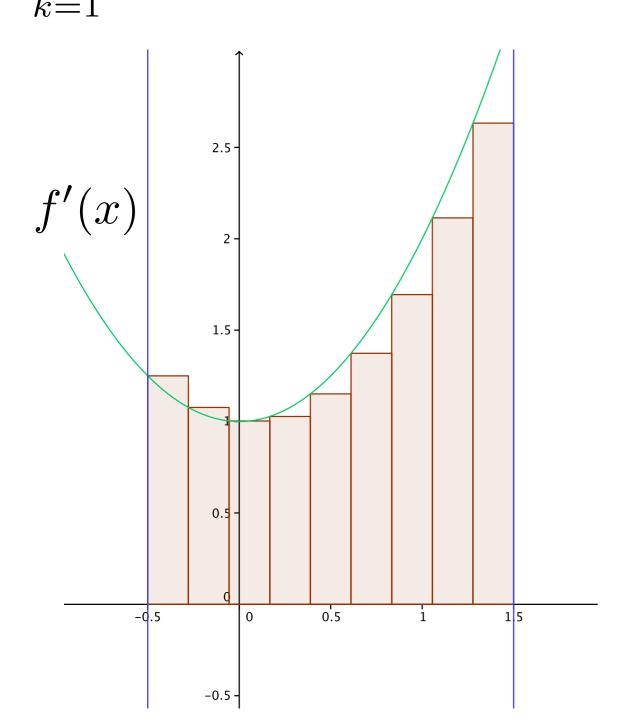
$$\int_{a}^{x} f'(x) dx = f(x) + C$$

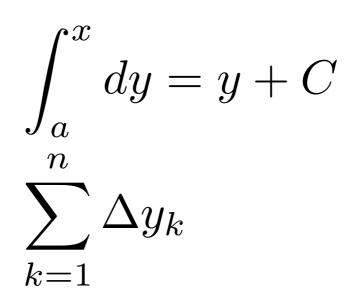


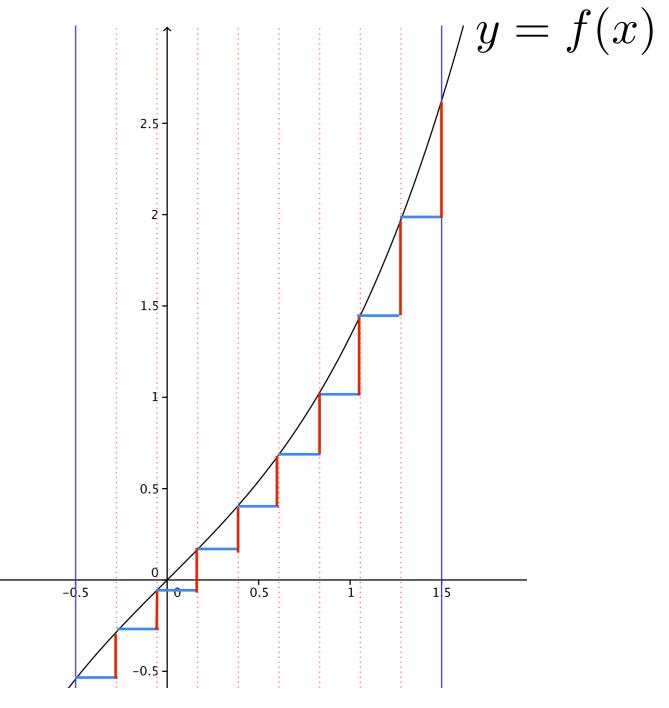


$$\int_{a}^{x} f'(x) dx = f(x) + C$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} f'(x_{k}^{*}) \Delta x_{k} = Aire$$

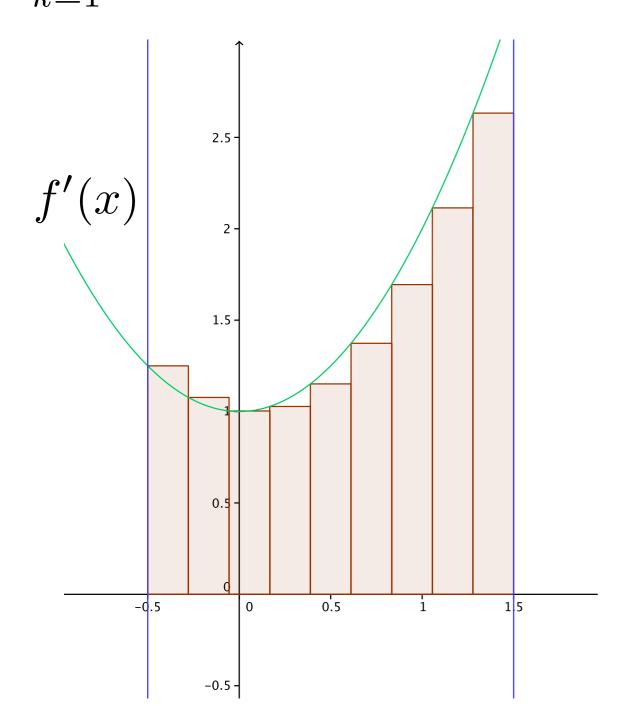


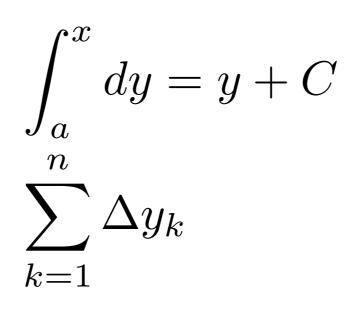


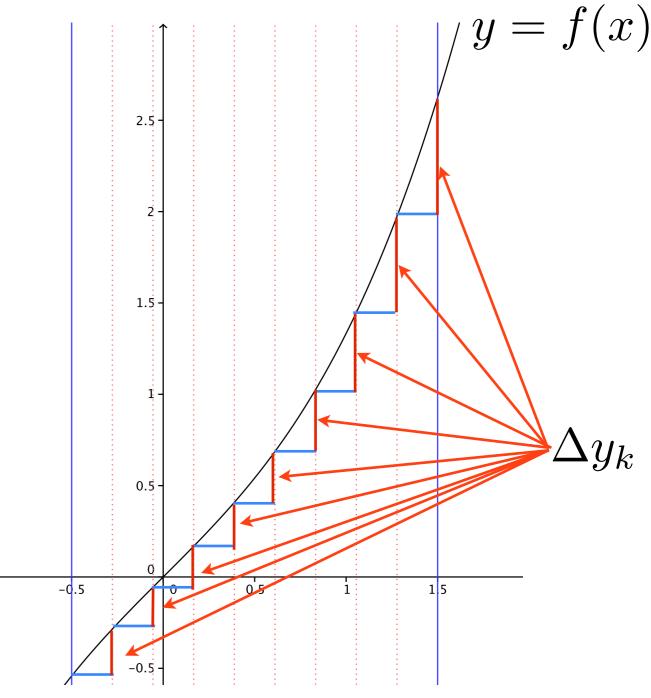


$$\int_{a}^{x} f'(x) \ dx = f(x) + C$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} f'(x_k^*) \Delta x_k = \text{Aire}$$

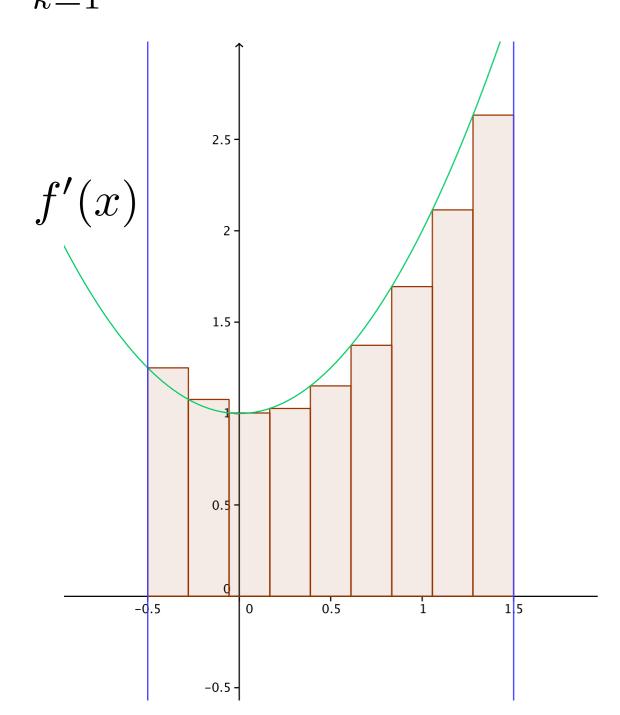


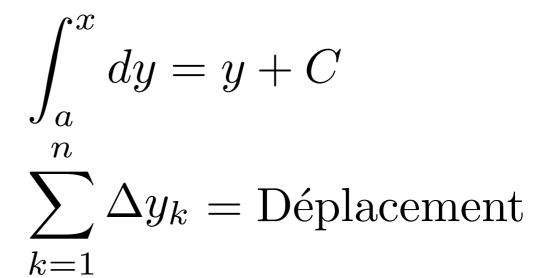


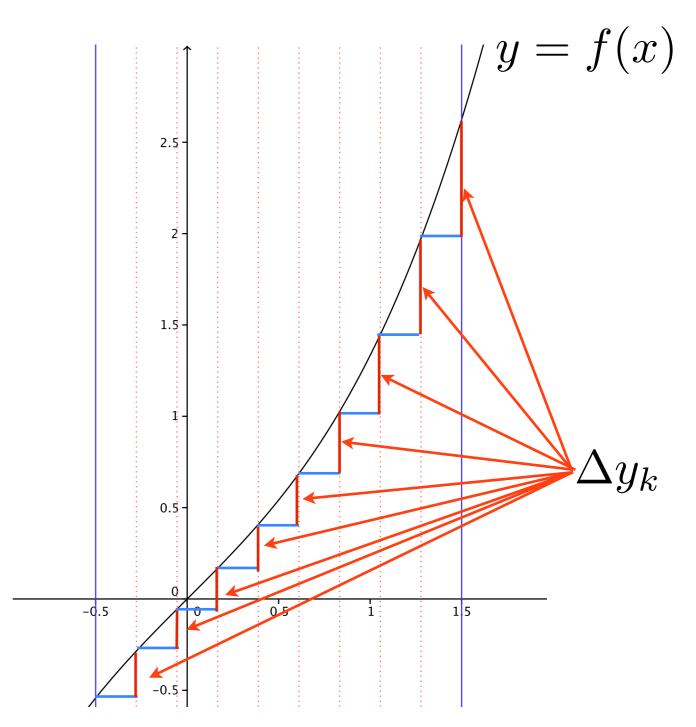


$$\int_{a}^{x} f'(x) \ dx = f(x) + C$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} f'(x_k^*) \Delta x_k = \text{Aire}$$







Intégrale indéfinie

Intégrale indéfinie Intégrale définie

Intégrale indéfinie Intégrale définie

Intégrale indéfinie

Intégrale définie

$$\int f(x) \ dx$$

Intégrale indéfinie

Intégrale définie

$$\int f(x) \ dx$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) \ dx$$

Intégrale indéfinie

$$\int f(x) \ dx$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) \ dx$$

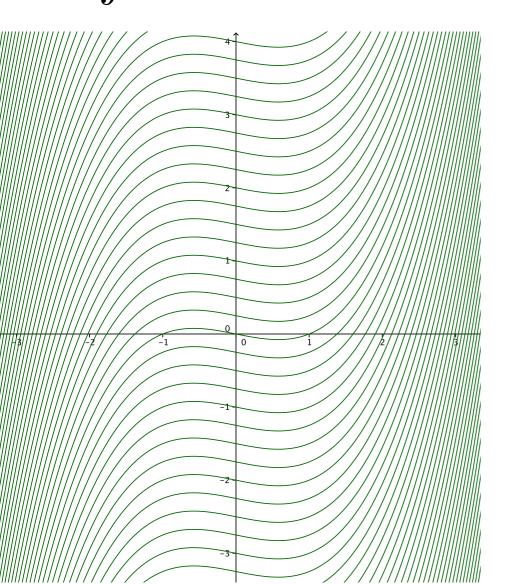
$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} f(x_k^*) \Delta x_k$$

Intégrale indéfinie

$$\int f(x) \ dx$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) \ dx$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} f(x_k^*) \Delta x_k$$

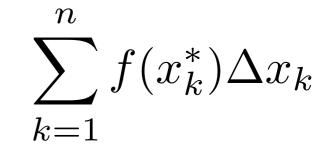


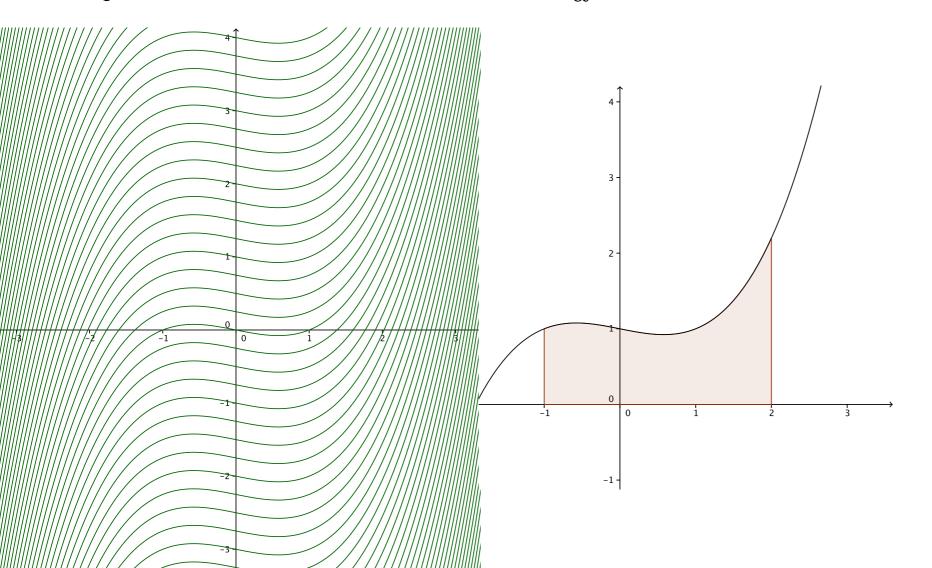
Intégrale indéfinie

Intégrale définie

$$\int f(x) \ dx$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) \ dx$$





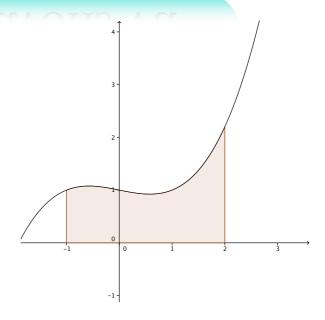
Intégrale indéfinie

Intégrale définie

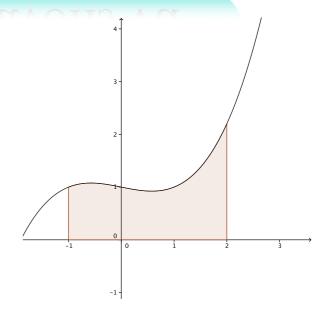
Integrate indefine
$$\int_a^b f(x) dx$$
 $\sum_{k=1}^n f(x_k^*) \Delta x_k$

✓ Intégrale définie

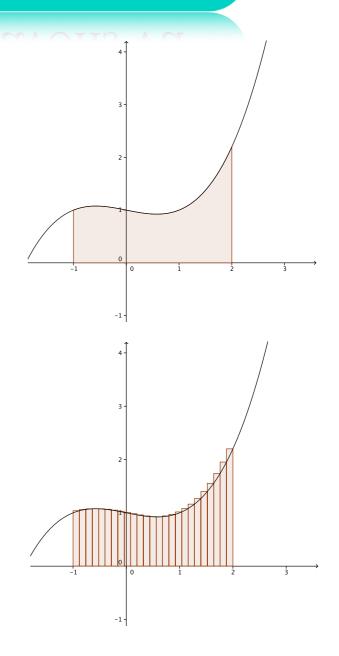
✓ Intégrale définie



✓ Intégrale définie

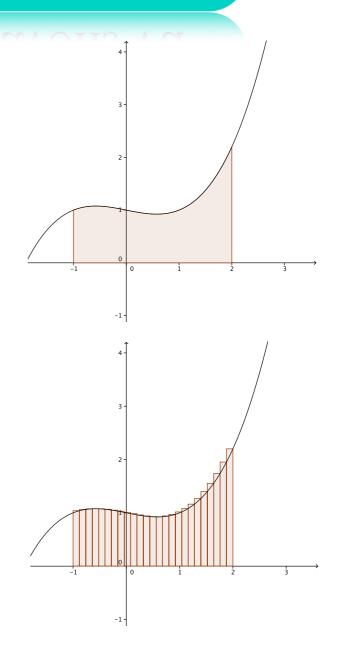


✓ Intégrale définie



✓ Intégrale définie

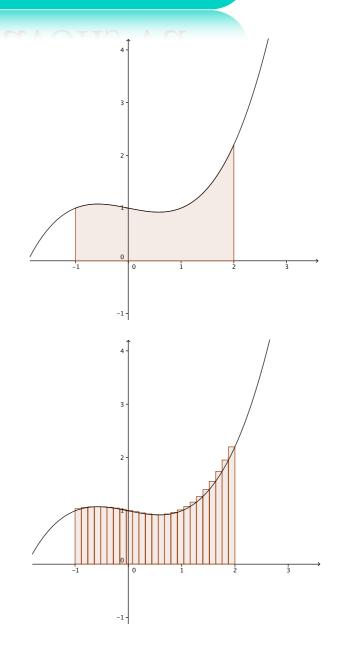
✓ Somme de Riemann



√ Théorème fondamental du calcul

√ Intégrale définie





√ Théorème fondamental du calcul

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) \ dx = F(b) - F(a)$$

Devoir:

Section 1.5