

Fonction dérivée, équation de la tangente

7

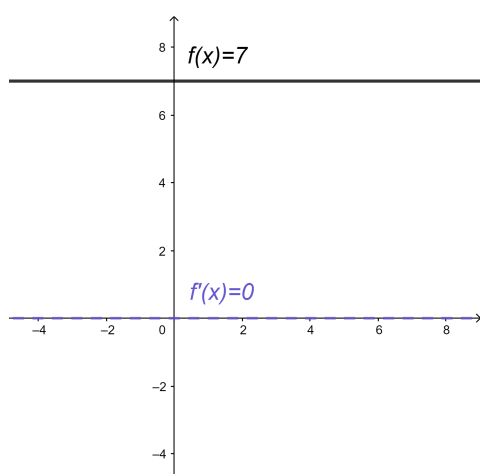
- a. $f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{(x+h) - x} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{7-7}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} 0 = 0$
- b. $f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{(x+h) - x} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+h) - x}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} 1 = 1$
- c. $f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{(x+h) - x} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{3(x+h) - 3x}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{3h}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} 3 = 3$
- d. $f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{(x+h) - x} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{[a(x+h)+b] - [ax+b]}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{ah}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} a = a$
- e. $f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{(x+h) - x} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+h)^2 - x^2}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2xh + h^2}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h(2x+h)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (2x+h) = 2x$
- f. $f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{(x+h) - x} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{[a(x+h)^2 + b[x+h] + c] - [ax^2 + bx + c]}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2axh + ah^2 + bh}{h}$
 $= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h(2ax + ah + b)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (2ax + ah + b) = 2ax + b$
- g. $f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{(x+h) - x} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+h)^3 - x^3}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3 + 3x^2h + 3xh^2 + h^3 - x^3}{h}$
 $= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h(3x^2 + 3xh + h^2)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (3x^2 + 3xh + h^2) = 3x^2$
- h. $f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{(x+h) - x} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+h} - \sqrt{x}}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sqrt{x+h} - \sqrt{x})}{h} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x+h} + \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x+h} + \sqrt{x}} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+h) - x}{h(\sqrt{x+h} + \sqrt{x})}$
 $= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h}{h(\sqrt{x+h} + \sqrt{x})} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+h} + \sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$
- i. $f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{(x+h) - x} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x+h} - \frac{1}{x}}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x - (x+h)}{hx(x+h)}}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-h}{hx(x+h)} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1}{x(x+h)} = -\frac{1}{x^2}$
- j. $f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{(x+h) - x} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{(x+h)^2 + 1} - \frac{1}{x^2 + 1}}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x^2 + 1) - [(x+h)^2 + 1]}{h((x+h)^2 + 1)(x^2 + 1)}$
 $= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x^2 + 1) - (x^2 + 2xh + h^2 + 1)}{h((x+h)^2 + 1)(x^2 + 1)} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2xh - h^2}{h((x+h)^2 + 1)(x^2 + 1)} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h(-2x - h)}{h((x+h)^2 + 1)(x^2 + 1)}$
 $= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2x - h}{((x+h)^2 + 1)(x^2 + 1)} = \frac{-2x}{(x^2 + 1)(x^2 + 1)} = -\frac{2x}{(x^2 + 1)^2}$

Corrigés des exercices du chapitre 3

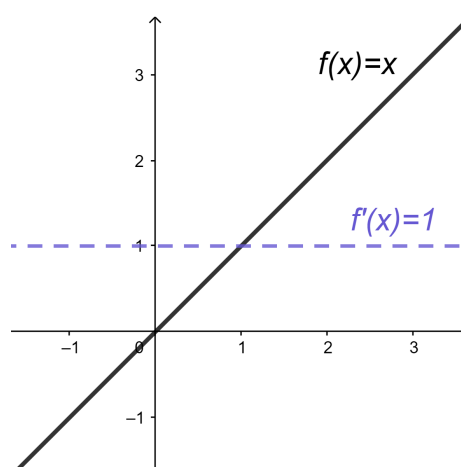
$$\begin{aligned}
 f'(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{(x+h) - x} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{(x+h)^2 + 1} - \sqrt{x^2 + 1}}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{(x+h)^2 + 1} - \sqrt{x^2 + 1}}{h} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{(x+h)^2 + 1} + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}}{\sqrt{(x+h)^2 + 1} + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}} \\
 \text{k.} \quad &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{[(x+h)^2 + 1] - [x^2 + 1]}{h(\sqrt{(x+h)^2 + 1} + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + 2hx + h^2 + 1 - x^2 - 1}{h(\sqrt{(x+h)^2 + 1} + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h(2x + h)}{h(\sqrt{(x+h)^2 + 1} + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})} \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x + h}{\sqrt{(x+h)^2 + 1} + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}} = \frac{2x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1} + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}} = \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Représentations graphiques :

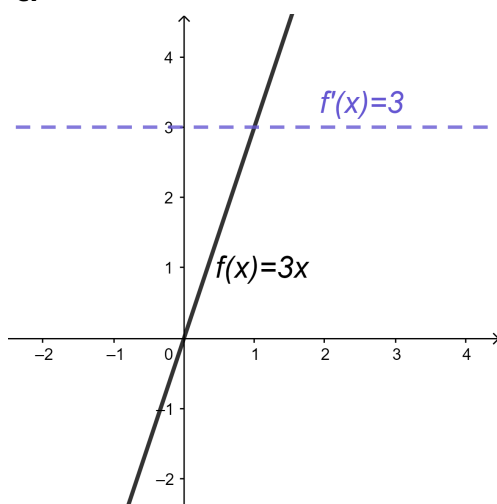
a.



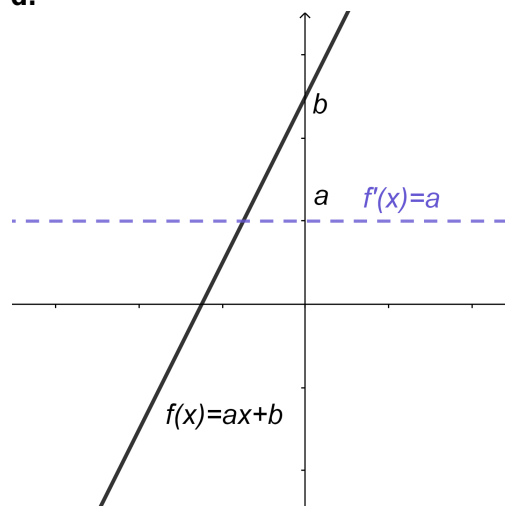
b.



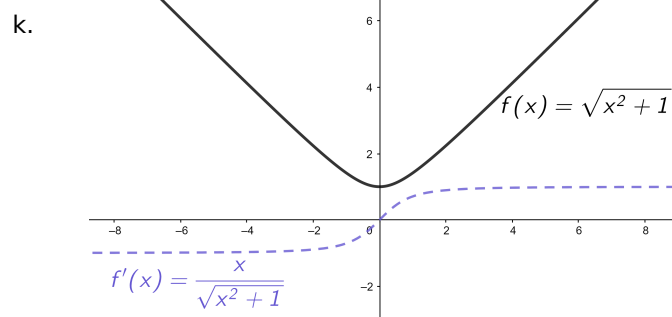
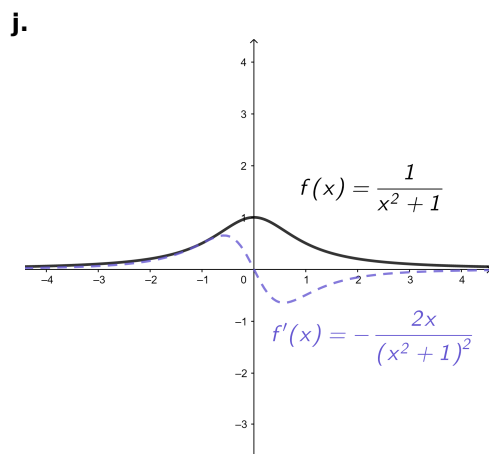
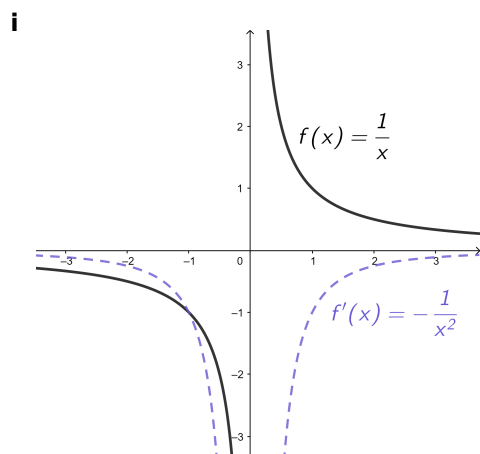
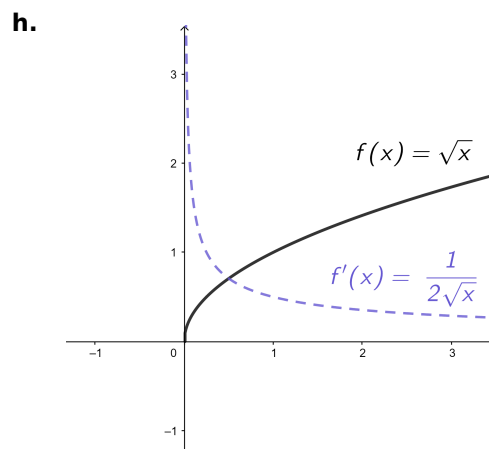
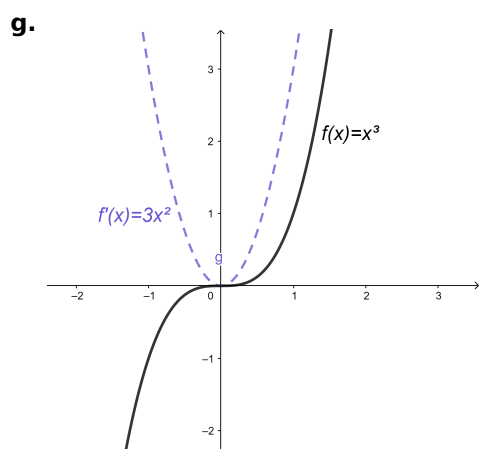
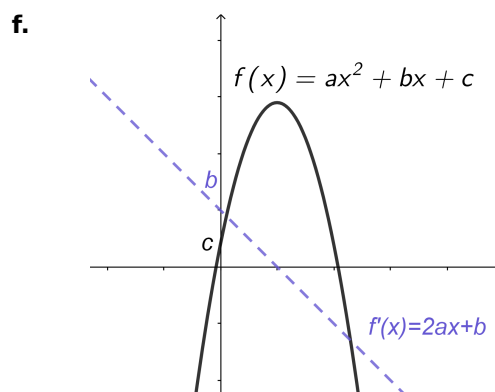
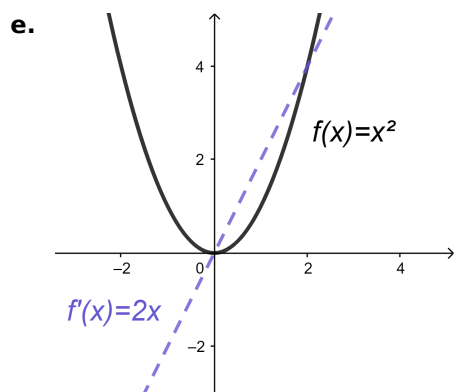
c.



d.



Corrigés des exercices du chapitre 3



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Soit t - la droite tangente à la parabole d'équation $y=x^2$ au point $(-1;1)$,

alors l'équation de $t: y=px+q$ où p représente la pente, q est l'ordonnée à l'origine.

On sait que $p=f'(-1)$, donc :

$$\begin{aligned} p=f'(-1) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(-1+h)-f(-1)}{(-1+h)-(-1)} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(-1+h)^2-(-1)^2}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1-2h+h^2-1}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h(-2+h)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (-2+h) = -2 \end{aligned}$$

Donc $t: y=-2x+q$

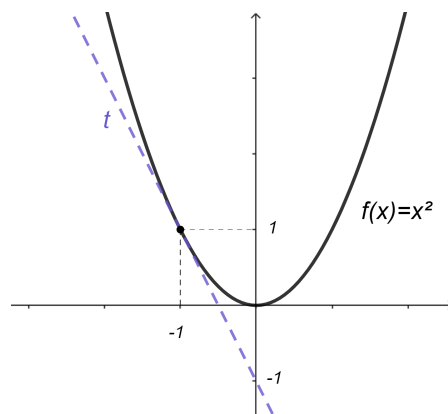
Cherchons q : le point $(-1;1) \in t$, donc on a :

$$1 = -2 \cdot (-1) + q \Leftrightarrow q = -1$$

et l'équation de la droite tangente est

$$t: y = -2x - 1$$

Remarque : cela correspond bien au graphique.

**9**

Soit t - la droite tangente à la fonction réelle $f: x \mapsto \frac{1}{x^2}$ au point $(2; \frac{1}{4})$

alors l'équation de $t: y=px+q$ où $p=f'(2)$, donc :

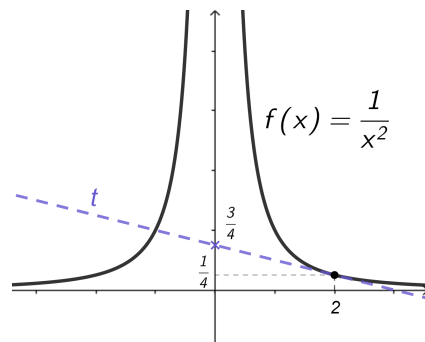
$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h)-f(x)}{(x+h)-x} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{(x+h)^2} - \frac{1}{x^2}}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 - (x+h)^2}{h \cdot x^2 \cdot (x+h)^2} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2xh - h^2}{h \cdot x^2 \cdot (x+h)^2} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-h \cdot (2x+h)}{h \cdot x^2 \cdot (x+h)^2} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-(2x+h)}{x^2 \cdot (x+h)^2} = -\frac{2x+0}{x^2 \cdot (x+0)^2} = -\frac{2x}{x^4} = -\frac{2}{x^3} \end{aligned}$$

D'où $p=f'(2) = -\frac{2}{2^3} = -\frac{1}{4}$, donc $t: y = -\frac{1}{4}x + q$

$$(2; \frac{1}{4}) \in t \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{4} = -\frac{1}{4} \cdot 2 + q \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{4} = -\frac{1}{2} + q \Leftrightarrow q = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{4}$$

D'où

$$t: y = -\frac{1}{4}x + \frac{3}{4}$$



Corrigés des exercices du chapitre 3

10 Soit f définie par $f(x) = x^3 - x$.

Soit $f(x) = x^3 - x = x(x-1)(x+1)$

a.

Si $x=2$, alors

$$\begin{aligned} f'(2) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(2+h) - f(2)}{(2+h) - 2} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{[(2+h)^3 - (2+h)] - (2^3 - 2)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{8 + 12h + 6h^2 + h^3 - 2 - h - 6}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{11h + 6h^2 + h^3}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h(11 + 6h + h^2)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (11 + 6h + h^2) = 11 \end{aligned}$$

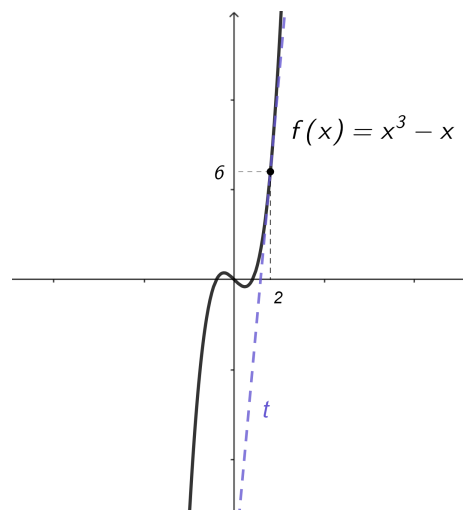
Donc l'équation de $t: y = 11x + q$ et il reste à trouver q :

le point $(2; f(2)) = (2; 6) \in t$, donc on a :

$$6 = 11 \cdot 2 + q \Leftrightarrow 6 = 22 + q \Leftrightarrow q = -16$$

et l'équation de la tangente est :

$$t: y = 11x - 16$$



b.

Soit $f'(x) = 2$. Calculons $f'(x)$:

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{(x+h) - x} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{[(x+h)^3 - (x+h)] - (x^3 - x)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3 + 3x^2h + 3xh^2 + h^3 - x - h - x^3 + x}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x^2h + 3xh^2 + h^3 - h}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h(3x^2 + 3xh + h^2 - 1)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (3x^2 + 3xh + h^2 - 1) = 3x^2 - 1 \end{aligned}$$

On sait que $f'(x) = 2 \Leftrightarrow 3x^2 - 1 = 2 \Leftrightarrow 3x^2 = 3 \Leftrightarrow x^2 = 1 \Leftrightarrow x = \pm 1$

L'équation de $t: y = 2x + q$

En $x_1 = 1$:

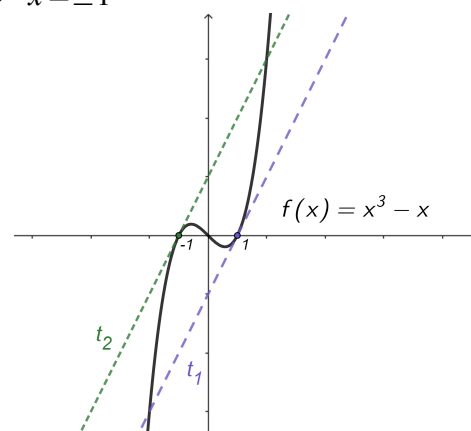
$$(1; f(1)) = (1; 0) \in t \Leftrightarrow 0 = 2 \cdot 1 + q \Leftrightarrow q = -2$$

alors l'équation $t_1: y = 2x - 2$

En $x_2 = -1$:

$$(-1; f(-1)) = (-1; 0) \in t \Leftrightarrow 0 = 2 \cdot (-1) + q \Leftrightarrow q = 2$$

alors l'équation $t_2: y = 2x + 2$

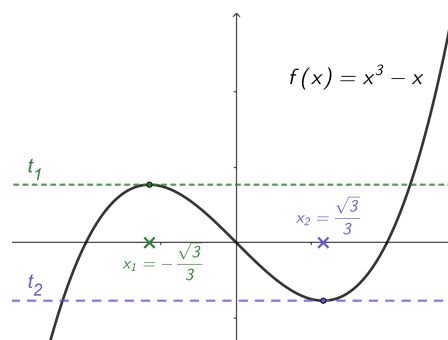


Corrigés des exercices du chapitre 3

c.

Les tangentes sont horizontales $\Rightarrow f'(x)=0$, alors

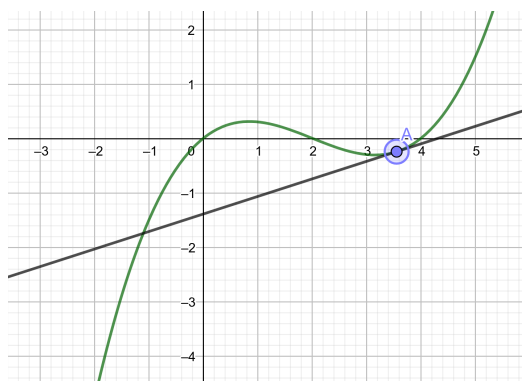
$$\begin{aligned} f'(x)=0 &\Leftrightarrow 3x^2-1=0 \\ &\Leftrightarrow 3x^2=1 \\ &\Leftrightarrow x^2=\frac{1}{3} \\ &\Leftrightarrow x=\pm\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}=\frac{\pm 1}{\sqrt{3}}=\pm\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \end{aligned}$$



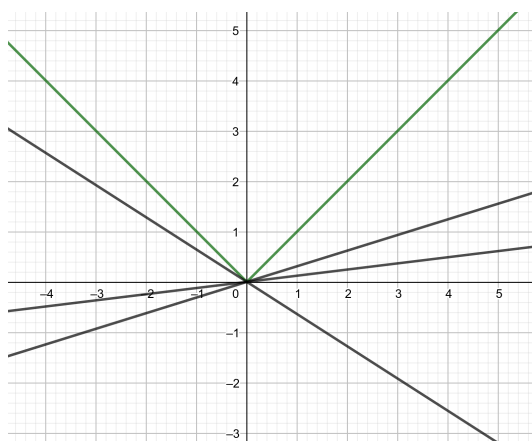
et pour les $x_1 = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, x_2 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ les tangentes sont horizontales.

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a. Faux ; contre-exemple :



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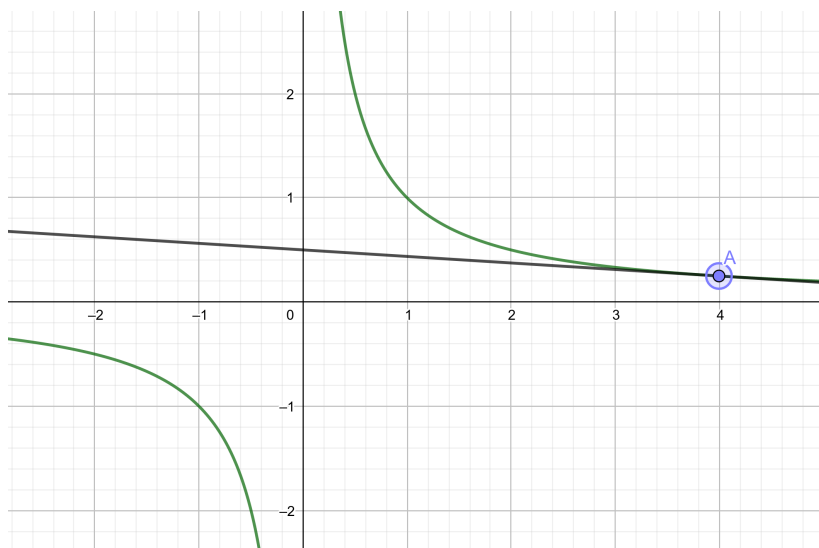


aucune des droites n'est la tangente en 0 (elle n'existe pas!)

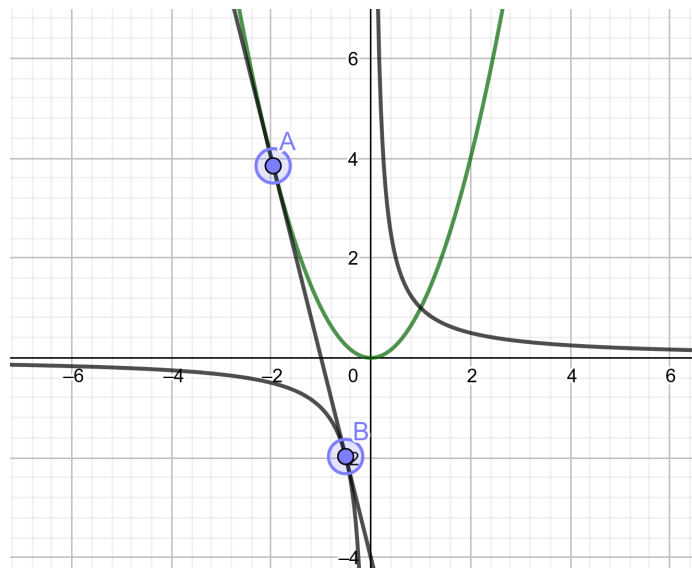
Corrigés des exercices du chapitre 3

12 Cf ex 7i : $f'(a) = -\frac{1}{a^2}$. Puis $t_f: y = f'(a)(x-a) + f(a) = -\frac{1}{a^2}(x-a) + \frac{1}{a} = -\frac{1}{a^2}x + \frac{2}{a}$

En $\left(4; \frac{1}{4}\right)$: $t_f: y = -\frac{1}{16} \cdot x + \frac{1}{2}$



13 En illustrant, on peut conjecturer une unique solution :



On pose a_1 l'abscisse du premier point, et a_2 celle du second, et on a :

$$t_f: y = f'(a_1)(x - a_1) + f(a_1) = 2a_1(x - a_1) + (a_1)^2$$

$$t_g: y = f'(a_2)(x - a_2) + f(a_2) = -\frac{1}{(a_2)^2}(x - a_2) + \frac{1}{a_2}$$

Corrigés des exercices du chapitre 3

deux équations de la même droite, donc on a : $2a_1(x-a_1)+(a_1)^2=-\frac{1}{(a_2)^2}(x-a_2)+\frac{1}{a_2}$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left(2a_1+\frac{1}{(a_2)^2}\right)x+\left(-(a_1)^2-\frac{2}{a_2}\right)=0, \text{ ce qui est équivalent à : } \begin{cases} 2a_1+\frac{1}{(a_2)^2}=0 \\ -(a_1)^2-\frac{2}{a_2}=0 \end{cases}, \text{ un système 2x2 non}$$

linéaire.

Dans la 1^{re} équation, on a : $a_1=-\frac{1}{2(a_2)^2}$ et substitue dans la 2^e :

$$-\left(-\frac{1}{2(a_2)^2}\right)^2+\frac{2}{a_2}=0 \Leftrightarrow -\frac{1}{4(a_2)^4}+\frac{2}{a_2}=0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{-1+8(a_2)^3}{4(a_2)^4}=0 \Leftrightarrow 8(a_2)^3=1 \Leftrightarrow a_2=\frac{1}{2}$$

puis dans la 1^{re} : $a_1=-\frac{1}{2(a_2)^2}=\dots=-2$

Ce résultat algébrique est bien cohérent avec la représentation graphique.

14 Intersection des courbes représentatives de f et g : $x^2=-\frac{1}{3}x^2+1 \Leftrightarrow x^2=\frac{3}{4} \Leftrightarrow x=\pm\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

On pose $a=\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ (c'est symétrique pour $a=-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$) :

$$f'(a)=\dots=2a, \text{ donc la tangente est d'équation } t_f: y=2\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x+b=\sqrt{3}x+b$$

$$\text{Puis : } \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}; \frac{3}{4}\right) \in \Gamma_f \Leftrightarrow \frac{3}{4}=\sqrt{3}\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}+b \Leftrightarrow b=-\frac{3}{4}, \text{ et donc } t_f: y=\sqrt{3}x-\frac{3}{4}$$

$$\text{Idem pour } t_g: y=-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}x+\frac{5}{4}$$

Comme $\sqrt{3} \cdot \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right) = -1$, les deux tangentes sont perpendiculaires.

Remarque : on n'avait pas besoin des équations des tangentes !

Corrigés des exercices du chapitre 3

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Hypothèse : f - est constante sur I , c'est-à-dire $f(x)=c, \forall x \in I$

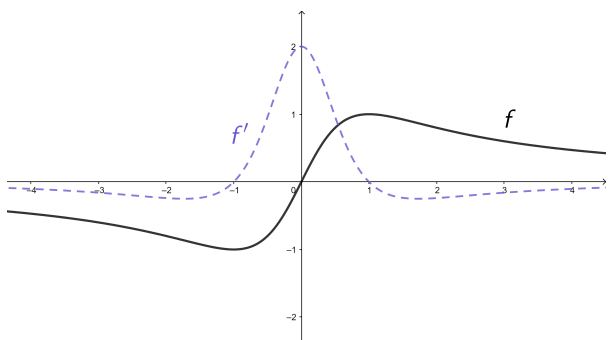
Conclusion : $f'(x)=0 \forall x \in I$

Démonstration : $f'(x)=\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h)-f(x)}{(x+h)-x}=\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{c-c}{h}=\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{0}{h}=\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} 0=0$

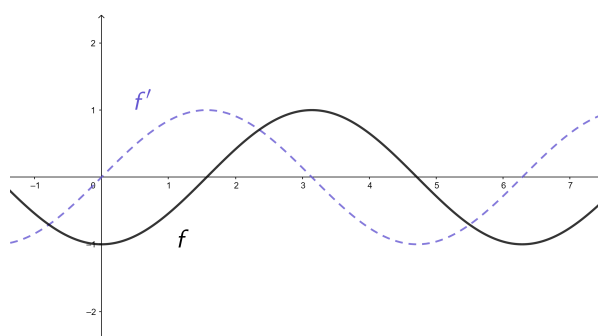
CQFD

16

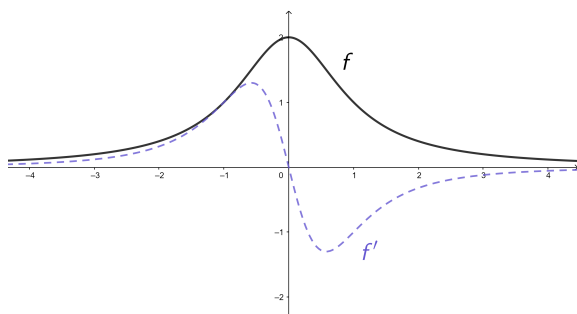
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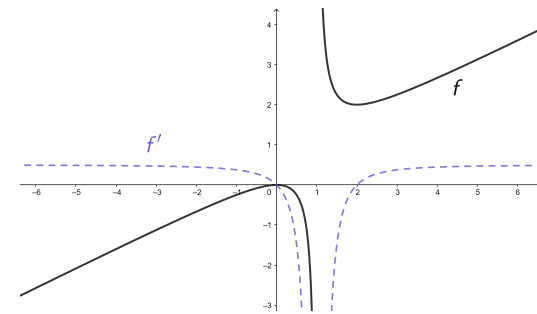
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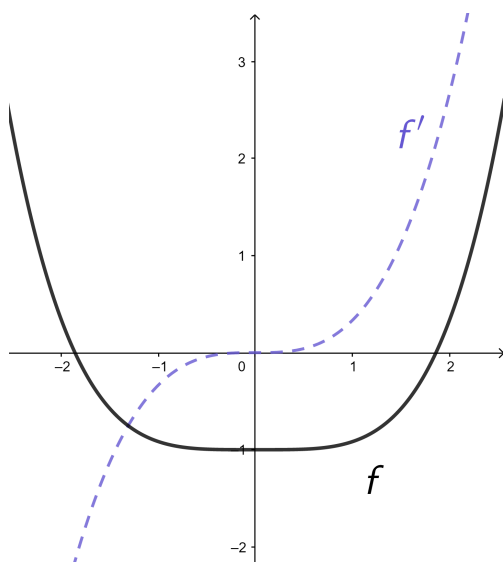
c.



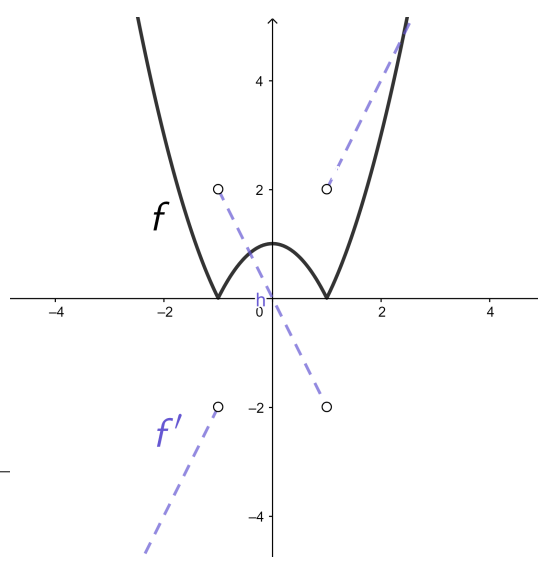
d.



e.

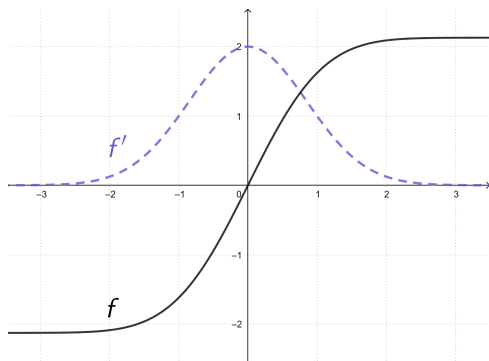


f.

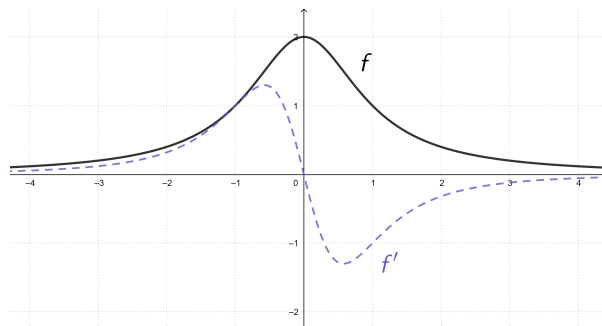


17

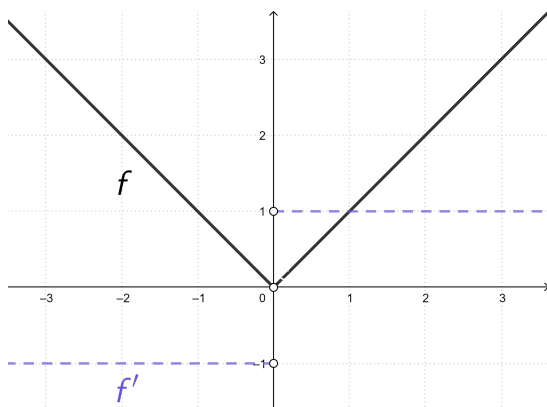
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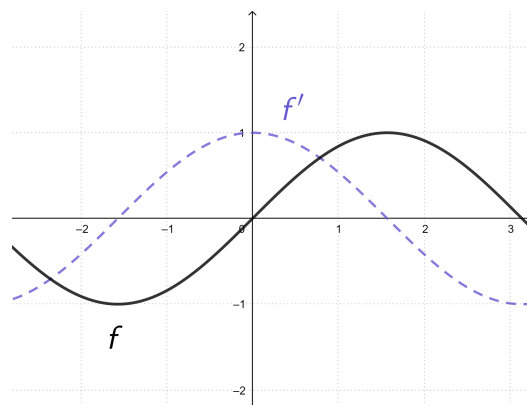
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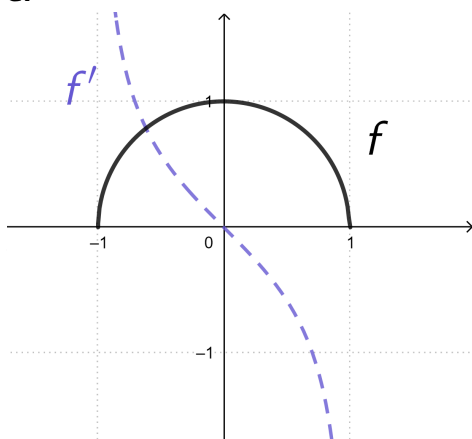
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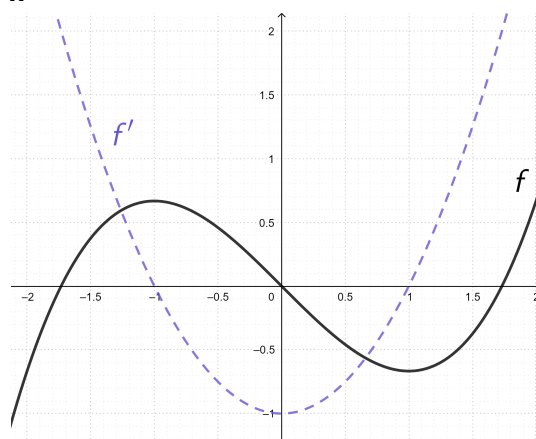
d.



e.

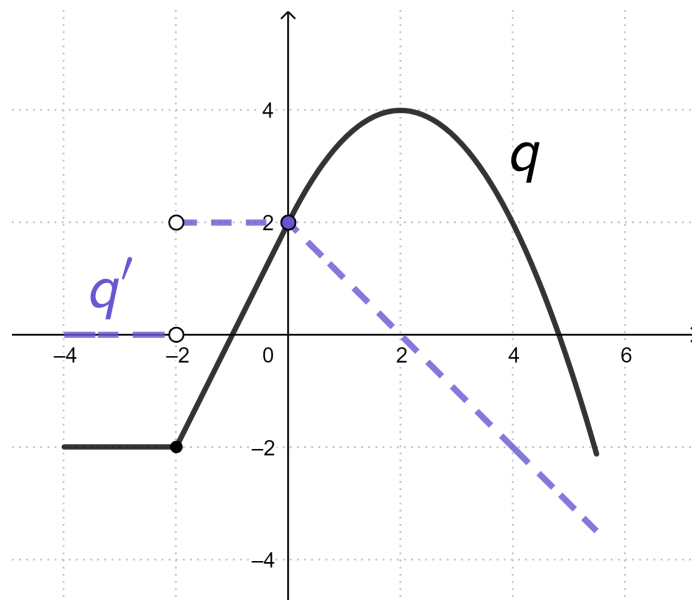


f.



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a.



b.

