

$$e) f(x) = \frac{(x-2)^2(x+3)^3 - 2(x-2)^3(x+3)^2}{(x-4)^2}$$

$$f) f(x) = x + 2 + \frac{2}{x-1}$$

cond: $x-1 \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \neq 1$

$$ED(f) = \mathbb{R} - \{1\}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x+2}{1} + \frac{2}{x-1}$$

$$= \frac{(x+2)(x-1)}{1(x-1)} + \frac{2}{x-1} = \frac{x^2 - x + 2x - 2 + 2}{x-1} = \frac{x^2 + x}{x-1} = \frac{x(x+1)}{x-1}$$

zéros: 0 et -1

v.i.: 1

signe: $\begin{array}{c|ccc} x & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ \hline \text{signe} & - & + & - \end{array} \rightarrow f(\infty) : \frac{+}{+}$

$$g) f(x) = 4 - \frac{3}{x} + \frac{3}{x-3}$$

cond: $x \neq 0$ et $x-3 \neq 0$

$$ED(f) = \mathbb{R}^* - \{3\}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{4x(x-3)}{x(x-3)} - \frac{3(x-3)}{x(x-3)} + \frac{3x}{(x-3)x}$$

$$= \frac{4x^2 - 12x - 3x + 9 + 3x}{x(x-3)} = \frac{4x^2 - 12x + 9}{x(x-3)} = \frac{(2x-3)^2}{x(x-3)}$$

zéros: $\frac{3}{2}$ (2)

v.i.: 0 et 3

signe: $\begin{array}{c|ccc} x & 0 & 3/2 & 3 \\ \hline \text{signe} & + & - & + \end{array} \rightarrow f(\infty) : \frac{+}{+}$

$$h) f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x-3}}{x-5}$$