

Ma3N Travail n°1 Corrigé

ex1:

[1/11]

(a) D_f : pb di $x^2 + 5x + 4 = 0$
 $(x+4)(x+1) = 0$
 $x+4=0$ ou $x+1=0$
 $x=-4$ ou $x=-1$ } $\Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-4, -1\}$ (2)

Z_f : $f(x) = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2 + 5x + 4} = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 - 1 = 0$ (et $x^2 + 5x + 4 \neq 0$)
 $\Leftrightarrow (x-1)(x+1) = 0$

$x-1=0$ ou $x+1=0$
 $x=1$ ou $x=-1$
 $\notin D_f$ ~~$\notin D_f$~~

$\Rightarrow Z_f = \{1\}$ (3)

ads:

	x	-4	-1	1
$x^2 - 1$		+	+	-
$x^2 + 5x + 4$		+	0	+
$f(x)$		+	-	0

(2)

(b) D_f : pb di $-2x \leq 0$
 $x > 0$
 pb di $\sqrt{-2x} = 0$
 $-2x = 0$
 $x = 0$ } $\Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R}^* =]-\infty; 0[$ (2)

Z_f : $f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{-2x}} = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow 1 = 0$ impossible
 $\sqrt{-2x} (x \neq 0)$

$Z_f = \emptyset$ (2)

[14]

ex 2 : x : nbre total de passagers

$$\begin{aligned}
 (a) \quad B(x) &= \text{somme r colt  } - \text{co t pour la compagnie} \\
 &= \underbrace{(60 - 0,25(x-100)) \cdot x}_{\substack{\text{nbre de passagers} \\ \text{apr s les} \\ 100  ers} \cdot \underbrace{\text{co t d'un billet}}_{\text{somme r colt  }}} - \underbrace{(1000 + 15(x-100))}_{\substack{\text{co t fixe} \\ \text{co t addit onnel} \\ \text{apr s les} \\ 100  ers}}_{\text{co t total}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= (60 - 0,25x + 25)x - (1000 + 15x - 1500) \\
 &= 70x - 0,25x^2 + 500 \quad (6)
 \end{aligned}$$

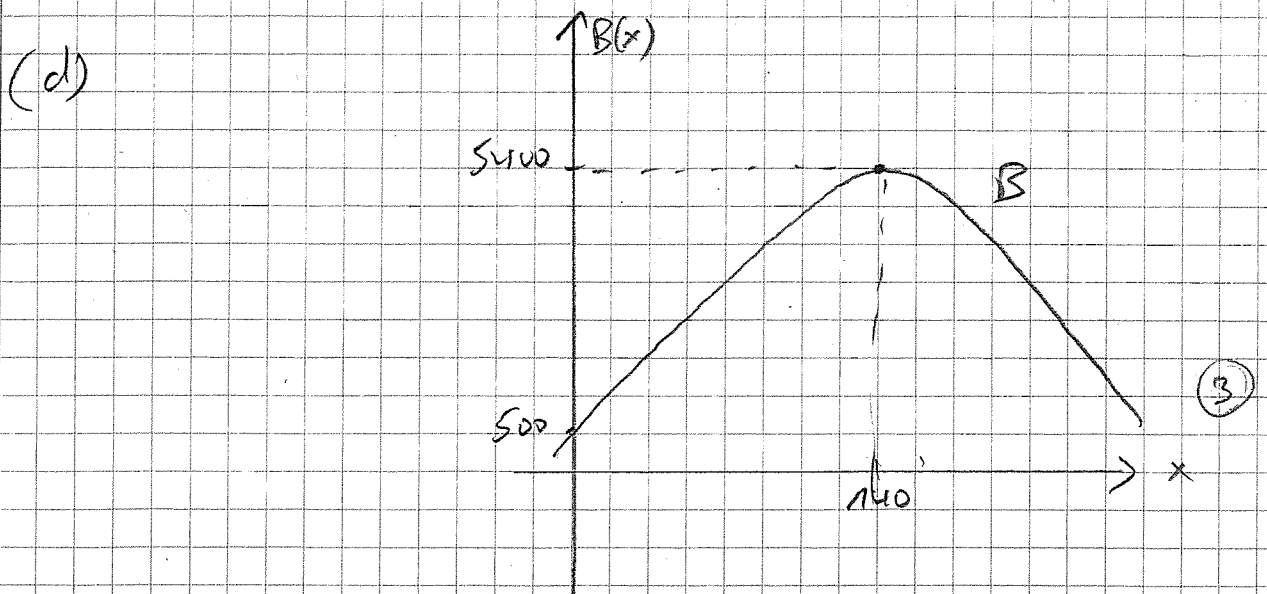
$$(b) \quad \text{Dropp} = [0; +\infty[\quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{ou } [1; +\infty[\\ \text{ou } \{1; 2; 3; \dots\} \end{array} \right) \quad (1)$$

$$(c) \quad B \text{  ot de 2  degr } \Rightarrow \text{Sommet } S = \left(-\frac{b}{2a}; -\frac{\Delta}{4a} \right)$$

$$\Delta = 70^2 - 4 \cdot (-0,25) \cdot 500 = 4900 + 500 = 5400$$

$$S = \left(\frac{-70}{2 \cdot (-0,25)}; -\frac{5400}{4 \cdot (-0,25)} \right) = (140; 5400)$$

Le b  fice total est atteint pour 140 passagers
il vaut alors 5400. (4)



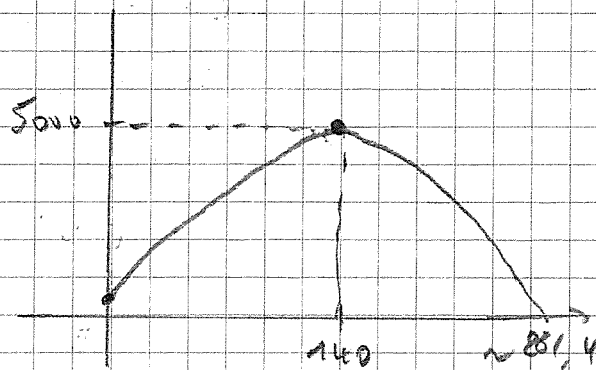
ex2 bis

$$(c) S = \left(-\frac{b}{2a}; B\left(-\frac{b}{2a}\right) \right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{-70}{-0,5}; B(\dots) \right) = (140; B(140)) = (25; 5000)$$

le bénéfice est max pour $x = 140$ passagers; il vaut alors 5000.-

(d)



ex4

[19]

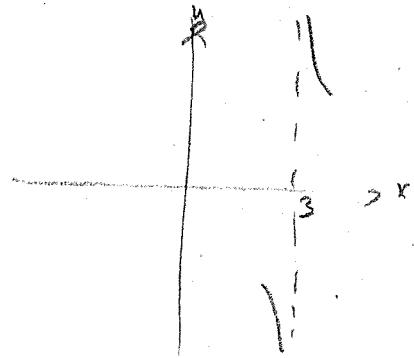
Calculer les limites suivantes et interpréter graphiquement les résultats :

(a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 - 18}{3 - x}$ type " $\frac{0}{0}$ "

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} f(x) = \frac{-9}{0^+} = -\infty$$

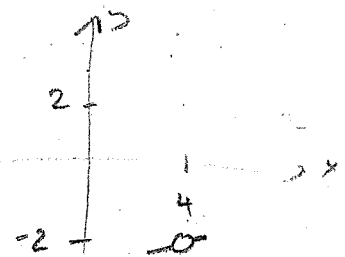
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} f(x) = \frac{-9}{0^-} = +\infty$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x) \nexists$$



(b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{16 - x^2}{x^2 - 4x}$ type " $\frac{0}{0}$ "

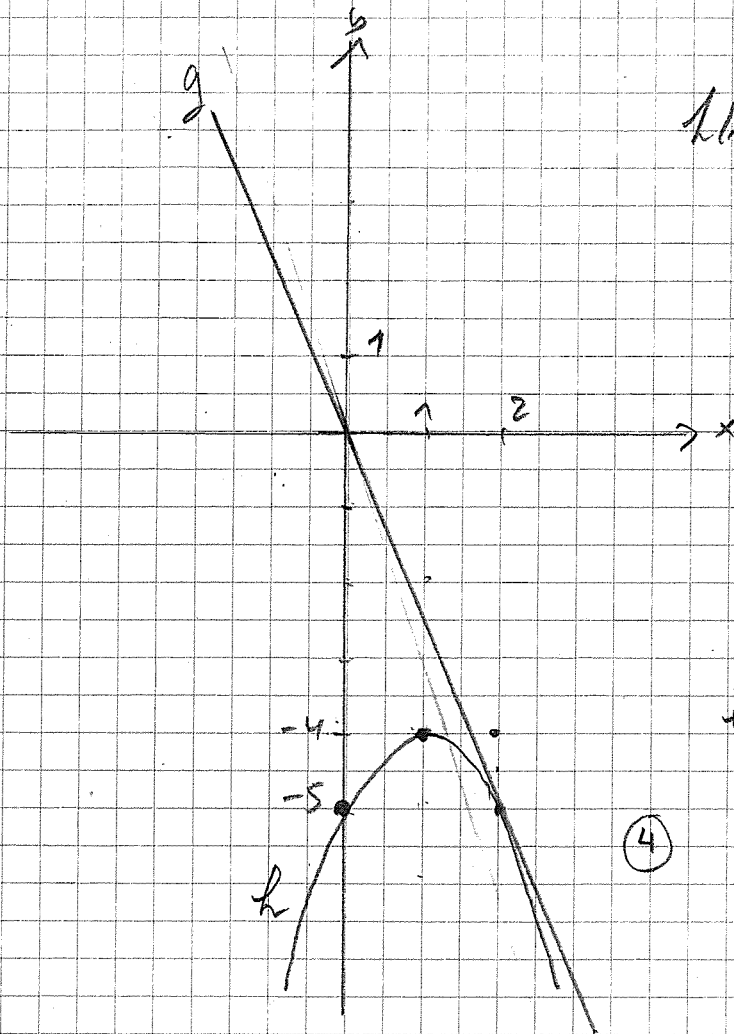
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{(4-x)(4+x)}{x(x-4)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{-(x-4)(4+x)}{x(x-4)} = -\frac{8}{4} = -2$$



[110]

ex 3

(a)



$$\begin{aligned} h(x) &= -x^2 + 2x - 5 \\ &= -(x^2 - 2x + 5) \\ \Delta &= 4 - 20 \\ &= -16 < 0 \end{aligned}$$

Sommet:

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \left(-\frac{2}{2(-1)}; \frac{16}{4(-1)} \right) \\ &= (-1; -4) \end{aligned}$$

h concave

$$h(0) = -5$$

(b) graphiquement: $I = (2; -5)$

①

algébriquement: $-x^2 + 2x - 5 = -\frac{5}{2}x$

$$\Leftrightarrow -x^2 + 2x - 5 + \frac{5}{2}x = 0$$

↙ $+\frac{5}{2}x$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x^2 - 4x + 10 - 5x = 0$$

↙ $\cdot -2$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x^2 - 9x + 10 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 81 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 10 = 1$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{9 \pm \sqrt{1}}{4}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{10}{4} = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$\text{et } x_2 = \frac{8}{4} = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow g(x_1) = -\frac{5}{2} \cdot \frac{5}{2} = -\frac{25}{4}$$

$$g(x_2) = -\frac{5}{2} \cdot 2 = -5$$

$$I_1 = \left(\frac{5}{2}; -\frac{25}{4} \right)$$

$$I_2 = (2; -5)$$

Il y a 2 pts d'intersection!

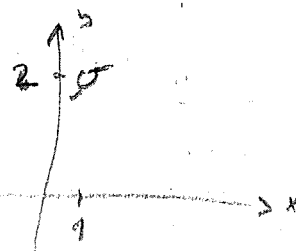
⑤

(c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-1}{3-\sqrt{12-3x}}$ type " $\frac{0}{0}$ "

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)}{3-\sqrt{12-3x}} \cdot \frac{3+\sqrt{12-3x}}{3+\sqrt{12-3x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(3+\sqrt{12-3x})}{3^2 - (\sqrt{12-3x})^2}$

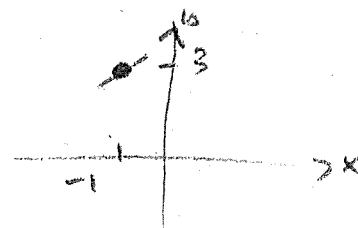
$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(3+\sqrt{12-3x})}{9 - (12-3x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(3+\sqrt{12-3x})}{-3+3x}$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(3+\sqrt{12-3x})}{3(x-1)} = \frac{3+\sqrt{9}}{3} = 2$



(d) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{\sqrt{3+x^2}+4}{1-x}$ type "normal"

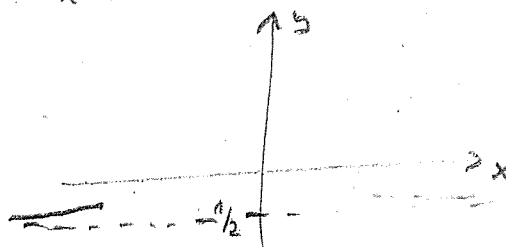
$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{3+(-1)^2}+4}{1-(-1)} = \frac{\sqrt{4}+4}{2} = 3$



(e) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-x^3+x}{2x^3+1} = \frac{-(+\infty)^3+(+\infty)}{2(+\infty)^3+1} = \frac{(-\infty)+\infty}{+\infty}$ indet " $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$ "

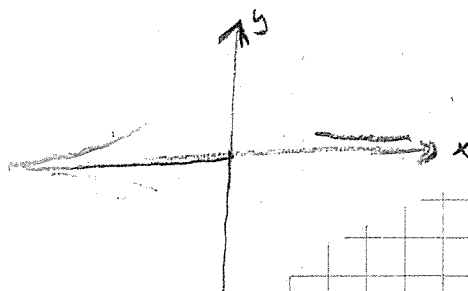
$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3(-1 + 1/x^2)}{x^3(2 + 1/x^3)} = \frac{-1+0}{2+0} = -\frac{1}{2}$

(3)



(f) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-8}{1-4x^2} = \frac{-8}{1-4(+\infty)^2} = \frac{-8}{1-4(+\infty)} = \frac{-8}{1-(-\infty)} = \frac{-8}{-\infty} = 0$

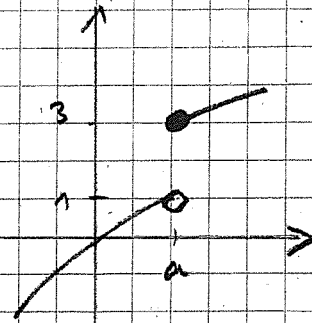
(2)



ex 6

1-13

$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) \neq$
 mais $f(a) = 3$



(4) Vrai. Dem. si x était le nombre le plus proche de 5
alors $\frac{x+5}{2}$ serait différent de 5
et encore plus proche, car $x < \frac{x+5}{2} < 5$

ce serait impossible car contradictoire avec la définition de x

ex 5

(10)

