

Primitives usuelles

$f(x)$	D_f	$F(x)$
0	\mathbb{R}	0
c ($c \in \mathbb{C}^*$)	\mathbb{R}	cx
x^n ($n \in \mathbb{N}$)	\mathbb{R}	$\frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1}$
$\frac{1}{x}$	\mathbb{R}^*	$\ln(x)$
x^n ($n \in \mathbb{Z}, n \leq -2$)	\mathbb{R}^*	$\frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1}$
x^α ($\alpha \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-1\}$)	\mathbb{R}_+^*	$\frac{x^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1}$
cas particulier : $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$	\mathbb{R}_+^*	$2\sqrt{x}$
e^x	\mathbb{R}	e^x
$\ln(x)$	\mathbb{R}^*	$x \ln(x) - x$
$\cos(x)$	\mathbb{R}	$\sin(x)$
$\sin(x)$	\mathbb{R}	$-\cos(x)$
$\tan(x)$	$\mathbb{R} \setminus \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \mid k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$	$-\ln(\cos(x))$
$1 + \tan^2(x) = \frac{1}{\cos^2(x)}$	$\mathbb{R} \setminus \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \mid k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$	$\tan(x)$
$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$	$] -1, 1[$	$\text{Arcsin}(x)$
$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$	$] -1, 1[$	$\text{Arccos}(x)$
$\frac{1}{1+x^2}$	\mathbb{R}	$\text{Arctan}(x)$
$\text{sh}(x)$	\mathbb{R}	$\text{ch}(x)$
$\text{ch}(x)$	\mathbb{R}	$\text{sh}(x)$