

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

$f'(x) = -4x^3 + 4x = -4x(x^2 - 1) = -4x(x+1)(x-1)$
 $\downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow$
 $0 \quad -1 \quad 1$ zéros de f'

x	-1	0	1	
$\text{sgn}(f')$	+	0	-	+
f	↗ Max ₁		↘ min	↗ Max ₂

$f(-1) = 13 \Rightarrow \text{Max}_1(-1, 13)$

$f(0) = 12 \Rightarrow \text{min}(0, 12)$

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

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

$f'(x) = 3(x+2)^2(x-3)^2 + (x+2)^3 \cdot 2(x-3)$
 $= 3(x+2)^2(x-3)^2 + 2(x+2)^3(x-3)$
 $= (x+2)^2(x-3) [3(x-3) + 2(x+2)]$
 $\qquad\qquad\qquad 3x-9+2x+4$

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

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

$= (x+2)^2(x-3) \underbrace{(5x-5)}_{5(x-1)} = 5(x+2)^2(x-3)(x-1)$
 $\downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow$
 $-2 \quad 3 \quad 1$ zéros de f'

x	-2	1	3	
$\text{sgn}(f')$	+	0	-	+
f	↗ Max		↘ min	↗

$f'(1000) : +$

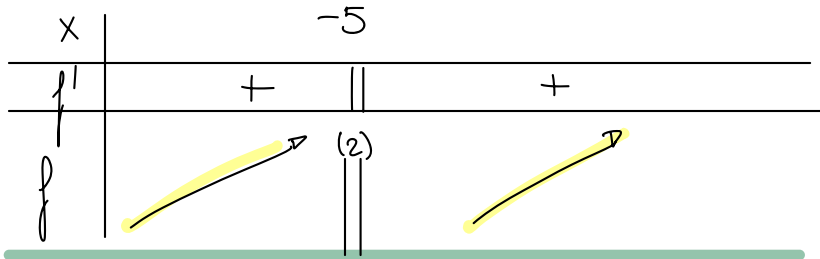
palier : $f(-2) = (-2+2)^3(-2-3)^2 = 0 \cdot (-5)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \text{palier}(-2, 0)$

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

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

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

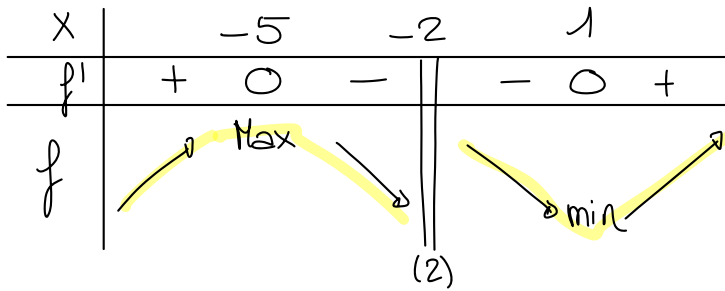
$f'(x) = \frac{2(x+5) - (2x-3) \cdot 1}{(x+5)^2} = \frac{2x+10-2x+3}{(x+5)^2} = \frac{13}{(x+5)^2}$ pas de zéro
v.i. : -5 (2)



pas d'extremum

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

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



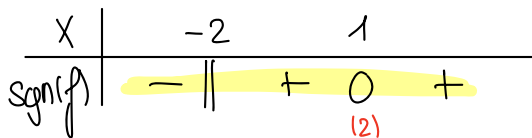
$f(-5) = \frac{36}{-3} = -12 \Rightarrow$ Max (-5; -12)

$f(1) = 0 \Rightarrow$ 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 : $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} f(x) = \frac{0}{0} = \infty \Rightarrow x = -2$ est une AV

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

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

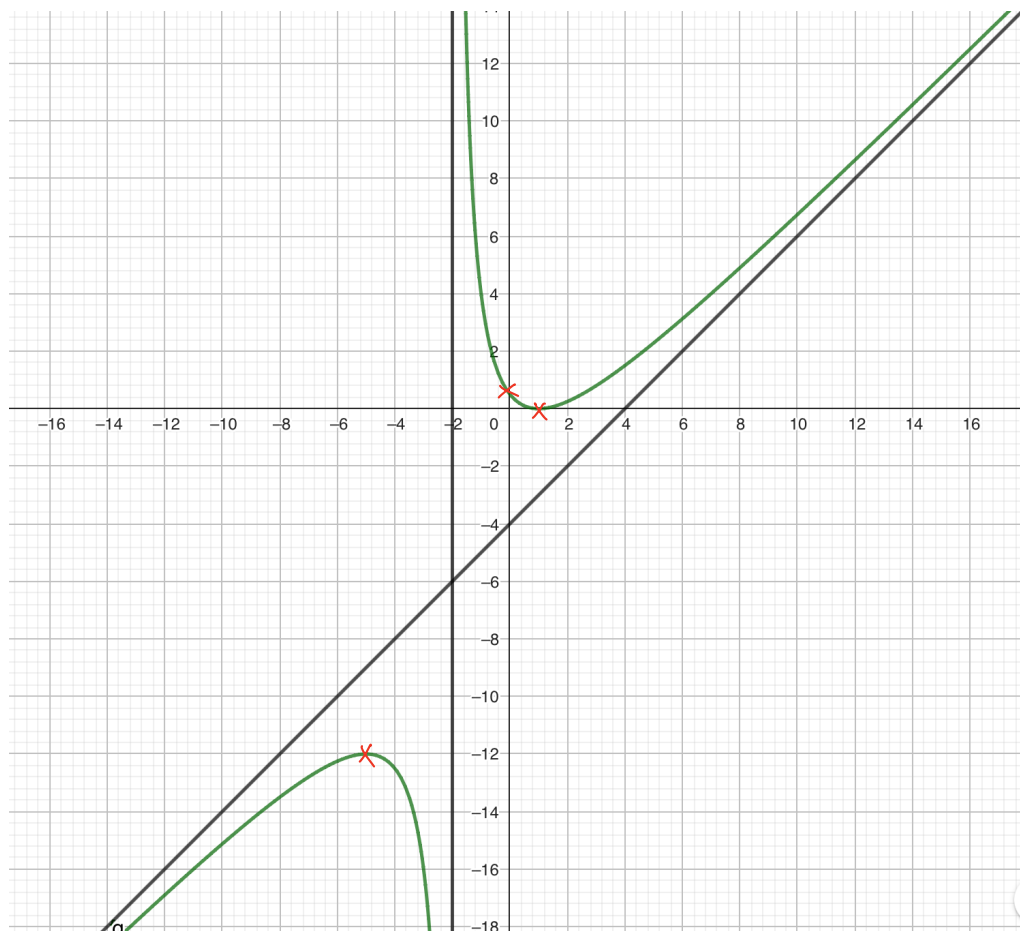
$$\Rightarrow f(x) = x - 4 + \frac{9}{x + 2} \Rightarrow \text{AO : } y = x - 4$$

$\delta(x)$:

x	-2
sgn(δ)	-
	dessus
	dessous

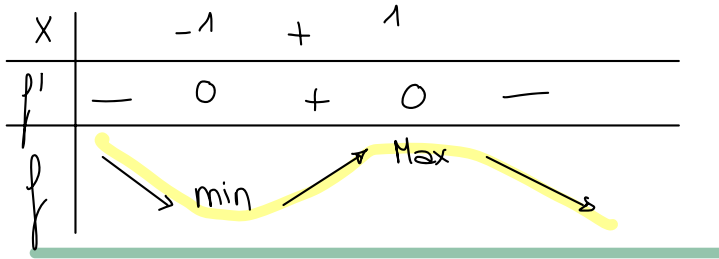
4) croissance : voir plus haut

5) graphe : O_zO : $f(0) = \frac{1}{2}$



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

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



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

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

h) $f(x) = \sin(x)(1+\cos(x))$ sur $I = [0; 2\pi]$

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

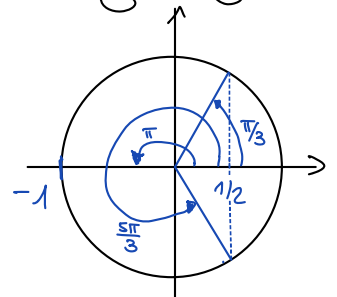
zéros de f' : $\cos(x) + \cos^2(x) - \sin^2(x) = 0$ \otimes

Comme $\sin^2(x) + \cos^2(x) = 1 \Leftrightarrow \sin^2(x) = 1 - \cos^2(x)$

$\otimes \Rightarrow \cos(x) + \cos^2(x) - (1 - \cos^2(x)) = 2\cos^2(x) + \cos(x) - 1 = 0$

change variable
 $y = \cos(x) : 2y^2 + y - 1 = 0$, $\Delta = 9$

$y_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm 3}{4} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \cos(x) = \frac{1}{2} \xrightarrow{\text{sur } I} x = \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ ou } x = 2\pi - \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{5\pi}{3} \\ -1 \Rightarrow \cos(x) = -1 \Rightarrow x = \pi \end{cases}$



x	0	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	π	$\frac{5\pi}{3}$	2π			
f'		+	0	-	0	-	0	+
f								

Annotations: Max at $\frac{\pi}{3}$, palier at π , min at $\frac{5\pi}{3}$.

$\text{Max}(\frac{\pi}{3}; \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4})$

palier($\pi; 0$)

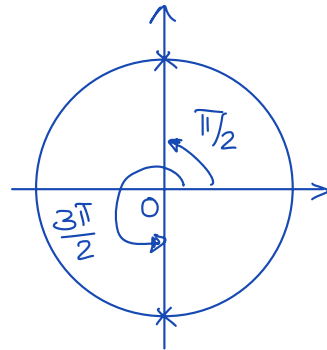
$\text{min}(\frac{5\pi}{3}; -\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4})$

Ex suppl. Etudien la croissance de $f(x) = 1 - 2\sin(x)$

• dérivée : $f'(x) = -2\cos(x)$

• zéro de f' : $-2\cos(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \cos(x) = 0$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{2} + k \cdot 2\pi \\ -\frac{\pi}{2} + k \cdot 2\pi \end{cases}, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$



\Rightarrow sur I : $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ ou $x = 2\pi - \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{4\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{3\pi}{2}$

• croissance :

x	0	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	$\frac{3\pi}{2}$	2π	
$\text{sgn}(f')$	-2	$-$	$+$	$-$	-2
<u>croissance</u> (f)		\searrow min	\nearrow Max	\searrow	

$\min\left(\frac{\pi}{2}; f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right) = \left(\frac{\pi}{2}; -1\right)$ et $\text{Max}\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}; f\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}\right)\right) = \left(\frac{3\pi}{2}; 3\right)$

Ex 2. 8.10

a) $f(x) = 3x^4 + 4x^3 = x^3(3x+4)$

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

2) zéro : 0 et $-\frac{4}{3}$ signe :

x	$-\frac{4}{3}$	0
f	$+$	$-$

3) AV/mou : aucune car pas de v.i.

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

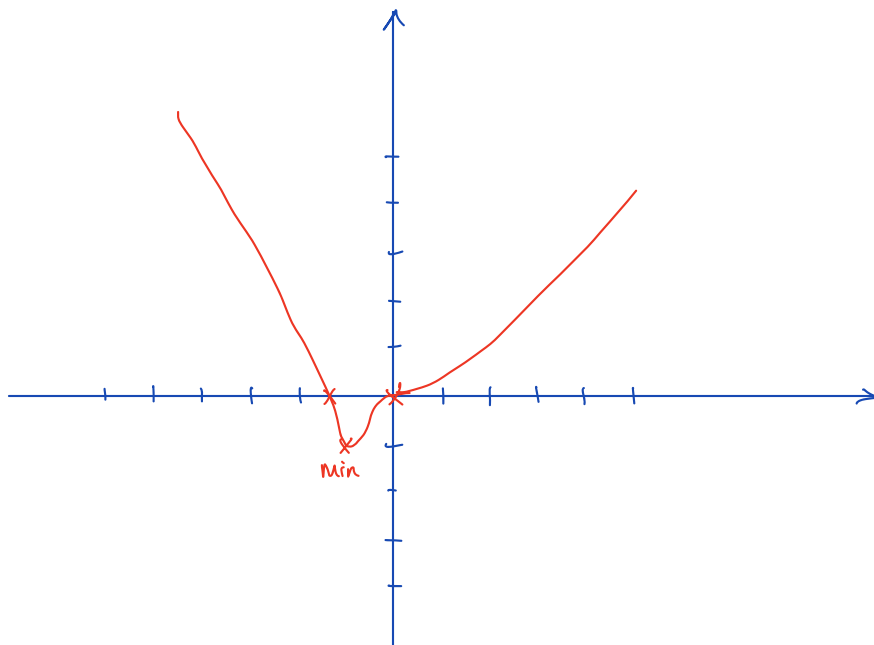
4) croissance : $f'(x) = 12x^3 + 12x^2 = 12x^2(x+1)$ zéros : 0 et -1

x	-1	0
f'	$-$	$+$
f	\swarrow	\nearrow

\swarrow min \nearrow palier

min $(-1; -1)$
palier $(0; 0)$

5) graphe



d) $f(x) = \frac{2x^2}{9-x^2} = \frac{2x^2}{(3-x)(3+x)}$ \leftarrow zéro : 0 (2) \leftarrow u.i. : ± 3

1. ED(f) = $\mathbb{R} - \{\pm 3\}$

2. signe :

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

$f(+\infty) : \frac{+}{-} = -$

3. AV/trou : $\lim_{x \rightarrow -3} f(x) = \frac{18}{0} = \infty \Rightarrow x = -3$ est une AV

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x) = \frac{18}{0} = \infty \Rightarrow x = 3$ est une AV

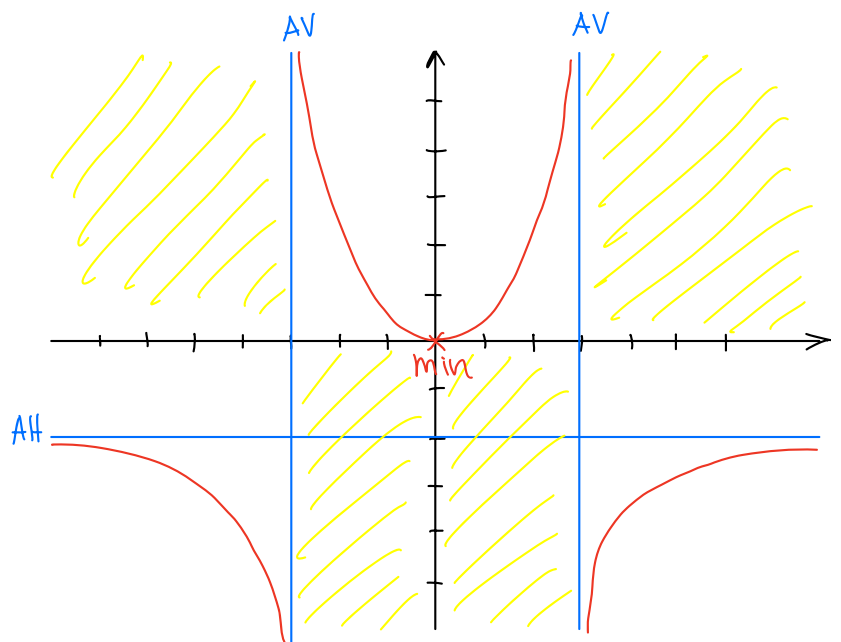
AH/AO : $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x^2}{-x^2} = -2 \Rightarrow y = -2$ est une AH.
(sans position relative)

4. croissance :

$f'(x) = \frac{4x(9-x^2) - 2x^2(-2x)}{(9-x^2)^2} = \frac{36x - 4x^3 + 4x^3}{(9-x^2)^2} = \frac{36x}{(9-x^2)^2}$ \leftarrow zéro : 0 \leftarrow u.i. : ± 3 (2)

x	-3	0	3
sgn(f')	-	0	+
f	\searrow	min	\nearrow

$f(0) = 0 \Rightarrow \text{min}(0; 0)$



$$f) \quad f(x) = \frac{(x+1)^3}{(2-x)^2} = \frac{x^3+3x^2+3x+1}{x^2-4x+4} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{zéro : } -1 \text{ (3)} \\ \text{v.i. : } 2 \text{ (2)} \end{array}$$

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

2) signe :

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

3) AV/ trou : $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) \stackrel{\frac{0}{0}}{=} \infty \Rightarrow \text{AV en } x=2$

AH/AO : $\deg(N) = \deg(D) + 1 \Rightarrow \text{AO}$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} x^3 + 3x^2 + 3x + 1 & x^2 - 4x + 4 \\ -x^3 + 4x^2 + 4x & x + 7 \\ \hline 7x^2 - x + 1 & \\ -7x^2 + 28x + 28 & \\ \hline 27x - 27 & \end{array}$$

$\Rightarrow \text{AO en } y = x + 7$

$$f(x) = x + 7 + \frac{27x - 27}{x^2 - 4x + 4} \quad \leftarrow \text{zéro de } \delta(x) : 27x - 27 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 1$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{= \delta(x)}$

x	1	2
$\text{sgn}(\delta)$	$-$	$+$
f par rapport à l'AO	dessous	dessus

le graphe de f coupe l'AO en $I(1, f(1)) = (1, 8)$

4) Croissance : $f'(x) = \frac{3(x+1)^2(2-x)^2 + 2(x+1)^3(2-x)}{(2-x)^4}$

$$\begin{array}{l} u = (x+1)^3 \quad v = (2-x)^2 \\ u' = 3(x+1)^2 \cdot 1 \quad v' = 2(2-x) \cdot (-1) \\ = 3(x+1)^2 \quad = -2(2-x) \end{array}$$

$$= \frac{(x+1)^2 \cancel{(2-x)} [3(2-x) + 2(x+1)]}{(2-x)^{4-3}}$$

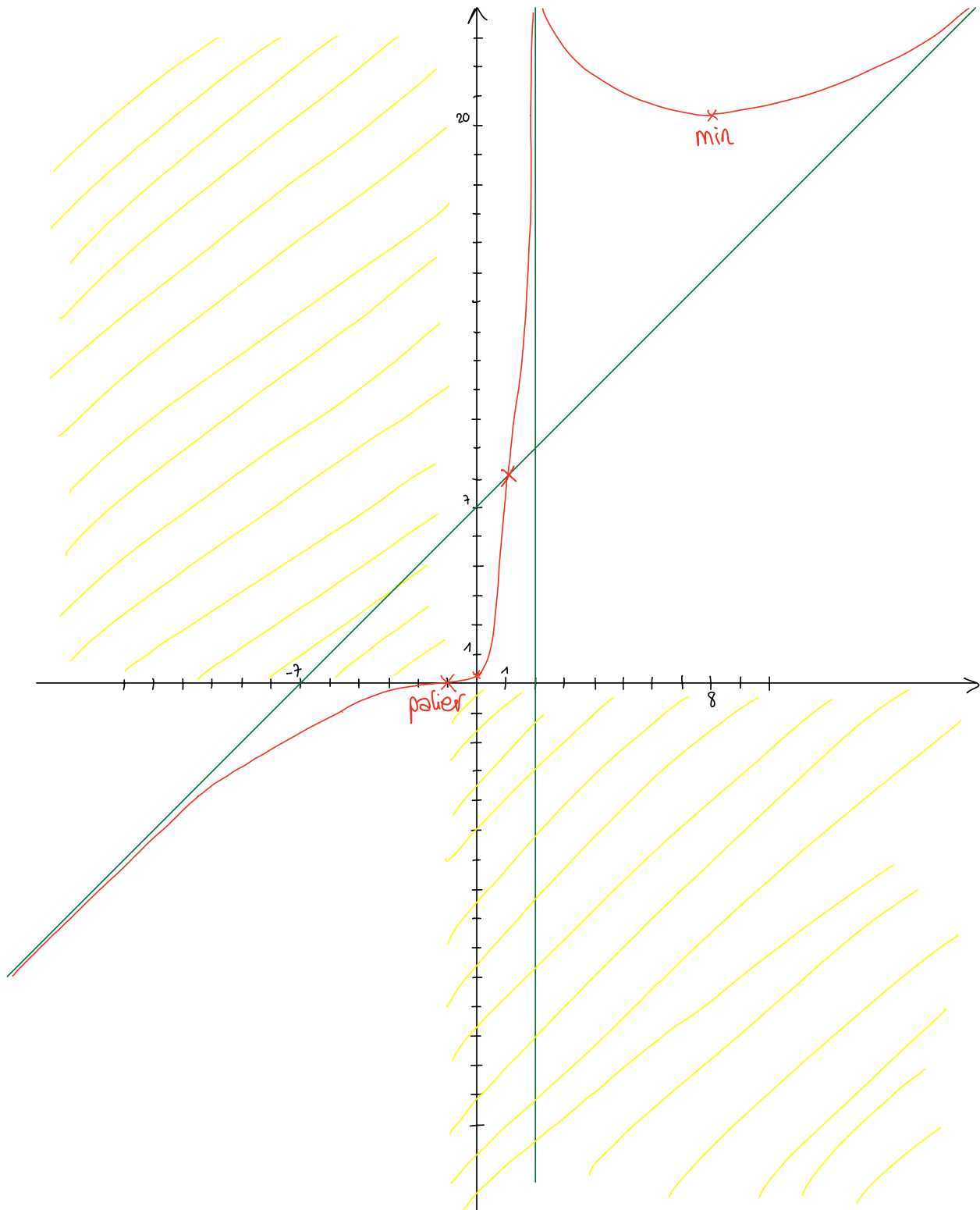
$$= \frac{(x+1)^2(8-x)}{(2-x)^3}$$

zéros : -1 (2) et 8
v.i. : 2 (3)

x	(2)			8		
	-1		2			
$f'(x)$	+	0	+	-	0	+
f	↗ palier ↗			↘ min ↗		

palier : $(-1; 0)$ et $\min(8; \frac{81}{4})$

5) graphe :



Ex suppl. étude de fct : (suite de l'ex 2.6.1 d1)

$$f(x) = \frac{x^3}{4-x^2} = \frac{x^3}{(2-x)(2+x)} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{zéro : } 0 \quad (3) \\ \text{v.i. : } \pm 2 \end{array}$$

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

2) signe

x	-2	0	2
sign(f)	+	0	-

3) AV/hou : $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} f(x) = \frac{-8}{0} = \infty \Rightarrow$ $x = -2$ est une AV

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = \frac{8}{0} = \infty \Rightarrow$ $x = 2$ est une AV

Alt/AO : AO car $\deg(N) = 3$ et $\deg(D) = 2$

$$\frac{\begin{array}{r} x^3 \\ -x^3 + 4x \\ \hline 4x \end{array}}{\quad} \quad \left| \begin{array}{r} -x^2 + 4 \\ -x \\ \hline \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \text{AO : } \underline{y = -x}$$

$\Rightarrow f(x) = -x + \frac{4x}{4-x^2}$ ← zéro de $S(x)$: $4x = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0$
 \Rightarrow le graphe de f coupe l'AO en $(0, f(0)) = (0, 0)$

4) croissance :

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

$$\begin{array}{ll} u = x^3 & v = 4-x^2 \\ u' = 3x^2 & v' = -2x \end{array}$$

$$= \frac{12x^2 - 3x^4 + 2x^4}{(4-x^2)^2} = \frac{12x^2 - x^4}{(4-x^2)^2} = \frac{x^2(12-x^2)}{(4-x^2)^2}$$

← zéros : 0 (2) $\pm \sqrt{12} \approx \pm 3,5$
 ← v.i. : ± 2 (2)

x	$-\sqrt{12}$	-2	0	2	$\sqrt{12}$
f'	-	0	+	0	-
f	↘ min ↗		↗ psliev ↘		↘ Max ↗

$$f(-\sqrt{12}) \cong 5,2 \Rightarrow \sim \min(-3,5 ; 5,2)$$

passer (0;0)

$$f(\sqrt{12}) \cong -5,2 \Rightarrow \sim \text{Max}(3,5 ; -5,2)$$

5) graphe :

