

2.9.10 Étudier les fonctions suivantes :

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

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

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

d) $f(x) = \frac{2x^2}{9-x^2}$

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

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

g) $f(x) = \sqrt{1-x^2}$

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

i) $f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{x-1}}$

j) $f(x) = \sin^2(x) - 2\cos(x)$

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

l) $f(x) = \frac{\sin(x)}{1-\cos(x)}$

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

* $\text{Dom} f = \mathbb{R}$

* parité :

$$f(-x) = 3(-x)^4 + 4(-x)^3 = 3x^4 - 4x^3 \neq f(x) \neq -f(x)$$

\Rightarrow f n'est ni paire, ni impaire

* Tableau de signes :

Zéros de $f(x)$: $f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 3x^4 + 4x^3 = 0$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^3(3x+4) = 0 \Rightarrow x=0, x = -\frac{4}{3}$$

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

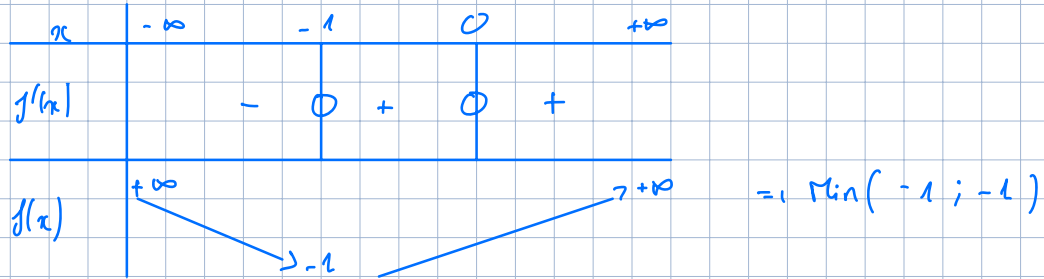
* Asymptotes :

pas d'asymptotes

* croissance :

$$f'(x) = 12x^2 + 12x^2 = 12x^2(x+1)$$

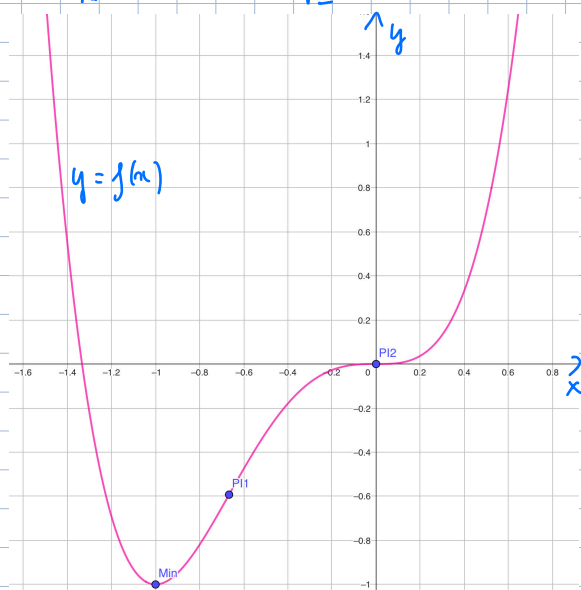
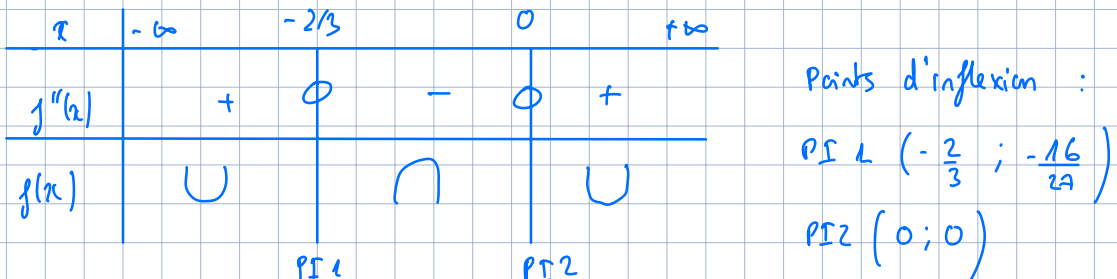
$$\rightarrow \text{zéros} : 12x^2(x+1) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0, x = -1$$



* concavité :

$$f''(x) = (12x^3 + 12x^2)' = 36x^2 + 24x = 12x(3x+2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{zéros} : f''(x) = 0 \Rightarrow 12x(3x+2) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0, x = -\frac{2}{3}$$



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

* $E D_f = \mathbb{R}$

* parité :

$$f(-x) = 4(-x)^3 - 3(-x) + 1 = -4x^3 + 3x + 1 \neq f(x) \neq -f(x)$$

$\Rightarrow f(x)$ ni paire ni impaire

* tableau de signes :

$$f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 4x^3 - 3x + 1 = 0$$

Horner :

4	0	-3	1	=	$f(x) = (x+1)(4x^2 - 4x + 1) = 0$
-1	-4	4	-1	\Rightarrow	$(x+1)(2x-1)^2 = 0$
4	-4	1	0	\Rightarrow	$x = -1, x = \frac{1}{2}$

x	$-\infty$	-1	$1/2$	$+\infty$
$f(x)$	-	○	+	○

* Asymptotes :

pas d'asymptotes

* croissance :

$$f'(x) = 12x^2 - 3 = 3(4x^2 - 1) = 3(2x-1)(2x+1) \Rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{2}, x = \frac{1}{2}$$

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

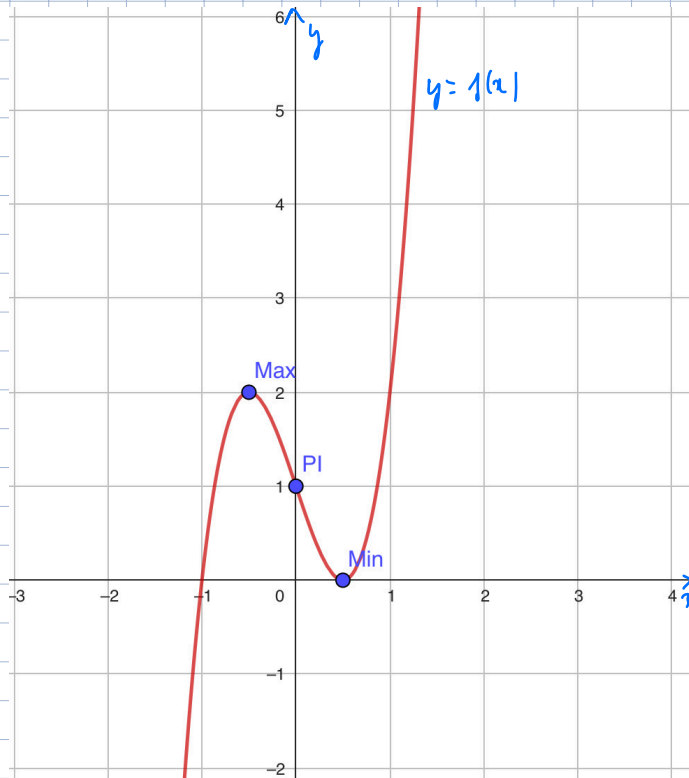
\Rightarrow Max $(-\frac{1}{2}; 2)$, Min $(\frac{1}{2}; 0)$

* courbure :

$$f''(x) = 24x$$

x	$-\infty$	0	$+\infty$
$f''(x)$		\ominus	\oplus
$f(x)$	\cap		\cup

PI (0; 1)



$$d) f(x) = \frac{2x^2}{9-x^2}$$

$$* \text{ED}_f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-3; 3\}$$

+ parité:

$$f(-x) = \frac{2(-x)^2}{9-(-x)^2} = \frac{2x^2}{9-x^2} = f(x) \Rightarrow f(x) \text{ est paire}$$

+ tableau de signes:

$$\text{zéros de } f(x) : f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{2x^2}{9-x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$$

x	$-\infty$	-3	0	3	$+\infty$
$f(x)$	-		0		-

* asymptotes:

- AV:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -3} f(x) \begin{matrix} \text{"18"} \\ \text{"08"} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} < \\ > \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} -\infty \\ +\infty \end{matrix} \Rightarrow \text{AV: } x = -3$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x) \begin{matrix} \text{"18"} \\ \text{"08"} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} < \\ > \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} +\infty \\ -\infty \end{matrix} \Rightarrow \text{AV: } x = 3$$

- AH/AO:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{2x^2}{9-x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{2x^2}{-x^2} = -2$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{AH: } y = -2$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Étude de position: } d(x) = f(x) + 2 = \frac{2x^2}{9-x^2} + 2 = \frac{18}{9-x^2} = \frac{18}{(3-x)(3+x)}$$

x	$-\infty$	-3	3	$+\infty$
$\delta(x)$	-		+	-
position	Dennur		Dennur	Dennur

* Croissance:

$$f'(x) = \frac{4x(9-x^2) - 2x^2(-2x)}{(9-x^2)^2} = \frac{36x}{(9-x^2)^2}$$

=> zéros de $f'(x)$: $x=0$

x	$-\infty$	-3	0	3	$+\infty$
$f'(x)$	-		0	+	+
$f(x)$	-2		0		-2

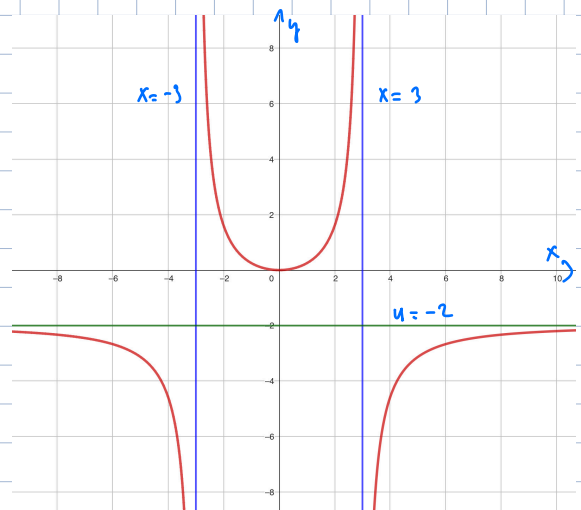
Min (0;0)

* Concavité:

$$f''(x) = \frac{36(9-x^2)^2 - 36x \cdot 2(9-x^2) \cdot (-2x)}{(9-x^2)^4} = \frac{36(9-x^2)(9-x^2+4x^2)}{(9-x^2)^4}$$

$$= \frac{108(x^2+5)}{(9-x^2)^3}$$

x	$-\infty$	-3	3	$+\infty$
$f''(x)$	-		+	-
$f(x)$	\cap		\cup	\cap



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

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

\ast Parité :

$$f(-x) = \frac{(-x)^3}{(-x)^2 - 4} = -\frac{x^3}{x^2 - 4} = -f(x) \Rightarrow f(x) \text{ est impaire}$$

\ast Tableau de signes :

$$\text{zéros : } f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{x^3}{x^2 - 4} = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$$

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

\ast Asymptotes :

$$- \text{AV : } \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} f(x) \begin{matrix} \text{"1018"} \\ \text{1018} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} < & -\infty \\ & & \\ > & +\infty \end{matrix} \Rightarrow \text{AV : } x = -2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) \begin{matrix} \text{"1018"} \\ \text{1018} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} < & -\infty \\ & & \\ > & +\infty \end{matrix} \Rightarrow \text{AV : } x = 2$$

- AH/AO : par AH

$$\frac{x^3}{x^3 - 4x} \quad \Bigg| \quad \frac{x^2 - 4}{x} \Rightarrow \text{AO : } y = x$$

\Rightarrow Étude de position :

$$s(x) = \frac{hx}{x^2 - 4} \Rightarrow \text{zéro : } x = 0$$

x	$-\infty$	-2	0	2	$+\infty$
$f(x)$	-	+	-	+	
position	Dessous	Dessus \cap Dessus		Dessus	

Intersection avec AO : $(0;0)$

* Calculs :

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

\Rightarrow Zéros: $x=0$, $x = \pm 2\sqrt{3}$

x	$-\infty$	$-2\sqrt{3}$	-2	0	2	$2\sqrt{3}$	$+\infty$
$f'(x)$		+	0	-	0	-	+
$f(x)$	$-\infty$	\nearrow	$-3\sqrt{3}$	\searrow	\nearrow	$3\sqrt{3}$	\nearrow

Max $(-2\sqrt{3}; -3\sqrt{3})$

Min $(2\sqrt{3}; 3\sqrt{3})$

plat $(0;0)$

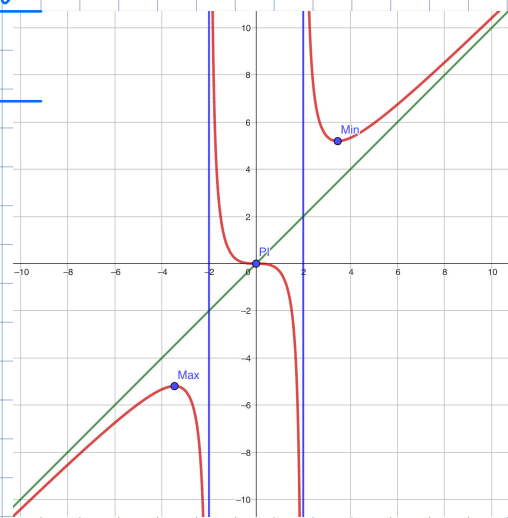
* Concavité :

$$f''(x) = \frac{(6x^3 - 24x)(x^2-4)^2 - (x^4 - 12x^2)2(x^2-4)(2x)}{(x^2-4)^4}$$

$$= \frac{6x(x^2-4)[(x^2-6)(x^2-4) - (x^4 - 12x^2)]}{(x^2-4)^4} = \frac{6x(2x^2+24)}{(x^2-4)^3} = \frac{8x(x^2+12)}{(x^2-4)^3}$$

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

PI $(0;0)$



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

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

* Parité:

$f(x)$ ni paire, ni impaire

* Tableau de signe:

$$\text{zéro de } f(x): f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{(x+1)^3}{(2-x)^2} = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = -1$$

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

* Asymptotes:

$$- \text{AV: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) \stackrel{\text{"27"}}{=} \frac{0^+}{0^+} = +\infty \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{AV: } x = 2$$

- AH/AO: par AH

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

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = (x+7)(x^2 - 4x + 4) + 27x - 27$$

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

\(\Rightarrow\) Étude de position:

$$g(x) = \frac{27(x-1)}{(2-x)^2}$$

x	$-\infty$	1	2	$+\infty$
$g(x)$		-	0	+
position		Dessous	∩	Dessus
			(1; 8)	

Intersection avec AO: (1; 8)

* Créance :

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

$$= \frac{(x+1)^2(-x+8)}{(2-x)^3} \quad = \text{zéros : } x = -1, x = 8$$

x	$-\infty$	-1	2	8	$+\infty$				
$f'(x)$		+	0	+	-	0	+		
$f(x)$	$-\infty$	↗			↘		$\frac{81}{2}$	↗	$+\infty$

Min $(8; \frac{81}{2})$
 plat $(-1; 0)$

* Courbure :

$$f''(x) = \frac{[2(x+1)(-x+8) + (x+1)^2(-1)](2-x)^3 - (x+1)^2(-x+8)3(2-x)^2(-1)}{(2-x)^6}$$

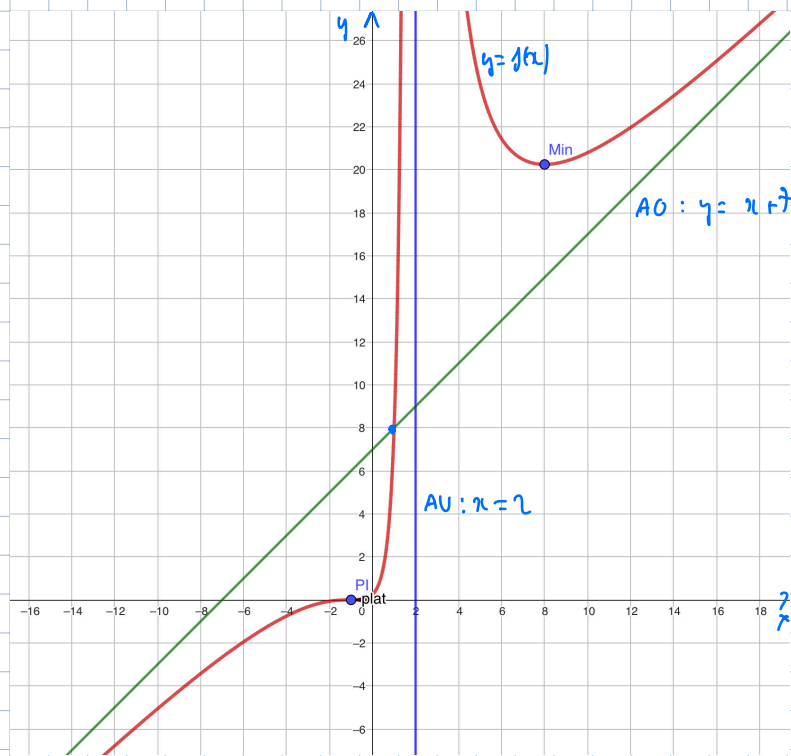
$$= \frac{(x+1)(-3x+15)(2-x)^3 + 3(x+1)^2(-x+8)(2-x)^2}{(2-x)^6}$$

$$= \frac{(x+1)(2-x)^2 [(-3x+15)(2-x) + 3(x+1)(-x+8)]}{(2-x)^6}$$

$$= \frac{54(x+1)}{(2-x)^4} \quad = \text{zéro : } x = -1$$

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

Point d'inflexion P.I. $(-1; 0)$



g) $f(x) = \sqrt{1-x^2}$ -> condition $1-x^2 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow (1-x)(1+x) \geq 0$

* $ED_f = [-1; 1]$

* Parité: $f(-x) = \sqrt{1-(-x)^2} = \sqrt{1-x^2} = f(x) =$ fonction paire

* Recherche de zéros:

zéros: $\sqrt{1-x^2} = 0 \Leftrightarrow (1-x)(1+x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = \pm 1$

x	$-\infty$	-1	1	$+\infty$
$f(x)$	/ / / /	0	+	0 / / / /

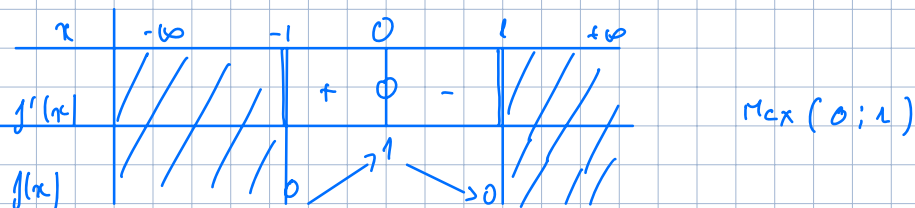
* Asymptotes:

pas d'asymptotes.

* Croissance:

$$f'(x) = \frac{-2x}{2\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \quad \Rightarrow \text{ED } f' =]-1; 1[$$

=> zéro: $x = 0$



* Courbure:

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

