

CORRIGE – NOTRE DAME DE LA MERCI – MONTPELLIER – M. QUET

RAPPEL : L'équation réduite de la tangente à la courbe de f au point d'abscisse x_0 est donnée par :

$$y = f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + f(x_0)$$

1. $f(x) = 2x^2 - 6x + 4$, avec $I = \mathbb{R}$ et $x_0 = 3$

$$f(3) = 2 \times 3^2 - 6 \times 3 + 4 = 2 \times 9 - 18 + 4 = 18 - 18 + 4 = 4$$

$$f'(x) = 2 \times 2x - 6 = 4x - 6 \quad \rightarrow \quad f'(3) = 4 \times 3 - 6 = 12 - 6 = 6$$

Equation de la tangente : $y = f'(3)(x - 3) + f(3) = 6 \times (x - 3) + 4 = 6x - 18 + 4 = 6x - 14$

2. $f(x) = \frac{4}{x-2}$, avec $I =]-\infty; 2[$ et $x_0 = 0$

$$f(0) = \frac{4}{0-2} = \frac{4}{-2} = -2$$

$$f'(x) = 4 \times \frac{-1}{(x-2)^2} = \frac{-4}{(x-2)^2} \quad \rightarrow \quad f'(0) = \frac{-4}{(0-2)^2} = \frac{-4}{4} = -1$$

Equation de la tangente : $y = f'(0)(x - 0) + f(0) = -1 \times (x - 0) - 2 = -x - 2$

3. $f(x) = 3x^3 - 6x^2 - 7x + 10$, avec $I = \mathbb{R}$ et $x_0 = 2$

$$f(2) = 3 \times 2^3 - 6 \times 2^2 - 7 \times 2 + 10 = 3 \times 8 - 6 \times 4 - 14 + 10 = 24 - 24 - 14 + 10 = -4$$

$$f'(x) = 3 \times 3x^2 - 6 \times 2x - 7 = 9x^2 - 12x - 7 \quad \rightarrow \quad f'(2) = 9 \times 2^2 - 12 \times 2 - 7 = 9 \times 4 - 24 - 7 = 36 - 24 - 7 = 5$$

Equation de la tangente : $y = f'(2)(x - 2) + f(2) = 5 \times (x - 2) - 4 = 5x - 10 - 4 = 5x - 14$

4. $f(x) = \frac{2}{x-3}$, avec $I =]3; +\infty[$ et $x_0 = 4$

$$f(4) = \frac{2}{4-3} = \frac{2}{1} = 2$$

$$f'(x) = 2 \times \frac{-1}{(x-3)^2} = \frac{-2}{(x-3)^2} \quad \rightarrow \quad f'(4) = \frac{-2}{(4-3)^2} = \frac{-2}{1^2} = -2$$

Equation de la tangente : $y = f'(4)(x - 4) + f(4) = -2 \times (x - 4) + 2 = -2x + 8 + 2 = -2x + 10$

5. $f(x) = (2x + 1)^2$, avec $I = \mathbb{R}$ et $x_0 = 3$

$$f(3) = (2 \times 3 + 1)^2 = 7^2 = 49$$

$$f'(x) = 2 \times (2x + 1) \times 2 = 4(2x + 1) \quad \rightarrow \quad f'(3) = 4(2 \times 3 + 1) = 4 \times 7 = 28$$

Equation de la tangente : $y = f'(3)(x - 3) + f(3) = 28 \times (x - 3) + 49 = 28x - 84 + 49 = 28x - 35$

6. $f(x) = \frac{5x-2}{3x-4}$, avec $I = \left] -\frac{4}{3}; +\infty \right[$ et $x_0 = 2$

$$f(2) = \frac{5 \times 2 - 2}{3 \times 2 - 4} = \frac{10 - 2}{6 - 4} = \frac{8}{2} = 4$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{5 \times (3x - 4) - (5x - 2) \times 3}{(3x - 4)^2} = \frac{15x - 20 - 15x + 6}{(3x - 4)^2} = \frac{-14}{(3x - 4)^2} \quad \rightarrow \quad f'(2) = \frac{-14}{(3 \times 2 - 4)^2} = \frac{-14}{2^2} = -\frac{7}{2}$$

Equation de la tangente : $y = f'(2)(x - 2) + f(2) = -\frac{7}{2} \times (x - 2) + 4 = -\frac{7}{2}x + 7 + 4 = -\frac{7}{2}x + 11$

7. $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$, avec $I =]-4; +\infty[$ et $x_0 = 4$

$$f(4) = \sqrt{4} = 2$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \quad \rightarrow \quad f'(4) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{4}} = \frac{1}{2 \times 2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

Equation de la tangente : $y = f'(4)(x-4) + f(4) = \frac{1}{4} \times (x-4) + 2 = \frac{1}{4}x - 1 + 2 = \frac{1}{4}x + 1$

8. $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 + 2x + 2}$, avec $I = \mathbb{R}$ et $x_0 = 0$

$$f(0) = \frac{1}{0^2 + 2 \times 0 + 2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{-(2x+2)}{(x^2 + 2x + 2)^2} = \frac{-2x-2}{(x^2 + 2x + 2)^2} \quad \rightarrow \quad f'(0) = \frac{-2 \times 0 - 2}{(0^2 + 2 \times 0 + 2)^2} = \frac{-2}{4} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

Equation de la tangente : $y = f'(0)(x-0) + f(0) = -\frac{1}{2} \times (x-0) + \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}$

9. $f(x) = \frac{x}{x^2 + 1}$, avec $I = \mathbb{R}$ et $x_0 = 1$

$$f(1) = \frac{1}{1^2 + 1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1 \times (x^2 + 1) - x \times 2x}{(x^2 + 1)^2} = \frac{x^2 + 1 - 2x^2}{(x^2 + 1)^2} = \frac{1 - x^2}{(x^2 + 1)^2} \quad \rightarrow \quad f'(1) = \frac{1 - 1^2}{(1^2 + 1)^2} = \frac{0}{4} = 0$$

Equation de la tangente : $y = f'(1)(x-1) + f(1) = 0 \times (x-1) + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$

10. $f(x) = 3\sqrt{x} - 1$, avec $I = \left] \frac{1}{2}; +\infty \right[$ et $x_0 = 9$

$$f(9) = 3\sqrt{9} - 1 = 3 \times 3 - 1 = 8$$

$$f'(x) = 3 \times \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} = \frac{3}{2\sqrt{x}} \quad \rightarrow \quad f'(9) = \frac{3}{2\sqrt{9}} = \frac{3}{2 \times 3} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Equation de la tangente : $y = f'(9)(x-9) + f(9) = \frac{1}{2} \times (x-9) + 8 = \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{9}{2} + \frac{16}{2} = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{7}{2}$