

Question 1

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ (cf. manuel)}$$

$$(2) \text{ a) } \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos(x)}{2x - \pi} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos(x)}{2(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} \quad (\text{On pose } x - \frac{\pi}{2} = y \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2} + y)$$

$$= \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + y)}{2y} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin y}{2y} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{b) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(3x) - 1}{x^2} \quad (\text{On pose } 3x = y \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{y}{3})$$

$$= \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{9(\cos(y) - 1)}{y^2} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} -\frac{9(1 - \cos(y))}{y^2} = -\frac{9}{2}$$

Question 2

$$(1) \text{ C.E. : a) } x \geq 0 \text{ et}$$

$$\text{b) } x \geq -1 \text{ et}$$

$$\text{c) } \sqrt{x} \neq \sqrt{x+1} \Leftrightarrow x \neq x+1 \Leftrightarrow 0 \neq 1, \text{ toujours vrai.}$$

$$\text{Donc : } \mathcal{D}f = \mathcal{D}_c f = \mathbb{R}_+$$

$$(2) \text{ Limite en } +\infty :$$

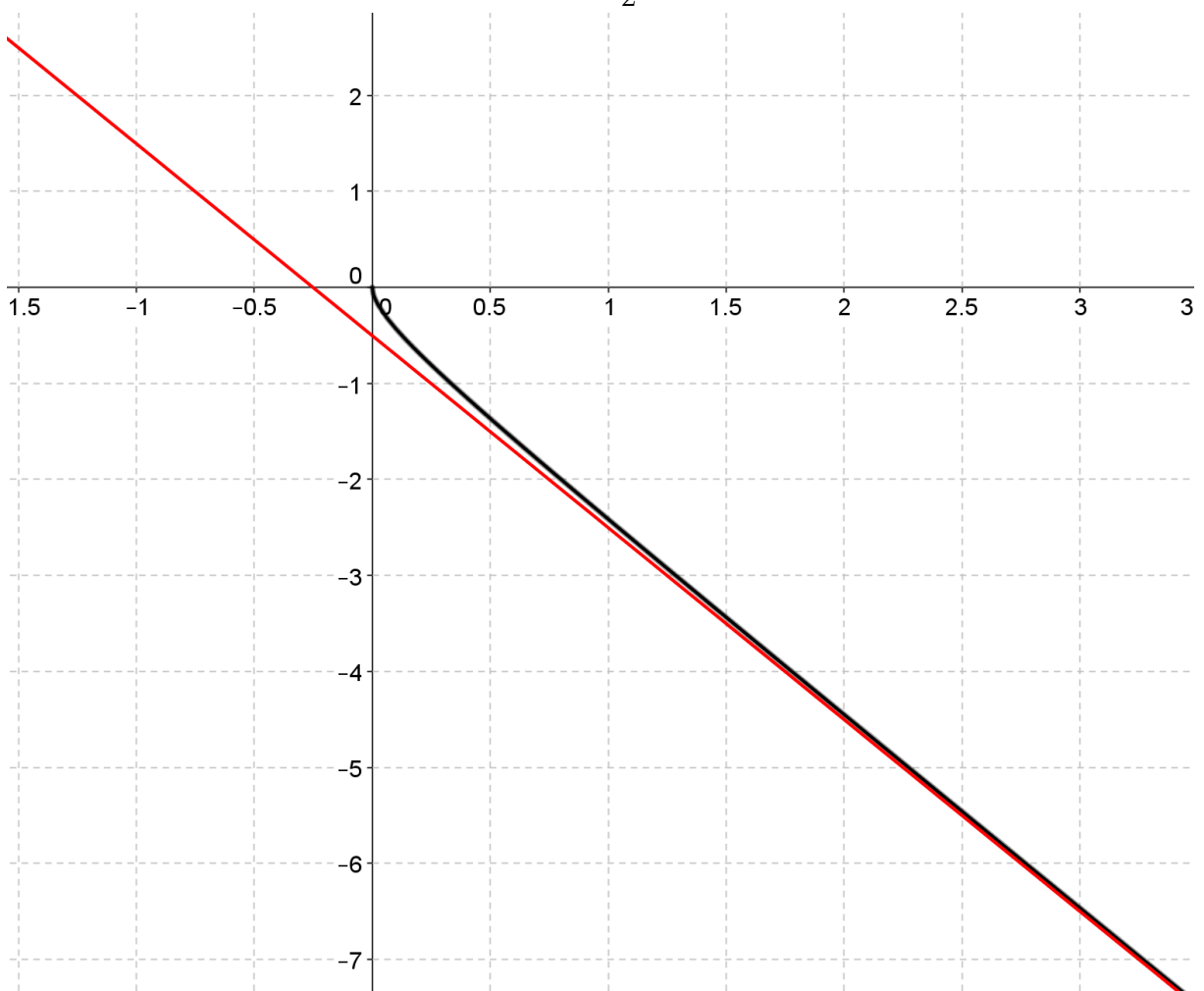
$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x+1}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x+1})} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{(\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x+1})(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x+1})} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x + \sqrt{x^2 + x}}{x - (x+1)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} -x - \sqrt{x^2 + x} = "-\infty - \infty" = -\infty \end{aligned}$$

Recherche d'une A.O.D :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-x - \sqrt{x^2 + x}}{x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\cancel{x}(-1 - \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x}})}{\cancel{x}} = -2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{b) } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) + 2x &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} -x - \sqrt{x^2 + x} + 2x \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x - \sqrt{x^2 + x} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(x - \sqrt{x^2 + x})(x + \sqrt{x^2 + x})}{(x + \sqrt{x^2 + x})} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2 - (x^2 + x)}{x(1 + \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x}})} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-\cancel{x}}{\cancel{x}(1 + \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x}})} = -\frac{1}{2}
\end{aligned}$$

Donc : \mathcal{G}_f admet l'A.O.D. : $y = -2x - \frac{1}{2}$



Question 3

Voir manuel !

Question 4

- (1) Remarquons que $\mathcal{D}f = \mathbb{R}_+$. Nous allons d'abord calculer la dérivée de f en un réel $a > 0$:

$$(\forall a \in \mathbb{R}_+^*)$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(a) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x\sqrt{x} - a\sqrt{a}}{x - a} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{(x\sqrt{x} - a\sqrt{a})(x\sqrt{x} + a\sqrt{a})}{(x - a)(x\sqrt{x} + a\sqrt{a})} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^3 - a^3}{(x - a)(x\sqrt{x} + a\sqrt{a})} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{(x - a)(x^2 + ax + a^2)}{(x - a)(x\sqrt{x} + a\sqrt{a})} \\ &= \frac{3a^2}{2a\sqrt{a}} = \frac{3\sqrt{a}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

Il reste à faire le calcul de $f'(0)$:

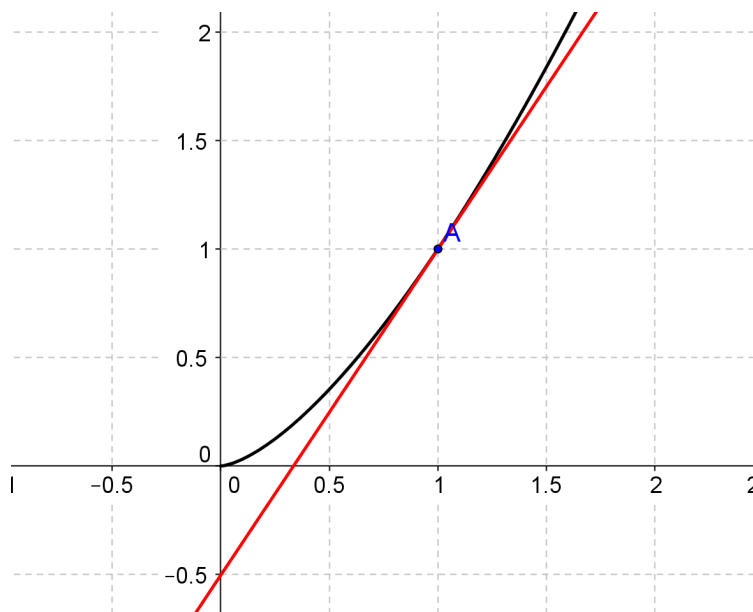
$$f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x\sqrt{x}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sqrt{x} = 0$$

Donc f est dérivable sur $\mathcal{D}f' = \mathbb{R}_+$ et :

$$(\forall a \in \mathbb{R}_+) \quad f'(a) = \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{a}$$

Equation de la tangente t_1 :

$$t_1 : y = \frac{3}{2}(x - 1) + 1 \Leftrightarrow y = \frac{3}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}$$



(2) Comme $\mathcal{D}f = \mathbb{R}^*$, on va calculer :

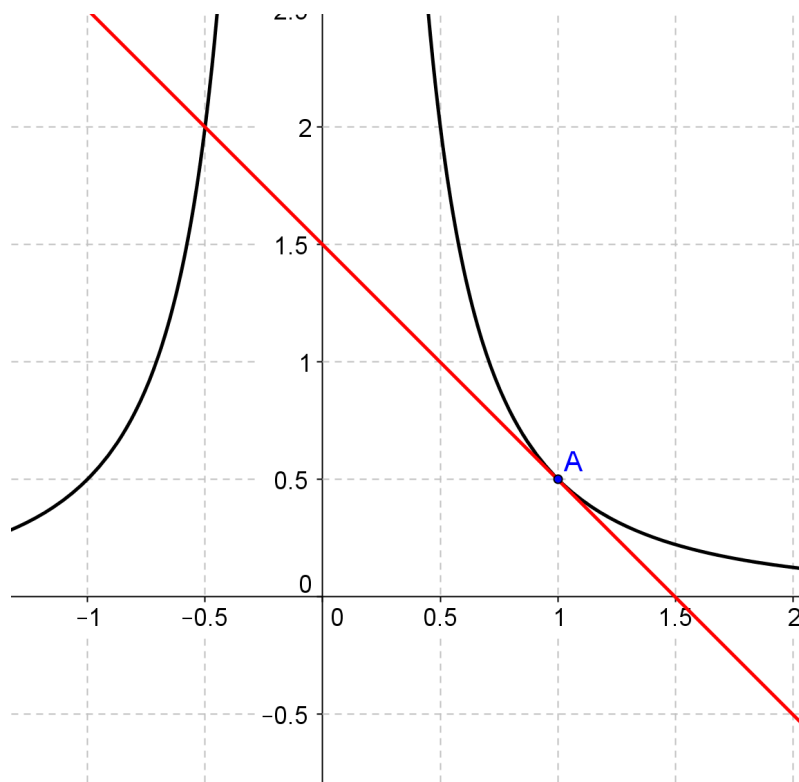
$(\forall a \in \mathbb{R}^*)$

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

Donc f est dérivable sur $\mathcal{D}f' = \mathbb{R}^*$ et $f' : x \mapsto -\frac{1}{x^3}$.

Equation de la tangente t_1 :

$$t_1 : y = -1(x - 1) + \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow y = -x + \frac{3}{2}$$



Question 5

(1) $\mathcal{D}f = \mathbb{R}^* = \mathcal{D}f'$ et :

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= 8x^4 - 3x^2 + \frac{1}{3x} - \frac{5}{7x^4} \\ &= 8x^4 - 3x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^{-1} - \frac{5}{7}x^{-4} \end{aligned}$$

$$f'(x) = 32x^3 - 6x - \frac{1}{3x^2} + \frac{20}{7x^5}$$

(2) $\mathcal{D}g = \mathbb{R}_+^* = \mathcal{D}g'$ et :

$$\begin{aligned} g(x) &= \frac{x^2 - 3x + 7}{2\sqrt{x}} = \frac{x\sqrt{x}}{2} - \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{x} + \frac{7}{2\sqrt{x}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2}x^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{3}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{7}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} g'(x) &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{7}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{3}{2}} \\ &= \frac{3}{4}\sqrt{x} - \frac{3}{4\sqrt{x}} - \frac{7}{4x\sqrt{x}} \end{aligned}$$

(3) $\mathcal{D}h = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{\sqrt{2}, -\sqrt{2}\} = \mathcal{D}h'$

$$h'(x) = \frac{-6x}{(x^2 - 2)^2}$$

(4) $k(x) = \frac{\sqrt[4]{x^3} - 2x^2\sqrt{x}}{5} = \frac{1}{5}x^{\frac{3}{4}} - \frac{2}{5}x^{\frac{5}{2}}$ $\mathcal{D}k = \mathbb{R}_+$

$$\begin{aligned} k'(x) &= \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{3}{4}x^{-\frac{1}{4}} - \frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{5}{2}x^{\frac{3}{2}} \\ &= \frac{3}{20\sqrt[4]{x}} - x\sqrt{x} \end{aligned} \quad \mathcal{D}k' = \mathbb{R}_+^*$$

(5) $l(x) = \frac{x-5}{\sqrt{x}-3}$ $\mathcal{D}l = \mathbb{R}_+ \setminus \{9\}$

$$\begin{aligned} l'(x) &= \frac{\sqrt{x} - 3 - (x-5)\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}}{(\sqrt{x}-3)^2} = \frac{2x - 6\sqrt{x} - x + 5}{2\sqrt{x}(\sqrt{x}-3)^2} \\ &= \frac{x - 6\sqrt{x} + 5}{2\sqrt{x}(\sqrt{x}-3)^2} \end{aligned} \quad \mathcal{D}l = \mathbb{R}_+^* \setminus \{9\}$$

Bonus

La tangente en $M(x, l(x))$ est horizontale

$$\Leftrightarrow l'(x) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x - 6\sqrt{x} + 5 = 0$$

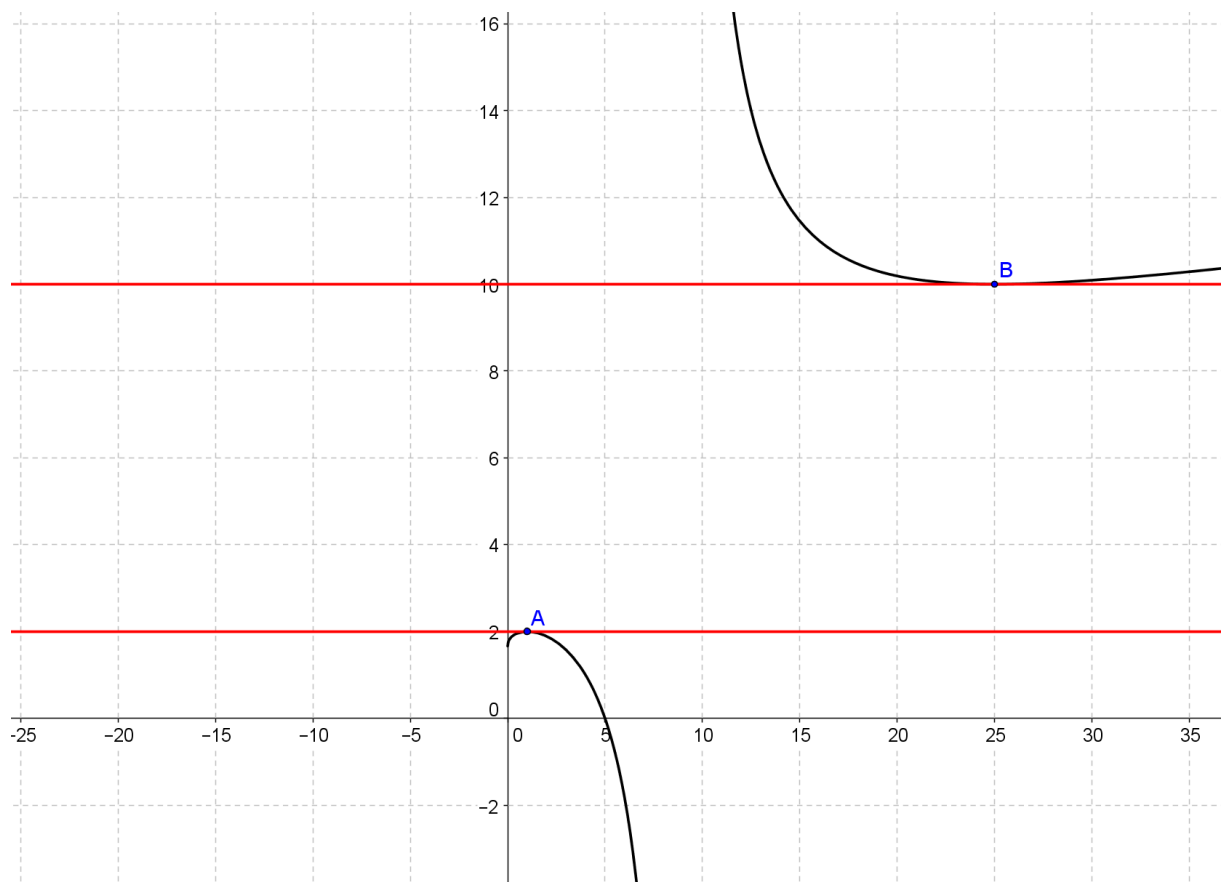
Posons : $y = \sqrt{x}$.

Alors l'équation est du 2e degré :

$$y^2 - 6y + 5 = 0 \Leftrightarrow y = 1 \text{ ou } y = 5$$

On revient à x : $\sqrt{x} = 1 \Leftrightarrow x = 1$ ou $\sqrt{x} = 5 \Leftrightarrow x = 25$

Donc les tangentes à \mathcal{G}_f aux points $A(1,2)$ et $B(25,10)$ sont horizontales.



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