

## Exercice 1

Calculer  $y'$ 

a) $y = \frac{2}{3}x^3 - x^2 + 7 \Rightarrow y' = \underline{\underline{2x^2 - 2x}}$	
b) $y = \frac{1-x}{2x+3} = \frac{u}{v}$ $\Rightarrow y' = \frac{u'v - uv'}{v^2} = \frac{-(2x+3) - 2(1-x)}{(2x+3)^2} = \frac{-5}{(2x+3)^2}$	Avec : $\begin{cases} u = 1-x \Rightarrow u' = -1 \\ v = 2x+3 \Rightarrow v' = 2 \end{cases}$
c) $y = -\frac{k}{x} = -kx^{-1} \Rightarrow y' = kx^{-2} = \underline{\underline{\frac{k}{x^2}}}$	d) $y = \frac{1}{x^n} = x^{-n} \Rightarrow y' = -nx^{-n-1} = \underline{\underline{-\frac{n}{x^{n+1}}}}$
e) $y = (x^3 + 2) \cdot (x^2 + 1) = u \cdot v$ $\Rightarrow y' = u'v + uv'$ $3x^2(x^2 + 1) + 2x(x^3 + 2) = \underline{\underline{5x^4 + 3x^2 + 4x}}$	= Avec : $\begin{cases} u = x^3 + 2 \Rightarrow u' = 3x^2 \\ v = x^2 + 1 \Rightarrow v' = 2x \end{cases}$
f) $y = \frac{x^3 + 2}{x^2 + 1} = \frac{u}{v}$ $\Rightarrow y' = \frac{u'v - uv'}{v^2} = \frac{3x^2(x^2 + 1) - 2x(x^3 + 2)}{(x^2 + 1)^2} = \underline{\underline{\frac{x^4 + 3x^2 - 4x}{(x^2 + 1)^2}}}$	Avec : $\begin{cases} u = x^3 + 2 \Rightarrow u' = 3x^2 \\ v = x^2 + 1 \Rightarrow v' = 2x \end{cases}$
g) $y = (2x - 1)^6 = u^6 \Rightarrow y' = 6u^5 \cdot u' = \underline{\underline{12(2x - 1)^5}}$	Avec $u = 2x - 1 \Rightarrow u' = 2$
h) $y = (3x^2 - 2x + 5)^4 = u^4$ $\Rightarrow y' = 4u^3 \cdot u' = \underline{\underline{4(6x - 2)(3x^2 - 2x + 5)^3}}$	Avec $u = 3x^2 - 2x + 5 \Rightarrow u' = 6x - 2$
i) $y = \sqrt{x^3 - 12x^2 + 36x + 21} = \sqrt{u}$ $\Rightarrow y' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u}} \cdot u' = y' = \frac{3x^2 - 24x + 36}{2\sqrt{x^3 - 12x^2 + 36x + 21}}$	Avec $\begin{cases} u = x^3 - 12x^2 + 36x + 21 \\ \Rightarrow u' = 3x^2 - 24x + 36 \end{cases}$
j) $y = \frac{x^2 - 5x + 1}{x^2 - 4x + 2} = \frac{u}{v} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{u'v - uv'}{v^2}$ $y' = \frac{(2x - 5)(x^2 - 4x + 2) - (2x - 4)(x^2 - 5x + 1)}{(x^2 - 4x + 2)^2} = \underline{\underline{\frac{x^2 + 2x - 6}{(x^2 - 4x + 2)^2}}}$	Avec : $\begin{cases} u = x^2 - 5x + 1 \Rightarrow u' = 2x - 5 \\ v = x^2 - 4x + 2 \Rightarrow v' = 2x - 4 \end{cases}$
k) $y = \sqrt{x^2 + x} = \sqrt{u} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u}} \cdot u' = \frac{2x + 1}{2\sqrt{x^2 + x}}$	Avec $\begin{cases} u = x^2 + x \\ \Rightarrow u' = 2x + 1 \end{cases}$
m) $y = \sqrt{625 - 0.09x^2} = \sqrt{u} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u}} \cdot u' = \frac{-0.09x}{\sqrt{625 - 0.09x^2}}$	Avec $\begin{cases} u = 625 - 0.09x^2 \\ \Rightarrow u' = -0.18x \end{cases}$
n) $y = 7(5x - 3)^3 = 7u^3 \Rightarrow y' = 21u^2 \cdot u' = \underline{\underline{105(5x - 3)^2}}$	Avec $u = 5x - 3 \Rightarrow u' = 5$

## Exercice 1 - suite

o)  $y = x^2(5-x)^3$

$y = x^2(5-x)^3 = u \cdot v \Rightarrow y' = u'v + uv'$

Observons ensuite  $v = (5-x)^3 = v = a^3$

Donc  $v = (5-x)^3 = a^3$

$\Rightarrow v' = v'_x = v'_a \cdot a'_x = 3a^2 \cdot (-1) = -3(5-x)^2$

Enfin :  $\begin{cases} u = x^2 & \Rightarrow u' = 2x \\ v = (5-x)^3 & \Rightarrow v' = -3(5-x)^2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow y' = u'v + uv' = 2x(5-x)^3 - 3x^2(5-x)^2$

Mieux :  $y' = x(5-x)^2(2(5-x) - 3x) = \underline{x(5-x)^2(10-5x)}$

NB : Cette dernière forme (après factorisation) permet de trouver les zéros de  $y'$ , ce qui sera un de nos buts principaux dans l'étude de  $y'$ .

Avec :  $\begin{cases} u = x^2 & \Rightarrow u' = 2x \\ v = (5-x)^3 & \Rightarrow v' = ?? \end{cases}$

NB: A court de lettre ☺, je choisis "a" pour indiquer une variable

$\| x \mapsto a = a(x) = (5-x) \mapsto v = v(a) = a^3$   
 $a'_x = -1$        $v'_a = 3a^2$

p)  $y = x\sqrt{1-x}$

$y = x\sqrt{1-x} = u \cdot v \Rightarrow y' = u'v + uv'$

Observons ensuite  $v = \sqrt{1-x} = v = \sqrt{a}$

Donc  $v = \sqrt{1-x} = \sqrt{a}$

$\Rightarrow v' = v'_x = v'_a \cdot a'_x = \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{a}}$

Enfin :  $\begin{cases} u = x & \Rightarrow u' = 1 \\ v = \sqrt{1-x} & \Rightarrow v' = \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{1-x}} \end{cases} \Rightarrow y' = u'v + uv' = \sqrt{1-x} - \frac{x}{2\sqrt{1-x}} = \frac{2(1-x)}{2\sqrt{1-x}} - \frac{x}{2\sqrt{1-x}}$

Mieux :  $y' = \underline{\frac{2-3x}{2\sqrt{1-x}}}$

NB : Cette dernière forme permet de trouver les zéros de  $y'$ , ce qui sera un de nos buts principaux dans l'étude de  $y'$ .

Avec :  $\begin{cases} u = x & \Rightarrow u' = 1 \\ v = \sqrt{1-x} & \Rightarrow v' = ?? \end{cases}$

NB: A court de lettre ☺, je choisis "a" pour indiquer une variable

$\| x \mapsto a = a(x) = (1-x) \mapsto v = v(a) = \sqrt{a}$   
 $a'_x = -1$        $v'_a = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{a}}$

q)  $y = \sqrt{4x-1} \cdot x^2$

$y = \sqrt{4x-1} \cdot x^2 = u \cdot v \Rightarrow y' = u'v + uv'$

Observons ensuite  $u = \sqrt{4x-1} = \sqrt{a}$

Donc  $u = \sqrt{4x-1} = \sqrt{a}$

$\Rightarrow u' = u'_x = u'_a \cdot a'_x = \frac{4}{2\sqrt{a}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{a}}$

Enfin :  $\begin{cases} u = \sqrt{4x-1} & \Rightarrow u' = \frac{2}{\sqrt{4x-1}} \\ v = x^2 & \Rightarrow v' = 2x \end{cases} \Rightarrow y' = u'v + uv' = \frac{2x^2}{\sqrt{4x-1}} + 2x\sqrt{4x-1} = \frac{2x^2 + 2x(4x-1)}{\sqrt{4x-1}}$

Mieux :  $y' = \underline{\frac{10x^2 - 2x}{\sqrt{4x-1}}}$

NB : Cette dernière forme permet de trouver les zéros de  $y'$ , ce qui sera un de nos buts principaux dans l'étude de  $y'$ .

Avec :  $\begin{cases} u = \sqrt{4x-1} & \Rightarrow u' = ?? \\ v = x^2 & \Rightarrow v' = 2x \end{cases}$

NB: A court de lettre ☺, je choisis "a" pour indiquer une variable

$\| x \mapsto a = a(x) = (4x-1) \mapsto u = u(a) = \sqrt{a}$   
 $a'_x = 4$        $u'_a = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{a}}$

Exercice 1 (suite)

$r) y = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x+1} = \frac{u}{v}$ $\Rightarrow y' = \frac{u'v - uv'}{v^2} = \frac{\frac{x+1}{2\sqrt{x}} - \sqrt{x}}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{\frac{x+1-2x}{2\sqrt{x}}}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{\frac{1-x}{2\sqrt{x}}}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{1-x}{2\sqrt{x}(x+1)^2}$	<p>Avec :</p> $\begin{cases} u = \sqrt{x} & \Rightarrow u' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \\ v = x+1 & \Rightarrow v' = 1 \end{cases}$
$s) y = \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{2}{x^3} + \sqrt{x} + \frac{3}{\sqrt{x}} + (2-x)^7 = u + v + \dots$ $\Rightarrow y' = x + \frac{6}{x^4} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} - \frac{3}{2\sqrt{x}^3} - 7(2-x)^6$	<p>NB :</p> $\left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{x}}\right)' = \left(3x^{-\frac{1}{2}}\right)' = -\frac{3}{2}x^{-\frac{3}{2}} = -\frac{3}{2\sqrt{x}^3}$

Exercice 2

Soit  $f(x) = (1-2x)^3 \cdot (3x-2)$

a) Calculer  $f'(x)$

b) Résoudre  $f'(x) = 0$  et indiquer ce que représentent les solutions sur le graphe de  $f$

a)  $f(x) = (1-2x)^3 \cdot (3x-2) = u \cdot v \Rightarrow f'(x) = u' \cdot v + u \cdot v'$

Calcul de  $u'$  :

$$u : x \mapsto a = 1-2x \mapsto u = a^3$$

$$a'_x = -2 \quad u'_a = 3a^2$$

$$\Rightarrow u'_x = u'_a \cdot a'_x = -6(1-2x)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow u' = -6(1-2x)^2$$

avec  $\begin{cases} u = (1-2x)^3 & \Rightarrow u' = ?? \\ v = 3x-2 & \Rightarrow v' = 3 \end{cases}$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = u'v + uv' = -6(1-2x)^2(3x-2) + 3(1-2x)^3$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = 3(1-2x)^2(-2(3x-2) + (1-2x))$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = \underline{\underline{3(1-2x)^2(5-8x)}}$$

b)  $f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow 3(1-2x)^2(5-8x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = \left\langle \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{5}{8} \end{array} \right\rangle$

## Exercice 3

$$\text{a) } f(x) = x^2(2x-1) = u \cdot v \Rightarrow f'(x) = u'v + uv'$$

$$\text{Avec : } \begin{cases} u = x^2 & \Rightarrow u' = 2x \\ v = 2x-1 & \Rightarrow v' = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = u'v + uv' = 2x(2x-1) - 2x^2 = 2x((2x-1) - x) = \underline{2x(3x-1)} \quad f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = \begin{cases} 0 \\ \frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{b) } f(x) = \frac{x^2}{2x-1} = \frac{u}{v} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{u'v - uv'}{v^2}$$

$$\text{Avec : } \begin{cases} u = x^2 & \Rightarrow u' = 2x \\ v = 2x-1 & \Rightarrow v' = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{u'v - uv'}{v^2} = \frac{2x(2x-1) - 2x^2}{(2x-1)^2} = \frac{2x((2x-1) - x)}{(2x-1)^2} = \frac{2x(x-1)}{(2x-1)^2} \quad f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = \begin{cases} 0 \\ 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{c) } f(x) = \frac{2x-1}{x^2} = \frac{u}{v} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{u'v - uv'}{v^2}$$

$$\text{Avec : } \begin{cases} u = 2x-1 & \Rightarrow u' = 2 \\ v = x^2 & \Rightarrow v' = 2x \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{u'v - uv'}{v^2} = \frac{2x^2 - 2x(2x-1)}{x^4} = \frac{2x - 2(2x-1)}{x^3} = \frac{-2(x-1)}{x^3} \quad f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 1$$

$$\text{d) } f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{2x^2} - \frac{\sqrt{x}}{3} = x^{-\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{2}x^{-2} - \frac{1}{3}x^{\frac{1}{2}} = u + v + w$$

$$\Rightarrow y' = u' + v' + w' = -\frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{3}{2}} - x^{-3} - \frac{1}{6}x^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{x^3}} - \frac{1}{x^3} - \frac{1}{6\sqrt{x}}$$

Zéros de  $f'$  : ??

$$\text{e) } f(x) = x^3(2x-3)^2 = u \cdot v \Rightarrow f'(x) = u'v + uv'$$

$$\text{Avec : } \begin{cases} u = x^3 & \Rightarrow u' = 3x^2 \\ v = (2x-3)^2 & \Rightarrow v' = ?? \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Observons ensuite } v = (2x-3)^2 = v = a^2$$

NB: A court de lettre ☺, on choisit "a" pour indiquer une variable

$$\Rightarrow v' = v'_x = v'_a \cdot a'_x = 2a \cdot (2) = 4(2x-3)$$

$$\| x \mapsto a = a(x) = 2x-3 \mapsto v = v(a) = a^2$$

$$\text{On a : } \begin{cases} u = x^3 & \Rightarrow u' = 3x^2 \\ v = (2x-3)^2 & \Rightarrow v' = 4(2x-3) \end{cases} \Rightarrow f' = u'v + uv' = 3x^2(2x-3)^2 - 4x^3(2x-3)$$

$$\text{Mieux : } f'(x) = x^2(2x-3) \left( \underbrace{3(2x-3) + 4x}_{10x-9} \right) = \underline{x^2(2x-3)(10x-9)} \quad f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = \begin{cases} 0 \\ \frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{9}{10} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{f) } f(x) = \frac{x^3}{2(x-1)} = \frac{u}{v} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{u'v - uv'}{v^2}$$

$$\text{Avec : } \begin{cases} u = x^3 & \Rightarrow u' = 3x^2 \\ v = 2(x-1) & \Rightarrow v' = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{u'v - uv'}{v^2} = \frac{6x^2(x-1) - 2x^3}{4(x-1)^2} = \frac{2x^2(3(x-1) - x)}{4(x-1)^2} = \frac{x^2(2x-3)}{2(x-1)^2} \quad f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = \begin{cases} 0 \\ \frac{3}{2} \end{cases}$$

## Exercice 3 (suite)

$$g) f(x) = f(x) = \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} = \frac{u}{v} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{u'v - uv'}{v^2}$$

$$\text{Avec : } \begin{cases} u = x^2 & \Rightarrow u' = 2x \\ v = \sqrt{x^2-1} & \Rightarrow v' = ?? \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Observons ensuite } v = \sqrt{x^2-1} = \sqrt{a}$$

NB: A court de lettre ☺, on choisit "a" pour indiquer une variable

$$\Rightarrow v' = v'_x = v'_a \cdot a'_x = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{a}} a' = \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^2-1}} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}$$

$$\| \begin{matrix} x \mapsto a = a(x) = x^2 - 1 \mapsto v = v(a) = \sqrt{a} \\ a'_x = 2x \qquad \qquad \qquad v'_a = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{a}} \end{matrix}$$

$$\text{On a : } \begin{cases} u = x^2 & \Rightarrow u' = 2x \\ v = \sqrt{x^2-1} & \Rightarrow v' = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} \end{cases} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{u'v - uv'}{v^2} = \frac{2x\sqrt{x^2-1} - \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}}{x^2-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{\frac{2x(x^2-1)}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} - \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}}{x^2-1} = \frac{2x(x^2-1) - x^3}{(x^2-1)\sqrt{x^2-1}} = \frac{x^3 - 2x}{\sqrt{(x^2-1)^3}} \quad f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = \begin{cases} 0 \\ \pm\sqrt{2} \end{cases}$$

$$h) f(x) = f(x) = \frac{x^2(2x-1)}{2x+1} = \frac{u}{v} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{u'v - uv'}{v^2}$$

$$\text{Avec : } \begin{cases} u = x^2(2x-1) & \Rightarrow u' = ?? \\ v = 2x+1 & \Rightarrow v' = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Observons ensuite } u = x^2(2x-1) = a \cdot b$$

NB: A court de lettre ☺, on choisit "a" et "b" pour indiquer les variables

$$\Rightarrow u' = a'b + a \cdot b' = 2x(2x-1) + 2x^2 = 6x^2 - 2x$$

$$\text{Avec : } \begin{cases} a = x^2 & \Rightarrow a' = 2x \\ b = 2x-1 & \Rightarrow b' = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{On a : } \begin{cases} u = x^2(2x-1) & \Rightarrow u' = 6x^2 - 2x \\ v = 2x+1 & \Rightarrow v' = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{u'v - uv'}{v^2} = \frac{(6x^2 - 2x)(2x+1) - 2x^2(2x-1)}{(2x+1)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{(6x^2 - 2x)(2x+1) - 2x^2(2x-1)}{(2x+1)^2} = \frac{8x^3 + 4x^2 - 2x}{(2x+1)^2} = \frac{2x(4x^3 + 2x^2 - x)}{(2x+1)^2}$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = \begin{cases} 0 \\ \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{20}}{8} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{4} \end{cases}$$