

## Dérivées

4) Exercice 1:

Calculer la dérivée des fonctions suivantes :

$$a) f(x) = (4x^3 - x^2 + 5x - 1)^4$$

$$b) f(x) = \frac{(x-5)^3}{(2x+7)^4}$$

$$c) f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{3x-4}}{(3x+8)^3}$$

$$d) f(x) = (4x+6)^4 (2x-5)^3$$

$$e) f(x) = \sin^4 \left( \frac{x}{x+2} \right)$$

$$f) f(x) = \left( \frac{x-5}{\sqrt{x}} \right)^3$$

$$g) f(x) = \sin(\cos(\pi(x)))$$

$$h) f(x) = \frac{\cos(x)}{\sin^4(x)}$$

2) Exercice 2 :

Soit la fonction  $f(x) = \sqrt{x+3}$

a) Déterminer  $ED_f$

b) Déterminer  $f'(x)$  ainsi que  $ED_{f'}$

c) Trouver l'équation de la tangente à cette courbe parallèle à la

$$\text{droite } y = \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{3}{2}$$

3) Exercice 3 :

Trouver la pente de la tangente au point T d'abscisse  $x=1$  de la courbe représentative de la fonction  $y = f(x)$  si

$$y = \frac{x+3}{x^2+1}$$

## CORRIGÉ

Exercice 1 :

$$a) f(x) = (4x^3 - x^2 + 5x - 1)^4$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow f'(x) &= 4(4x^3 - x^2 + 5x - 1)^3 (4x^3 - x^2 + 5x - 1)' \\ &= \underline{4(4x^3 - x^2 + 5x - 1)^3 (12x^2 - 2x + 5)} \end{aligned}$$

$$b) f(x) = \frac{(x-5)^3}{(2x+7)^4}$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{3(x-5)^2 \cdot 1 \cdot (2x+7)^4 - (x-5)^3 \cdot 4(2x+7)^3 \cdot 2}{(2x+7)^8}$$

$$= \frac{3(2x+7)^4 (x-5)^2 - 8(2x+7)^3 \cdot (x-5)^3}{(2x+7)^8}$$

$$= \frac{(2x+7)^3 (x-5)^2 (3(2x+7) - 8(x-5))}{(2x+7)^8}$$

$$= \frac{(x-5)^2 (6x + 21 - 8x + 40)}{(2x+7)^5} = \underline{\underline{\frac{(x-5)^2 (-2x + 61)}{(2x+7)^5}}}$$

$$c) f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{9x-4}}{(3x+8)^3} = \frac{(9x-4)^{1/2}}{(3x+8)^3}$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{\frac{1}{2}(9x-4)^{-1/2} (9) \cdot (3x+8)^3 - (9x-4)^{1/2} \cdot 3(3x+8)^2 \cdot 3}{(3x+8)^6}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore f(x) &= \frac{9(3x+8)^3}{2\sqrt{9x-4}} - \frac{9(3x+8)^2 \sqrt{9x-4}}{(3x+8)^6} \\
 &= \frac{9(3x+8)^3}{(2\sqrt{9x-4})(3x+8)^6} - \frac{9(3x+8)^2 \sqrt{9x-4}}{(3x+8)^6} \\
 &= \frac{9}{2\sqrt{9x-4} \cdot (3x+8)^3} - \frac{9\sqrt{9x-4}}{(3x+8)^4} \\
 &= \frac{9(3x+8) - 9 \cdot 2(9x-4)}{2\sqrt{9x-4} \cdot (3x+8)^4} = \frac{27x+72-162x+72}{2(3x+8)^4 \sqrt{9x-4}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{-135x+144}{2(3x+8)^4 \sqrt{9x-4}} = \frac{9(-15x+16)}{2\sqrt{9x-4} \cdot (3x+8)^4}$$

$$\text{or } f(x) = (9x-4)^{\frac{1}{2}} (3x+8)^{-3}$$

$$\therefore f'(x) = \frac{1}{2}(9x-4)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 9 \cdot (3x+8)^{-3} + (9x-4)^{\frac{1}{2}} (-3)(3x+8)^{-4} \cdot (3) = \dots$$

$$\text{d) } f(x) = (4x+6)^4 (2x-5)^3$$

$$\therefore f'(x) = 4(4x+6)^3 \cdot 4 \cdot (2x-5)^3 + (4x+6)^4 \cdot 3(2x-5)^2 \cdot 2$$

$$= 16(4x+6)^3 (2x-5)^3 + 6(4x+6)^4 (2x-5)^2$$

$$= 2(4x+6)^3 \cdot (2x-5)^2 \left( 8(2x-5) + 3(4x+6) \right)$$

$$= 2(4x+6)^3 \cdot (2x-5)^2 (16x-40+12x+18)$$

$$= 2(4x+6)^3 \cdot (2x-5)^2 (28x-22) = 2(4x+6)^3 (2x-5)^2 (14x-11)$$

$$= 2 \left( 2^3 (2x+3)^3 \right) \cdot (2x-5)^2 \cdot 2(4x-1)$$

$$= 2 \cdot 2^3 \cdot 2 \cdot (2x+3)^3 \cdot (2x-5)^2 \cdot (4x-1)$$

$$= \underline{32 (2x+3)^3 \cdot (2x-5)^2 \cdot (4x-1)}$$

$$e) f(x) = \sin^4 \left( \frac{x}{x+2} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = 4 \sin^3 \left( \frac{x}{x+2} \right) \cdot \cos \left( \frac{x}{x+2} \right) \cdot \left( \frac{x}{x+2} \right)'$$

$$= 4 \sin^3 \left( \frac{x}{x+2} \right) \cdot \cos \left( \frac{x}{x+2} \right) \cdot \left( \frac{1 \cdot (x+2) - x \cdot 1}{(x+2)^2} \right)$$

$$= 4 \sin^3 \left( \frac{x}{x+2} \right) \cos \left( \frac{x}{x+2} \right) \cdot \frac{2}{(x+2)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = \underline{8 \cdot \frac{\sin^3 \left( \frac{x}{x+2} \right) \cdot \cos \left( \frac{x}{x+2} \right)}{(x+2)^2}}$$

$$f) f(x) = \left( \frac{x-5}{\sqrt{x}} \right)^3$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = 3 \left( \frac{x-5}{\sqrt{x}} \right)^2 \cdot \left( \frac{x-5}{\sqrt{x}} \right)' \quad (*)$$

$$\text{d'ici } \left( \frac{x-5}{\sqrt{x}} \right)' = \frac{1 \cdot (\sqrt{x}) - (x-5) \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}}{x} = \frac{\sqrt{x} \cdot 2\sqrt{x} - (x-5)}{2\sqrt{x} \cdot x}$$

$$= \frac{2x - x + 5}{2x\sqrt{x}} = \frac{x+5}{2x\sqrt{x}}$$

$$6) \Rightarrow f'(x) = 3 \left( \frac{x-5}{\sqrt{x}} \right)^2 \cdot \frac{x+5}{2\sqrt{x}} = \underline{\underline{3 \cdot \frac{(x-5)^2 (x+5)}{2x^2 \sqrt{x}}}}$$

$$g) f(x) = \sin(\cos(\pi x))$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = \cos(\cos(\pi x)) \cdot (-\sin(\pi x)) \cdot \pi$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = \underline{\underline{-\pi \sin(\pi x) \cdot \cos(\cos(\pi x))}}$$

$$h) f(x) = \frac{\cos(x)}{\sin^4(x)}$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{-\sin(x) \cdot \sin^4(x) - \cos(x) \cdot 2 \sin^3(x) \cdot \cos(x)}{\sin^8(x)}$$

$$= \frac{-\sin^2(x) - 2\cos^2(x) \cos^2(x)}{\sin^4(x)}$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{\sin(x)} \left( -\cancel{\sin^2(x)} - 2\cos^2(x) \right)}{\cancel{\sin^4(x)}}$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = \underline{\underline{\frac{-\sin^2(x) - 2\cos^2(x)}{\sin^3(x)}}}$$

Exercice 2:

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x+3}$$

a) condition :  $x+3 \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \geq -3$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{D_f = [-3 ; +\infty[}$$

b)  $f(x) = (x+3)^{1/2} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{1}{2} (x+3)^{-1/2} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+3}}$

$$\underline{D_{f'}} = ]-3 ; +\infty[$$

c) tangente (T) //  $y = \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{3}{2}$

$\Rightarrow$  La pente de la tangente =  $\frac{1}{2}$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+3}} = \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow x = -2$$

Le point sur la courbe : T(-2 ; 1)

$\Rightarrow$  (T) :  $y = \frac{1}{2}x + h \Rightarrow T \in (T) \Rightarrow 1 = \frac{1}{2}(-2) + h$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = -1 + h \Rightarrow h = 2$$

Donc (T) :  $y = \frac{1}{2}x + 2$

Exercice 3:

$$f(x) = \frac{x+3}{x^2+1} \quad \text{E.D. } f = \mathbb{R}$$

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

$$= \frac{-x^2-6x+1}{(x^2+1)^2} \quad \Rightarrow \text{E.D. } f' = \mathbb{R}$$

$\Rightarrow$  (T) au point d'abscisse  $x=1$ :

$$(T): y - f(1) = f'(1)(x-1)$$

$$\text{d'où } f(1) = \frac{1+3}{1^2+1} = \frac{4}{2} = 2$$

$$\text{et } f'(1) = \frac{-1^2-6 \cdot 1+1}{(1^2+1)^2} = \frac{-6}{4} = -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow (T): y - 2 = -\frac{3}{2}(x-1) = -\frac{3}{2}x + \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = -\frac{3}{2}x + 2 + \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow (T): y = -\frac{3}{2}x + \frac{7}{2}$$