

MaPC1A - Partiel du 27-10-2021

①

$$\begin{array}{r|l} x^3 & x^2 + 5x + 1 \\ x^3 + 5x^2 + x & \hline \hline / -5x^2 - x & x - 5 \\ & -5x^2 - 25x - 5 \\ & \hline / 24x + 5 \end{array}$$

$$x^3 = (x^2 + 5x + 1)(x - 5) + 24x + 5$$

quotient : $x - 5$
reste : $24x + 5$

② $|x - 1| + |x + 5| = 6$

$x \geq 1$: $x - 1 + |x + 5| = 6$

$x \geq -5$: $x - 1 + x + 5 = 6$

$$2x = 2$$

$$\underline{x = 1}$$

$x < -5$: $] -\infty, -5[\cap [1, +\infty[= \emptyset$

$x < 1$: $-x + 1 + |x + 5| = 6$

$x \geq -5$: $-\cancel{x} + 1 + \cancel{x} + 5 = 6$ ✓ $[-5, 1[$

$x < -5$: $-x + 1 - x - 5 = 6$
 $x = -5$

SOLUTIONS : $x \in [-5, 1]$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad a. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{(5x^2 - 2)x^2}{(x-1)^2(3x^2+1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{5 - \frac{2}{x^2}}{\left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 \left(3 + \frac{1}{x}\right)} = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$b. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x-1)^2 = 0^+ \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} = +\infty$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(5x^2 - 2)x^2}{(x-1)^2(3x^2+1)} = (+\infty) \cdot \frac{3}{4} = +\infty$$

$$c. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\tan x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cdot \cos x}{\sin x} = 1$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad a. \quad \ln(x+2) \quad \text{d\u00e9fini pour } x > -2$$

$$\sqrt{9-x^2} \quad \text{d\u00e9fini pour } 9-x^2 \geq 0$$

$$\text{c-\u00e0-d} \quad -3 \leq x \leq 3$$

$$D_a =]-2, 3] \quad a(x) \text{ d\u00e9rivable sur } D_a$$

$$a'(x) = \frac{1}{x+2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{9-x^2}} \cdot \frac{-2x}{2} = \frac{1}{x+2} - \frac{x}{\sqrt{9-x^2}}$$

$$b. \quad \ln(x) \quad \text{d\u00e9fini sur } x > 0$$

$$\ln(\ln(x)) \quad \text{d\u00e9fini pour } \ln(x) > 0 \text{ et } x > 0$$

$$D_b =]1, +\infty[\quad b(x) \text{ d\u00e9rivable sur } D_b$$

$$b'(x) = \frac{1}{\ln(x)} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x \ln(x)}$$

$$c. \quad D_c = \mathbb{R} \quad c(x) \text{ d\u00e9rivable pour } x \neq 2$$

$$c'(x) = \begin{cases} (e^{x-2})' & x \geq 2 \\ (e^{-x+2})' & x < 2 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} e^{x-2} & x \geq 2 \\ -e^{-x+2} & x < 2 \end{cases}$$

⑤

$$g(x) = 7 \arcsin(5x) + 2$$

a. $\arcsin : [-1, 1] \rightarrow \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$

$$-1 \leq 5x \leq 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad D_g = \left[-\frac{1}{5}, \frac{1}{5}\right]$$

g dérivable sur D_g

b. $g'(x) = 7 \frac{1}{\cos(\arcsin(5x))} 5 = \frac{35}{\sqrt{1-25x^2}}$

$$g'(x) > 0 \quad \text{pour} \quad x \in \left]-\frac{1}{5}, \frac{1}{5}\right[$$

$\Rightarrow g(x)$ strictement croissante

c. g stri. croissante et continue

$$\Rightarrow g\left(\left[-\frac{1}{5}, \frac{1}{5}\right]\right) = \left[g\left(-\frac{1}{5}\right), g\left(\frac{1}{5}\right)\right] = \left[-\frac{7\pi}{2} + 2, \frac{7\pi}{2} + 2\right]$$

d. $y = 7 \arcsin(5x) + 2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad x = \frac{1}{5} \sin \frac{y-2}{7}$

$$\Rightarrow g^{-1}(y) = \frac{1}{5} \sin\left(\frac{y-2}{7}\right)$$

$$g^{-1} : \left[-\frac{7\pi}{2} + 2, \frac{7\pi}{2} + 2\right] \rightarrow \left[-\frac{1}{5}, \frac{1}{5}\right]$$

↑ image

⑥ $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

(a) f est dérivable en x_0

$$\Leftrightarrow \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0+h) - f(x_0)}{h} \text{ existe} = l \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$(b) f'(x_0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x_0+h)^3 - x_0^3}{h} =$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cancel{x_0^3} + 3x_0^2 h + 3x_0 h^2 + h^3 - \cancel{x_0^3}}{h}$$

$$= 3x_0^2$$