

$$\textcircled{1} \quad |x-1| + |x-7| = 8$$

$$\bullet \quad x \geq 7 : \quad x-1 + x-7 = 8 \Rightarrow x = 8$$

$$\bullet \quad 1 \leq x < 7 : \quad x-1 - x+7 = 8 \quad \text{IMP}$$

$$\bullet \quad x < 1 : \quad -x+1 - x+7 = 8 \Rightarrow x = 0$$

$$S = \{ 8 ; 0 \}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \sin(x) \cos(x) = \frac{1}{4} \Leftrightarrow \sin(2x) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x = \frac{\pi}{6} + 2\pi k \quad \text{ou} \quad 2x = \frac{5}{6}\pi + 2\pi k, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$S = \left\{ \frac{\pi}{12} + \pi k ; \frac{5}{12}\pi + \pi k \quad \text{pour } k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \text{a}) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{5x^2 + 3x}{3 + 5x} = \left[\frac{+\infty - \infty}{3 - \infty} \right] =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{5x + 3}{5x + 3} x = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x = -\infty$$

$$\text{b}) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \sin(x)\right)}{x - \frac{\pi}{2}} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right] =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{-\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \sin(x)\right) \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \cos(x)}{1} = 0$$

$$c) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1 + \sin(x))}{\sin(3x)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(x)}{1 + \sin(x)} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos(3x) \cdot 3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

④ a) $a(x) = \cos(x) \ln(x-1)$

$D_a =]1, +\infty[$ - domaine de définition et de dérivation

$$a'(x) = -\sin(x) \ln(x-1) + \cos(x) \frac{1}{x-1}$$

b) $b(x) = \sin(\sin(x))$

$D_b = \mathbb{R}$ - domaine de définition et de dérivation

c) $c(x) = \arctan(x) + a \arctan(1/x)$

$$\begin{aligned} D_c &= \mathbb{R}^* \text{ pour } a \neq 0 \\ D_c &= \mathbb{R} \text{ pour } a = 0 \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{domaine de définition} \\ \text{et de dérivation} \end{array} \right\}$$

Pour $x \rightarrow 0^\pm$, $c \rightarrow \pm a \frac{\pi}{2}$ donc elle n'est pas prolongeable par continuité en $x=0$ si $a \neq 0$.

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

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

$$⑤ \quad h(x) = \frac{1}{(x-1)(x-3)}$$

a) $D_h = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{1; 3\}$

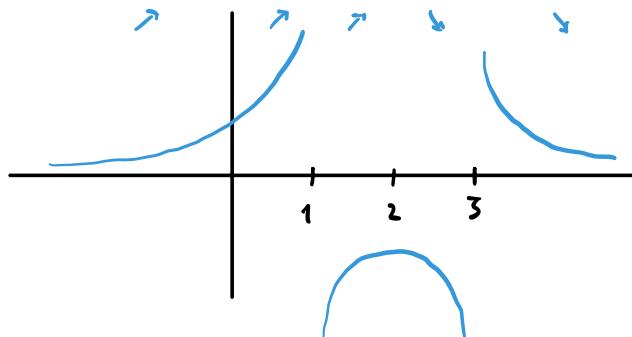
b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} h = 0 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} h = 0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^{\pm}} h = \left[\frac{1}{0^{\pm} \cdot (-2)} \right] = \mp \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^{\pm}} h = \left[\frac{1}{2 \cdot 0^{\pm}} \right] = \pm \infty$$

c) $h'(x) = \frac{-(-2x+4)}{(x-1)^2(x-3)^2} = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 2$

d) $h'(x) > 0 \Leftrightarrow -2x+4 > 0 \Leftrightarrow x < 2$



$x=0$ maximum local (or global)

⑥ $f: [0, 2] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ $f(x) = x^3 + x$

a) $f'(x) = 3x^2 + 1 > 0 \Rightarrow f$ strictement croissante

b) ensemble image $I = [f(0), f(2)] = [0, 10]$

c) $f: [0, 2] \rightarrow I$ est strictement croissante donc injective
et f est surjective car I est l'image.

d) $y = 2 \quad f(x) = 2 \quad x^3 + x = 2 \Rightarrow x = f^{-1}(2) = 1$

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