

Etudier le signe et la croissance des fonctions suivantes :

ex 1.1.1 g)

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

* ED(f) = \mathbb{R} (aucune condition)

* signe : zéros : $x^2 e^x = 0$
 \downarrow $\underbrace{\quad}_{>0}$
 0

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

* croissance : $f'(x) = 2x \cdot e^x + x^2 \cdot e^x$
 $= x e^x (2+x)$

$u = x^2$	$v = e^x$
$u' = 2x$	$v' = e^x$

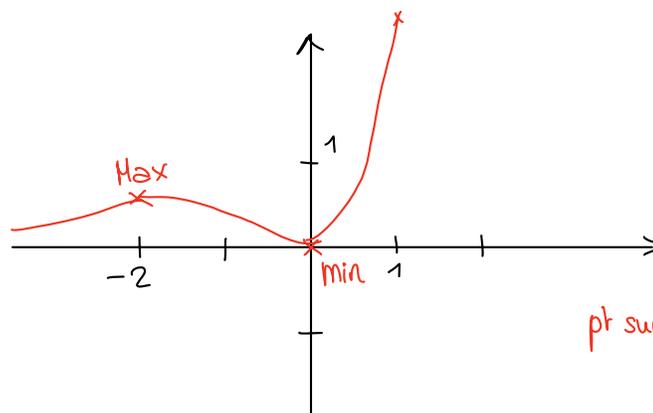
zéros de f' : $x e^x (2+x) = 0$
 \downarrow $\underbrace{\quad}_{>0}$ \downarrow
 0 -2

x	-2	0
$\text{sgn}(f')$	+ 0 - 0 +	
$\text{croissance}(f)$	↗ Max ↘	↘ min ↗

Max(-2; $f(-2)$) \approx (-2; 0,54) min(0; 0)

$$f(-2) = 4e^{-2} = \frac{4}{e^2} \approx 0,54$$

* graphe :



pt suppl: $f(1) = e \approx 2,7$

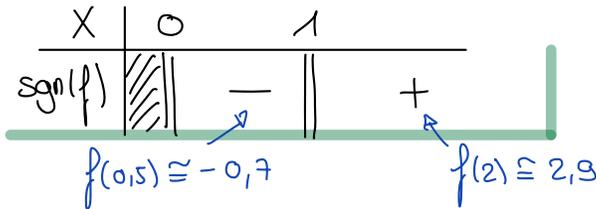
ex 1.1.6 m)

$$f(x) = \frac{x}{\ln(x)}$$

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

cond: $\ln(x) \neq 0$ et $x > 0$
 $x \neq 1$

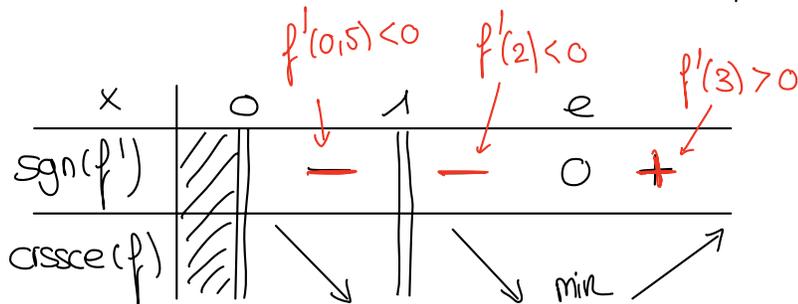
* signe: zéro: $\frac{x}{\ln(x)} = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0$ mais $0 \notin \text{ED}(f) \Rightarrow$ pas de zéro



* crssce: $f'(x) = \frac{1 \ln(x) - x \cdot \frac{1}{x}}{\ln^2(x)} = \frac{\ln(x) - 1}{\ln^2(x)}$

$\left| \begin{array}{l} u = x \\ u' = 1 \end{array} \right. \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} v = \ln(x) \\ v' = \frac{1}{x} \end{array} \right.$

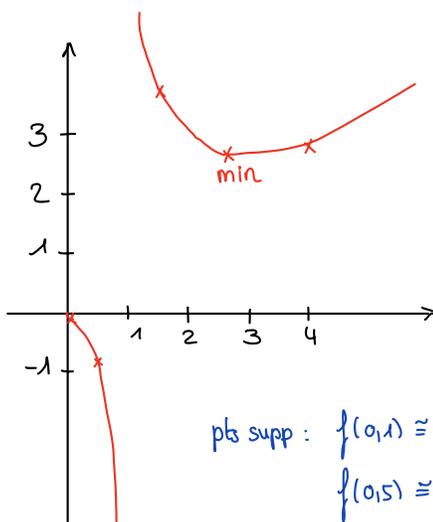
zéro de f' : $\frac{\ln(x) - 1}{\ln^2(x)} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \ln(x) - 1 = 0$
 $\Leftrightarrow \ln(x) = 1$
 $\Leftrightarrow x = e$



$\min(e; f(e)) = (e; e) \approx (2,7; 2,7)$

$f(e) = \frac{e}{1} = e \approx 2,7$

* graphe:



pts supp: $f(0,1) \approx -0,04$ $f(1,5) \approx 3,7$
 $f(0,5) \approx -0,7$ $f(4) \approx 2,88$