

Énoncés des exercices « 3s - Dérivées I: définition et règles de calcul »

www.deleze.name/marcel/sec2/ex-corriges/3s/3s-derivees_1.pdf

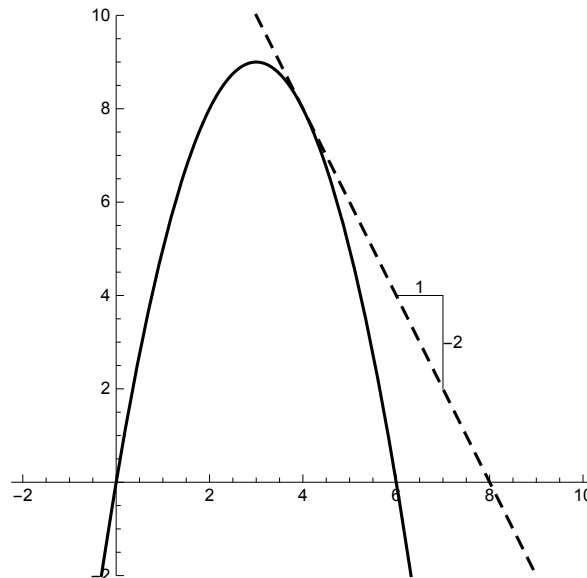
Dérivées I : définition et règles de calcul - Corrigés

Corrigé de l'exercice 1

$$\overline{m}_{[4;6]} = \frac{f(6) - f(4)}{6 - 4} = \frac{0 - 8}{2} = -4$$

$$\overline{m}_{[4;x]} = \frac{f(x) - f(4)}{x - 4} = \frac{6x - x^2 - 8}{x - 4} = \frac{(x - 4)(-x + 2)}{x - 4} = -x + 2$$

$$f'(4) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{f(x) - f(4)}{x - 4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} (-x + 2) = -4 + 2 = -2 \quad (\text{voir fig.})$$

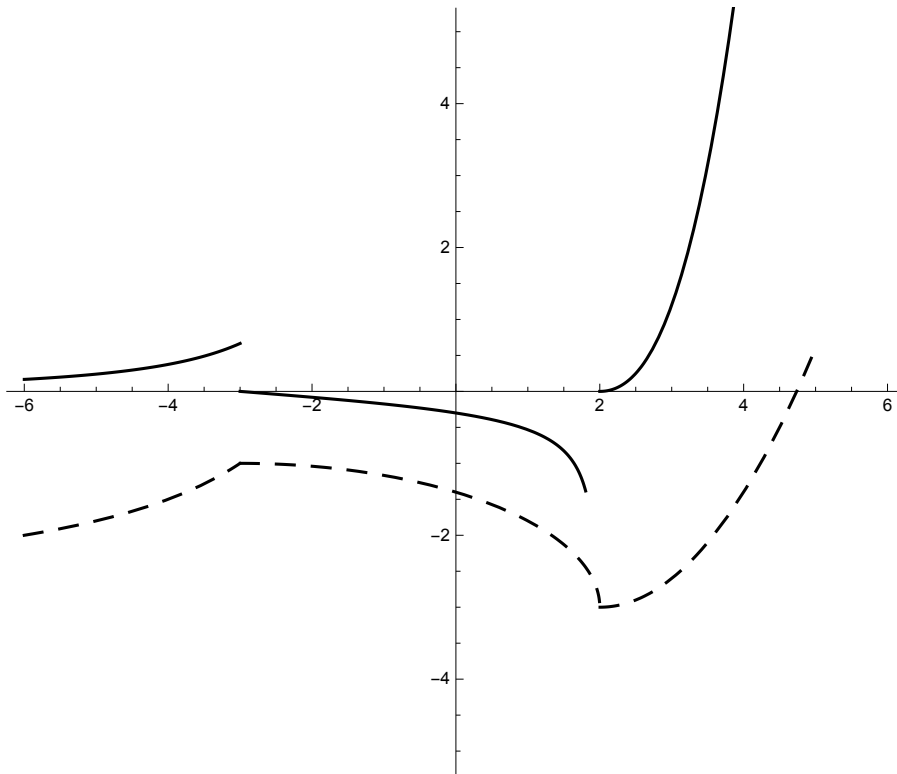


$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+h)(6-x-h) - x(6-x)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{6x + 6h - x^2 - xh - xh - h^2 - 6x + x^2}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{6h - 2xh - h^2}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (6 - 2x - h) \\ &= 6 - 2x \end{aligned}$$

$$f'(2) = 6 - 2 \cdot 2 = 2$$

$$f'(6) = 6 - 2 \cdot 6 = -6$$

Corrigé de l'exercice 2



Corrigé de l'exercice 3

$$\begin{aligned}
 f'(x) &= \frac{8}{5} (x^{-3})' - \frac{3}{4} (x^{-2})' + \frac{6}{7} (x^{-1})' \\
 &= \frac{8}{5} (-3)x^{-4} - \frac{3}{4} (-2)x^{-3} + \frac{6}{7} (-1)x^{-2} \\
 &= \frac{-24}{5x^4} + \frac{3}{2x^3} - \frac{6}{7x^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 g'(x) &= \left(\frac{5}{3} x^{-2} \right)' (2x^2 + 8x - 7) + \left(\frac{5}{3x^2} \right) (2x^2 + 8x - 7)' \\
 &= \left(\frac{5}{3} (-2)x^{-3} \right) (2x^2 + 8x - 7) + \left(\frac{5}{3x^2} \right) (4x + 8) \\
 &= \frac{-10(2x^2 + 8x - 7) + 5x(4x + 8)}{3x^3} \\
 &= \frac{-40x + 70}{3x^3}
 \end{aligned}$$

Corrigé de l'exercice 4

$$\begin{aligned}
 f'(x) &= \left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}+1}\right)' + \left(-\frac{1}{2\pi}\right)(x)' + (\sqrt{3}-1)(x^{-1})' \\
 &= 0 + \left(-\frac{1}{2\pi}\right)1 + (\sqrt{3}-1)(-x^{-2}) \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2\pi} + (\sqrt{3}-1)\left(\frac{-1}{x^2}\right) \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2\pi} - \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{x^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$g'(x) = \left(\frac{x^3}{x^2} - \frac{2x^2}{x^2} + \frac{13}{x^2}\right)' = (x - 2 + 13x^{-2})' = 1 - 0 + 13(-2)x^{-3} = 1 - \frac{26}{x^3}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 h'(x) &= (x^3 - 5x + 2)'(x^2 + 3x - 7) + (x^3 - 5x + 2)(x^2 + 3x - 7)' \\
 &= (3x^2 - 5)(x^2 + 3x - 7) + (x^3 - 5x + 2)(2x + 3) \\
 &= \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

Corrigé de l'exercice 5

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

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{(2+h)^4} - \frac{1}{16}}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(2+h) - f(2)}{h} = f'(2) \quad \text{où } f(x) = \frac{1}{x^4}$$

$$f'(x) = (x^{-4})' = -4x^{-5} = \frac{-4}{x^5}$$

$$f'(2) = \frac{-4}{2^5} = -\frac{1}{8}$$

Lien vers la page mère : [Exercices avec corrigés sur www.deleze.name](http://www.deleze.name)

www.deleze.name/marcel/sec2/ex-corriges/index.html

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