

MATHEMATIQUES

Devoir autocorrigé

Calculer la dérivée des fonctions suivantes et factoriser quand c'est possible.

1.

fonction	Dérivée	factorisation
$f(x) = x^2 + 2x + 1$	$f^{(1)}(x) = 2x + 2$	

$$g(x) = \frac{x^2 + 3x + 1}{x + 1}$$

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

$$h(x) = \frac{x + 2}{5x + 1}$$

$$h^{(1)}(x) = -\frac{9}{(5x + 1)^2}$$

$$i(x) = \sqrt{2x + 1}$$

$$i^{(1)}(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x + 1}}$$

$$k(x) = \frac{\sqrt{2x + 1}}{x - 3}$$

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

$$l(x) = x^2 \sqrt{2x + 1}$$

$$l^{(1)}(x) = \frac{5x^2 + 2x}{\sqrt{2x + 1}} = (5x + 2)x \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x + 1}}$$

$$m(x) = x^3 - 2x^2 + x + 1$$

$$m^{(1)}(x) = 3x^2 - 4x + 1 = (3x - 1)(x - 1)$$

2.

fonction	Dérivée	factorisation
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$$f(x) = x^3 - 4x + 1$$

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

$$g(x) = \frac{x^3}{3} - 5x^2 - 4x + 1$$

$$g^{(1)}(x) = (x^2 - 10x - 4) = (x - 5 + \sqrt{29})(x - 5 - \sqrt{29})$$

$$h(x) = \frac{x^3}{3} - x^2 + x + 1$$

$$h^{(1)}(x) = x^2 - 2x + 1 = (x - 1)^2$$

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

$$i^{(1)}(x) = (x^2 - 2x + 4)$$

$$j(x) = \frac{x^2 + 3}{2x + 1}$$

$$j^{(1)}(x) = \frac{2}{(2x + 1)^2} (x + x^2 - 3) = \frac{2(x + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{13})(x + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{13})}{(2x + 1)^2}$$

$$k(x) = \frac{2x - 2}{x^2 + x + 1}$$

$$k^{(1)}(x) = -\frac{2(x^2 - 2x - 2)}{(x + x^2 + 1)^2} = -\frac{2(x - 1 - \sqrt{3})(x - 1 + \sqrt{3})}{(x + x^2 + 1)^2}$$

$$l(x) = (x^2 + 2x + 2)^2$$

$$l^{(1)}(x) = 4(2x + x^2 + 2)(x + 1)$$

$$m(x) = (x^2 - 2x + 5)^3$$

$$m^{(1)}(x) = 6(x^2 - 2x + 5)^2(x - 1)$$