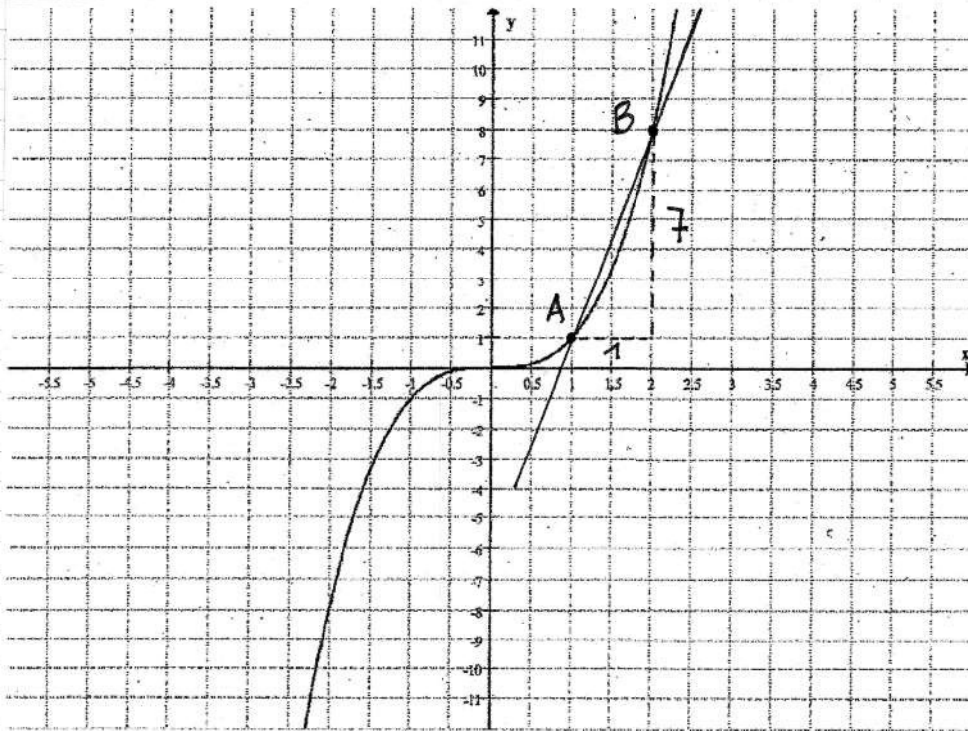


Série 3

Analyse

 Révisé d'une fonction réelle
 Corrigé des exercices
Exercice 1

①



- 1) La pente de la sécante (AB) vaut $\frac{7}{1} = 7$.
- 2) L'expression fonctionnelle de la courbe représentée est $f(x) = x^3$.
 La pente de la tangente à la courbe en A est $f'(1)$.
 On a $f'(x) = 3x^2$. Ainsi la pente de la tangente à la courbe en A est $f'(1) = 3 \cdot 1^2 = 3$.
- 3) La pente de la tangente à la courbe en B est $f'(2) = 3 \cdot 2^2 = 12$.

Exercice 2

$$1) f(x) = 5x+1: f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{5(x+h)+1 - (5x+1)}{h} =$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{5x+5h+1-5x-1}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{5h}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} 5 = 5.$$

$$2) f(x) = 8x^2 - 5x: f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{8(x+h)^2 - 5(x+h) - (8x^2 - 5x)}{h} =$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{8x^2 + 16xh + 8h^2 - 5x - 5h - 8x^2 + 5x}{h} =$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{16xh + 8h^2 - 5h}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (16x + 8h - 5) = 16x - 5.$$

$$3) f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}: f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{(x+h)^2} - \frac{1}{x^2}}{h} =$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x^2 - (x+h)^2}{x^2(x+h)^2}}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x^2 - x^2 - 2xh - h^2}{x^2(x+h)^2}}{h} =$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2xh - h^2}{hx^2(x+h)^2} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2x+h}{x^2(x+h)^2} = \frac{-2x}{x^2 \cdot x^2} = -\frac{2}{x^3}.$$

Exercice 3

$$1) f(x) = 2x^5 - 4x + 3: f'(x) = 2 \cdot 5x^4 - 4 = 10x^4 - 4.$$

$$2) f(x) = x^4 - \frac{4}{3}x^3 - \frac{7}{6}x^2 + 17: f'(x) = 4x^3 - \frac{4}{3} \cdot 3x^2 - \frac{7}{6} \cdot 2x = 4x^3 - 4x^2 - \frac{7}{3}x.$$

$$3) f(x) = \frac{2-5x}{2x-1} = \frac{u}{v} \text{ avec } u = 2-5x \text{ et } v = 2x-1; \text{ on a } u' = -5 \text{ et } v' = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{u'v - uv'}{v^2} = \frac{-5(2x-1) - 2(2-5x)}{(2x-1)^2} = \frac{-10x+5-4+10x}{(2x-1)^2} = \frac{1}{(2x-1)^2}.$$

$$4) f(x) = \frac{x}{x^2+1} = \frac{u}{v} \text{ avec } u = x \text{ et } v = x^2+1; \text{ on a } u' = 1 \text{ et } v' = 2x$$

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

$$5) f(x) = \frac{2x^2-5x}{5x^2-8x} = \frac{x(2x-5)}{x(5x-8)} = \frac{2x-5}{5x-8} = \frac{u}{v} \text{ avec } u = 2x-5 \text{ et } v = 5x-8; \text{ on a } u' = 2 \text{ et } v' = 5$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{u'v - uv'}{v^2} = \frac{2(5x-8) - 5(2x-5)}{(5x-8)^2} = \frac{10x-16-10x+25}{(5x-8)^2} = \frac{9}{(5x-8)^2}.$$

$$6) f(x) = \frac{5}{2x^2-1} = \frac{u}{v} \text{ avec } u = 5 \text{ et } v = 2x^2-1; \text{ on a } u' = 0 \text{ et } v' = 4x$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{u'v - uv'}{v^2} = \frac{-5 \cdot 4x}{(2x^2-1)^2} = \frac{-20x}{(2x^2-1)^2}.$$

$$7) f(x) = \sin(x): f'(x) = \cos(x).$$

$$8) f(x) = \tan(x) \cdot \cos(x) = \frac{\sin(x)}{\cos(x)} \cdot \cos(x) = \sin(x): f'(x) = \cos(x).$$

$$9) f(x) = \frac{\sin(x)-1}{2\sin(x)+1} = \frac{u}{v} \text{ avec } u = \sin(x)-1 \text{ et } v = 2\sin(x)+1; \text{ on a } u' = \cos(x) \text{ et } v' = 2\cos(x)$$

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

$$= \frac{2\cos(x)\sin(x) + \cos(x) - 2\cos(x)\sin(x) + 2\cos(x)}{(2\sin(x)+1)^2} = \frac{3\cos(x)}{(2\sin(x)+1)^2}.$$

$$10) f(x) = \frac{1-x \cdot \cos(x)}{x \sin(x)} = \frac{u}{v} \text{ avec } u = 1-x \cdot \cos(x) \text{ et } v = x \sin(x); \text{ on a}$$

$$\begin{aligned} u' &= -1 \cdot \cos(x) - x \cdot (-\sin(x)) = x \sin(x) - \cos(x) \text{ et } v' = 1 \cdot \sin(x) + x \cos(x) \\ \Rightarrow f'(x) &= \frac{u'v - uv'}{v^2} = \frac{(x \sin(x) - \cos(x))x \sin(x) - (1-x \cos(x))(\sin(x) + x \cos(x))}{(x \sin(x))^2} \\ &= \frac{x^2 \sin^2(x) - x \cos(x) \sin(x) - \sin(x) - x \cos(x) + x \cos(x) \sin(x) + x^2 \cos^2(x)}{x^2 \sin^2(x)} \\ &= \frac{x^2 (\underbrace{\cos^2(x) + \sin^2(x)}_{=1}) - \sin(x) - x \cos(x)}{x^2 \sin^2(x)} = \frac{x^2 - \sin(x) - x \cos(x)}{x^2 \sin^2(x)}. \end{aligned}$$

Exercice 4

L'équation de la tangente au graphique de f au point d'abscisse x_0 est donnée par $y = mx + b$, où $m = f'(x_0)$ et $b = f(x_0) - mx_0$.

$$\begin{aligned} 1) f(x) &= 5x^2 - 6x + 2 \text{ en } x_0 = 1: f(x_0) = 5 \cdot 1^2 - 6 \cdot 1 + 2 = 1; \\ f'(x) &= 10x - 6; f'(x_0) = 10 \cdot 1 - 6 = 4 \Rightarrow m = 4; \\ b &= f(x_0) - mx_0 = 1 - 4 \cdot 1 = -3 \\ \Rightarrow \text{tangente: } &y = 4x - 3. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2) f(x) &= \frac{3x-2}{5x+1} \text{ en } x_0 = 0: f(x_0) = \frac{-2}{1} = -2; \\ f(x) &= \frac{u}{v} \text{ avec } u = 3x-2 \text{ et } v = 5x+1; \text{ on a } u' = 3 \text{ et } v' = 5 \\ \Rightarrow f'(x) &= \frac{u'v - uv'}{v^2} = \frac{3(5x+1) - 5(3x-2)}{(5x+1)^2} = \frac{15x+3-15x+10}{(5x+1)^2} \\ &= \frac{13}{(5x+1)^2}; f'(x_0) = \frac{13}{2^2} = \frac{13}{4} \Rightarrow m = \frac{13}{4}; \\ b &= f(x_0) - mx_0 = -2 - \frac{13}{4} \cdot 0 = -2 \\ \Rightarrow \text{tangente: } &y = \frac{13}{4}x - 2. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3) f(x) &= \sqrt{x} \text{ en } x_0 = 9: f(x_0) = \sqrt{9} = 3; \\ f'(x) &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}; f'(x_0) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{9}} = \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} = \frac{1}{6} \Rightarrow m = \frac{1}{6}; \\ b &= f(x_0) - mx_0 = 3 - \frac{1}{6} \cdot 9 = 3 - \frac{3}{2} = \frac{3}{2} \\ \Rightarrow \text{tangente: } &y = \frac{1}{6}x + \frac{3}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

Exercice 5

1) $f(x) = (2x+1)^2$: $f'(x) = 2(2x+1) \cdot (2x+1)' = 2(2x+1) \cdot 2 = 4(2x+1)$.

2) $f(x) = (x^5+1)^4$: $f'(x) = 4(x^5+1)^3 \cdot (x^5+1)' = 4(x^5+1)^3 \cdot 5x^4 = 20x^4(x^5+1)^3$.

3) $f(x) = (6x^3-5)^{-2}$: $f'(x) = -2(6x^3-5)^{-3} \cdot (6x^3-5)' = -2(6x^3-5)^{-3} \cdot 18x^2 = -36x^2(6x^3-5)^{-3}$.

4) $f(x) = \sqrt{3-2x^4}$: $f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3-2x^4}} \cdot (3-2x^4)' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3-2x^4}} \cdot (-8x^3) = -\frac{4x^3}{\sqrt{3-2x^4}}$.

5) $f(x) = \sqrt[3]{2x^2+2} = (2x^2+2)^{\frac{1}{3}}$: $f'(x) = \frac{1}{3}(2x^2+2)^{\frac{1}{3}-1} \cdot (2x^2+2)' = \frac{1}{3}(2x^2+2)^{-\frac{2}{3}} \cdot 4x = \frac{4}{3}x(2x^2+2)^{-\frac{2}{3}}$.

6) $f(x) = (\sqrt{x}-1)^5$: $f'(x) = 5(\sqrt{x}-1)^4 \cdot (\sqrt{x}-1)' = 5(\sqrt{x}-1)^4 \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} = \frac{5(\sqrt{x}-1)^4}{2\sqrt{x}}$.

7) $f(x) = 2\sin(5x)$: $f'(x) = 2\cos(5x) \cdot (5x)' = 2\cos(5x) \cdot 5 = 10\cos(5x)$.

8) $f(x) = \cos^3(x)$: $f'(x) = 3\cos^2(x) \cdot (\cos(x))' = 3\cos^2(x) \cdot (-\sin(x)) = -3\cos^2(x)\sin(x)$.

9) $f(x) = \sin(\frac{x^2}{2})$: $f'(x) = \cos(\frac{x^2}{2}) \cdot (\frac{x^2}{2})' = \cos(\frac{x^2}{2}) \cdot \frac{2x}{2} = x\cos(\frac{x^2}{2})$.

10) $f(x) = \sqrt[3]{\tan(x)} = (\tan(x))^{\frac{1}{3}}$: $f'(x) = \frac{1}{3}(\tan(x))^{-\frac{2}{3}} \cdot (\tan(x))' = \frac{1}{3}(\tan(x))^{-\frac{2}{3}} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2(x)} = \frac{1}{3(\tan(x))^{\frac{2}{3}} \cos^2(x)}$.