

# CORRIGÉ

## Applications de la dérivée

2.8.1 Calculer les limites suivantes :

a)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3 + 2x^2 + x}{x^2 - 3x}$

b)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \frac{x^2 + 2x - 3}{2x^2 + 3x - 9}$

c)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{x - 4}{\sqrt[3]{x + 4} - 2}$

d)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{3 - \sqrt{x + 6}}{\sqrt{x + 1} - 2}$

*req e)*  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(3x) - 1}{x^2}$

*req f)*  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3}{x - \sin(x)}$

*req g)*  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arcsin(x)}{\arccos(x) - \pi/2}$

*req h)*  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x(2 \arctan(x) - \pi)$

a)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3 + 2x^2 + x}{x^2 - 3x} \stackrel{\substack{\text{"0"} \\ \text{"0"} \\ \text{H}}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x^2 + 4x + 1}{2x - 3} = \boxed{\frac{-1}{3}}$

b)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \frac{x^2 + 2x - 3}{2x^2 + 3x - 9} \stackrel{\substack{\text{"0"} \\ \text{"0"} \\ \text{H}}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \frac{2x + 2}{4x + 3} = \boxed{\frac{4}{9}}$

c)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{x - 4}{\sqrt[3]{x + 4} - 2} \stackrel{\substack{\text{"0"} \\ \text{"0"} \\ \text{H}}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{3}(x + 4)\right)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{3}(x + 4)^{\frac{1}{3} - 1}}$   
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{3}(x + 4)^{-\frac{2}{3}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{3^3 \sqrt[3]{(x + 4)^2}}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{12}} = \boxed{12}$

$$d) \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{3 - \sqrt{x+6}}{\sqrt{x+1} - 2} \stackrel{\frac{0}{0}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(3 - \sqrt{x+6})'}{(\sqrt{x+1} - 2)')}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{-\left(\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{x+6}\right)'}{\left(\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{x+1}\right)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{-\frac{1}{2}(x+6)^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{\frac{1}{2}(x+1)^{-\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{-\sqrt{x+1}}{\sqrt{x+6}} = \frac{-2}{3}$$

2.8.2 Étudier la croissance des fonctions suivantes :

a)  $f(x) = x^3 - 3x$

b)  $f(x) = -x^4 + 2x^2 + 12$

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

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

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

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

g)  $f(x) = x^2\sqrt{6-x^2}$

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

a)  $f(x) = x^3 - 3x$

\*  $E D_f = \mathbb{R}$

\*  $f'(x) = 3x^2 - 3 = 0$  zéros de  $f'(x)$ :  $3(x^2 - 1) = 0 \Rightarrow x = \pm 1$

$\Rightarrow E D_{f'} = \mathbb{R}$

\* Tableau de croissance :

$x$	$-\infty$	$-1$	$1$	$+\infty$	
$f'(x)$	+	0	-	0	+
$f(x)$	$-\infty$	$-2$	$-2$	$+\infty$	

Max  $(-1; 2)$

Min  $(1; -2)$

b)  $f(x) = -x^4 + 2x^2 + 12$

\*  $E D_f = \mathbb{R}$

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

$E D_{f'} = \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow x_1 = -1, x_2 = 0, x_3 = 1$

\* Tableau de croissance :

$x$	$-\infty$	$-1$	$0$	$1$	$+\infty$	
$f'(x)$	+	0	-	0	+	-
$f(x)$	$-\infty$	$13$	$12$	$13$	$-\infty$	

Max  $(-1; 13), \text{Max}(1; 13)$

Min  $(0; 12)$

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

\*  $E D_f = \mathbb{R}$

\*  $f'(x) = 3(x+2)^2 \cdot (x-3)^2 + (x+2)^3 \cdot 2(x-3)$   
 $= (x+2)^2 (x-3) (3(x-3) + 2(x+2))$   
 $= (x+2)^2 (x-3) (3x-9 + 2x+4) = (x+2)^2 (x-3) (5x-5)$   
 $= 5(x+2)^2 (x-3) (x-1)$

$\Rightarrow E D_{f'} = \mathbb{R}$

\* zéros de  $f'(x)$ :  $5(x+2)^2 (x-3) (x-1) = 0$   
 $\Rightarrow x_1 = -2, x_2 = 1, x_3 = 3$

\* Tableau de croissance:

$x$	$-\infty$	$-2$	$1$	$3$	$+\infty$
$f'(x)$	+	0	+	0	+
$f(x)$	$-\infty$	$\nearrow$	local max	$\searrow$	0
					$\nearrow$
					$+\infty$

plat  $(-2; 0)$   
 Max  $(1; 108)$   
 Min  $(3; 0)$

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

\*  $E D_f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-5\}$

\*  $f'(x) = \frac{2(x+5) - (2x-3)(1)}{(x+5)^2} = \frac{13}{(x+5)^2}$

$\Rightarrow E D_{f'} = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-5\}$

$x$	$-\infty$	$-5$	$+\infty$
$f'(x)$	+		+
$f(x)$	$\nearrow$	$+\infty$	$\searrow$
	2		-2

$\Rightarrow$  pas d'extremum

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

$$* \text{ED}_f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-2\}$$

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

$$= \text{ED}_{f'} = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-2\}$$

$$* \text{Zeros de } f'(x): \frac{(x-1)(x+5)}{(x+2)^2} = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = -5, x_2 = 1$$

\* Tableau de croquante :

$x$	$-\infty$	$-5$	$-2$	$1$	$+\infty$	
$f'(x)$	+	0	-	-	0	+
$f(x)$	$-\infty$	$-12$	$-\infty$	$+\infty$	$0$	$+\infty$

$$\text{Max}(-5; -12), \text{Min}(1; 0)$$

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

$$* \text{ED}_f = \mathbb{R}$$

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

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

$$* \text{zéros de } f'(x): \quad x = -1 \quad \text{et} \quad x = 1$$

\* Tableau de concavité:

$x$	$-\infty$	$-1$	$1$	$+\infty$
$f'(x)$		-	+	-
$f(x)$	0	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0

$$\Rightarrow \text{Min} \left( -1; -\frac{1}{2} \right) \quad , \quad \text{Max} \left( 1; \frac{1}{2} \right)$$