

Ex 2.8.2

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

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

$\downarrow$ $\downarrow$
 -1 1 zéros de f'

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

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

$$\Rightarrow \text{Max}(-1; 2)$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \text{min}(1; -2)$$

avec étude complète :

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

2) zéro et signe : zéros : $f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x(x^2 - 3) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x(x + \sqrt{3})(x - \sqrt{3}) = 0$

$\downarrow$ $\downarrow$ $\downarrow$
 0 $-\sqrt{3}$ $+\sqrt{3}$
 $\approx 1,7$

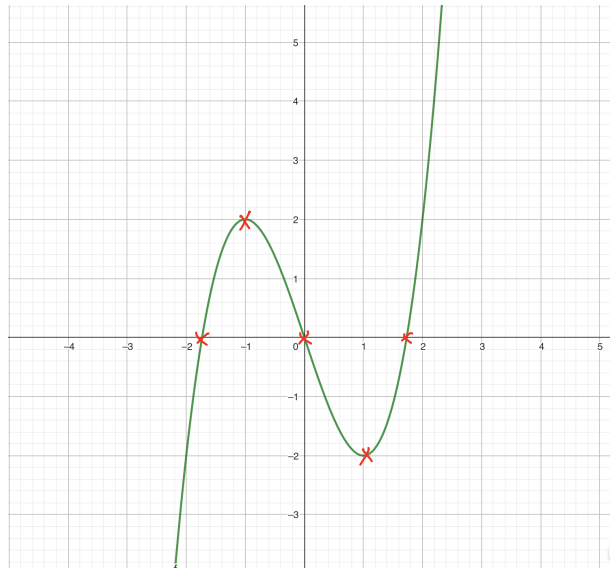
x	$-\sqrt{3}$	0	$\sqrt{3}$
f	- 0 + 0 - 0 +		

3) asymptotes : AV/hou : $\nearrow$ ou $ED(f)$

AH/AO : $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \infty$ pas d'AH, ni d'AO

4) crssce : voir plus haut

graphe :



b) $f(x) = -x^4 + 2x^2 + 12$ $ED(f) = \mathbb{R}$

$$f'(x) = -4x^3 + 4x = -4x(x^2 - 1) = -4x(x+1)(x-1)$$

$\downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow$
 $0 \quad -1 \quad 1$

zeros de f'

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

f

$$f(-1) = 13 \Rightarrow \text{Max}_x (-1, 13)$$

$$f(0) = 12 \Rightarrow \min(0, 12)$$

$$f(1) = 13 \Rightarrow \text{Max}_2(1, 13)$$

c) $f(x) = (x+2)^3(x-3)^2$ $\text{EO}(f) = \mathbb{R}$

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

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

$$= (x+2)^2(x-3) \left[\underbrace{3(x-3) + 2(x+2)}_{3x-9+2x+4} \right]$$

$$= (x+2)^2(x-3)\underbrace{(5x-5)}_{5(x-1)} = 5(x+2)^2(x-3)(x-1)$$

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

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

X	-2	1	3
sgn(f')	+	0	+
f			

$f'(1000): +$

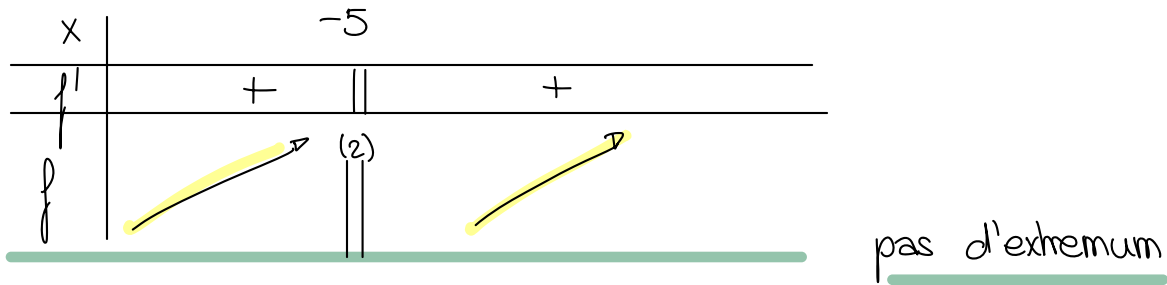
polier: $f(-2) = (-2+2)^3(-2-3)^2 = 0 \cdot (-5)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow$ polier $(-2; 0)$

Max: $f(1) = (1+2)^3(1-3)^2 = 3^3 \cdot (-2)^2 = 27 \cdot 4 = 108 \Rightarrow \underline{\text{Max}(1; 108)}$

$$\text{min: } f(3) = (3+2)^3(3-3)^2 = 5^3 \cdot 0 = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \underline{\text{min}(3; 0)}$$

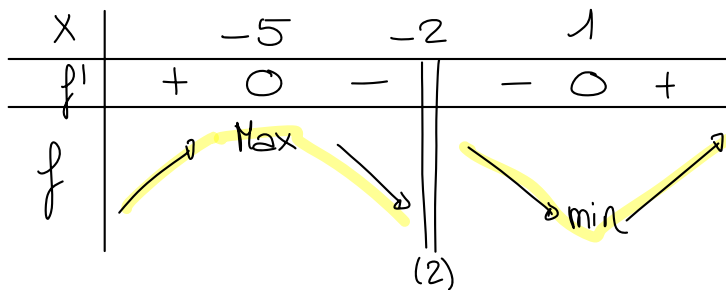
d) $f(x) = \frac{2x-3}{x+5}$ $ED(f) = \mathbb{R} - \{-5\}$

$f'(x) = \frac{2(x+5) - (2x-3) \cdot 1}{(x+5)^2} = \frac{2x+10-2x+3}{(x+5)^2} = \frac{13}{(x+5)^2}$ pas de zéro
v.i. : -5 (2)



e) $f(x) = \frac{(x-1)^2}{x+2}$ $ED(f) = \mathbb{R} - \{-2\}$

$f'(x) = \frac{2(x-1)(x+2) - (x-1)^2 \cdot 1}{(x+2)^2} = \frac{(x-1)[2(x+2) - (x-1)]}{(x+2)^2} = \frac{(x-1)(x+5)}{(x+2)^2}$

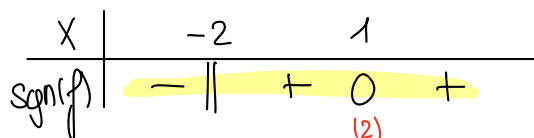


$f(-5) = \frac{36}{-3} = -12 \Rightarrow \text{Max}(-5; -12)$
 $f(1) = 0 \Rightarrow \text{min}(1; 0)$

avec étude complète :

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

2) zéro et signe : $f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow (x-1)^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 1$ (2)



3) asymptotes :

AV/hou : $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} f(x) = \frac{9}{0} = \infty \Rightarrow x = -2$ est une AV

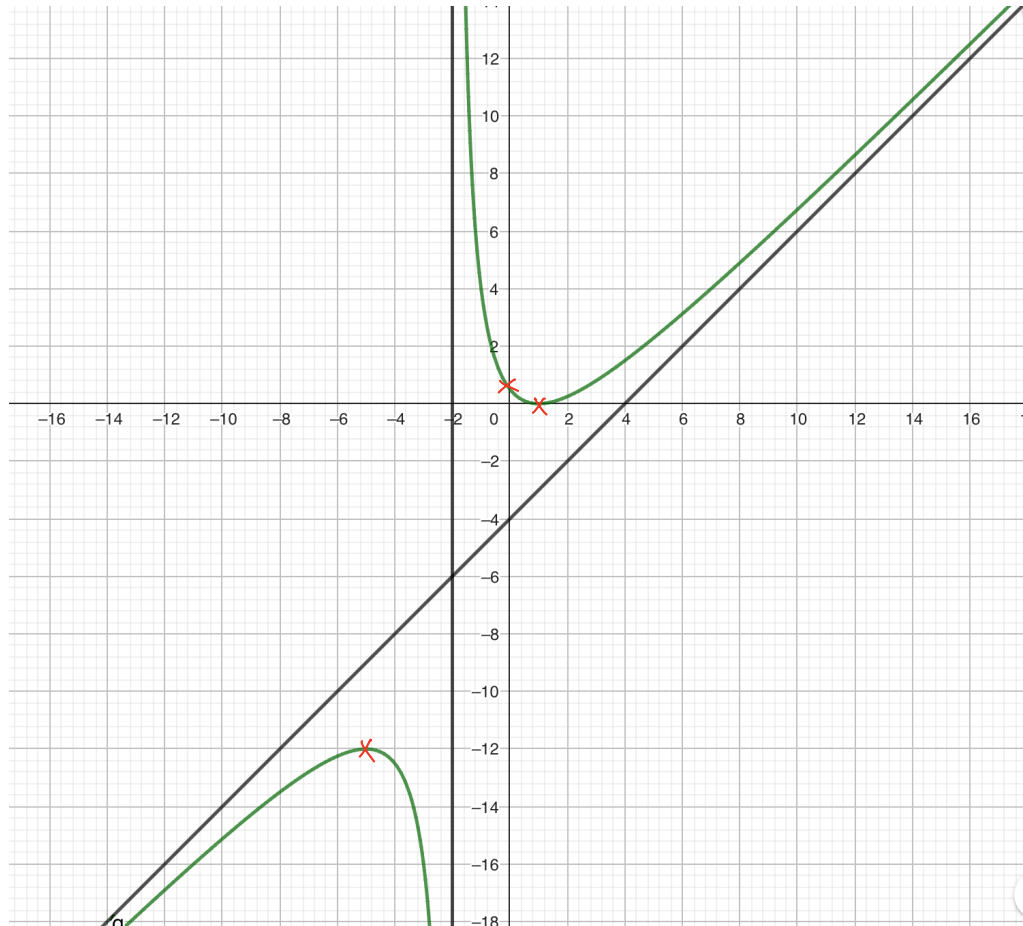
AH/AO : comme $\dim(N) = \dim(D) + 1$ ($2 = 1 + 1$) on a une AO :

$$\begin{array}{r|l} x^2 - 2x + 1 & x + 2 \\ -x^2 + 2x & x - 4 \\ \hline -4x + 1 & \\ +4x + 8 & \\ \hline 9 & \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = x - 4 + \frac{9}{x + 2} \Rightarrow \text{AO : } y = x - 4$$

4) croissance : voir plus haut

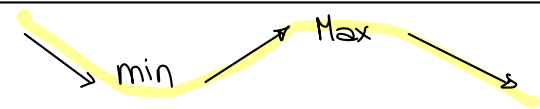
5) graphe : O.S.O : $f(0) = \frac{1}{2}$



$$f) \quad f(x) = \frac{x}{x^2+1} \quad \text{ED}(f) = \mathbb{R}$$

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

zeros: ± 1

X	-1	+	1		
f'	-	0	+	0	-
f					

$$f(-1) = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \underline{\min(-1; -\frac{1}{2})}$$

$$f(1) = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \underline{\text{Max}(1; \frac{1}{2})}$$