

CORRIGE – NOTRE DAME DE LA MERCI – MONTPELLIER

EXERCICE 4B.1 Déterminer la dérivée de la fonction f (sous la forme u^2) sur l'intervalle I .

<p>1. $f(x) = (5x+3)^2$, $I = \mathbb{R}$ $u = 5x+3$ $u' = 5$ Donc $f'(x) = 2 \times (5x+3) \times 5$ $= 10(5x+3)$</p>	<p>2. $f(x) = (1-3x)^2$, $I = \mathbb{R}$ $u = 1-3x$ $u' = -3$ Donc $f'(x) = 2 \times (1-3x) \times (-3)$ $= -6(1-3x)$</p>	<p>3. $f(x) = (2x^3+1)^2$, $I = \mathbb{R}$ $u = 2x^3+1$ $u' = 2 \times 3x^2 = 6x^2$ Donc $f'(x) = 2 \times (2x^3+1) \times 6x^2$ $= 12x^2(2x^3+1)$</p>
<p>4. $f(x) = \left(5 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^2$, $I = \mathbb{R}^*$ $u = 5 + \frac{1}{x}$ $u' = -\frac{1}{x^2}$ $f'(x) = 2 \times \left(5 + \frac{1}{x}\right) \times \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right)$</p>	<p>5. $f(x) = \left(3 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right)^2$, $I = \mathbb{R}^*$ $u = 3 + \frac{1}{x^2} = 3 + x^{-2}$ $u' = -2 \times x^{-3} = -\frac{2}{x^3}$ $f'(x) = 2 \times \left(3 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right) \times \left(-\frac{2}{x^3}\right)$</p>	<p>6. $f(x) = (1+\sqrt{x})^2$, $I = [0; +\infty[$ $u = 1+\sqrt{x}$ $u' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$ Donc $f'(x) = 2 \times (1+\sqrt{x}) \times \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$ $= \frac{1+\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}}$</p>

EXERCICE 4B.2 Déterminer la dérivée de la fonction f (sous la forme $u \cdot v$) sur l'intervalle I .

<p>1. $f(x) = x\sqrt{x}$, $I = [0; +\infty[$ $u = x$ $v = \sqrt{x}$ $u' = 1$ $v' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$ Donc $f'(x) = 1 \times \sqrt{x} + x \times \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} = \sqrt{x} + \frac{x}{2\sqrt{x}}$ $= \sqrt{x} + \frac{\sqrt{x} \times \sqrt{x}}{2\sqrt{x}} = \sqrt{x} + \frac{\sqrt{x}}{2} = \frac{3\sqrt{x}}{2}$</p>	<p>2. $f(x) = x^2\sqrt{x}$, $I = [0; +\infty[$ $u = x^2$ $v = \sqrt{x}$ $u' = 2x$ $v' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$ Donc $f'(x) = 2x \times \sqrt{x} + x^2 \times \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} = 2x\sqrt{x} + \frac{x^2}{2\sqrt{x}}$ $= 2x\sqrt{x} + \frac{x \times \sqrt{x} \times \sqrt{x}}{2\sqrt{x}} = 2x\sqrt{x} + \frac{x\sqrt{x}}{2} = \frac{5x\sqrt{x}}{2}$</p>
<p>3. $f(x) = (2x-3)(5x+1)$, $I = \mathbb{R}$ $u = 2x-3$ $v = 5x+1$ $u' = 2$ $v' = 5$ Donc $f'(x) = 2 \times (5x+1) + (2x-3) \times 5$ $= 10x+2+10x-15 = 20x-13$</p>	<p>4. $f(x) = (2x^2-3x)(5x^2+1)$, $I = \mathbb{R}$ $u = 2x^2-3x$ $v = 5x^2+1$ $u' = 4x-3$ $v' = 5 \times 2x = 10x$ Donc $f'(x) = (4x-3)(5x^2+1) + (2x^2-3x) \times 10x$ $f'(x) = 20x^3+4x-15x^2-3+20x^3-30x^2$ $f'(x) = 40x^3-45x^2+4x-3$</p>
<p>5. $f(x) = x^3(3-5x^2)$, $I = \mathbb{R}$ $u = x^3$ $v = 3-5x^2$ $u' = 3x^2$ $v' = -5 \times 2x = -10x$ Donc $f'(x) = 3x^2 \times (3-5x^2) + x^3 \times (-10x)$ $= 9x^2 - 15x^4 - 10x^4$ $= 9x^2 - 25x^4 = x^2(9-25x^2)$</p>	<p>6. $f(x) = \sqrt{x}\left(5 - \frac{1}{x^4}\right)$, $I = \mathbb{R}^*$ $u = \sqrt{x}$ $v = 5 - \frac{1}{x^4} = 5 - x^{-4}$ $u' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$ $v' = -(-4)x^{-5} = \frac{4}{x^5}$ Donc $f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \times \left(5 - \frac{1}{x^4}\right) + \sqrt{x} \times \frac{4}{x^5}$</p>