Fiche n° 9. Dérivation

Réponses

9.1 a) $6x^2 + 2x - 11$

9.1 b) $5x^4 - 6x^2 + 4x - 15$

9.1 c) $(2x^2 - 2x + 10)\exp(2x)$

9.1 d) $(6x-1)\ln(x-2) + \dfrac{3x^2 - x}{x-2}$

9.2 a) $5(x^2 - 5x)^4(2x-5)$

9.2 b) $4(2x^3 + 4x - 1)(3x^2 + 2)$

9.2 c) $8\cos^2(x) - 6\cos(x)\sin(x) - 4$

9.2 d) $-3(3\cos(x) - \sin(x))^2(3\sin(x) + \cos(x))$

9.3 a) $\dfrac{2x}{x^2+1}$

9.3 b) $\dfrac{1}{x\ln(x)}$

9.3 c) $(-2x^2 + 3x - 1)\exp(x^2 + x)$

9.3 d) $6\cos(2x)\exp(3\sin(2x))$

9.4 a) $\dfrac{6x}{(x^2+1)^2}\cos\left(\dfrac{2x^2-1}{x^2+1}\right)$

9.4 b) $\dfrac{2x^2+2x-8}{(x^2+4)^2}\sin\left(\dfrac{2x+1}{x^2+4}\right)$

9.4 c) $\dfrac{\cos(x)}{2\sqrt{\sin(x)}}$

9.4 d) $\dfrac{\cos(\sqrt{x})}{2\sqrt{x}}$

9.5 a) $\dfrac{(2x+3)(2\sin(x)+3) - (x^2+3x)\times 2\cos(x)}{(2\sin(x)+3)^2}$

9.5 b) $\dfrac{2-3x}{2\sqrt{x}(3x+2)^2}$

9.5 c) $-2\dfrac{(x^2+1)\sin(2x+1) + x\cos(2x+1)}{(x^2+1)^2}$

9.5 d) $\dfrac{(4x+3)\ln(x) - 2x - 3}{(\ln(x))^2}$

9.6 a) $2x\sin\left(\dfrac{1}{x}\right) - \cos\left(\dfrac{1}{x}\right)$

9.6 b) $\dfrac{9}{(9-x^2)\sqrt{9-x^2}}$

9.6 c) $\dfrac{1}{1-x^2}$

9.6 d) $\dfrac{x\cos(x) - \sin(x)}{x\sin(x)}$

9.7 a) $\dfrac{10x-5}{(3-x)^2(2+x)^2}$

9.7 b) $\dfrac{2}{x+1}\left(x + \dfrac{1+\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)\left(x + \dfrac{1-\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$

9.7 c) $\dfrac{2x^2+2x+5}{(x+2)(x-1)^2}$

9.7 d) $\dfrac{x^2}{(x+1)^2}$

9.7 e) $\dfrac{2}{x(1-\ln(x))^2}$

Corrigés

9.1 a) On calcule : $f'(x) = (2x+3)(2x-5) + (x^2+3x+2)\times 2 = 6x^2 + 2x - 11$.

9.1 b) On calcule : $f'(x) = (3x^2+3)(x^2-5) + (x^3+3x+2)\times 2x = 5x^4 - 6x^2 + 4x - 15$.

9.1 c) On calcule : $f'(x) = (2x-2)\exp(2x) + (x^2-2x+6)\times 2\exp(2x) = (2x^2 - 2x + 10)\exp(2x)$.

9.1 d) On calcule : $f'(x) = (6x-1)\ln(x-2) + (3x^2 - x)\times\dfrac{1}{x-2} = (6x-1)\ln(x-2) + \dfrac{3x^2-x}{x-2}$.

9.2 a) On calcule : $f'(x) = 5(x^2-5x)^4(2x-5)$.

9.2 b) On calcule : $f'(x) = 2(2x^3+4x-1)(6x^2+4) = 4(2x^3+4x-1)(3x^2+2)$.

9.2 c) On calcule :

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= 2(\sin(x)+2\cos(x))(\cos(x)-2\sin(x)) = 2(\sin(x)\cos(x)-2\sin^2(x)+2\cos^2(x)-4\cos(x)\sin(x) \\ &= -6\cos(x)\sin(x)-4\sin^2(x)+4\cos^2(x) = -6\cos(x)\sin(x)-4(1-\cos^2(x))+4\cos^2(x) \\ &= 8\cos^2(x)-6\cos(x)\sin(x)-4. \end{aligned}$$

9.2 d) On calcule : $f'(x) = 3(3\cos(x)-\sin(x))^2(-3\sin(x)-\cos(x)) = -3(3\cos(x)-\sin(x))^2(3\sin(x)+\cos(x))$. En développant, on trouve : $f'(x) = -54\cos^2(x)\sin(x)-78\cos^3(x)-9\sin(x)+51\cos(x)$.

9.3 a) On calcule : $f'(x) = \dfrac{2x}{x^2+1}$. C'est une application directe de la formule de dérivation quand $f = \ln \circ u$.

9.3 b) On calcule : $f'(x) = \dfrac{1/x}{\ln(x)} = \dfrac{1}{x\ln(x)}$.

9.3 c) On calcule :

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= (-1)\exp(x^2+x)+(2-x)\exp(x^2+x)\times(2x+1) = (-1+(2-x)(2x+1))\exp(x^2+x) \\ &= (-1+4x+2-2x^2-x)\exp(x^2+x) = (-2x^2+3x-1)\exp(x^2+x). \end{aligned}$$

9.3 d) On calcule : $f'(x) = \exp(3\sin(2x))(3\times 2\cos(2x)) = 6\cos(2x)\exp(3\sin(2x))$.

9.4 a) On calcule :

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \cos\Big(\frac{2x^2-1}{x^2+1}\Big)\times\frac{4x(x^2+1)-(2x^2-1)\times 2x}{(x^2+1)^2} = \cos\Big(\frac{2x^2-1}{x^2+1}\Big)\frac{4x^3+4x-4x^3+2x}{(x^2+1)^2} \\ &= \frac{6x}{(x^2+1)^2}\cos\Big(\frac{2x^2-1}{x^2+1}\Big). \end{aligned}$$

9.4 b) On calcule :

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= -\sin\Big(\frac{2x+1}{x^2+4}\Big)\times\frac{2(x^2+4)-(2x+1)\times 2x}{(x^2+4)^2} = -\sin\Big(\frac{2x+1}{x^2+4}\Big)\times\frac{2x^2+8-4x^2-2x}{(x^2+4)^2} \\ &= \frac{2x^2+2x-8}{(x^2+4)^2}\sin\Big(\frac{2x+1}{x^2+4}\Big). \end{aligned}$$

9.4 c) On calcule : $f'(x) = \dfrac{1}{2\sqrt{\sin(x)}}\cos(x) = \dfrac{\cos(x)}{2\sqrt{\sin(x)}}$.

9.4 d) On calcule : $f'(x) = \cos(\sqrt{x})\times\dfrac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} = \dfrac{\cos(\sqrt{x})}{2\sqrt{x}}$.

9.5 a) On calcule : $f'(x) = \dfrac{(2x+3)(2\sin(x)+3)-(x^2+3x)\times 2\cos(x)}{(2\sin(x)+3)^2}$. En développant le numérateur, on trouve

$$f'(x) = \frac{-2x^2\cos(x)+4x\sin(x)-6x\cos(x)+6\sin(x)+6x+9}{(2\sin(x)+3)^2}.$$

9.5 b) On calcule : $f'(x) = \dfrac{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}(3x+2)-\sqrt{x}\times 3}{(3x+2)^2} = \dfrac{\frac{3x+2}{2\sqrt{x}}-\frac{3\sqrt{x}\times 2\sqrt{x}}{2\sqrt{x}}}{(3x+2)^2} = \dfrac{3x+2-6x}{2\sqrt{x}(3x+2)^2} = \dfrac{2-3x}{2\sqrt{x}(3x+2)^2}$

9.5 c) On calcule : $f'(x) = \dfrac{-2\sin(2x+1)\times(x^2+1)-\cos(2x+1)\times 2x}{(x^2+1)^2} = -2\dfrac{(x^2+1)\sin(2x+1)+x\cos(2x+1)}{(x^2+1)^2}$.

9.5 d) On calcule : $f'(x) = \dfrac{(4x+3)\ln(x) - (2x^2+3x)\dfrac{1}{x}}{(\ln(x))^2} = \dfrac{(4x+3)\ln(x) - 2x - 3}{(\ln(x))^2}$

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9.6 a) On calcule : $f'(x) = 2x\sin\left(\dfrac{1}{x}\right) + x^2\cos\left(\dfrac{1}{x}\right) \times \left(\dfrac{-1}{x^2}\right) = 2x\sin\left(\dfrac{1}{x}\right) - \cos\left(\dfrac{1}{x}\right)$

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9.6 b) On calcule : $f'(x) = \dfrac{\sqrt{9-x^2} - x\frac{1}{2\sqrt{9-x^2}}(-2x)}{\sqrt{9-x^2}^2} = \dfrac{\sqrt{9-x^2} + \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{9-x^2}}}{9-x^2} = \dfrac{\frac{9-x^2+x^2}{\sqrt{9-x^2}}}{9-x^2} = \dfrac{9}{(9-x^2)\sqrt{9-x^2}}$

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9.6 c) On a trois fonctions composées à la suite : $f = \ln(\sqrt{u})$). Donc on a, en appliquant deux fois la formule de dérivée d'une fonction composée : $f'(x) = \dfrac{1}{2\sqrt{u-x)}} \times u'(x) \times \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{u(x)}}$.

On calcule :

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\dfrac{x+1}{x-1}}} \times \frac{1(x-1)-(x+1)\times 1}{(x-1)^2} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{\dfrac{x+1}{x-1}}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2\times \dfrac{x+1}{x-1}} \times \frac{-2}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{-1}{(x+1)(x-1)} \\ &= \frac{-1}{x^2-1} = \frac{1}{1-x^2}. \end{aligned}$$

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9.6 d) On calcule : $f'(x) = \dfrac{\cos(x)\times x - \sin(x)\times 1}{x^2} \times \dfrac{x}{\sin(x)} = \dfrac{x\cos(x) - \sin(x)}{x\sin(x)}$.

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9.7 a) On calcule : $f'(x) = \dfrac{-(-1)}{(3-x)^2} + \dfrac{-1}{(2+x)^2} = \dfrac{(2+x)^2 - (3-x)^2}{(3-x)^2(2+x)^2} = \dfrac{10x-5}{(3-x)^2(2+x)^2}$.

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9.7 b) On calcule : $f'(x) = 2x - \dfrac{1}{x+1} = \dfrac{2x(x+1)-1}{x+1} = \dfrac{2x^2+2x-1}{x+1}$.

Pour le trinôme $2x^2+2x-1$, on calcule $\Delta = 4 - 4\times 2\times(-1) = 12$. On a deux racines :

$$x_1 = \frac{-2-\sqrt{12}}{2\times 2} = \frac{-2-2\sqrt{3}}{4} = \frac{-1-\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad \text{et} \quad x_2 = \frac{-1+\sqrt{3}}{2}.$$

Enfin, on a $f'(x) = \dfrac{2(x - \frac{-1-\sqrt{3}}{2})(x - \frac{-1+\sqrt{3}}{2}}{x+1} = \dfrac{2}{x+1}\left(x + \dfrac{1+\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)\left(x + \dfrac{1-\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$.

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9.7 c) On calcule : $f'(x) = \dfrac{2x+1}{x^2+x+2} - \dfrac{1\times(x-1)-(x+2)\times 1}{(x-1)^2} = \dfrac{2x+1}{x^2+x-2} + \dfrac{3}{(x-1)^2}$.

On cherche les racines du trinôme x^2+x-2 dont le discriminant est $\Delta = 1+8 = 9$; on identifie deux racines $x_1 = -2$, $x_2 = 1$. D'où la forme factorisée : $x^2+x-2 = (x+2)(x-1)$.

Alors : $f'(x) = \dfrac{2x+1}{(x+2)(x-1)} + \dfrac{3}{(x-1)^2} = \dfrac{(2x+1)(x-1)}{(x+2)(x-1)^2} + \dfrac{3(x+2)}{(x+2)(x+1)^2} = \dfrac{2x^2+2x+5}{(x+2)(x-1)^2}$.

Le trinôme $2x^2+2x+5$ dont le discriminant est $\Delta = 4 - 4\times 2\times 5 = -36 < 0$ ne se factorise pas dans $\mathbb{R}$.

On a : $f'(x) = \dfrac{2x^2+2x+5}{(x+2)(x-1)^2}$.

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9.7 d) On calcule :

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \frac{1\times(x+1) - x\times 1}{(x+1)^2} + 1 - 2\frac{1}{x+1} = \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} + 1 - \frac{2}{x+1} = \frac{1+(x+1)^2 - 2(x+1)}{(x+1)^2} \\ &= \frac{1+x^2+2x+1-2x-2}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{x^2}{(x+1)^2}. \end{aligned}$$

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9.7 e) On calcule : $f'(x) = \dfrac{\frac{1}{x}(1-\ln(x)) - (1+\ln(x))\frac{-1}{x}}{(1-\ln(x))^2} = \dfrac{\frac{1}{x} - \frac{\ln(x)}{x} + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{\ln(x)}{x}}{(1-\ln(x))^2} = \dfrac{\frac{2}{x}}{(1-\ln(x))^2} = \dfrac{2}{x(1-\ln(x))^2}$.

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