



## Exemple 4

Si  $a \in \mathbb{R}$ :

$$\begin{aligned} e^{ax} \cos x &= \operatorname{Re} \left( e^{ax} \cos x + i e^{ax} \sin x \right) \\ &= \operatorname{Re} \left( e^{ax} e^{ix} \right) = \operatorname{Re} \left( e^{(a+i)x} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{donc } \int_0^{\pi} e^{ax} \cos x \, dx = \operatorname{Re} \left( \int_0^{\pi} e^{(a+i)x} \, dx \right)$$

$$\text{Or } \int_0^{\pi} e^{(a+i)x} \, dx = \left[ \frac{1}{a+i} e^{(a+i)x} \right]_0^{\pi} = \frac{1}{a+i} e^{(a+i)\pi} - \frac{1}{a+i}$$

$$= \frac{1}{a+i} \left( e^{a\pi} e^{i\pi} - 1 \right) = - \frac{e^{a\pi} + 1}{a+i}$$

$$= - \frac{(e^{a\pi} + 1)(a-i)}{(a+i)(a-i)} = - \frac{a(e^{a\pi} + 1) - i(e^{a\pi} + 1)}{a^2 + 1}$$

$$\text{Comme } a \in \mathbb{R}: \int_0^{\pi} e^{ax} \cos x \, dx = - \frac{a(e^{a\pi} + 1)}{a^2 + 1}$$

$$\text{Rem } \int_0^{\pi} e^x \cos x \, dx = - \frac{e^{\pi} + 1}{2}$$

## Exemple 5

$$\int_0^{\pi} \underbrace{x}_{u(x)} \underbrace{e^{ix}}_{v'(x)} dx = \left[ x \frac{e^{ix}}{i} \right]_0^{\pi} - \int_0^{\pi} 1 \times \frac{e^{ix}}{i} dx$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{i} e^{i\pi} - 0 - \frac{1}{i} \left[ \frac{e^{ix}}{i} \right]_0^{\pi}$$

$$= i\pi - \frac{1}{i^2} (e^{i\pi} - 1)$$

$$= i\pi - 2$$

L'IPP est licite car les fonctions  $u$  et  $v$  sont de classe  $C^1$  sur  $[0, \pi]$ .