

Analyse - §1 : premières notions

Série A

Exercice 1. (3 pts)

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

$$\bullet ED(f) : \frac{(x-4)(x+3)}{x-2} \geq 0$$

x	-3	2	4	
$x-4$	-	-	-	0 +
$x+3$	-	0 +	+	+
$x-2$	-	-	0 +	+
$\text{sgn} \frac{(x-4)(x+3)}{x-2}$	-	0 +		- 0 +

$$\Rightarrow ED(f) = [-3; 2[\cup [4; +\infty[$$

$$\bullet Z_f = \{-3; 4\}$$

Série B

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

$$\bullet ED(f) : \frac{(x+4)(x-3)}{x+2} \geq 0$$

x	-4	-2	3	
$x+4$	-	0 +	+	+
$x-3$	-	-	-	0 +
$x+2$	-	-	0 +	+
$\text{sgn} \frac{(x+4)(x-3)}{x+2}$	-	0 +		- 0 +

$$\Rightarrow ED(f) = [-4; -2[\cup [3; +\infty[$$

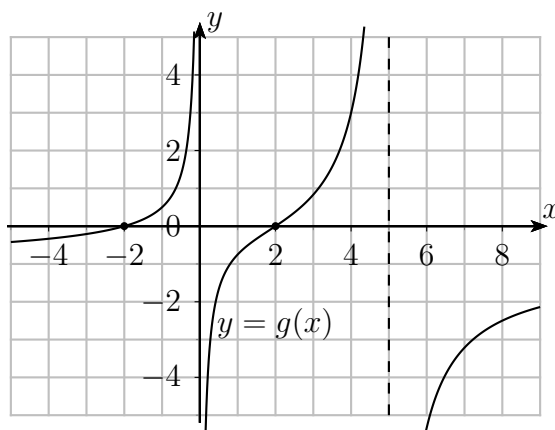
$$\bullet Z_f = \{-4; 3\}$$

Exercice 2. (6 pts)

$$g(x) = \frac{(x+2)(x-2)}{x(5-x)} \Rightarrow ED(g) = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0; 5\}$$

$$\bullet Z_g = \{-2; 2\}$$

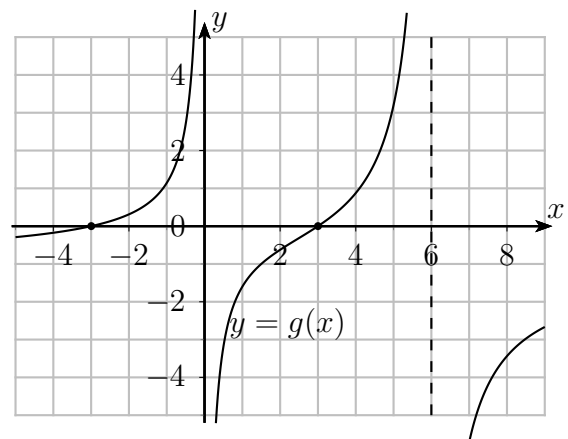
x	-2	0	2	5	
$x+2$	-	0 +	+	+	+
$x-2$	-	-	-	0 +	+
x	-	-	0 +	+	+
$5-x$	+	+	+	+	0 -
$\text{sgn}(g)$	-	0 +		- 0 +	-



$$g(x) = \frac{(x+3)(x-3)}{x(6-x)} \Rightarrow ED(g) = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0; 6\}$$

$$\bullet Z_g = \{-3; 3\}$$

x	-3	0	3	6	
$x+3$	-	0 +	+	+	+
$x-3$	-	-	-	0 +	+
x	-	-	0 +	+	+
$6-x$	+	+	+	+	0 -
$\text{sgn}(g)$	-	0 +		- 0 +	-



Exercice 3. (2+2=4 pts)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } h(-x) &= (-x) \cdot \sin(-x) = \\ &= (-x) \cdot [-\sin(x)] = x \sin(x) = h(x) \\ &\Rightarrow h \text{ est paire.} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } i(-x) &= \frac{(-x)^4 - (-x)^2}{(-x)^3} = \frac{x^4 - x^2}{-x^3} = \\ &= -\frac{x^4 - x^2}{x^3} = -i(x) \Rightarrow i \text{ est impaire.} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} h(-x) &= (-x) \cdot \cos(-x) = \\ &= (-x) \cdot \cos(x) = -x \cos(x) = -h(x) \\ &\Rightarrow h \text{ est impaire.} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} i(-x) &= \frac{(-x)^5 - (-x)}{(-x)^3} = \frac{-x^5 + x}{-x^3} = \\ &= \frac{x^5 - x}{x^3} = i(x) \Rightarrow i \text{ est paire.} \end{aligned}$$

Exercice 4. (2 pts)

minimum local en $x = -3$
 maximum local en $x \cong -2.2$
 minimum absolu en $x \cong 0.3$
 maximum absolu en $x \cong 3.8$
 minimum local en $x = 5$

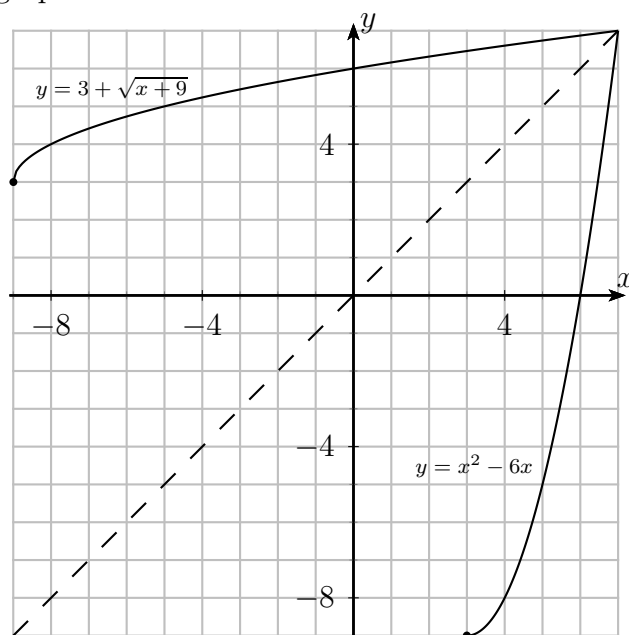
minimum local en $x = -3$
 maximum absolu en $x \cong -1.8$
 minimum absolu en $x \cong 1.8$
 maximum local en $x \cong 4.2$
 minimum local en $x = 5$

Exercice 5. (1+2+2=5 pts)

$$\text{a) } k : \begin{array}{ccc} [3; +\infty[& \rightarrow & [-9; +\infty[\\ x & \mapsto & x^2 - 6x \end{array}$$

$$\text{b) } {}^rk : \begin{array}{ccc} [-9; +\infty[& \rightarrow & [3; +\infty[\\ x & \mapsto & 3 + \sqrt{x+9} \end{array}$$

c) graphes :



$$k : \begin{array}{ccc} [-3; +\infty[& \rightarrow & [-9; +\infty[\\ x & \mapsto & x^2 + 6x \end{array}$$

$${}^rk : \begin{array}{ccc} [-9; +\infty[& \rightarrow & [-3; +\infty[\\ x & \mapsto & -3 + \sqrt{x+9} \end{array}$$

graphes :

