

### Ex 2.3.1

Comme toutes les fcts sont polynômiales  $ED(f) = \mathbb{R}$

+ Etude de signe :

a) zéro :  $\frac{4}{5}$     signe : 

$x$		$\frac{4}{5}$		
$\text{sgn}(f)$		+	0	-

    ( $m = -5 < 0$  ↘)

b) zéros :  $x^2 - x - 2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (x-2)(x+1) = 0$     ou  $\Delta = \dots$   
 $\downarrow$  2       $\downarrow$  -1

signe : 

$x$		-1	2			
$\text{sgn}(f)$		+	0	-	0	+

    ( $a = 1 > 0$  ∪)

c) zéros :  $(x+4)^2(2+x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = -4$  et  $x = -2$   
 $\textcircled{2}$

signe : 

$x$		-4	-2			
$\text{sgn}(f)$		-	0	-	0	+

    ↖  $f(+\infty) : + \cdot + = +$   
 $\textcircled{2}$

d) zéros :  $-6x^3 + 11x^2 - 3x = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow x(-6x^2 + 11x - 3) = 0$      $\Delta = 49$

$\Leftrightarrow x = 0$  ou  $x_{1,2} = \frac{-11 \pm 7}{-12} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{3}{2} \end{cases}$

signe : 

$x$		0	1/3	3/2				
$\text{sgn}(f)$		+	0	-	0	+	0	-

    ↖  $f(+\infty) : -$

e) zéros :  $x^3 + 2x^2 - 4x - 8 = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow x^2(x+2) - 4(x+2) = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow (x+2)(x^2-4) = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow (x+2)(x+2)(x-2) = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow (x+2)^2(x-2) \Leftrightarrow x = -2 \text{ ou } x = 2$   
(2)

signe :

$x$	-2	2	
sgn(f)	-	0	
	-	0	
	+	0	

$f(1000) : +$

f) zéros :  $x^4 + 5x^2 - 36 = 0$

chgmt de variable, on pose  $y = x^2$  ⊕

$\Rightarrow y^2 + 5y - 36 = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow (y+9)(y-4) = 0$

⊕  
 $\Rightarrow (x^2+9)(x^2-4) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \underbrace{(x^2+9)}_{>0}(x+2)(x-2) = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow x = -2 \text{ ou } x = 2$

signe :

$x$	-2	2	
sgn(f)	+	0	
	-	0	
	+	0	

$f(1000) : +$

Ex 2.3.2 ED(f) + signe

a)  $f(x) = \frac{x(x+4)}{3-2x}$  ← zéros: 0 et -4  
 ← v.i.: 3/2

ED(f) =  $\mathbb{R} - \{3/2\}$

signe: 

x	-4	0	3/2
sgn(f)	+ 0	- 0	+    -

 ↗ f(∞) :  $\frac{+}{-} = -$

b)  $f(x) = \frac{2x}{16-x^2} = \frac{2x}{(4+x)(4-x)}$  ← zéro: 0  
 ← v.i. ±4

ED(f) =  $\mathbb{R} - \{\pm 4\}$

signe: 

x	-4	0	4
sgn(f)	+    -	0	+    -

 ↗ f(∞) :  $\frac{+}{-} = -$

c)  $f(x) = \frac{(x+2)^2(x+1)}{x^2+x} = \frac{(x+2)^2(x+1)}{x(x+1)}$  ← zéros: -2 (2) et -1  
 ← v.i.: 0 et -1 → (2)

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

signe: 

x	-2	-1	0
sgn(f)	- 0	-	-    +
	(2)	(2)	

 ↗ f(∞) :  $\frac{+ \cdot +}{+} = +$

d)  $f(x) = x - \frac{1}{x} = \frac{x^2-1}{x} = \frac{(x+1)(x-1)}{x}$  ← zéros: -1 et 1  
 ← v.i.: 0

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

signe: 

x	-1	0	1
sgn(f)	- 0	+	- 0

 ↗ f(∞) :  $\frac{+}{+}$

$$e) f(x) = \frac{1}{x-5} + \frac{3}{x+1} = \frac{x+1 + 3(x-5)}{(x-5)(x+1)} = \frac{4x-14}{(x-5)(x+1)} = \frac{2(2x-7)}{(x-5)(x+1)}$$

$$ED(f) = \mathbb{R} - \{-1, 5\}$$

$$\text{zéros: } 2x-7=0 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{7}{2}$$

$$\text{signe: } \begin{array}{c|cccc} x & -1 & \frac{7}{2} & 5 & \\ \hline \text{sgn}(f) & - & + & - & + \end{array} \quad \leftarrow f(\infty) : \frac{+}{+}$$

$$f) f(x) = \frac{-5(4-x)^2}{(1-x^2)(2-x)} = \frac{-5(4-x)^2}{(1+x)(1-x)(2-x)} \quad \leftarrow \text{zéro: } 4 \text{ (2)}$$

$$\leftarrow \text{v.i: } -1, 1 \text{ et } 2$$

$$ED(f) = \mathbb{R} - \{-1, 1, 2\}$$

$$\text{signe: } \begin{array}{c|cccc} x & -1 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ \hline \text{sgn}(f) & + & - & + & - & 0 & - \\ & & & & & (2) & \end{array} \quad \leftarrow f(\infty) : \frac{- \cdot +}{- \cdot -} = \frac{-}{+} = -$$

### Ex 2.3.3

a)  $f(x) = \sqrt{x^2+x+1}$

cond:  $x^2+x+1 \geq 0$   $\Delta = -3 < 0$  pas de zéro

$x$		
$x^2+x+1$	+	car $a=1 > 0$

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

( pas de zéro  
signe : 

$x$	
sgn(f)	+

 )

b)  $f(x) = \sqrt{x-1} \sqrt{x-5}$

cond:  $x-1 > 0$  et  $x-5 > 0$

$x > 1$  et  $x > 5$   
 $\rightarrow x > 5$

ED(f) =  $[5; +\infty[$

( zéro :  $x-1=0 \Leftrightarrow x=1 \notin \text{ED}(f)$   
 $x-5=0 \Leftrightarrow x=5 \in \text{ED}(f)$   
signe : 

$x$		
sgn(f)	//	+

 )

c)  $f(x) = \sqrt{(x-1)(x-5)}$

cond:  $(x-1)(x-5) \geq 0$

ED(f) =  $] -\infty; 1] \cup [5; +\infty [$

$x$		
$(x-1)(x-5)$	+ 0 - 0 +	+

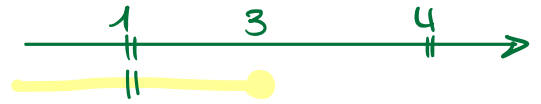
( zéros :  $\sqrt{(x-1)(x-5)} = 0 \Leftrightarrow (x-1)(x-5) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x=1$  ou  $x=5$   
signe : 

$x$		
sgn(f)	+ // 0 // 0 +	+

 )

d)  $f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{6-2x}}{x^2-5x+4} = \frac{\sqrt{2(3-x)}}{(x-1)(x-4)}$  zéro  
 cond:  $2(3-x) \geq 0$  et  $x \neq 1$  et  $x \neq 4$   
 $3-x \geq 0$   
 $3 \geq x$   
v.i. 1 et 4

$\Rightarrow ED(f) = ]-\infty; 3] - \{1\}$

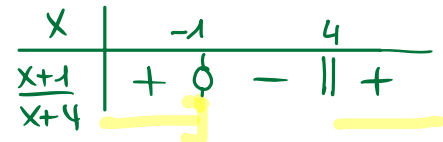


(zéro de  $f$  :  $\sqrt{6-2x} = 0 \Leftrightarrow 6-2x=0 \Leftrightarrow x=3$ )  
 signe : 

$x$		1		3		/ / / / /
$\text{sgn}(f)$		+		-		/ / / / /

  
 $f(0) = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} : +$

e)  $f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{x-4}}$  cond:  $\frac{x+1}{x-4} \geq 0$



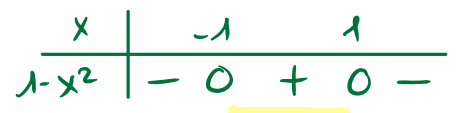
$\Rightarrow ED(f) = ]-\infty; -1] \cup ]4; +\infty[$

(zéro de  $f$  :  $\sqrt{\frac{x+1}{x-4}} = 0 \Leftrightarrow x+1=0 \Leftrightarrow x=-1$ )  
 signe de  $f$  : 

$x$		-4		-1		/ / / / /
		+		-		/ / / / /

f)  $f(x) = \frac{x^2+7x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \frac{x(x+7)}{\sqrt{(1+x)(1-x)}}$  cond:  $1-x^2 \geq 0$  et  $\sqrt{1-x^2} \neq 0$   
 $1-x^2 > 0$

$\Rightarrow ED(f) = ]-1; 1[$



(zéro de  $f$  :  $x(x+7) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x=0$  ou  $x=-7$   
 $x=0 \in ED(f)$   $x=-7 \notin ED(f)$ )  
 signe de  $f$  : 

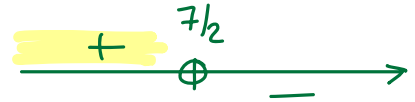
$x$		-1		0		1		/ / / / /
$f$		/ / / / /		-		+		/ / / / /

  
 $f(-0,5) = \frac{0,25-3,5}{+} < 0$

Ex 2.3.5

a)  $f(x) = \ln(7-2x)$

cond:  $7-2x > 0$   
 $\downarrow$   
 $\frac{7}{2}$



$\Rightarrow \text{ED}(f) = ]-\infty; \frac{7}{2}[$

b)  $f(x) = e^{x-1}$

$\text{ED}(f) = \mathbb{R}$

car aucune opération interdite

c)  $f(x) = \frac{3-x}{1-\log(x)}$

cond:  $1-\log(x) \neq 0$  or  $x > 0$   
 $x \neq \log(x)$   
 $10 \neq x$

$\Rightarrow \text{ED}(f) = \mathbb{R}_+^* - \{10\} = ]0; 10[ \cup ]10; +\infty[$

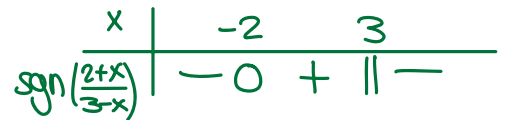
d)  $f(x) = 3^{\frac{1}{x+2}}$

cond:  $x+2 \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \neq -2$

$\text{ED}(f) = \mathbb{R} - \{-2\}$

e)  $f(x) = \log_2\left(\frac{2+x}{3-x}\right)$

cond:  $\frac{2+x}{3-x} > 0$



$\text{ED}(f) = ]-2; 3[$

f)  $f(x) = 10^{-x}$

$\text{ED}(f) = \mathbb{R}$

car aucune opération interdite

Ex 2.3.6

a)  $f(x) = 3$      $g(x) = x^2$      $ED(f) = \mathbb{R}$      $ED(g) = \mathbb{R}$

$(f+g)(x) = 3+x^2$      $ED(f+g) = \mathbb{R}$      $(f-g)(x) = 3-x^2$      $ED(f-g) = \mathbb{R}$

$(f \cdot g)(x) = 3x^2$      $ED(f \cdot g) = \mathbb{R}$      $(\frac{f}{g})(x) = \frac{3}{x^2}$      $ED(\frac{f}{g}) = \mathbb{R}^*$

b)  $f(x) = \frac{2x}{x-4}$      $ED(f) = \mathbb{R} - \{4\}$

$g(x) = \frac{x}{x+5}$      $ED(g) = \mathbb{R} - \{-5\}$

$(f+g)(x) = \frac{2x}{x-4} + \frac{x}{x+5} = \dots = \frac{3x^2+6x}{(x-4)(x+5)}$      $ED(f+g) = \mathbb{R} - \{-5; 4\}$

$(f-g)(x) = \frac{2x}{x-4} - \frac{x}{x+5} = \dots = \frac{x^2+14x}{(x-4)(x+5)}$      $ED(f-g) = \text{"}$

$(f \cdot g)(x) = \frac{2x}{x-4} \cdot \frac{x}{x+5} = \frac{2x^2}{(x-4)(x+5)}$      $ED(f \cdot g) = \text{"}$

$(\frac{f}{g})(x) = \frac{\frac{2x}{x-4}}{\frac{x}{x+5}} = \frac{2x}{x-4} \cdot \frac{x+5}{x} = \frac{2x(x+5)}{x(x-4)}$      $ED(\frac{f}{g}) = \mathbb{R}^* - \{-5; 4\}$    
 *zéro de g*

c)  $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$      $ED(f) = \mathbb{R}_+$

$g(x) = \sqrt{4x}$      $ED(g) = \mathbb{R}_+$

$(f+g)(x) = \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{4x} = \sqrt{x} + 2\sqrt{x} = 3\sqrt{x}$      $ED(f+g) = \mathbb{R}_+$

$(f-g)(x) = \sqrt{x} - \sqrt{4x} = \sqrt{x} - 2\sqrt{x} = -\sqrt{x}$      $ED(f-g) = \text{"}$

$(f \cdot g)(x) = \sqrt{x} \cdot \sqrt{4x} = \sqrt{4x^2} = 2x$      $ED(f \cdot g) = \text{"}$

$(\frac{f}{g})(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{4x}} = \sqrt{\frac{x}{4x}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{1}{2}$      $ED(\frac{f}{g}) = \mathbb{R}_+^*$    
 *zéro de g*



$$d) \quad f(x) = \ln(x) \quad \text{ED}(f) = \mathbb{R}_+^*$$

$$g(x) = \ln(1-x) \quad \text{ED}(g) = ]-\infty; 1[ \quad \text{car } 1-x > 0 \Leftrightarrow 1 > x$$

$$(f+g)(x) = \ln(x) + \ln(1-x) = \ln(x-x^2) \quad \text{ED}(f+g) = ]0; 1[$$

$$(f-g)(x) = \ln(x) - \ln(1-x) = \ln\left(\frac{x}{1-x}\right) \quad \text{ED}(f-g) = ]0; 1[$$

$$(f \cdot g)(x) = \ln(x) \cdot \ln(1-x) \quad \text{ED}(f \cdot g) = ]0; 1[$$

$$\left(\frac{f}{g}\right)(x) = \frac{\ln(x)}{\ln(1-x)} \quad \text{ED}\left(\frac{f}{g}\right) = ]0; 1[$$

cond:  $\ln(1-x) \neq 0$   
 $1-x \neq 1$   
 $x \neq 0$

Ex 2.3.7

$$f(x) = 2x \quad g(x) = 2x-1 \quad h(x) = x^2 \quad \text{ED} = \mathbb{R}$$

$$a) \quad (f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x)) = f(2x-1) = 2(2x-1) = \underline{4x-2}$$

$$b) \quad (h \circ f)(x) = h(f(x)) = h(2x) = (2x)^2 = \underline{4x^2}$$

$$c) \quad (g \circ h \circ f)(x) = g(h(f(x))) = g(h(2x)) = g(4x^2) = 2(4x^2) - 1 = \underline{8x^2 - 1}$$

### Ex 2.3.8

a)  $f(x) = x^2 - 3x$      $g(x) = \sqrt{x+2}$      $ED(f) = \mathbb{R}$      $ED(g) = [-2; +\infty[$

•  $(f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x)) = f(\sqrt{x+2}) = (\sqrt{x+2})^2 - 3\sqrt{x+2} = \underline{x+2 - 3\sqrt{x+2}}$   
 $ED(f \circ g) = \underline{[-2; +\infty[}$

•  $(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x)) = g(x^2 - 3x) = \underline{\sqrt{x^2 - 3x + 2}}$

ED : et  $x^2 - 3x \in ED(g) \Rightarrow x^2 - 3x \geq -2 \Leftrightarrow x^2 - 3x + 2 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow$   
 $(x-2)(x-1) \geq 0$

$\begin{array}{c} + \quad 1 \quad - \quad 2 \quad + \\ \hline \phantom{+} \oplus \phantom{-} \oplus \phantom{+} \end{array} \rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow \underline{ED(g \circ f) = ]-\infty; 1] \cup [2; +\infty[}$

b)  $f(x) = \frac{x}{3x+2}$     et     $g(x) = \frac{2}{x}$      $ED(f) = \mathbb{R} - \{-\frac{2}{3}\}$      $ED(g) = \mathbb{R}^*$

•  $(f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x)) = f\left(\frac{2}{x}\right) = \frac{\frac{2}{x}}{3 \cdot \frac{2}{x} + 2} = \frac{2}{x} \cdot \frac{x}{6+2x} = \underline{\frac{1}{3+x}}$

ED :  $x \in ED(g)$  et  $\frac{2}{x} \in ED(f) \Leftrightarrow \frac{2}{x} \neq -\frac{2}{3} \Leftrightarrow x \neq -3$

$\Rightarrow \underline{ED(f \circ g) = \mathbb{R}^* - \{-3\}}$

•  $(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x)) = g\left(\frac{x}{3x+2}\right) = \frac{2}{\frac{x}{3x+2}} = \frac{2(3x+2)}{x} = \underline{\frac{6x+4}{x}}$

ED :  $x \in ED(f)$  et  $\frac{x}{3x+2} \in ED(g) \Leftrightarrow \frac{x}{3x+2} \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \neq 0$

$\Rightarrow \underline{ED(g \circ f) = \mathbb{R}^* - \{-\frac{2}{3}\}}$