Ex 2.8.16

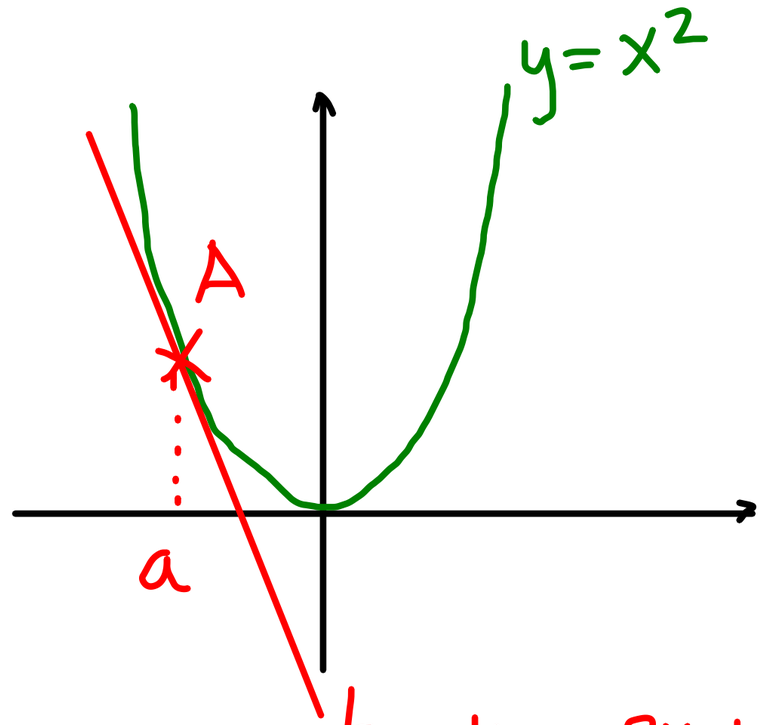
$$f(x) = x^2$$

1) $f'(a) = -3$

$$f'(x) = 2x$$

$$m = f'(a) = 2a = -3$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \quad a = -\frac{3}{2}$$



2) $A\left(-\frac{3}{2} ; f\left(-\frac{3}{2}\right)\right)$

$$f\left(-\frac{3}{2}\right) = \left(-\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{9}{4} \quad \Rightarrow \quad A\left(-\frac{3}{2} ; \frac{9}{4}\right)$$

Ex suppl.

$y = -x^2 + x + 2$ et $m = 3$ (même question que 2.8.16)

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

1) $f'(x) = -2x+1$

$m = f'(a) = -2a+1 = 3 \Leftrightarrow -2a = 2 \Leftrightarrow a = -1$

2) $A(-1; f(-1))$

$f(-1) = -(-1)^2 + (-1) + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow A(-1;0)$

$= -1 - 1 + 2$