

10002

$$\tan'(x) = 1 + \tan^2 x = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$$

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

$$u^n = n u^{n-1} u'$$

Exercice n°1

$$1) f(x) = \frac{x^2}{(1-x^3)^2} \quad \frac{u}{v} = \frac{u'v - uv'}{v^2}$$

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

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

$$2) f(x) = x^2 \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$$

$$f'(x) = 2x \sin \frac{1}{x} + x^2 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) \cos \frac{1}{x}$$

$$f'(x) = 2x \sin \frac{1}{x} - \cos \frac{1}{x}$$

$$3) f(x) = \tan \frac{1-x}{1+x}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{-(1+x) - (1-x)}{1+x^2} \left[ 1 + \tan^2 \frac{1-x}{1+x} \right]$$

$$= \frac{-2}{(1+x)^2} \left[ 1 + \tan^2 \left( \frac{1-x}{1+x} \right) \right]$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{1 + \sin^2 x} = 2 \sin x \cos x \times \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1 + \sin^2 x}}$$

$$= \frac{\sin x \cos x}{\sqrt{1 + \sin^2 x}} = \frac{\sin 2x}{2\sqrt{1 + \sin^2 x}}$$

$$5) f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{1-\tan x}{1+\tan x}}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{-(1+\tan^2 x)(1+\tan x) - (1+\tan^2 x)(1-\tan x)}{(1+\tan x)^2}$$

$$\times \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\frac{1-\tan x}{1+\tan x}}}$$

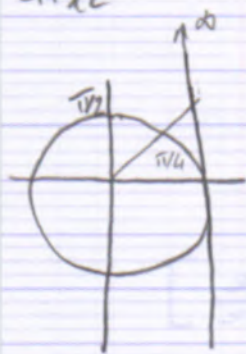
$$= f'(x) = \frac{-2(1+\tan^2 x)}{2(1+\tan^2 x)^2 \sqrt{\frac{1-\tan x}{1+\tan x}}}$$

$$6) f(x) = \arctan \frac{2(1-x)}{2x-x^2}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{-2(2x-x^2) - 2(1-x)(2-2x)}{(2x-x^2)^2} \times \frac{1}{1+\left(\frac{2(1-x)}{2x-x^2}\right)^2}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{-2x^2+4x-4}{(2x-x^2)^2} \times \frac{1}{1+\left(\frac{2(1-x)}{2x-x^2}\right)^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{1+x^2} = \arctan x$$



Exercice n°2

$$f(x) = \arctan x + \arctan \frac{1}{x} \quad \text{sur } ]0; +\infty[$$

$$= \frac{1}{1+x^2} + -\frac{1}{x^2} \times \frac{1}{1+\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1+x^2} - \frac{1}{x^2} \times \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{x^2}}$$

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

$$f'(x) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f = \text{cste}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$f(1) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

Exercice n°3

$f(x) = \sqrt{\tan x}$  sur  $\left]0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right[$

- Etude global par intervalle, La composée de fonction  
Etude local

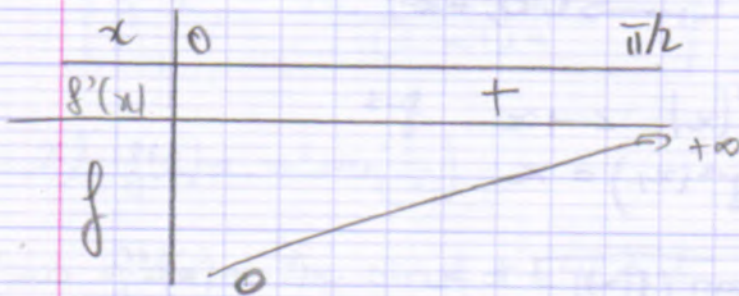
dérivable de la  
fonction est  
dérivable.

$f$  composée de  $\tan$  et de la fonction racine  
carrée.

dérivable  
sur  $\left]0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right[$

dérivable sur  
 $]0, +\infty[$   
or  $\tan 0 = 0$

donc  $f$  dérivable sur  $\left]0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right[$  on peut calculer  
sa dérivé d'où  $f'(x) = (1 + \tan^2 x) \times \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\tan x}} > 0$



$f(0) = \sqrt{\tan 0} = 0$

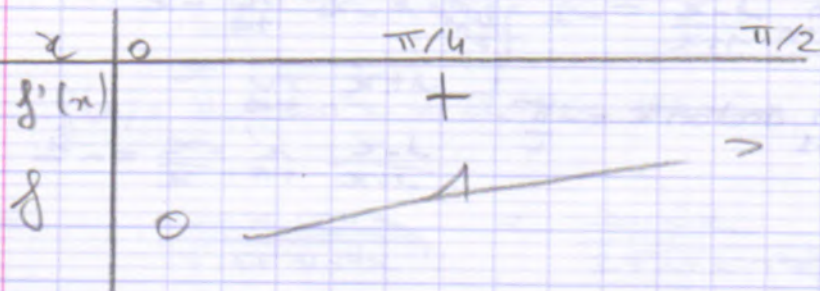
$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\tan x} = +\infty$

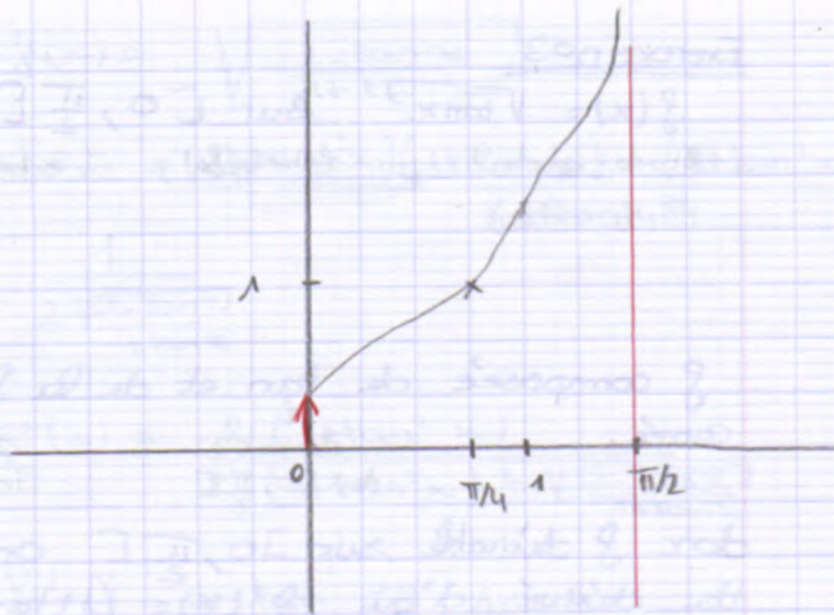
or  $\tan 0 = 0$

Dérivabilité en 0  $\frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \frac{\sqrt{\tan x}}{x}$

$= \frac{\sqrt{\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}}}{x} = \sqrt{\frac{\sin x}{x^2 \cos x}} = \sqrt{\frac{\sin x}{x} \times \frac{1}{x \cos x}}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = +\infty \Rightarrow f$  n'est pas dérivable en 0





$$f: [0, \frac{\pi}{2}[ \rightarrow ]0; +\infty[$$

$$f^{-1}(x) \leftarrow x \quad f^{-1}$$

$$f(f^{-1}(x)) = x$$

$$\sqrt{\tan(f(x))} = x \quad (\text{on élève au}^2)$$

Bijection  
réciproque

$$\tan(f^{-1}(x)) = x^2$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = \arctan(x^2)$$

$$f: I \rightarrow J$$

$$x \rightarrow y$$

$$\leftarrow f^{-1}$$

### Exercice n°4

$$f(x) = \arctan \frac{1-x}{1+x} \quad D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{-1\}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1-x}{1+x} = -1 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1-x}{1+x} = -1 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1-x}{1+x} = -1 \end{array} \right\} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \arctan \frac{1-x}{1+x} = -\frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \arctan x = -\frac{\pi}{4} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{1-x}{1+x} = \frac{2}{0} = +\infty \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{1-x}{1+x} = \frac{2}{0} = +\infty \end{array} \right\} \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \arctan \frac{1-x}{1+x} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

de même

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = -\frac{\pi}{4}$$

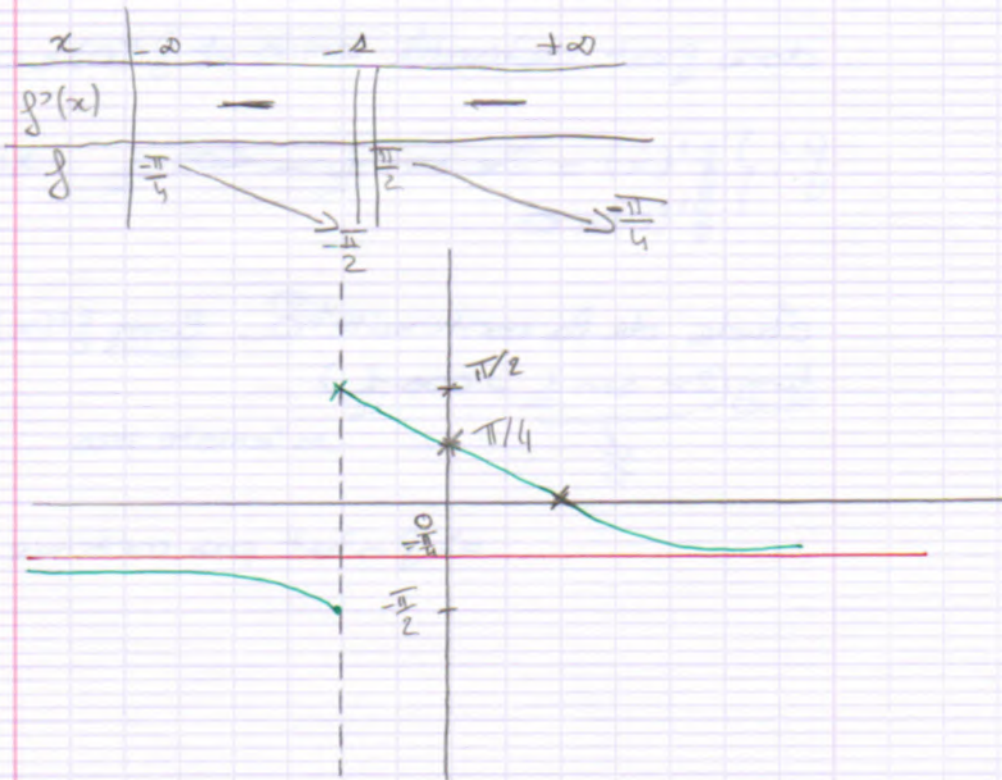
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} \frac{1-x}{1+x} = +\infty \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \arctan x = \frac{\pi}{2} \end{array} \right\} \text{d'où } \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} f(x) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\text{de même } \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} f(x) = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

Par composition,  $f$  est dérivable sur  $D_f$ .

$$f'(x) = \frac{-(1+x) - (1-x)}{(1+x)^2} \times \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{1-x}{1+x}\right)^2}$$
$$= \frac{-2}{(1+x)^2 \left[1 + \left(\frac{1-x}{1+x}\right)^2\right]} < 0$$

$$\arctan x : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \left] -\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2} \right[$$



### Exercice n°6

$$\begin{cases} f(x) = x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} & \text{si } x \neq 0 \\ f(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

Sur  $] -\infty, 0[$  et sur  $]0, +\infty[$ ,  $f$  est le produit de fonctions dérivables donc  $f$  est dérivable

$$\text{et } \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^* \quad f'(x) = 2x \sin \frac{1}{x} + x^2 \times \frac{1}{x^2} \cos \frac{1}{x}$$

$$f'(x) = 2x \sin \frac{1}{x} - \cos \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\text{en } 0 \rightarrow \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = x \sin \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{si } x > 0 \quad -1 \leq \sin \frac{1}{x} \leq 1 \\ \quad \quad \quad -x \leq x \sin \frac{1}{x} \leq x \end{array} \quad \left| \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{si } x < 0 \\ \quad \quad \quad -x \geq x \sin \frac{1}{x} \geq x \end{array} \right.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x = 0 \quad \text{donc} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0$$

donc  $f$  est dérivable en 0 et  $f'(0) = 0$

$$f' : \begin{cases} f'(x) = 2x \sin \frac{1}{x} - \cos \frac{1}{x} & \text{si } x \neq 0 \\ f'(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

Étude de la continuité en 0  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f'(x) =$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \underbrace{\left( 2x \sin \frac{1}{x} - \cos \frac{1}{x} \right)}_0 \quad \text{n'existe pas}$$

$\Rightarrow f'$  n'est pas continue en 0.