

Exercice 2.11

Étudier la croissance de la fonction donnée par

$$f(x) = \frac{x-1}{x+1} \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow \text{zéro: } x=1 \\ \rightarrow \text{valeur interdite: } x=-1 \end{array}$$

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

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

$$f'(x) = \frac{2}{(x+1)^2} \rightarrow \text{valeur interdite: } x=-1 \Rightarrow ED(f') = \mathbb{R} - \{-1\}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{sgn}(f') \quad \xrightarrow{(-2)} \quad -\infty \quad + \quad \frac{-1}{\parallel} \quad + \quad +\infty \\ \text{croiss}(f) \quad \nearrow \quad \parallel \quad \nearrow \end{array}$$

Exercice 2.12

Étudie la croissance de la fonction donnée par

$$f(x) = \frac{3x-1}{x+2} \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow \text{zéro: } 3x-1=0 \\ \quad \quad \quad x = \frac{1}{3} \\ \rightarrow \text{valeur interdite: } x=-2 \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow ED(f) = \mathbb{R} - \{-2\} \end{array}$$

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

$$f'(x) = \frac{3x+6-3x+1}{(x+2)^2} = \frac{7}{(x+2)^2} \rightarrow \text{val. interdite: } x=-2 \Rightarrow ED(f') = \mathbb{R} - \{-2\}$$

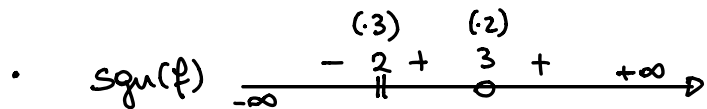
$$\begin{array}{c} \text{sgn}(f') \quad \xrightarrow{(-2)} \quad -\infty \quad + \quad \frac{-2}{\parallel} \quad + \quad +\infty \\ \text{croiss}(f) \quad \nearrow \quad \parallel \quad \nearrow \end{array}$$

Exercice 2.13

Étudier le signe et la croissance de la fonction donnée par

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

$\xrightarrow{\text{zéro: } (2)} 3$
 $\xrightarrow{\text{valeur interdite: } (3)} 2 \Rightarrow$
 $\Rightarrow \text{ED}(f) = \mathbb{R} - \{2\}$

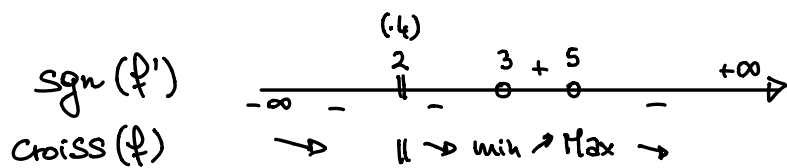


• $f'(x) = \frac{2(x-3) \cdot 1 \cdot (x-2)^3 - (x-3)^2 \cdot 3(x-2)^2 \cdot 1}{(x-2)^6}$

$$f'(x) = \frac{(x-2)^2(x-3)[2(x-2) - 3(x-3)]}{(x-2)^6} = \frac{(x-3)(2x-4-3x+9)}{(x-2)^4}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{(x-3)(5-x)}{(x-2)^4}$$

$\xrightarrow{\text{zéros: } (1) \quad (1)} 3, 5$
 $\xrightarrow{\text{val. interdite: } (4)} 2 \Rightarrow \text{ED}(f') = \mathbb{R} - \{2\}$



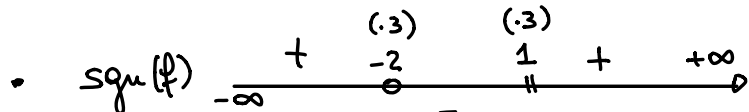
$$\text{min}(3; f(3)) \Rightarrow \text{min}(3; 0)$$

$$\text{Max}(5; f(5)) \Rightarrow \text{Max}\left(5; \frac{2^2}{3^3}\right) \Rightarrow \text{Max}\left(5; \frac{4}{27}\right)$$

Exercice 2.14

Étudier le signe et la croissance de la fonction donnée par

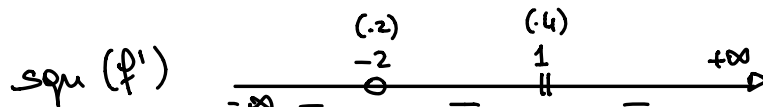
$$f(x) = \frac{(x+2)^3}{(x-1)^3} \begin{array}{l} \xrightarrow{\text{zéro:}} \quad (-2) \\ \xrightarrow{\text{val. interdite:}} \quad (1) \end{array} \Rightarrow \text{ED}(f) = \mathbb{R} - \{1\}$$



$$f'(x) = \frac{3(x+2)^2 \cdot 1 \cdot (x-1)^3 - (x+2)^3 \cdot 3(x-1)^2 \cdot 1}{(x-1)^6}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{3(x+2)^2(x-1)^2[(x-1) - (x+2)]}{(x-1)^6} = \frac{3(x+2)^2 \overbrace{(x-1-x-2)}^{-3}}{(x-1)^4}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{-9(x+2)^2}{(x-1)^4} \begin{array}{l} \xrightarrow{\text{zéro:}} \quad (-2) \\ \xrightarrow{\text{val. interdite:}} \quad (1) \end{array} \Rightarrow \text{ED}(f') = \mathbb{R} - \{1\}$$



croiss(f) \rightarrow P \rightarrow || \rightarrow

P(-2; 0) palier $\left(\begin{array}{c} \text{P} \\ \text{---} \\ t \end{array} \right)$
 \updownarrow
 $f(-2) = 0$

Exercice 2.15

Étudier la croissance de la fonction donnée par

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

$$\cdot f(x) = \frac{x^2 + x - 1}{(x+1)^2} \rightarrow \text{val. interdite: } -1 \stackrel{(\cdot 2)}{\Rightarrow} \text{ED}(f) = \mathbb{R} - \{-1\}$$

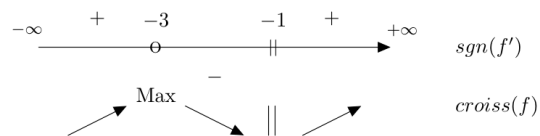
$$\cdot f'(x) = \frac{(2x+1)(x+1)^2 - (x^2+x-1)2(x+1) \cdot 1}{(x+1)^4}$$

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

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

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

$$\text{ED}_{f'} = \mathbb{R} - \{-1\} \text{ et } f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = -3$$



Max en $(-3; 5/4)$.

Exercice 2.16

Étudier la croissance de la fonction donnée par

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 1}{x - 3} \rightarrow \text{val. interdite: } 3 \\ \Rightarrow \text{ED}(f) = \mathbb{R} - \{3\}$$

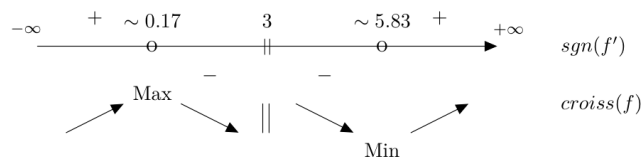
$$f'(x) = \frac{2x(x-3) - (x^2-1) \cdot 1}{(x-3)^2} = \frac{2x^2 - 6x - x^2 + 1}{(x-3)^2} = \frac{x^2 - 6x + 1}{(x-3)^2}$$

zéro(s) de $f'(x)$: $x^2 - 6x + 1 = 0$ $\Delta = 36 - 4 = 32$

$$x = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{32}}{2} = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{16 \cdot 2}}{2} = \frac{6 \pm 4\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{2(3 \pm 2\sqrt{2})}{2}$$
$$x_1 = 3 - 2\sqrt{2} \simeq 0,17$$
$$x_2 = 3 + 2\sqrt{2} \simeq 5,83$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{x^2 - 6x + 1}{(x - 3)^2}$$

On a $\text{ED}_{f'} = \mathbb{R} - \{3\}$. Les zéros de f' sont $x_1 = -2\sqrt{2} + 3 \simeq 0.17$ et $x_2 = 2\sqrt{2} + 3 \simeq 5.83$.



Maximum en $\sim (0.17; 0.34)$ et minimum en $\sim (5.83; 11.66)$.