

[19]

1. (b)  $f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$

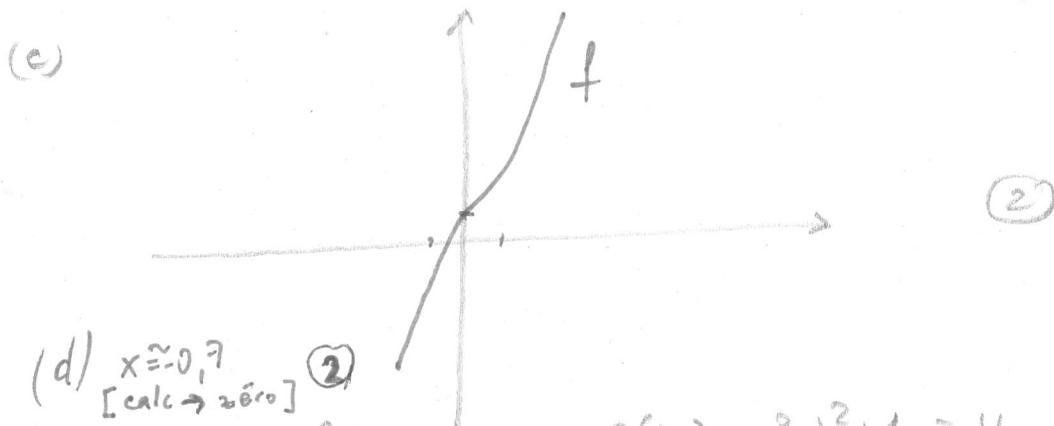
$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+h)^3 + (x+h) + 1 - (x^3 + x + 1)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3 + 3x^2h + 3xh^2 + h^3 + x + h + 1 - x^3 - x - 1}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h(3x^2 + 3xh + h^2 + 1)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (3x^2 + 3xh + h^2 + 1) = 3x^2 + 1 \quad (5)$$

(c)  $(x^3 + x + 1)' = 3x^2 + 1 \quad (2)$



(d)  $x \approx 0,7$   
[calc → zéro] (2)

(e)  $y = ax + b$  avec  $a = f'(1) = 3 \cdot 1^2 + 1 = 4$   
donc  $y = 4x + b$

$(1; f(1)) = (1; 3) \in t \Leftrightarrow 3 = 4 \cdot 1 + b$   
 $\Leftrightarrow b = -1$

$[y = 4x - 1] \quad (4)$

(f) On veut  $f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 3x^2 + 1 = 0$   
 $3x^2 = -1$   
 $S = \emptyset \quad (4)$

2. a)  $\left(\frac{8}{-2x^3}\right)' = \left(-\frac{4}{x^3}\right)' = -4\left(\frac{1}{x^3}\right)' = -4 \cdot \frac{(x^3)'}{(x^3)^2} = 4 \cdot \frac{3x^2}{x^6} = \frac{12}{x^4}$  (3)

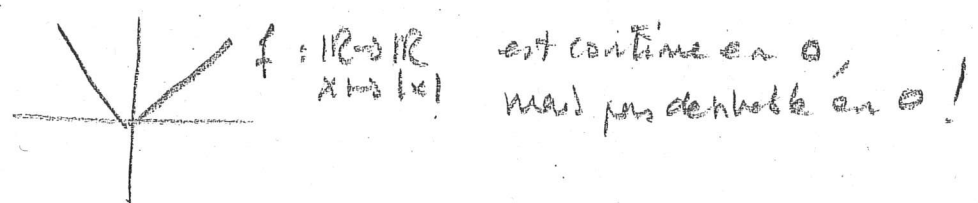
b)  $(\sqrt{2x})' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2x}} \cdot (2x)' = \frac{2}{2\sqrt{2x}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x}}$  (3)

c)  $((2-3x^2)^5 + 7)' = 5(2-3x^2)^4 \cdot (2-3x^2)' = 5(2-3x^2)^4 \cdot (-6x) = -30x(2-3x^2)^4$  (4)

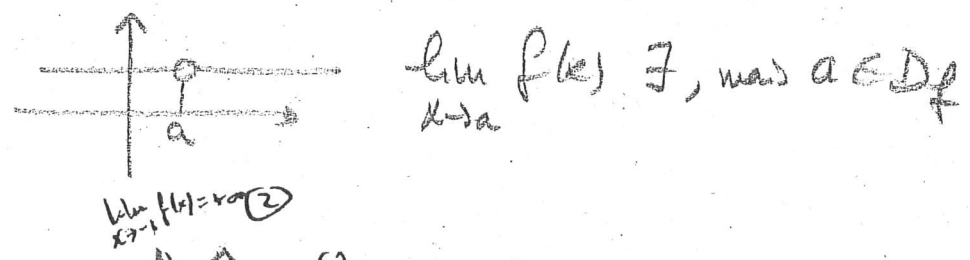
d)  $\left(\frac{x^2-1}{x^2+1}\right)' = \frac{2x(x^2+1) - (x^2-1)2x}{(x^2+1)^2} = \frac{2x(x^2+1-x^2+1)}{(x^2+1)^2} = \frac{4x}{(x^2+1)^2}$  (4)

e)  $\left(\frac{\sqrt{x^4}}{x^3}\right)' = \left(\frac{x^2}{x^3}\right)' = \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)' = -\frac{1}{x^2}$  (3)

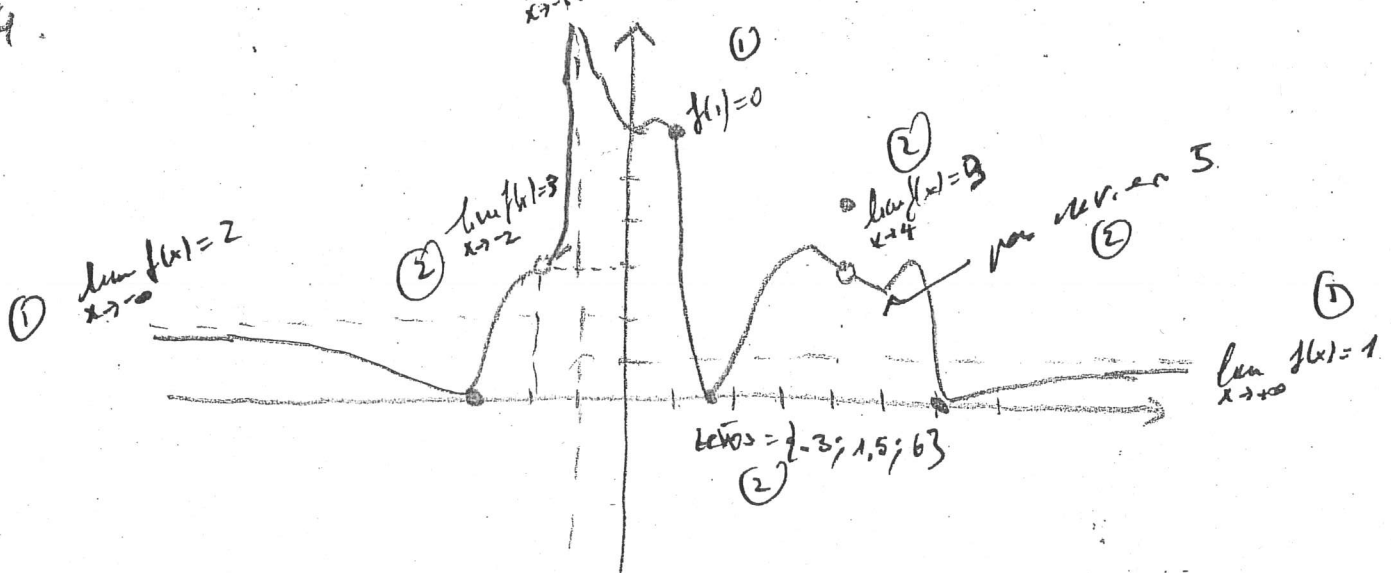
3. a) Faux  
C-ex: (1+3)



b) Faux  
C-ex: (1+3)



4. (13)



5. a) Si  $f: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ , avec  $x \in I$  ont dérivables en  $x$ , ) HYP  
 $(g: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R})$

⑤

alors  $f \cdot g$  est aussi dér. en  $x$  et on a :

$$[f(x) \cdot g(x)]' = f'(x)g(x) + f(x)g'(x) \text{ ) canon}$$

b) Démonstration :

$$(f \cdot g)'(x)$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) \cdot g(x+h) - (f \cdot g)(x)}{h} \quad (1)$$

car [Arg1: ... def  $f'(x)$  ...] (1)

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) \cdot g(x+h) - (f(x) \cdot g(x))}{h} \quad (1)$$

car [Arg2: ... def  $f \cdot g$  ...] (2)

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) \cdot g(x+h) + [f(x+h) \cdot g(x) - f(x+h) \cdot g(x)] - f(x) \cdot g(x)}{h} \quad 1$$

car [Arg3: ... anajoute 0 ...] (1)

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) \cdot g(x+h) - f(x+h) \cdot g(x) - f(x) \cdot g(x) + [f(x+h) \cdot g(x)]}{h} \quad (1)$$

car [Arg4: ... ]

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) \cdot (g(x+h) - [g(x)]) + g(x) \cdot (f(x+h) - f(x))}{h} \quad (2)$$

car [Arg5: ... mise en évidence ...] (1)

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{f(x+h) \cdot (g(x+h) - [g(x)])}{h} + \frac{g(x) \cdot (f(x+h) - f(x))}{h} \right)$$

car [Arg6: ... add des fractions ...] (1)

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left( f(x+h) \cdot \frac{(g(x+h) - g(x))}{h} + [g(x)] \cdot \frac{(f(x+h) - f(x))}{h} \right) \quad (1)$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{f(x+h) \cdot (g(x+h) - g(x))}{h} \right) + \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left( g(x) \cdot \frac{(f(x+h) - f(x))}{h} \right) \quad (1)$$

car [Arg7: ... f hm lim; ok si 2 nouvelles limites existent ...] (2)

✓

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (f(x+h)) \cdot \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{g(x+h) - g(x)}{h} \right] + \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (g(x)) \cdot \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \right), \quad (1)$$

On a :

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (f(x+h)) = [f(x)] \quad (1)$$

car [Arg8:  $f$  cont. par hyp., donc  $f$  cont. [thm] + def. de  $h$  continue en  $x$ ] (3)

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x+h) - g(x)}{h} = [g'(x)] \quad (1)$$

car [Arg9: def  $g'(x)$  +  $g$  det. en  $x$  par hyp] (2)

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (g(x)) = [g(x)] \quad (1)$$

car [Arg10:  $g(x)$  cte en  $h$ ] (2)

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = [f'(x)] \quad (1)$$

car [Arg11: def  $f'(x)$  +  $f$  det. en  $x$  par hyp.] (2)

$$\text{Donc } (f \cdot g)'(x) = f(x) \cdot g'(x) + g(x) \cdot f'(x) = f'(x) \cdot g(x) + f(x) \cdot g'(x)$$

$$30 \text{ pt} ; \text{ j'obtiens par 2 : } \rightarrow \frac{30}{2} = \underline{15 \text{ pt}}$$