

EX 2.8.10

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

$$u = (2+x)^2$$

$$u' = 2(2+x) \cdot 1 = 2(2+x)$$

$$v = (1-x)^3$$

$$v' = 3(1-x)^2 \cdot (-1) = -3(1-x)^2$$

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

$$= \underline{2(2+x)(1-x)^3} - \underline{3(2+x)^2(1-x)^2}$$

$$= (2+x)(1-x)^2 \left[\underline{2(1-x)} - \underline{3(2+x)} \right]$$

$$= (2+x)(1-x)^2 (2 - 2x - 6 - 3x)$$

$$= (2+x)(1-x)^2 (-5x - 4)$$

dérivée

factorisée

$$j) f(x) = \frac{x}{(3x+2)^2}$$

$$u = x$$

$$u' = 1$$

$$v = (3x+2)^2$$

$$v' = 2(3x+2) \cdot 3 = 6(3x+2)$$

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

$$= \frac{\cancel{(3x+2)} \cdot [\overbrace{3x+2} - \overbrace{6x}]}{(3x+2)^{\cancel{4}} \cdot 3} = \frac{-3x+2}{(3x+2)^3}$$