

# PLA 3A 2023-24 Travail 30' n°2 - Corrigé

ex1 a)  $\left(\frac{-3}{2x}\right)' = -\frac{3}{2}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)' = -\frac{3}{2}\left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) = \frac{3}{2x^2}$  /3

[15] b)  $(x\sqrt{x})' = (x x^{1/3})' = (x^{4/3})' = \frac{4}{3} x^{1/3} = \frac{4\sqrt[3]{x}}{3}$  /3

c)  $\left(\frac{x^{-2}-5}{\sqrt{x+5}}\right)' = \frac{-2x^{-3}(\sqrt{x+5}) - (x^{-2}-5)\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+5}}}{(x+5)^2} = \frac{-2\frac{1}{x^3}(\sqrt{x+5}) - \left(\frac{1}{x^2}-5\right)\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+5}}}{(x+5)^2}$  /4

d)  $\left(\sqrt{x+(x^3+x)^6}\right)' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+(x^3+x)^6}} \cdot [x+(x^3+x)^6]'$   
 $= \frac{1 + 6(x^3+x)^5 \cdot (x^3+x)'}{2\sqrt{x+(x^3+x)^6}} = \frac{1 + 6(x^3+x)^5(3x^2+1)}{2\sqrt{x+(x^3+x)^6}}$  /5

ex4 a)  $f'(a) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(k(a+h)^2 - 4) - (ka^2 - 4)}{h}$

[19]  $= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{ka^2 + 2kaha + kh^2 - 4 - ka^2 + 4}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h(2ka + kh)}{h}$  /6

$= 2ka$

b) t:  $y = f'(a)(x-a) + f(a)$  avec  $a=1$

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

$= 2k(x-1) + (k-4)$

$= 2kx - 2k + k - 4$

$= 2kx + \underbrace{(-k-4)}_{\text{ordonnée à l'origine}}$  /3

ex 2  $f(x) = \frac{x^3 - 2x^2}{x^2 + 2x + 1} = \frac{-x^2(x-2)}{(x+1)^2}$  a) ZP =  $\{0, 2\}$  /1

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\text{forme DEV}} \quad \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\text{forme FACT}}$

b) as vert:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = \frac{-1 \cdot (-3)}{0}$  type  $\frac{0}{0} \Rightarrow x = -1$  as vert

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} f(x) = \frac{-3}{0^+} = -\infty$   
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} f(x) = \frac{-3}{0^-} = +\infty$  } donc  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = +\infty$  /3

as. obl: 
$$\begin{array}{r}
 -x^3 + 2x^2 \\
 -x^3 + 2x^2 - x \\
 \hline
 +6x^2 + x \\
 +4x^2 + 8x + 4 \\
 \hline
 -7x - 4
 \end{array}
 \quad \left| \begin{array}{r}
 x^2 + 2x + 1 \\
 -x - 1 \\
 \hline
 x^2 + 2x + 1
 \end{array} \right.$$

donc  $f(x) = -x + 4 + \frac{-7x - 4}{x^2 + 2x + 1}$

$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} -x + 4$

car  $y = -x + 4$  as. obl. de  $f$  à  $\pm\infty$

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a)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{-x^3 + 2x^2}{x^3 + 2x^2 + x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{-x^2(1 - 2/x)}{x^3(1 + 2/x + 1/x^2)} = -1$

b)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} f(x) + ax = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{-x^3 + 2x^2}{x^2 + 2x + 1} + x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{-x^3 + 2x^2 + (x^2 + 2x + 1)x}{x^2 + 2x + 1}$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{4x^2 + x}{x^2 + 2x + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{x^2(4 + 1/x)}{x^2(1 + 2/x + 1/x^2)} = +4$

donc  $y = -x + 4$  est as. obl. de  $f$  à  $\pm\infty$

(as. obl. à  $\pm\infty$ , donc pas d'as. hor. autre) /4

b) Zeros de  $f'(x)$ :  $\frac{-x(x-4)(x+1)}{(x+1)^3} = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0$  ou  $x = 4$  ou  $x = -1$

		-4	-1	0	1	
-x	+	+	+	+	+	-
$(x+4)(x-1) = x^2 + 3x - 4$	+	0	-	-	-	+
$(x+1)^3$	-	-	0	+	+	+
$f'(x)$	-	0	+	+	0	-
$f(x)$	>	min	↗	↘	min	↗

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points critiques:  $f'(x) = \frac{1}{4} : \text{max en } (1; \frac{1}{4})$

$f'(x) = 0 : \text{min en } (0; 0)$

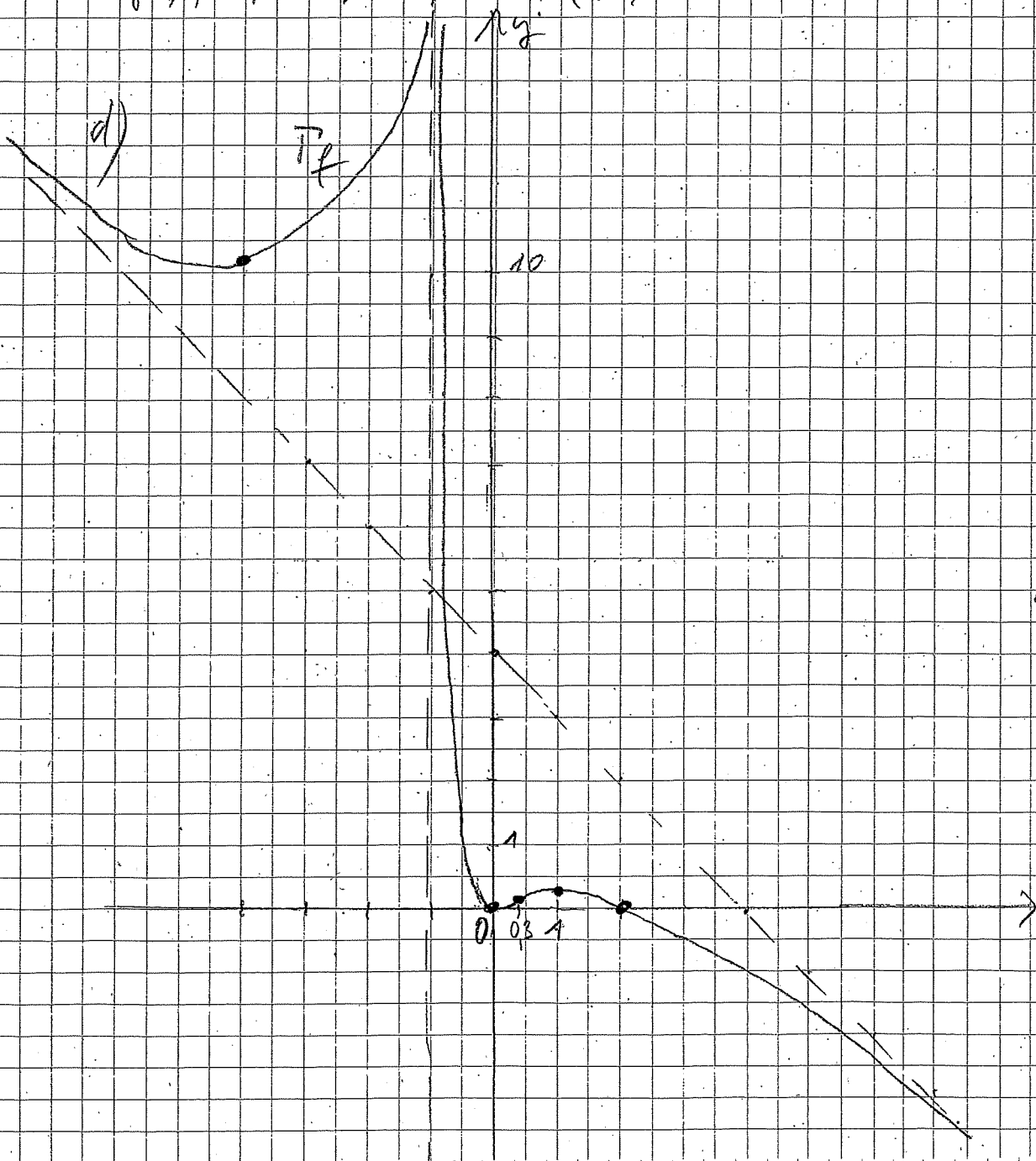
$f'(x) = \frac{32}{3} : \text{min en } (-4; \frac{32}{3}) \approx (-4, 10,7)$

c)

x	-2	-1	2/3	1	4
$f'(x)$	-	-	-	0	+
$(x+1)^4$	+	0	+	+	+
$f''(x)$	+	0	+	0	-
$f(x)$	∪	∩	∪	pt inf.	∩

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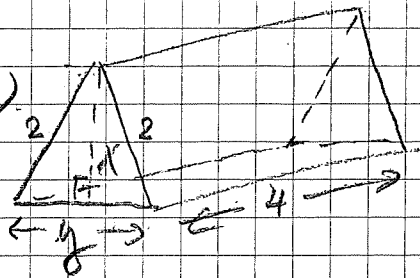
$f'(x) = \frac{32}{3} : \text{pt inf en } (-4, 10,7)$



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ex 3

a)



$$\text{Volume} = \frac{x \cdot y}{2} \cdot 4 = 2xy$$

$$\text{on sait que } x^2 + \left(\frac{y}{2}\right)^2 = 2^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{y^2}{4} = 4 - x^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y^2 = 4(4 - x^2)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y = \pm \sqrt{4(4 - x^2)} = \pm 2\sqrt{4 - x^2}$$

$$y > 0 \Rightarrow y = 2\sqrt{4 - x^2}$$

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$$\text{donc } V(x) = 2x \cdot 2\sqrt{4 - x^2} = 4x\sqrt{4 - x^2}$$

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

$$= 4 \left( \sqrt{4 - x^2} - \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{4 - x^2}} \right) = 4 \left[ \frac{(4 - x^2) - x^2}{\sqrt{4 - x^2}} \right]$$

$$= 4 \frac{(4 - 2x^2)}{\sqrt{4 - x^2}} = \frac{8(2 - x^2)}{\sqrt{4 - x^2}}$$

$$\text{zeros de } V'(x) = 2 - x^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 = 2 \Leftrightarrow x = \pm\sqrt{2}$$

x	0	$\sqrt{2}$	2
$4(2 - x^2)$	+	0	-
$\sqrt{4 - x^2}$	+	+	+
$f'(x)$	+	0	-
$f(x)$	$\nearrow$	Max	$\searrow$

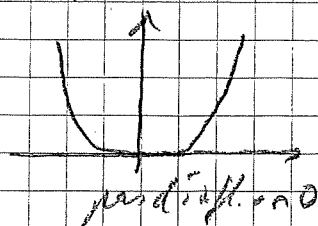
le volume est max pour  $x = \sqrt{2}$  m

$$c) \text{ le volume max vaut } f(\sqrt{2}) = 4 \cdot \sqrt{2} \sqrt{4 - (\sqrt{2})^2} = 4\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{2} = 8 \text{ m}^3$$

ex 5

[16]

a) Fonct; continue explic:  $f(x) = x^4$  et  $a = 0$



$$f'(x) = 4x^3 \quad f'(0) = 0$$
$$f''(x) = 12x^2 \quad f''(0) = 0$$

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b)  $f$  dérivable [par hypothèse]

donc  $f'(a) =$  pente de la tg à  $f$  en  $(a; f(a))$  [intérom de  $f'(a)$ ]

Or  $t$  est de degré 1, donc  $t'(x) =$  pente de  $t$  [P.D.]

Donc  $t'(x) = f'(a) \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

cf/d, est vrai

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