

-1

-2

-3

-4

-5

$$y'' = f(x) \quad y' = f(x) :$$

-6



$\mathbb{R}$

$f$  (C)

: 1

-1

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

$y = 2x :$  ( $\Delta$ )

. 0

$f$

-2

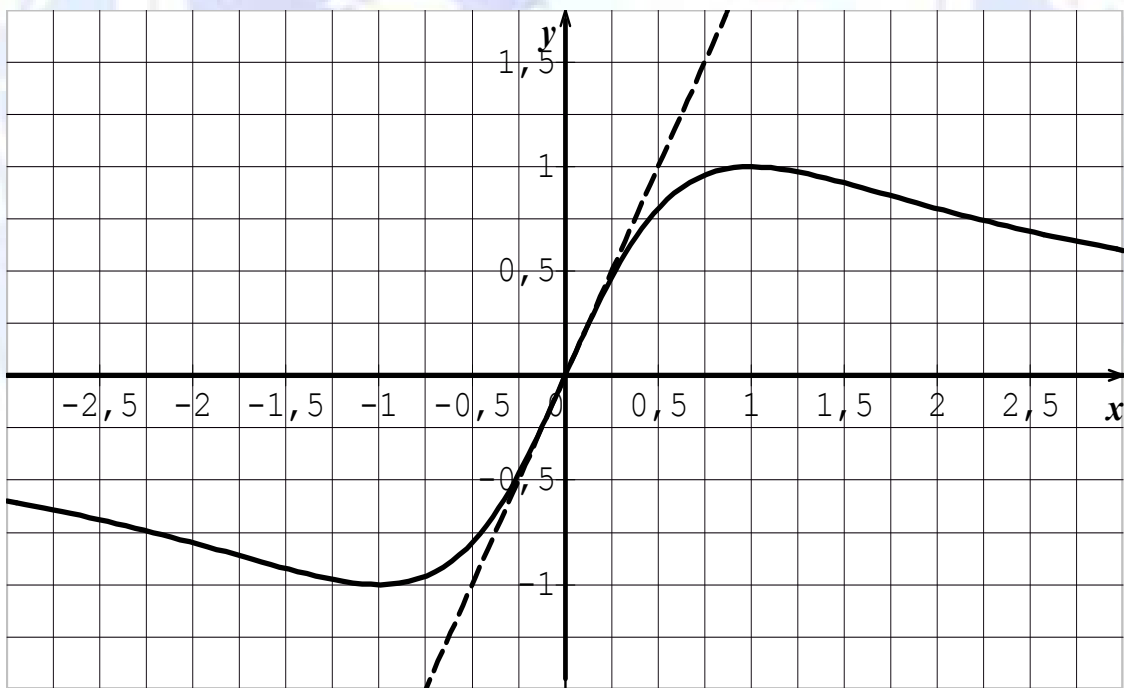
( $\Delta$ )

(C)

-3

:

-1



: 0

$f$

-2

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} :$$



$$(\Delta) \quad (C): x < 0$$

$$(\Delta) \quad (C) x = 0$$

:

$$(\Delta) \quad (\Delta)$$

: 2

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + 4} \quad : \quad \mathbb{R} \quad f$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0)}{h} \quad : \quad (1)$$

$$: \quad h \neq 0$$

$$\frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0)}{h} = \frac{2x_0 + h}{\sqrt{(x_0 + h)^2 + 4} + \sqrt{x_0^2 + 4}}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0)}{h} \quad : \quad (2)$$

$$: \quad f \quad (3)$$

:

$$: \quad -1$$

$$: \quad \mathbb{R} \quad f$$

$$\frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0)}{h} = \frac{\sqrt{(x_0 + h)^2 + 4} - \sqrt{x_0^2 + 4}}{h}$$

$$= \frac{\left[ \sqrt{(x_0 + h)^2 + 4} - \sqrt{x_0^2 + 4} \right] \left[ \sqrt{(x_0 + h)^2 + 4} + \sqrt{x_0^2 + 4} \right]}{h \left[ \sqrt{(x_0 + h)^2 + 4} + \sqrt{x_0^2 + 4} \right]}$$

$$= \frac{(x_0 + h)^2 + 4 - (x_0^2 + 4)}{h \left[ \sqrt{(x_0 + h)^2 + 4} + \sqrt{x_0^2 + 4} \right]}$$

$$= \frac{x_0^2 + 2x_0h + h^2 + 4 - x_0^2 - 4}{h \left[ \sqrt{(x_0 + h)^2 + 4} + \sqrt{x_0^2 + 4} \right]}$$

$$= \frac{2x_0h + h^2}{h \left[ \sqrt{(x_0 + h)^2 + 4} + \sqrt{x_0^2 + 4} \right]}$$

$$= \frac{h(2x_0 + h)}{h \left[ \sqrt{(x_0 + h)^2 + 4} + \sqrt{x_0^2 + 4} \right]}$$

$$= \frac{2x_0 + h}{\sqrt{(x_0 + h)^2 + 4} + \sqrt{x_0^2 + 4}}$$

$$= \frac{2x_0}{\sqrt{x_0^2 + 4} + \sqrt{x_0^2 + 4}}$$

$$= \frac{2x_0}{2\sqrt{x_0^2 + 4}}$$

$$= \frac{x_0}{\sqrt{x_0^2 + 4}}$$

$$\frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0)}{h} = \frac{2x_0h + h^2}{\sqrt{(x_0 + h)^2 + 4} + \sqrt{x_0^2 + 4}}$$

:-2

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x_0h + h^2}{\sqrt{(x_0 + h)^2 + 4} + \sqrt{x_0^2 + 4}}$$

$$= \frac{2x_0}{\sqrt{x_0^2 + 4} + \sqrt{x_0^2 + 4}}$$

$$= \frac{2x_0}{2\sqrt{x_0^2 + 4}}$$

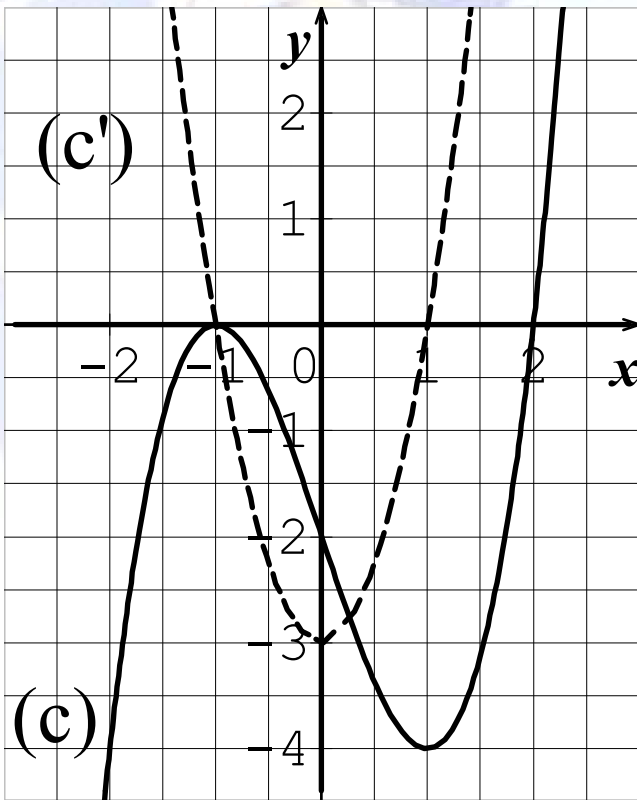
$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0)}{h} = \frac{2x_0}{\sqrt{x_0^2 + 4}}$$

$\cdot x_0 \quad f$   
 $: f$   
 $: \mathbb{R} \quad f$

$$f'(x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 4}}$$

: 3

(C')  $f$  (C)



$\cdot \mathbb{R} \quad f'$   
 $\cdot f' (x)$   
 $\cdot f$   
 $f$

-1  
-2  
-3

$x$	$-\infty$	$-1$	$1$	$+\infty$
$f'(x)$	+	○	○	+

$[1 ; +\infty[$   $]-\infty ; -1]$

$[-1 ; 1]$

$f$  I

$f$  J

$f'$  I

$f'$  J

$f'$

J

$x_0$   $f$   $D_f$   $f$  : 1

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0)}{h} = \ell ; \ell \in \mathbb{R} :$$

$f$   $\ell$

$f(x')$

: 1

2  $f : x \mapsto \frac{1}{x} :$

$f(2) = \frac{1}{2} . D_f = \mathbb{R}^* :$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(2+h) - f(2)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2+h} - \frac{1}{2}}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{2 - 2 - h}{2(2+h)}}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-h}{2(2+h)} \times \frac{1}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1}{2(2+h)} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$f'(2) = -\frac{1}{4} :$  2  $f$

: 2

$x \mapsto |x| : f$  0

$$\begin{cases} f(x) = x , x \geq 0 \\ f(x) = -x , x \leq 0 \end{cases} . D_f = \mathbb{R} :$$



$$\bullet \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(h) - f(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{h - 0}{h} = 1$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(h) - f(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-h}{h} = -1$$

$A(x_0; f(x_0))$

$x_0$   $f$

$f'(x)$

$$y = f(x_0) + (x - x_0) f'(x_0)$$

$x_0$   $f$

$$x \mapsto f(x) - f(x_0) - (x - x_0) f'(x_0)$$

$$x'(t_0) : x \mapsto x(t) :$$

$t_0$

$$x \mapsto v(t)$$

$t_0$   $v'(t_0)$

: 2

$$\alpha \ni x_0 \quad [x_0; x_0 + \alpha[ \quad f$$

$x_0$

$f$

$\alpha > 0$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0)}{h} = \ell_1$$

$\alpha \ni x_0$   $]x_0 - \alpha ; x_0]$   $x_0$   $f$   $\alpha > 0$   $\ell_1$   $: 3$   $f$

$$\lim_{\substack{h \rightarrow 0 \\ h < 0}} \frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0)}{h} = \ell_2$$

$x_0$   $f$   $\ell_2$   $: 1$

$0$   $x \mapsto x\sqrt{x} : f$   $[0 ; +\infty[$

$$\lim_{\substack{h \rightarrow 0 \\ h > 0}} \frac{f(h) - f(0)}{h} = \lim_{\substack{h \rightarrow 0 \\ h > 0}} \frac{h\sqrt{h}}{h} = \lim_{\substack{h \rightarrow 0 \\ h > 0}} \sqrt{h} = 0$$

$: 2$

$4$   $x \mapsto \sqrt{4-x} : f$

$$\lim_{\substack{h \rightarrow 0 \\ h < 0}} \frac{f(h) - f(0)}{h} = \lim_{\substack{h \rightarrow 0 \\ h < 0}} \frac{\sqrt{-h}}{h} = \lim_{\substack{h \rightarrow 0 \\ h < 0}} \frac{\sqrt{h}}{\sqrt{-h} \cdot \sqrt{-h}}$$

$$= \lim_{\substack{h \rightarrow 0 \\ h < 0}} \frac{1}{-\sqrt{-h}} = -\infty$$

$: 3$

$\mathbb{R}$   $0$   $x \mapsto |x| : f$

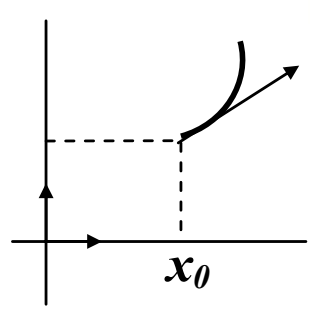
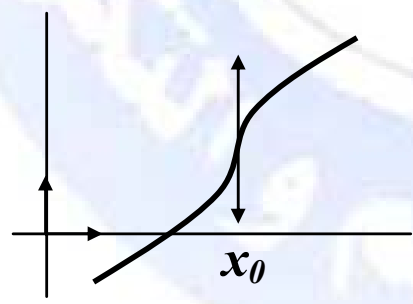
$$\lim_{\substack{h \rightarrow 0 \\ h > 0}} \frac{|h| - |0|}{h} = \lim_{\substack{h \rightarrow 0 \\ h > 0}} \frac{h}{h} = 1$$

$: 0$

$$\lim_{\substack{h \rightarrow 0 \\ h < 0}} \frac{|h| - 0}{h} = \lim_{\substack{h \rightarrow 0 \\ h < 0}} \frac{-h}{h} = -1$$

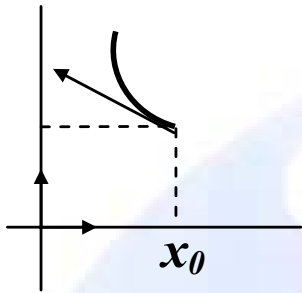
$x_0$   $f$   
 $x_0$   $f$   
 $x_0$   $f$   
 $x_0$   $f$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left| \frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0)}{h} \right| = +\infty$$

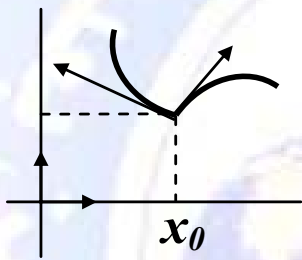


$$y - f(x_0) = \ell_1 (x - x_0) : x \geq x_0$$

$x_0$   $f$  \*  
 $x_0$   $f$  \*  
 $x_0$   $f$  \*



$$y - f(x_0) = \ell_1 (x - x_0) : x \leq x_0$$



$$x \mapsto f'(x) :$$

I

x

f

$$y = f(x) :$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f'(x)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f'(x) :$$

$$dy = f'(x) dx :$$

$\mathbb{0}$	$x \longrightarrow 0$	$x \longrightarrow k; \quad k$
$\mathbb{R}$	$x \longrightarrow 1$	$x \longrightarrow x;$
$\mathbb{R}$	$x \longrightarrow nx^{n-1}$	$x \longrightarrow x^n, n \in \mathbb{N}^*$
$\mathbb{R}^*$	$x \longrightarrow -n$	$x \longrightarrow \frac{1}{x^n}, n \in \mathbb{N}^*$
$\mathbb{R}_+^*$	$x \longrightarrow \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$	$x \longrightarrow \sqrt{x}$
$\mathbb{R}$	$x \longrightarrow \cos x$	$x \longrightarrow \sin x$
$\mathbb{R}$	$x \longrightarrow -\sin x$	$x \longrightarrow \cos x$
$\cos x \neq 0$	$x \longrightarrow \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$	$x \longrightarrow \tan x$

$$\lambda f \quad f \times g \quad f+g \quad (1)$$

$$(\lambda f)' = \lambda f' :$$

$$(f + g)' = f' + g' ; (f \cdot g)' = f' \cdot g + f \cdot g'$$

$$]a ; b[ \quad \frac{f}{g} \quad \frac{1}{g} : \quad ]a ; b[ \quad g \quad (2)$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{g}\right)' = \frac{-g'}{g^2} ; \quad \left(\frac{f}{g}\right)' = \frac{f' \cdot g - f \cdot g'}{g^2}$$

$$u(x_0) \quad f(x_0) \quad u$$

$$: \quad x_0 \quad fou$$

$$(f \circ u)'(x_0) = u'(x_0) \cdot f'[u(x_0)]$$

$$g(x) = \sin\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) :$$

$$f(x) = \sin x \quad u(x) = 2x + \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$g(x) = u'(x) \cdot f'[u(x)] = 2 \cdot \cos\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) :$$

$$n \in \mathbb{N}^* - \{1\} , f(x) = [u(x)]^n : f$$

$$f'(x) = n \cdot [u(x)]^{n-1} \cdot u'(x) : f'$$

$$g(x) = x^n : g \quad u \quad f$$

:

$$f(x) = (x^2 + 1)^4 : f$$

$$f'(x) = u(2x) (x^2 + 1)^3 : \mathbb{R} \quad f'$$

$$f'(x) = 8x (x^2 + 1)^3 :$$

I

u (2

$$f(x) = \sqrt{u(x)} : f$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{u'(x)}{2\sqrt{u(x)}} : I \quad f'$$

$$g(x) = \sqrt{x} : g \quad u \quad f$$

:

$$f' \quad x \mapsto \sqrt{x^2 + 4} : f$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^2 + 4}} :$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 4}} :$$

$$. a \neq 0 \quad b \quad a \quad (3)$$

$$x \mapsto \sin(ax + b) : f$$

$$f'(x) = a \cos(ax + b) : f$$

$$x \mapsto \sin x \quad x \mapsto ax + b : f$$

$$. a \neq 0 \quad b \quad a \quad (4)$$





$$f''' \quad I \quad f''$$

$$n \geq 4 \quad n \quad n \quad \dots \quad 6 \quad 5 \quad 4$$

$$f^{(1)}, f^{(2)}, \dots, f^{(n)} \quad f^{(4)}, f^{(5)}, \dots, f^{(n)}$$

$f$

:

$x$

$f$

$$f(x) = x^4 - 4x^3 + 12x + 6$$

$$f', f'', f''', f^{(4)}, f^{(5)}$$

$\mathbb{R}$

$f$

$$f'(x) = 4x^3 + 12x^2 + 12$$

$\mathbb{R}$

$f'$

$$f''(x) = 12x^2 - 24$$

$\mathbb{R}$

$f''$

$$f'''(x) = 24x$$

$\mathbb{R}$

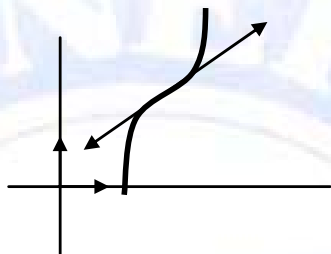
$f'''$

$$f^{(4)}(x) = 24$$

$\mathbb{R}$

$f^{(4)}$

$$f^{(5)}(x) = 0$$



$x_0$   $x_0$   $M_0$   $f$   $x_0$   
 $f$



$n \in \mathbb{N}, n+1$

$$y^{(n)} = f [x, u, y', \dots, y^{(n-1)}]$$

$y^{(n)}, y^{(n-1)}, \dots, y'', y'$   
 $x \mapsto y : f$

$$h^{(n)}(x) = f [x, h(x), h(x), \dots, h^{(n-1)}(x)]$$

$$y' = f(x) :$$

$$g'(x) = f(x) :$$

$$y' = 2x - 4$$

$$k \in \mathbb{R} \quad g(x) = x^2 - 4x + k$$

$$y'' = f(x)$$

$$g''(x) = f(x)$$

$$y'' = x$$

$$g(x) = \frac{x^3}{6} + kx + c$$

$$k \in \mathbb{R} \quad c \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$y'' = -w^2 y$$

$$y = a \cos wx + b \sin wx$$

$$y'' + 25y = 0$$

$$y'' = -(5)^2 y$$

$$y = a \cos 5x + b \sin 5x$$

: 1

$$f'(x) = 4x^3 - 4x$$

$$f(x) = x^4 - 2x^2$$

```

Plot1 Plot2 Plot3
Y1=X^4-2X^2
Y2=4X^3-4X
Y3=
Y4=
Y5=
Y6=
Y7=

```

Y= : (1)

```

WINDOW
Xmin=-4
Xmax=4
Xscl=1
Ymin=-4
Ymax=8
Yscl=1
Xres=1

```

y1 f

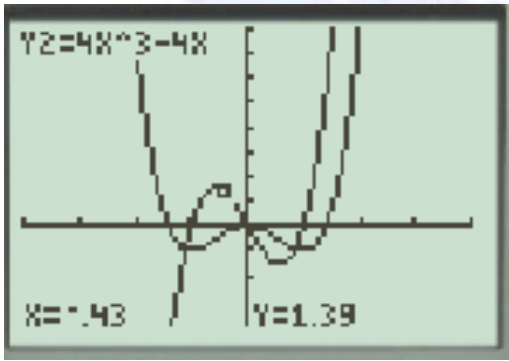
f'

: y2

WINDOW (2)



GRAPH (3)



$$f'(x) > 0$$

$$x = -0.43$$

$$f'(x) > 0 : f'(x) = 1.39$$

(4)

## scientific workplace 3.0

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

The screenshot shows the Scientific Workplace 3.0 interface. The main window is titled "Scientific WorkPlace - Untitled1". The menu bar includes File, Edit, Insert, View, Go, Tag, Typeset, Tools, Maple, and Window. The Tools menu is open, showing options like Evaluate, Simplify, and Calculus. The Calculus submenu is expanded, and the "Implicit Differentiation..." option is selected. A dialog box titled "Implicit Differentiation" is open, with the "Differentiation Variable" field containing "x".

Annotations with arrows point to the Maple menu, the Tools menu, the Calculus submenu, and the Implicit Differentiation dialog box.

The screenshot shows the Scientific Workplace 3.0 interface with the result of the implicit differentiation. The main window is titled "Scientific WorkPlace - Untitled1". The menu bar includes File, Edit, Insert, View, Go, Tag, Typeset, Tools, Maple, Window, and Help. The Tools menu is open, showing options like Evaluate, Simplify, and Calculus. The Calculus submenu is expanded, and the "Implicit Differentiation..." option is selected. The result of the implicit differentiation is displayed in the main window:  $x^3 + \sin(4x)$  Solution:  $3x^2 + 4 \cos 4x$ .

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+h) - f(1)}{h} = +\infty \quad -1$$

$$f \quad (C_f) \quad \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h) - f(0)}{h} = 0 : \quad -2$$

$$f' \left( \begin{matrix} x_0 \\ 2 \end{matrix} \right) = 0 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = 4 : \quad -3 \quad -4$$

$$f \quad f'(2) = 0 : \quad -5$$

$$f \quad \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(-1+h) - f(-1)}{h} = +\infty \quad -6$$

-1

-7

-8

$$\frac{f'}{g'} \quad \frac{f}{g} \quad -9$$

$$f^{(n)}(x) = [f(x)]^n \quad -10$$

$$M(x_0, f(x)) \quad x_0 \quad f'' \quad -11$$

(C<sub>f</sub>)

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h) - f(0)}{h} = -\infty \quad -12$$

0 f

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(2+h) - f(2)}{h} = 3 \quad -13$$

$$(C_f) \quad \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(2+h) - f(2)}{h} = -1$$

$$y = \sqrt{x} \quad y' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \quad -14$$

$$\mathbb{R} \quad y = \cos x \quad y'' = \cos x : \quad ]0 ; +\infty[ \quad -15$$

$$\mathbb{R}^* \quad x \mapsto \frac{1}{x} \quad -16$$

$$x_0 \quad -17$$

$$f'(x_0) \quad f' \quad -18$$

2

$$: \quad x_0 \quad f \quad f(x) = \sqrt{x+5} \quad ; \quad x_0 = 1 \quad (1)$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{3x+10} \quad ; \quad x_0 = 2 \quad (2)$$

$$f(x) = \cos x \quad ; \quad x_0 = 0 \quad (3)$$

$$f(x) = \sin x \quad ; \quad x_0 = \frac{\pi}{6} \quad (4)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 4x + 2}{x^2 + x - 2} ; x_0 = 2 \quad (5)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x} - 2}{x + 3} ; x_0 = 1 \quad (6)$$

$$7) f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 9x - 2}{x - 1} ; x_0 = 2 \quad (7)$$

3

$$f(x) = \sqrt{9 - x^2} : f \quad (1)$$

$$f : \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \frac{f(x)}{x - 3} : \quad (2)$$

$$f : (C_f) : (C_f) \quad (3)$$

4

$$: x f$$

$$\begin{cases} f(x) = \frac{1}{x} \sin x & ; x \neq 0 \\ f(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$: \mathbb{R} \quad 0 \quad f \quad (1)$$

$$: \mathbb{R} \quad 0 \quad f \quad (2)$$

5

$$: f$$



$$\begin{cases} f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x^4 + 2x^3 + x^2}}{(x+1)(x^2+x+1)} & ; x \neq -1 \\ f(-1) = +\frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \cdot & f & -1 \\ \cdot & -1 & 0 & f & -2 \\ \cdot & -1 & 0 & f & -3 \end{array}$$

6

:

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

$$f(x) = \left(\frac{2}{5}x^3 + 4x + 1\right)^3 \quad (4) \qquad f(x) = (2x+1)^2 \cdot (x^2+3)^2 \quad (3)$$

$$f(x) = -4x^2 + 5|x| \quad (6) \qquad f(x) = \frac{-x^2+3x-5}{x+1} \quad (5)$$

$$f(x) = |-x+2| \cdot |x+5| \quad (8) \qquad f(x) = |-x^2+8x-15| \quad (7)$$

7

:

$$f(x) = \tan^3 nx \quad (2) \qquad f(x) = \cos^3 x \quad (1)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\cos 2x}{1 - \sin x} \quad (4) \qquad f(x) = \sqrt{\sin x} \quad (3)$$

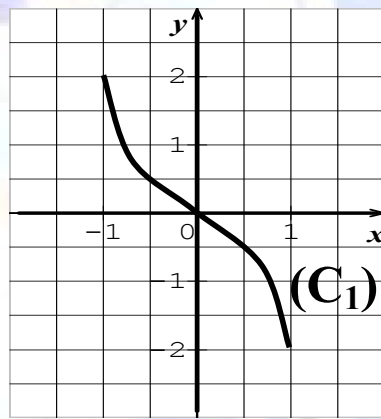
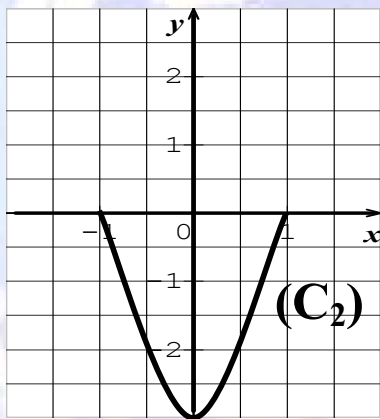
$$f(x) = \frac{2 - \sin x}{4 - \cos x} \quad (6) \qquad f(x) = \sqrt{\sin x - \cos 2x} \quad (5)$$

8

	$\mathbb{R}$					
$x$	$-\infty$	$-1$	$0$	$2$	$3$	$+\infty$
$f'(x)$	$+\infty$	$2$	$0$	$-1$	$0$	$+\infty$

9

$[-1 ; 1]$   $(C_2)$  و  $(C_1)$



$[-1 ; 1]$

$f_1'(x) = f_2(x)$  :

10

$f(x) = \sqrt{1+x}$  :

$(C_f)$

$\sqrt{0,9999}$

$\sqrt{1,00007}$

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

$$\cdot (C_f) \quad f \quad -5$$

. 11

$$f(x) = x^n, n \in \mathbb{N} : f$$

$$f^{(4)}, f^{(3)}, f'', f' \quad -$$

. 12

$$a \neq 0 : f(x) = \cos(ax + b) : f$$

$$\cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -\sin x : \quad b \quad a$$

$$f'(x), f''(x), f'''(x) \quad -$$

. 13

$$y'' + \frac{16\pi^2}{25} y = 0 :$$

$$\frac{5}{4} \quad 0 \quad 1$$

. 14

$$f(x) = \cos^2 x : f$$

$$f''(x) + 4f(x) - 2 = 0 \quad x \quad -1$$

$$y'' = -4y + 2 : \quad -2$$

. 15

$$f(x) = x^4 - 6x^3 + 12x^2 + 24x - 24 : f$$

$$f', f'', f^{(3)}, f^{(4)}, f^{(5)} : f \quad -1$$

$$(C) \quad f''(x) \quad -2$$

. f

. 16

$$f(x) = x \sqrt{x} : f$$

(C)  $f$  -1

$$2y' - 3\sqrt{x} = 0 : -2$$

. 17

$$f(x) = ax^4 + bx^3 + cx^2 + 4 : f$$

$c \quad b \quad a$   
 $: \quad f \quad c \quad b \quad a \quad -$

$$y'' = 12x^2 - 24x + 10$$

. 18

$$(\alpha) \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{(1+x)^3} \quad f$$

$f$  -1

$f$  -2

$(\emptyset) \quad (\Delta) \quad -3$

$(\emptyset) \quad (\Delta) \quad -4$

$0 \quad f \quad -5$

$$\frac{1}{(0,999)^3} \quad \frac{1}{(1,001)^3} : -6$$

. 19

$$f(x) \frac{(x+1)^2}{x^2 - 3x + 2} : f \quad (I$$

$x \quad f \quad D_f \quad -1$

$$f(x) = a + \frac{b}{x-1} + \frac{c}{x-2} \quad : \quad D_f$$

(C)  $\cdot f$  -2  
-3

(C)  $\cdot f$  -

$\cdot (\Delta)$

$\cdot 0 \quad f$  -4

$\cdot (C)$  -5

$$g(x) = \frac{x + 2|x| + 1}{x^2 - 3|x| + 2} \quad : \quad g \quad (\Pi)$$

$\cdot g$  -1

$g(x)$  -2

$\cdot 0 \quad g$  -3

$\cdot g$  -4

(C)  $g \quad (\gamma)$  -5

-6

$$m \quad (m-1)x^2 - (3m+2)x + 2m-1 = 0$$

20

$$f(x) = \frac{(x-2)^2}{x^2-1} \quad : \quad f$$

$(O; \vec{i}, \vec{j})$  (C)

$\cdot f$  -1

-

(Δ) (C) -

. (C) -

: m -

$$(m - 1)x^2 + 4x - m - 4 = 0$$

$$g(x) = \frac{(|x| - 2)^2}{x^2 - 1} : g \quad -2$$

$g(x)$  -

. 0 g -

$$g(x) = f(x) -$$

. g -

. g (C') -

$$h(x) = \frac{(x - 2)^2}{|x^2 - 1|} : h \quad -3$$

.  $f(x)$   $h(x)$  : -

. h (γ) -

$$\varphi(x) = \frac{(\sin x - 2)^2}{\sin^2 x - 1} : \varphi \quad -4$$

. φ -

. φ -

. φ -

$$f(x) = \alpha + \sqrt{\beta x + \gamma} : f(1)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \cdot (\Gamma) \quad \alpha, \beta, \gamma \\
 (\Gamma) \quad \Delta(1; -1) \quad o & \quad \alpha, \beta, \gamma \\
 & (\Gamma) \quad o
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\cdot \frac{-3}{4}$$

$$\begin{cases}
 g(x) = -2 + \sqrt{4 - 3x}, & x < 1 \\
 g(x) = x - 3 + \sqrt{x - 1}, & x \geq 1
 \end{cases} : g(2)$$

(C)

· g

· 1 g

· (C)

$$\cdot y = x : \quad (\Delta) \quad (C)$$

$$\cdot (\Delta) \quad (C)$$

· (C)

$$\boxed{1}$$

(1)

$f \quad +\infty$

1

:

. 1

(2)

$-\infty \quad +\infty$

(3)

. 0

$$x \mapsto |x|$$

(4)

2

2

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = 4$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(2+h) - f(2)}{h} :$$

(5)

0

2

(6)

(7)

$$[0 ; +\infty[$$

$$x \mapsto \sqrt{x}$$

$$]0 ; +\infty[$$

(8)

$\mathbb{R}$

$\mathbb{R}$

$$x \mapsto x^2$$



$$[0 ; +\infty[ \quad ]-\infty ; 0]$$

(9)

$$h = \frac{f'h - g'h}{g^2} \quad h \quad \frac{f}{g}$$

(10)

$$f^n \quad f \quad n \quad f^{(n)}$$

(11)

$$x_0 \quad f''(x)$$

(12)

$$\tan\theta \rightarrow -\infty \quad -\infty \quad \theta \rightarrow \frac{-\pi}{2}$$

(13)

$$2 \quad 3 \quad 2 \quad f$$

(14)

$$x \mapsto y' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} : \quad x \mapsto y = \sqrt{x}$$

(15)

$$y'' = -\cos x : \quad y' = -\sin x :$$

(16)

$$]0 ; +\infty[ \quad ]-\infty ; 0[$$

(17)

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} :$$

(18)

$$f'(x) > 0 : \mathbb{R} \quad x \mapsto 2x : f$$

$\cdot \mathbb{R}$

$f$

2

$: x_0$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x+5} ; x_0 = 1 : (1)$$

$$f(1) = \sqrt{6} \quad D_f = [-5 ; +\infty[ :$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+h) - f(1)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+h+5} - \sqrt{6}}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{6+h} - \sqrt{6}}{h} \times \frac{\sqrt{6+h} + \sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{6+h} + \sqrt{6}}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{6+h-6}{h [\sqrt{6+h} + \sqrt{6}]}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{6+h} + \sqrt{6}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{6}} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{12}$$

$$f'(1) = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{12} : 1 \quad f$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{3x+10} ; x_0 = 1 : (2)$$

$$f(2) = 4 \quad D_f = \left[ \frac{-10}{3} ; +\infty \right[ :$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(2+h) - f(2)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{3(2+h)+10} - 4}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{16+3h} - 4}{h} \times \frac{\sqrt{16+3h} + 4}{\sqrt{16+3h} + 4}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(16+3h) - 16}{h [\sqrt{16+3h} + 4]}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{3}{\sqrt{16+3h} + 4} = \frac{3}{8}$$

$$f'(2) = \frac{3}{8} \quad ; \quad 2 \quad f$$

$$f(x) = \cos x \quad ; \quad x_0 = 0 \quad : \quad (3)$$

$$f(0) = 1 \quad D_f = \mathbb{R} \quad :$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h) - f(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos h - 1}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - 2 \sin^2 \frac{h}{2} - 1}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2 \sin^2 \frac{h}{2}}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin^2 \frac{h}{2}}{\frac{h}{2}}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left( -\sin \frac{h}{2} \right) \times \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \frac{h}{2}}{\frac{h}{2}} = 0$$

$$f(x) = \sin x \quad ; \quad x_0 = \frac{\pi}{6} \quad : \quad (4)$$

$$f\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \sin \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{2} \quad D_f = \mathbb{R} \quad :$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f\left(\frac{\pi}{6}+h\right)-f\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)}{h} &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}+h\right)-\frac{1}{2}}{h} \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{6} \cdot \cos h + \cos \frac{\pi}{6} \sin h - \frac{1}{2}}{h} \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cos h + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin h - \frac{1}{2}}{h} \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}(\cos h - 1) + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin h}{h} \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}\left(-2 \sin^2 \frac{h}{2}\right) + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \frac{\sin h}{h}}{h} \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{-1}{2} \frac{\left(\sin^2 \frac{h}{2}\right)}{\frac{h}{2}} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \frac{\sin h}{h} \right] \\
&= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}
\end{aligned}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 4x + 2}{x + x - 2} \quad ; \quad x_0 = 2 \quad : \quad (5)$$

$$D_f = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x^2 + x - 2 \neq 0\} \quad :$$

$$-2 \quad 1 : \quad x^2 + x - 2 = 0$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{-2; 1\} :$$

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

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(2+h) - f(2)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{(2+h)^2 - 4(2+h) + 2}{(2+h)^2 + 2 - 2} + \frac{1}{2}}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{4 + 4h + h^2 - 8 - 4h + 2}{4 + 4h + h^2 + 2 + h - 2} + \frac{1}{2} \right] \times \frac{1}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{h^2 + 2}{h^2 + 5h + 4} + \frac{1}{2} \right] \times \frac{1}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h^2 + 4 + h^2 + 5h + 4}{2(h^2 + 5h + 4)} \times \frac{1}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{3h^2 + 5h}{2h(h^2 + 5h + 4)}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{3h^2 + 5h}{2h(h^2 + 5h + 4)} = \frac{5}{8}$$

$$\therefore f'(2) = \frac{5}{8} : \quad 2 \quad f$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x} - 2}{x + 3} ; \quad x = 1 : \quad (6)$$

$$D_f = \{x \in \mathbb{R} / x + 3 \neq 0 \quad x \geq 0\} :$$

$$D_f = [0 ; +\infty[ ; \quad f(1) = \frac{-1}{4}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+h) - f(1)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sqrt{1+h} - 2}{1+h+3} + \frac{1}{4}}{h}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sqrt{1+h} - 2}{4+3} + \frac{1}{4}}{h} \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{4\sqrt{1+h} - 8 + 4 + h}{4 + (4+h)} \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{4\sqrt{1+h} - (4-h)}{4h(4+h)} \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{4\sqrt{1+h} - (4-h)}{4h(4+h)} \times \frac{4\sqrt{1+h} + (4-h)}{4\sqrt{1+h}(4-h)} \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(-h+24)}{4(4+h)[4\sqrt{1+h} + 4-h]} \\
&= \frac{24}{16(4+14)} = \frac{24}{1608} = \frac{3}{32}
\end{aligned}$$

$$f'(1) = \frac{3}{32} \quad 1 \quad f$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 9x - 2}{x - 1} \quad ; \quad x_0 = 2 \quad : \quad (7)$$

$$f(2) = 20 \quad D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{1\} \quad :$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f - f(2)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(2+h)^2 + 9(2+h) - 2}{2+h-1} - 20$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{4 + 4h + h^2 + 18 + 9h - 2}{1 + h} - 20 \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h^2 + 13h + 20}{1 + h} - 20 \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h^2 + 13h + 20 - 20(1 + h)}{1 + h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h^2 - 7h}{1 + h} \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h(h - 7)}{h(1 + h)} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h - 7}{1 + h} = -7
\end{aligned}$$

$$f'(2) = -7 : 2$$

$f$

3

$$D_f = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : 9 - x^2 \geq 0\} :$$

-1

:

$x$	$-\infty$	$-3$	$3$	$+\infty$	
$9 - x^2$	-	○	+	○	-

$$D_f = [-3 ; 3] :$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{f(x)}{x - 3} : -2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{f(x)}{x - 3} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\sqrt{9 - x^2}}{x - 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\sqrt{9 - x^2} \cdot \sqrt{9 - x^2}}{(x - 3) \sqrt{9 - x^2}} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{9 - x^2}{(x - 3) \sqrt{9 - x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(3 - x)(3 + x)}{(x - 3) \sqrt{9 - x^2}}
\end{aligned}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \frac{-(x-3)(x+3)}{(x-3)\sqrt{9-x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \frac{-(3+x)}{\sqrt{9-x^2}} = -\infty$$

$$\begin{cases} -(x+3) \longrightarrow -6 \\ \sqrt{9-x^2} \longrightarrow 0 \end{cases} :$$

$$(C_f) \quad \begin{matrix} 3 & f \\ 0 & -3 \end{matrix}$$

$$y = \sqrt{9-x^2} \quad f(x) = \sqrt{9-x^2} :$$

$$\begin{cases} y^2 = 9 - x^2 \\ y \geq 0 \end{cases} : \quad \begin{cases} y^2 = (\sqrt{9-x^2})^2 \\ y \geq 0 \end{cases} :$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 9 \\ y \geq 0 \end{cases} :$$

$$y \geq 0 \quad 3 \quad 0 \quad (C_f) :$$

$$\boxed{4}$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} : 0 \quad -1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1 = f(0)$$

$$\mathbb{R} \quad \begin{matrix} \sin & f \\ f & 0 \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} 0 & f \\ f & \mathbb{R}^* \end{matrix} \quad (2)$$



$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(h) - f(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{h} \sin h}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{h} \times \frac{\sin h}{h} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(h) - f(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1}{h} \cdot \frac{\sin h}{h} = -\infty$$

. 0

5

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

$$f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 (x + 1)^2}}{(x + 1)(x^2 - x + 1)} ; x \neq -1 :$$

$$f(x) = \frac{|x| \cdot |x + 1|}{(x + 1)(x^2 - x + 1)} :$$

: -1

$$D_f = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : (x + 1)(x^2 - x + 1) \neq 0\}$$

$$x + 1 = 0 \quad (x + 1)(x^2 - x + 1) = 0 :$$

$$x^2 - x + 1 = 0 \quad x = -1 \quad x^2 - x + 1 = 0$$

$$x^2 - x + 1 = 0 :$$

$$D = -3$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{-1\} :$$

: 0 -2

$$f(x) = \frac{|x| \cdot |x + 1|}{(x + 1)(x^2 - x + 1)} :$$

$x$	$-\infty$	$-1$	$0$	$+\infty$
$ x $	$-x$	$-x$	$x$	
$ x+1 $	$-(x+1)$	$x+1$	$x+1$	
$ x  \cdot  x+1 $	$x(x+1)$	$-x(x+1)$	$-x(x+1)$	

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f(x) = \frac{x(x+1)}{(x+1)(x^2-x+1)} \quad x \in ]-\infty; -1[ \cup [0; +\infty[ \\ f(x) = \frac{-x(x+1)}{(x+1)(x^2-x+1)} \quad x \in ]-1; 0] \\ f(-1) = \frac{1}{3} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f(x) = \frac{x}{x^2-x+1}, \quad x \in ]-\infty; -1[ \cup [0; +\infty[ \\ f(x) = \frac{-x}{x^2-x+1}, \quad x \in ]-1; 0] \\ f(-1) = \frac{1}{3} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) \frac{-x}{x+1} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) \frac{x}{x+1} = 0$$

$$f(0) = \frac{|0| \cdot |0 + 1|}{(0 + 1)(0^2 - 0 + 1)} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = f(0) \quad :$$

$$0 \quad f$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{x^2 - x + 1} = \frac{-1}{3}$$

$$-1 \quad f \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) \neq f(-1)$$

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

$$-1 \quad f \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = f(-1)$$

$$: 0 \quad -3$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h) - f(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-h}{h^2 - h + 1}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-h}{h^2 - h + 1} \times \frac{1}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1}{h^2 - h + 1} = -1$$

$$0 \quad f$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h) - f(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-h}{h^2 - h + 1} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-h}{h^2 - h + 1} \times \frac{1}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1}{h^2 - h + 1} = 1$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+h) - f(-1)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(-1+h)^2 - (-1+h) + 1}{h} - \frac{1}{3}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{-1+h}{1-2h+h^2+1-h+1} - \frac{1}{3} \right] \times \frac{1}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{3(-1+h) - (h^2 - 3h + 3)}{3(h^2 - 3h + 3)} \right] \times \frac{1}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-3 + 3h - h^2 + 3h - 3}{3(h^2 - 3h + 3)} \times \frac{1}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-h^2 + 6h - 6}{3(h^2 - 3h + 3)} \times \frac{1}{h} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(-1+h) - f(-1)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(-1+h)^2 - (-1+h) + 1}{h} - \frac{1}{3}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1-h}{1-2h+h^2+1-h+1} - \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1-h}{h^2 - 3h + 3} - \frac{1}{3} \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{3 - 3h - h^2 + 3h - 3}{3(h^2 - 3h + 3)} \times \frac{1}{h} \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-h^2}{3h(h^2 - 3h + 3)} \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-h}{3(h^2 - 3h + 3)} = 0
\end{aligned}$$

6

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

$$D_f = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x^2 + x + 1 \neq 0\}$$

$$\Delta = -3 \quad x^2 + x + 1 = 0 :$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R}$$

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

$$f'(x) = \frac{2x^3 + 2x^2 + 2x - 4x^2 - 4x - 4 - 2x^3 + 8x^2 - 4x - x^2 + 4x - 2}{(x^2 + x + 1)^2}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{5x^2 - 2x - 6}{(x^2 - x - 1)^2}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x + 3}{(x - 1)(x + 2)} \quad : \quad (2)$$

$$D_f = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : (x - 1)(x + 2) \neq 0\}$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{1; -2\} \quad :$$

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

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

$$f'(x) = \frac{x^2 + x - (2x^2 + 7x + 3)}{(x - 1)^2 (x + 2)^2}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{-x^2 - 6x - 5}{(x - 1)^2 (x + 2)^2} \quad :$$

$$f(x) = (2x + 1)^2 (x^2 + 3)^2 \quad : \quad (3)$$

$$. D_f = \mathbb{R} \quad :$$

$$f'(x) = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot (2x + 1)(x^2 + 3)^2 + 3(2x)(x^2 + 3) \cdot (2x + 1)^2$$

$$f'(x) = (x + 1)(x^2 + 3) [4(x^2 + 3) + 6x(x - 1)]$$

$$f'(x) = (x + 1)(x^2 + 3)(16x^2 + 6x + 12)$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} \quad : \quad f(x) = \left( \frac{2}{5}x^3 + 4x + 1 \right)^3 \quad : \quad (4)$$

$$f'(x) = 3 \times \left( \frac{6}{5}x^2 + 4 \right) \left( \frac{2}{5}x^3 + 4x + 1 \right)^2$$

$$f(x) = \frac{-x^2 + 3x - 5}{x + 1} \quad : \quad (5)$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{-1\} :$$

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

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

$$f'(x) = \frac{-x^2 - 2x + 8}{(x + 1)^2}$$

$$f(x) = -4x^2 + 5|x| \quad : \quad (6)$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} :$$

$$\begin{cases} f(x) = -4x^2 + 5x & ; x \geq 0 \\ f(x) = -4x^2 - 5x & ; x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f'(x) = -8x + 5 \quad : x > 0 \quad \bullet$$

$$f'(x) = -8x - 5 \quad : x < 0 \quad \bullet$$

$$f(0) = 0 : 0$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h) - f(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-4h^2 - 5h}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h(-4h - 5)}{h} = -5$$

. 0

f

0

f

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} : f(x) = |-x^2 + 8x - 15| : (7)$$

$$\begin{cases} f(x) = -x^2 + 8x - 15 ; x \in [3 ; 5] \\ f(x) = -x^2 + 8x - 15 ; x \in [3 ; 5] \cup [5 ; +\infty] \end{cases}$$

$$-x^2 + 8x - 15 : \bullet$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} x_2 = 3 & & x_1 = 5 & : & \Delta' = 1 & : & \\ -\infty & 3 & 5 & & +\infty & & \\ \hline & + & 0 & - & 0 & + & \\ & & & & & & : \end{array}$$

$$\begin{cases} f(x) = -x^2 + 8x - 15 ; -x^2 + 8x - 15 \geq 0 \\ f(x) = -x^2 + 8x - 15 ; -x^2 + 8x - 15 \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f'(x) = -2x + 8 \quad x \in ]3 ; 5[$$

$$f'(x) = -2x + 8 : x \in ]-\infty ; 3[ \cup ]5 ; +\infty[$$

$$f(3) = 0 : 3$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(3+h) - f(h)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(3+h) - f(h) + 15}{h}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(3+h) - f(h)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(3+h) - 8(3+h) + 15}{h}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h^2 - 2h}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (h - 2) = -2$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(3+h) - f(h)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(3+h) - 8(3+h) + 15}{h}$$



$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-9 - 6h - h^2 + 24 + 8h - 15}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-h^2 + 2h}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h(-h + 2h)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (-h + 2) = 2$$

. 3..... f  
. 3 f  
f(5) = 0 : 5 •

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(5+h) - f(5)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-(5+h)^2 - 8(5+h) - 15}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-25 - 10h - h^2 + 40 + 8h - 15}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-h^2 - 2h}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h(-h - 2)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (-h - 2) = -2$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(5+h) - f(5)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(5+h)^2 - 8(5+h) + 15}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{25 + 10h + h^2 - 40 - 8h + 15}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h^2 + 2h}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h(h + 2)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (h + 2) = 2$$

. 5 f  
5 f

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} : f(x) = |-x + 2| \cdot |x + 5| : (8$$

$$f(x)$$

$x$	$-\infty$	$-5$	$2$	$+\infty$
$ -x + 2 $	$-x + 2$	$-x + 2$	$-(-x + 2)$	
$ x + 5 $	$-(x + 5)$	$x + 5$	$x + 5$	
$ -x + 2  x + 5 $	$-(-x+2)(x+5)$	$(-x+2)(x+5)$	$-(-x+2)(x+5)$	

:

$$\begin{cases} f(x) = -(-x + 2)(x + 5) ; x \in ]-\infty ; -5] \cup [2 ; +\infty[ \\ f(x) = (-x + 2)(x + 5) ; x \in [-5 ; 2[ \end{cases}$$

$$f'(x) = -1(x + 5) + 1(-x + 2) : x \in ]-5 ; 2[ \quad *$$

$$f'(x) = -x - 5 - x + 2$$

$$f'(x) = -(-2x - 3) : x \in ]-\infty ; -5[ \cup ]2 ; +\infty[ \quad *$$

$$f'(x) = 2x + 3$$

$$f(-5) = 0 : -5 \quad \bullet$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(-5 + h) - f(-5)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-(-5 - h + 2)(-5 + h + 5)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-h(7 - h)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} -(7 - h)$$

= -7

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(-5 + h) - f(-5)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(5 - h + 2)(-5 + h + 5)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{h(-h + 7)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} (-h + 7) = 7$$

.-5

f

-5

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(2+h) - f(2)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{(-2-h+2)(2+h+5)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-h(7+h)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} -(7+h) = -7$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(2+h) - f(2)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-(-2-h+2)(2+h+5)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{h(7+h)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} (7+h) = 7$$

7

1)  $f(x) = \cos^3 x$  ,  $D_f = \mathbb{R}$

$$f'(x) = -3 \sin x \cos^2 x$$

2)  $f(x) = \sin^3 x$

$$D_f = \{x \in \mathbb{K} : \cos x \neq 0\}$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{2} + \mathbb{R}\pi \quad , \quad \mathbf{k} \in \mathbb{Z} \quad : \quad \cos x = 0$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \quad / \quad k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$$

$$f'(x) = 3 (1 + \tan^2 x) (\tan^2 x)$$

$$f'(x) = 3 \cdot \tan^2 x (1 + \tan^2 x)$$

$$3) f(x) = \sqrt{\sin x}$$

$$D_f = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : \sin x \geq 0\}$$

$$\sin x \geq 0 :$$

$$S = [2k\pi ; (2k+1)\pi] :$$

$$k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$D_f = [2k\pi ; (2k+1)\pi] :$$

$$k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$k \in \mathbb{Z} \quad ]2k\pi ; (2k+1)\pi[ \quad f$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{\cos x}{2\sqrt{\sin x}} :$$

$$4) f'(x) = \frac{\cos 2x}{1 - \sin x}$$

$$D_f = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : 1 - \sin x \neq 0\}$$

$$\sin x = 1 \quad 1 - \sin x = 0$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z} :$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi \quad / \quad k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$$

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

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

$$f'(x) = \frac{\cos x [-4 \sin x (1 - \sin x) + \cos 2x]}{(1 - \sin x)^2}$$

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

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

$$5) f(x) = \sqrt{\sin x - \cos 2x}$$

$$D_f = \{x \in \mathbb{R} / \sin x - \cos 2x \geq 0\}$$

$$\sin x - \cos 2x \geq 0 :$$

$$\sin x - (1 - 2\sin^2 x) \geq 0$$

$$\sin x + 1 + 2\sin^2 x \geq 0$$

$$2 \sin^2 x + \sin x - 1 \geq 0 \dots (1)$$

$$2z^2 + z - 1 \geq 0 : \quad \sin x = z$$

$$\Delta = 9 \quad \Delta = (1)^2 - 4(-1)(2)$$

$$z_2 = \frac{-1+3}{4} = \frac{1}{2}, \quad z_1 = \frac{-1-3}{4} = -1 :$$

$$2z^2 + z - 1 = 2(z+1) \left(z - \frac{1}{2}\right) :$$

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

$$2(\sin x + 1) \left(\sin x - \frac{1}{2}\right) \geq 0 : \quad (1)$$

$$\sin x + 1 \geq 0 : \quad \sin x - \frac{1}{2} \geq 0 :$$

$$x \in \left[ \frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi ; \frac{5\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \right] : \quad \sin x \geq \frac{1}{2} :$$

$$D_f \in \left[ \frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi ; \frac{5\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \right], \quad k \in \mathbb{Z} :$$

$$\left[ \frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi ; \frac{5\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \right] \quad f$$

:

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

$$6) f(x) = \frac{2 - \sin x}{4 - \cos x}$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} \quad : \quad 4 - \cos x > 0$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{-\cos x (4 - \cos) - \sin x (2 - \sin x)}{(4 - \cos x)^2}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{-\cos x (4 - \cos) - \sin x (2 - \sin x)}{(4 - \cos x)^2}$$

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

8

: f

$$\cdot \quad f \quad f'(x) > 0 \quad : \quad ]-\infty ; -1] \quad -1$$

$$\cdot \quad f \quad f'(x) \geq 0 \quad : \quad [-1 ; 0] \quad -2$$

$$\cdot \quad f \quad f'(x) \leq 0 \quad : \quad [0 ; 2] \quad -3$$

$$\cdot \quad f \quad f'(x) \leq 0 \quad : \quad [2 ; 3] \quad -4$$

$$\cdot \quad f \quad f'(x) \geq 0 : [3 ; +\infty[ \quad -5$$

9

$$f_1 \quad f_2(x) < 0 : [-1 ; 0]$$

$$f_1 \quad f_2(x) < 0 : [0 ; 1]$$

$$(C_1) \quad M_1(-1 ; 2)$$

$$(C_1) \quad M_1(1 ; -2) \quad f_2(-1) = 0$$

$$(C_2) \quad f_1 \quad (C_1) \quad f_2(1) = 0 :$$

$$f_2 = f_1' : f_1'$$

10

$$D_f [-1 ; +\infty[ :$$

-1

$$f(0) = 1 : 0$$

-2

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h) - f(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+h} - 1}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sqrt{1+h} - 1)(\sqrt{1+h} + 1)}{h(\sqrt{1+h} + 1)}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1+h-1}{h[\sqrt{1+h}+1]} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+h}+1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f'(0) = \frac{1}{2} \quad 0 \quad f$$

: 0

$$y = 1 + \frac{1}{2}x : y = f(0) + f'(0) \times (x - 0)$$

: f

-3

$$g(x) = 1 + \frac{1}{2}x : g \quad 0$$

: -4

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{1,00007} &= \sqrt{1 + 0,00007} \approx 1 + \frac{1}{2} (0,00007) \\ &\approx 1 + 0,000035 \approx 1,000035 \\ \sqrt{1,00005} &\approx 1,000035 \quad : \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{0,999917} &= \sqrt{1 - 0,000083} = 1 - \frac{1}{2} (0,000083) \\ &= 0,9999585 \end{aligned}$$

: f -5

$$D_f = [-1 ; +\infty[$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} \sqrt{1+x} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{1+x} = +\infty$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x}} \quad : x > -1$$

$$f(-1) = 0 \quad : -1$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(h) - f(-1)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sqrt{h} - 0}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sqrt{h}}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{\sqrt{h}} = +\infty$$

(C<sub>f</sub>) -1 f

. -1

:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} :$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty :$$





$$f(x) = \cos(ax + b)$$

$$f'(x) = a \sin(ax + b) : \mathbb{R} \quad f$$

$$f'(x) = a \cos\left(ax + b + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) :$$

$$f''(x) = a^2 \sin\left(ax + b + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) : \mathbb{R} \quad f'$$

$$f''(x) = a^2 \cos(ax + b + \pi) :$$

$$f'''(x) = -a^3 \sin(ax + b + \pi) \quad f''$$

$$f'''(x) = a^3 \sin\left(ax + b + \frac{3\pi}{2}\right)$$

13

$$y'' = -\left(\frac{4\pi}{5}\right)^2 y : \quad y'' + \frac{16\pi^2}{25} y = 0 :$$

$$y = a \cos \frac{4\pi}{5} x + \sin \frac{4\pi}{5} x :$$

$$1 = a \cos 0 + b \sin 0 : \quad y = 1 : x = 0$$

$$y' = 0 : x = \frac{5}{4} : \quad a = 1 :$$

$$y' = \frac{4\pi a}{5} \sin \frac{4\pi}{5} x + \frac{4\pi b}{5} \cos \frac{4\pi x}{5} :$$

$$0 = \frac{4\pi a}{5} \sin \pi + \frac{4\pi b}{5} \cos \pi :$$

$$b = 0 \quad \frac{4\pi b}{5} \cos \pi = 0 :$$

$$y = \cos \frac{4\pi x}{5} x :$$

. 14

$$f''(x) + 4f(x) - 2 = 0 : \quad -1$$

$$f'(x) = -\sin 2x : \quad f'(x) = -2 \sin x \cos x$$

$$f''(x) = -2 \cos 2x :$$

$$f''(x) + 4f(x) - 2 = -2 \cos 2x + 4 \cos^2 x - 2 :$$

$$= -2(2\cos^2 x - 1) + 4 \cos^2 x - 2$$

$$= -4 \cos^2 x + 2 + 4 \cos^2 x - 2$$

$$f''(x) + 4f(x) - 2 = 0 :$$

:

$$y'' = -4y + 2$$

$$f''(x) + 4f(x) - 2 = 0 : \quad y = f(x)$$

$$f(x) = \cos^2 x : (1)$$

. 15

:

$$f'(x) = 4x^3 - 18x^2 + 24x + 24$$

$$f''(x) = 12x^2 - 36x + 24$$

$$f^{(3)}(x) = 24x - 36$$

$$f^{(4)}(x) = 24$$

$$f^{(5)}(x) = 0$$

$$f^{(n)}(x) = 0 : n \geq 5$$

$$f''(x) = 12x^2 - 36x + 24 : f''(x) \quad -2$$

$$f''(x) = 12(x^2 - 3x + 2) :$$

$$x^2 - 3x + 2 = 0 \quad : \quad f''(x) = 0$$

$$x_2 = \frac{3+1}{2} = 2 \quad , \quad x_1 = \frac{3-1}{2} = 1 \quad : \quad \Delta = 1$$

$x$	$-\infty$	$1$	$2$	$+\infty$
$f''(x)$	$+$	$-$	$+$	

: 2 1  $f''$

$$M_2(2; f(2)) \quad , \quad M_1(1; f(1))$$

$$f(2) = 40 \quad , \quad f(1) = 7 \quad :$$

16

:  $f$  -1

$$D_f = [0; +\infty[$$

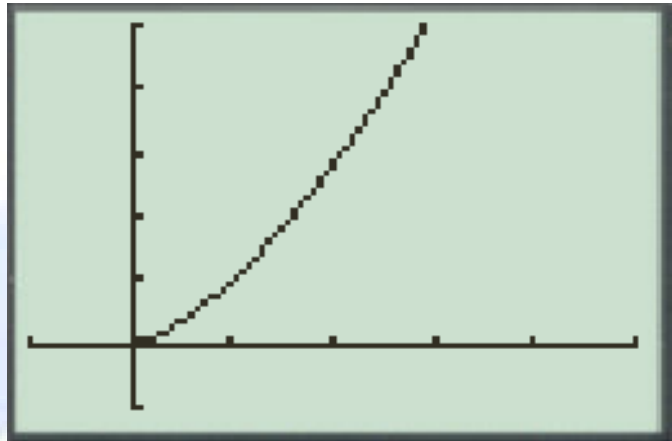
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x\sqrt{x} = 0 \quad ; \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x\sqrt{x} = +\infty$$

$$f'(x) = \sqrt{x} + \frac{x}{2\sqrt{x}} \quad : \quad ]0; +\infty[ \quad f$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{2x + x}{2\sqrt{x}} + \frac{3x}{2\sqrt{x}} = \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{x}$$

$$f \quad f'(x) > 0$$

$$[0; +\infty[$$



:

$$2y' = 3\sqrt{x} \quad : \quad -2$$

$$y' = \frac{3\sqrt{x}}{2} \quad : \quad 2y' = 3\sqrt{x} \quad :$$

$$y = f(x) \quad :$$

$$f(x)$$

$$y = x\sqrt{x}$$

. 17

c b a

$$y'' = 12x^2 - 24x + 1 \quad : \quad f$$

$$f''(x) = x^2 - 4x + 1 \quad :$$

$$f'(x) = 4ax^3 + 3bx^2 + 2cx \quad :$$

$$f''(x) = 12ax^2 + 6bx^2 + 2cx$$

$$\begin{cases} a = 1 \\ b = -4 \\ c = 5 \end{cases} \quad : \quad \begin{cases} 12a = 12 \\ 6b = -24 \\ 2c = 10 \end{cases} \quad :$$

. 18

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{-1\} \quad : \quad (1)$$

$$D_f = ]-\infty ; -1[ \cup ]-1 ; +\infty[ \quad : \quad (2)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{(1+x)^3} = 0 \quad ; \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} f(x) = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{(1+x)^3} = 0 \quad ; \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} f(x) = +\infty$$

$$f(x) = \frac{-3(1+x)^2}{(1+x)^6} = \frac{-3}{(1+x)^4}$$

$$]-\infty ; -1[ \quad f \quad f'(x) < 0 \quad : \quad ]-1 ; +\infty[$$

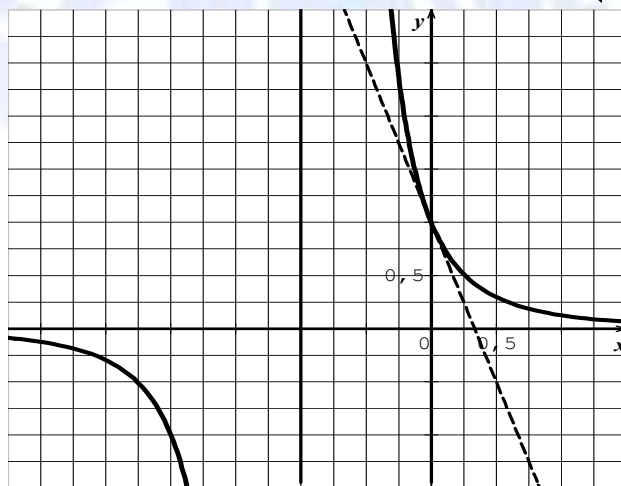
$x$	$-\infty$	$-1$	$+\infty$
$f'(x)$	-	-	-
$f(x)$	0	$+\infty$	0

$$y = f(0) \times (x - 0) + f(0) \quad : \quad -3$$

$$f'(0) = -3 \quad , \quad f(0) = 1 \quad :$$

$$. (\Delta) \quad y = -3x + 1 \quad :$$

$$: (\gamma) (\Delta) \quad -4$$



$$x \mapsto -3x + 1 \quad : \quad f \quad -5$$

: -6

$$\frac{1}{(1,001)^3} = \frac{1}{(1 + 0,001)^3} \approx -3(0,001) + 1 \approx 0,997$$

$$\frac{1}{(1,001)^3} \approx 0,997 \quad :$$

$$\frac{1}{(0,999)^3} = \frac{1}{(1 - 0,001)^3} \approx -3(-0,001) + 1 \approx 1,003$$

$$\frac{1}{(0,999)^3} \approx 1,003 \quad :$$

. 19

:  $D_f$  -1

$$D_f = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x^2 - 3x + 2 \neq 0\}$$

$$. 2 \quad 1 \quad : \quad x^2 - 3x + 2 = 0 \quad :$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{1 ; 2\}$$

: c b a -2

$$f(x) = a + \frac{b}{x-1} + \frac{c}{x-2}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{a(x-1)(x-2) + b(x-2) + c(x-1)}{(x-1)(x-2)}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{ax^2 - 3ax + 2a + bx + 2b + cx - c}{x^2 - 3x - 2}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{ax^2 + (b - 3a + c)x + 2b - c}{x^2 - 3x + 2}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 2x + 1}{x^2 - 3x + 2} \quad : \quad \begin{cases} a = 1 \\ b - 3a + c = 2 \\ 2a - 2b - c = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a = 1 \\ b = -4 \\ b = 9 \end{cases} \quad : \quad \begin{cases} a = 1 \\ b + c = 5 \\ 2b - c = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = 1 - \frac{4}{x-1} + \frac{9}{x-2} \quad : f \quad -2$$

$$\bullet D_f = ]-\infty ; 1[ \cup ]1 ; 2[ \cup$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left( 1 - \frac{4}{x-1} + \frac{9}{x-2} \right) = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \left( 1 - \frac{4}{x-1} + \frac{9}{x-2} \right) = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \left( 1 - \frac{4}{x-1} + \frac{9}{x-2} \right) = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \left( 1 - \frac{4}{x-1} + \frac{9}{x-2} \right) = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \left( 1 - \frac{4}{x-1} + \frac{9}{x-2} \right) = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( 1 - \frac{4}{x-1} + \frac{9}{x-2} \right) = 1$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{4}{(x-1)^2} - \frac{9}{(x-2)^2}$$



$$f'(x) = \frac{4(x-2)^2 - 9(x-1)^2}{(x-1)^2(x-2)^2}$$

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

$$f'(x) = \frac{(-x-1) - (5x-7)}{(x-1)^2(x-2)^2}$$

:

$x$	$-\infty$	$-1$	$1$	$\frac{7}{5}$	$2$	$+\infty$
$f'(x)$	-	○	-	+	○	-

$$]2; +\infty[ \quad \left[ \frac{7}{5}; 2[ \quad ]-\infty; -1[ \quad ]1; \frac{7}{5}[ \quad ]-1; 1[ \quad ]f$$

:

$x$	$-\infty$	$-1$	$1$	$\frac{7}{5}$	$2$	$+\infty$
$f'(x)$	-	○	-	+	○	-
$f(x)$	$1$	$f(-1)$	$+\infty$	$f\left(\frac{7}{5}\right)$	$-\infty$	$+\infty$

$$f(1) = 1 - \frac{4}{-1-1} + \frac{9}{-1-2} = 1 + 2 - 3 = 0$$

$$f\left(\frac{7}{5}\right) = 1 - \frac{4}{\frac{7}{5} - 1} + \frac{9}{\frac{7}{5} - 2} = 1 - \frac{4}{\frac{2}{5}} + \frac{9}{\frac{-3}{5}}$$

$$f\left(\frac{7}{5}\right) = 1 - 4 \times \frac{5}{2} + 9 \times \frac{5}{-3} = 1 - 10 - 15 = -24$$

- 3

· (y'y)  $y = 1$   $\lim_{|x| \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 1$  :

· (x'x)  $x = 1$  :  $\left| \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) \right| = +\infty$

·  $y = 1$  : (Δ) (C) -

$$f(x) - 1 = \frac{-4}{x-1} + \frac{9}{x-2} = \frac{-4(x-2) + 9(x-1)}{(x-1)(x-2)}$$

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

$x$	$-\infty$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$1$	$2$	$+\infty$
$5x - 1$	-	○	+	+	+
$(x - 1)(x - 2)$	+	+	○	-	○
$f(x) - y$	-	○	+	-	+

$M_1\left(\frac{1}{5}; 1\right)$  (Δ) (C)

$]2; +\infty[ \quad ]\frac{1}{5}; 1[$  (Δ) (C)

$$]1; 2[ \quad ]-\infty; \frac{1}{5}[ \quad (\Delta) \quad (C)$$

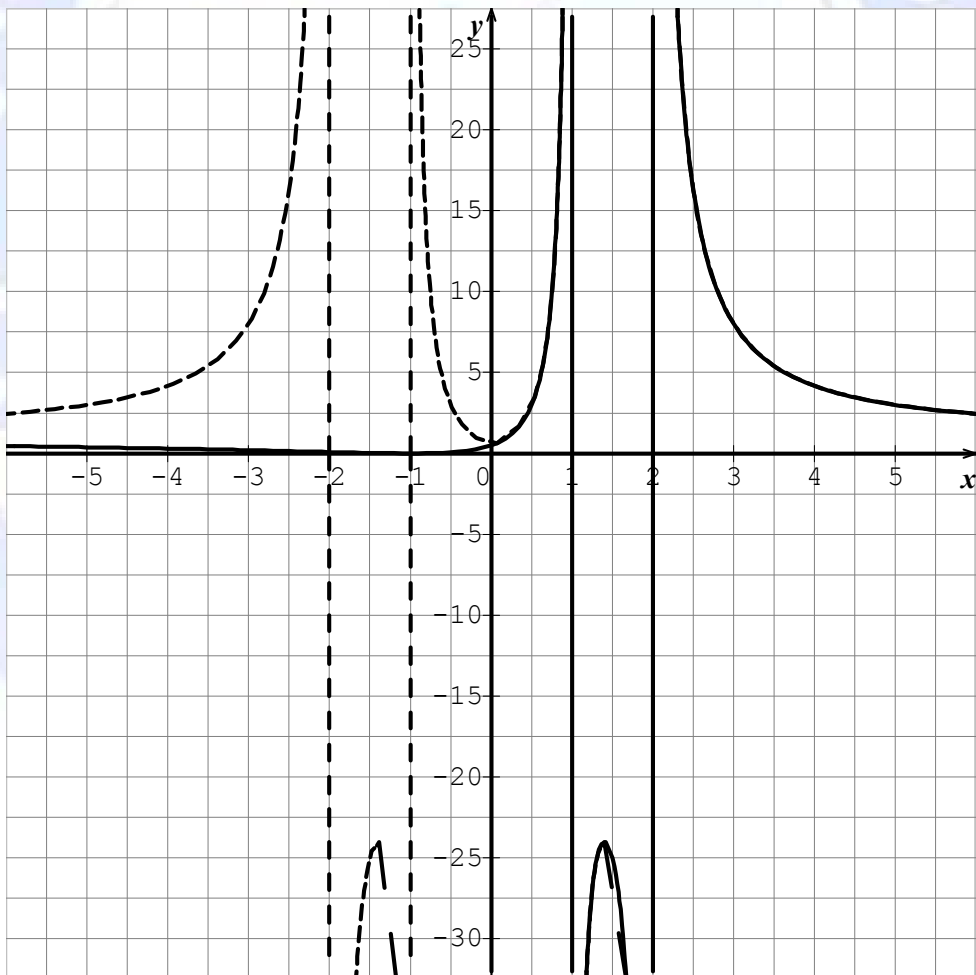
: 0  $f$  -4

$$y = f(0) \cdot (x - 0) + f'(0) :$$

$$y = \frac{7}{4}x + \frac{1}{2} : \quad f'(0) = \frac{7}{4}, \quad f(0) = \frac{1}{2} :$$

$$x \mapsto \frac{7}{4}x + \frac{1}{2} : \quad f$$

(C) -5



: g

(1 (II

$$D_g = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x^2 - 3|x| + 2 = 0\}$$

$$|x|^2 - 3|x| + 2 = 0 \quad : \quad x^2 - 3|x| + 2 = 0 :$$

$$z^2 - 3z + 2 = 0 \quad : \quad |x| = z :$$

$$x = 2 \quad |x| = 1 \quad : \quad z = 2 \quad z = 1$$

$$x = 2 \quad x = -2 \quad x = -1 \quad x = 1 :$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{-2 ; -1 ; 1 ; 2\}$$

$$g(x) \quad -2$$

$$\begin{cases} f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 2x + 1}{x^2 - 3x + 2} ; x \in ]0 ; +1[ \cup ]1 ; 2[ \cup \dots ; +\infty[ \\ f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 2x + 1}{x^2 + 3x + 2} ; x \in ]-\infty ; -2[ \cup ]-2 ; -1[ \cup ]-1 ; 0[ \end{cases}$$

$$: 0 \quad -3$$

$$g(0) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^2 + 2x + 1}{x^2 + 3x + 2} = \frac{1}{2} = g(0)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x^2 + 2x + 1}{x^2 + 3x + 2} = \frac{1}{2} = g(0)$$

$$g(0) = 0 \quad : 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(h) - g(0)}{h} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{h^2 + 2h + 1}{h^2 + 3h + 2} - \frac{1}{2} \right] \times \frac{1}{h} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2h^2 + 4h + 2 - h^2 + 3h - 2}{2(h^2 - 3h + 2)} \times \frac{1}{h} \end{aligned}$$



$$(m - 1)x^2 - (3m + 2)x + 2m - 1 = 0$$

$$mx^2 - x^2 - 3mx - 2x + 2m - 1 = 0$$

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

$$m = \frac{x^2 + 2x + 1}{x^2 - 3x + 2}$$

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

$$m = f(x)$$

$$m \in ]-\infty ; 0[$$

$$: m = 0$$

$$: m \in ]0 ; 1[$$

$$: m \in \left]1 ; \frac{27}{2}\right[$$

$$: m = \frac{27}{2}$$

$$: m \in \left[\frac{27}{2} ; +\infty\right[$$

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: f -1

$$D_f = ]-\infty ; -1[ \cup ]-1 ; 1[ \cup ]1 ; +\infty[$$

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2 - 4x + 4}{x^2 - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2}{x^2} = 1$$

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2 - 4x + 4}{x^2 - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2}{x^2} = 1$$

$x$	$-\infty$	$-1$	$1$	$+\infty$
$x^2 - 1$	+	○	○	+

$$\lim_{x \underset{<}{\rightarrow} -1} f(x) = \lim_{x \underset{<}{\rightarrow} -1} \frac{(x - 2)^2}{x^2 - 1} = +\infty$$

$$\begin{cases} (x - 2)^2 \longrightarrow 9 \\ (x^2 - 1) \xrightarrow{>} 0 \end{cases} :$$

$$\lim_{x \underset{>}{\rightarrow} -1} f(x) = \lim_{x \underset{>}{\rightarrow} -1} \frac{(x - 2)^2}{x^2 - 1} = -\infty$$

$$\begin{cases} (x - 2)^2 \longrightarrow 9 \\ (x^2 - 1) \xrightarrow{<} 0 \end{cases} :$$

$$\lim_{x \underset{<}{\rightarrow} 1} f(x) = \lim_{x \underset{<}{\rightarrow} 1} \frac{(x - 2)^2}{x^2 - 1} = -\infty$$

$$\begin{cases} (x - 2)^2 \longrightarrow 1 \\ (x^2 - 1) \xrightarrow{<} 0 \end{cases} :$$

$$\lim_{x \underset{>}{\rightarrow} 1} f(x) = \lim_{x \underset{>}{\rightarrow} 1} \frac{(x - 2)^2}{x^2 - 1} = +\infty$$

$$\begin{cases} (x-2)^2 \longrightarrow 1 \\ (x^2-1) \longrightarrow 0 \end{cases} :$$

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

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

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

:

$x$	$-\infty$	$-1$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$1$	$2$	$+\infty$	
$f'(x)$	+	+	○	-	-	○	+

$$[2; +\infty[ \quad ]-1; \frac{1}{2}] \quad ]-\infty; -1[ \quad ]1; 2] \quad \left[\frac{1}{2}; 1\right[ \quad f$$



$x$	$-\infty$	$-1$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$1$	$2$	$+\infty$	
$f'(x)$	+	+	○	-	-	○	+
$f(x)$	$+\infty$ ↖ 1	$f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = -3$ ↖ $-\infty$			$+\infty$ ↘ $f(0) = 0$		↗ 1

$$y = 1, x = 1, x = -1$$

$$y = 1 :$$

(C)

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

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

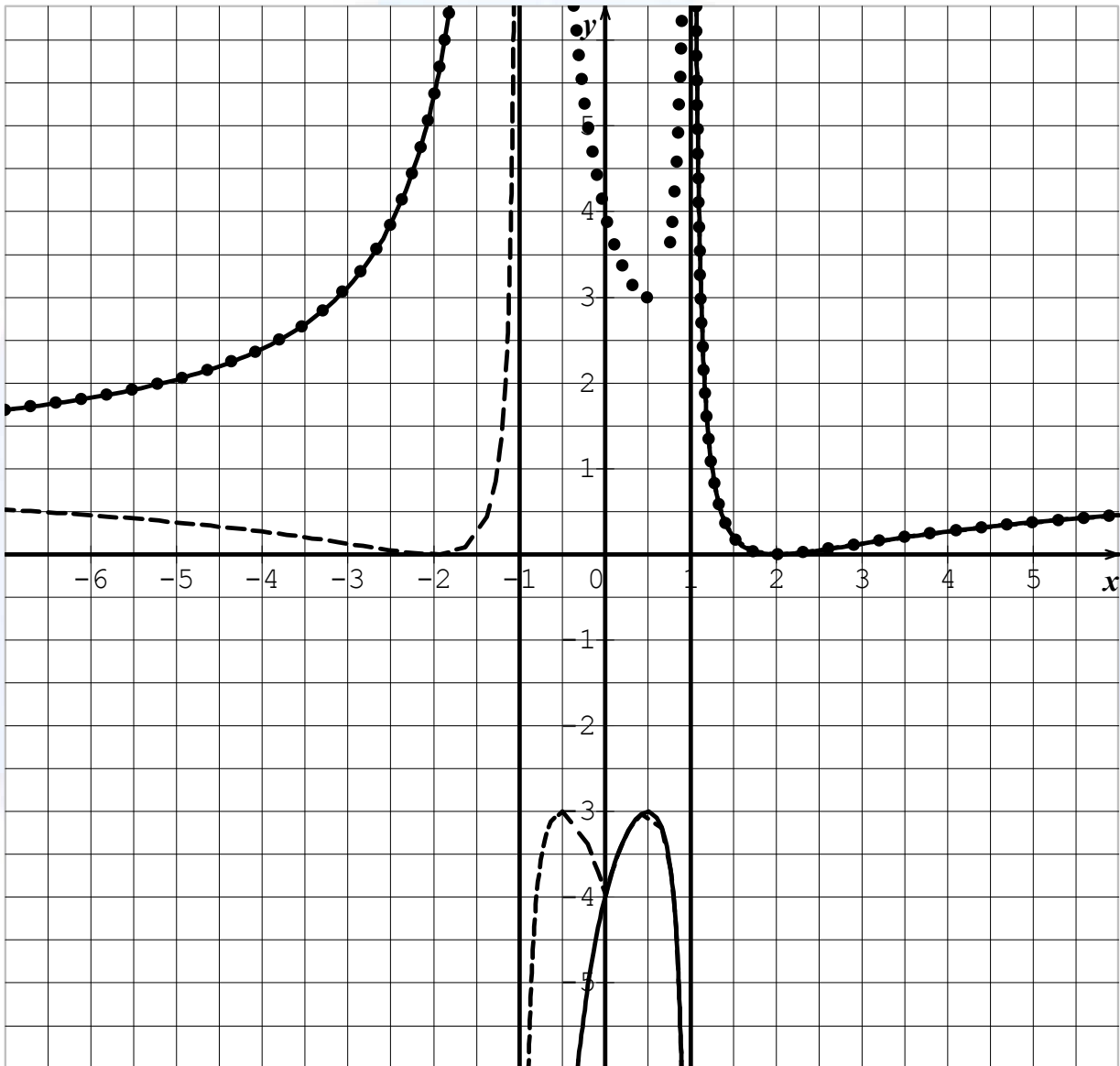
$x$	$-\infty$	$-1$	$1$	$\frac{5}{4}$	$+\infty$
$f'(x)$	+	○	-	○	+
$-4x + 5$	+	+	+	○	-
$f(x) - 1$	+	-	+	○	-

$$M\left(\frac{5}{4}; 1\right) \quad (\Delta) \quad (C)$$

$$\left] 1; \frac{5}{4} \right[ \quad ] -\infty; -1[ \quad (\Delta) \quad (C)$$

$$\left] \frac{5}{4} ; +\infty \right[ \quad ] -1 ; 1 [ \quad (\Delta) \quad (C)$$

: (C) -



: -

$$(m - 1) x^2 + 4x - m - 4 = 0$$

$$m x^2 - x^2 + 4x - m - 4 = 0$$

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

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

$$m \frac{(x^2 - 1)}{x^2 - 1}$$

$$m = f(x)$$

$$: m \in ]-\infty ; -3[ \quad \bullet$$

$$: m = -3 \quad \bullet$$

$$: m \in ]-3 ; 0[ \quad \bullet$$

$$: m = 0 \quad \bullet$$

$$: m \in ]0 ; 1[ \quad \bullet$$

$$: m = 1 \quad \bullet$$

$$: m \in ]1 ; +\infty[ \quad \bullet$$

$$g(x) \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{cases} g(x) = \frac{(x-2)^2}{x^2-1} ; x \in [0 ; 1[ \cup ]1 ; +\infty[ \\ g(x) = \frac{(-x-2)^2}{x^2-1} ; x \in ]-\infty ; -1[ \cup ]-1 ; 0[ \end{cases}$$

$$g(0) = -4 \quad : 0 \quad -$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{(x-2)^2}{x^2-1} = -4 = g(0)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(x-2)^2}{x^2-1} = -4 = g(0)$$

$$\begin{matrix} . 0 & g \\ . 0 & - \end{matrix}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{g(h) - g(0)}{h} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\frac{(-h-2)^2}{h^2 - 4} + 4}{h} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{h^2 + 4h + 4 + 4h^2 - 4}{h(4h^2 - 1)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{5h^2 - 4h}{h(h^2 - 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{5h + 4}{h^2 - 1} = -4$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{g(h) - g(0)}{h} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{(h-2)^2}{h^2 - 4} + 4}{h} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{h^2 + 4h + 4 + 4h^2 - 4}{h(4h^2 - 1)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{5h^2 - 4h}{h(h^2 - 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{5h + 4}{h^2 - 1} = 4$$

$$g(x) = f(x) : [0, 1[ \cup ]1; +\infty[ :$$

$$-x \in D_g : D_g \quad x$$

$$g(-x) = \frac{(|x| - 2)^2}{(-x)^2 - 1} = g(x) :$$

$$(C) \quad (C') : [0; 1[ \cup ]1; +\infty[$$

$$(C) \quad (\emptyset) : ]-1; 1[$$

$$: D_f \quad -4$$

$$D_f = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : \sin^2 x - 1 \neq 0\}$$

$$(\sin x - 1)(\sin x + 1) \quad \sin^2 x - 1 = 0 :$$

$$\sin x = -1 \quad \sin x = 1$$

$$k \in \dots \quad x = -\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi \quad x = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi :$$

$$D_\alpha = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi ; -\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi / k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$$

$$f : x \longrightarrow f(x) \quad : \quad \alpha \quad -$$

$$g : x \longrightarrow \sin x$$

$$\alpha(x) = (f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x)) = f(\sin x) :$$

$$\alpha(x) = \frac{(\sin x - 2)^2}{\sin^2 x - 1}$$

$$\alpha = f \circ g :$$

$$: \alpha \quad -$$

$$\alpha'(x) = g'(x) \cdot f'[g(x)]$$

$$\alpha'(x) = \frac{2(\sin x - 2)(2\sin x - 2)}{(\sin^2 x - 1)^2}$$

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

$$: \gamma \quad \beta \quad \alpha \quad -1$$

$$0 = \alpha + \sqrt{\gamma} : \quad f(0) = 0 : \quad O \in (\Gamma)$$

$$f(1) = -1 : \quad A \in (\Gamma)$$

$$-1 = \alpha + \sqrt{\beta + \gamma} :$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha + \sqrt{\gamma} = 0 \\ \alpha + \sqrt{\beta + \gamma} = -1 \end{cases} :$$

$$f'(0) = -\frac{3}{4} \quad -\frac{3}{4} \quad 0$$

$$f'(0) = \frac{\beta}{2\sqrt{\gamma}} \quad f'(x) = \frac{\beta}{2\sqrt{\beta x + \gamma}}$$

$$-6\sqrt{\gamma} = 4\beta : \quad \frac{\beta}{2\sqrt{\gamma}} = -\frac{3}{4} :$$

$$4\beta + 6\sqrt{\gamma} = 0 :$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha + \sqrt{\gamma} = 0 \dots (1) \\ \alpha + \sqrt{\beta + \gamma} = -1 \dots (2) \\ 2\beta + 3\sqrt{\gamma} = 0 \dots (3) \end{cases} :$$

$$\alpha < 0 \quad \gamma = \alpha^2 : \quad \sqrt{\gamma} = -\alpha (1)$$

$$\sqrt{\beta + \gamma} + 1 = -\alpha \quad \sqrt{\beta + \gamma} = -\alpha - 1 (2)$$

$$\alpha < 0 : \quad (\sqrt{\beta + \gamma} + 1)^2 = \alpha^2 :$$

$$\beta + \gamma + 2\sqrt{\beta + \gamma} + 1 = \alpha^2 :$$

$$\beta + \alpha^2 + 2\sqrt{\beta + \gamma} + 1 = \alpha^2 :$$

$$2\sqrt{\beta + \gamma} = -\beta - 1 :$$

$$\beta < -1 \quad 4(\beta + \gamma) = \beta^2 + 2\beta + 1 :$$

$$\beta^2 - 2\beta + 1 = 4\gamma \dots (4) :$$

$$(\beta < 0) \quad 9\gamma = 4\beta^2 : \quad 3\sqrt{\gamma} = -2\beta (3)$$

$$: \quad \beta^2 - 2\beta + 1 = \frac{16}{9} \beta^2 : \quad (4) \quad \gamma = \frac{4}{9} \beta^2 :$$

$$9\beta^2 - 18\beta + 9 = 16\beta^2$$

$$\Delta' = 144 : \quad 7\beta^2 + 18\beta - 9 = 0 :$$

$$\beta_2 = \frac{-9 - 12}{7} = -3 \quad \beta_1 = \frac{-9 - 12}{7} = -3$$

$$\gamma = \frac{4(-3)^2}{9} = 4 : \quad (\beta < -1) \beta = -3 :$$

$$. f(x) = -2 + \sqrt{-3x + 4} : \quad \alpha = -\sqrt{4} = -2 : \\ : g \quad - -2$$

$$\bullet g(x) = -2 + \sqrt{4 - 3x} , x < 1$$

$$D_1 = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : 4 - 3x \geq 0 \text{ و } x < 1\}$$

$$D_1 = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R} : x \leq \frac{3}{4} \text{ و } x < 1 \right\}$$

$$D_1 = ]-\infty ; 1[$$

$$\bullet g(x) = x - 3 + \sqrt{x - 1}$$

$$D_2 = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x - 1 \geq 0 \text{ و } x \geq 1\}$$

$$D_g = D_1 \cup D_2 = \mathbb{R} : \quad D_2 = [1 ; +\infty[ : \\ : 1 \quad -$$

$$g(1) = 1 - 3 + \sqrt{1 - 1} = -2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} x - 3 + \sqrt{x - 1} = -2 = g(1)$$

1 g

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} -2 + \sqrt{4 - 3x} = -1$$

g                      1                      g                       $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} g(x) \neq g(1) :$

. 1

: 1

-

$$\bullet \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{g(1+h) - g(1)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1+h-3+\sqrt{1+h-1}+2}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sqrt{h}+h}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{\sqrt{h}} + 1 = +\infty$$

$$\bullet \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{g(1+h) - g(1)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-2 + \sqrt{4-3(1+h)} + 2}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sqrt{1-3h}}{h} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow -\infty} g(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow -\infty} [-2 + \sqrt{4-3x}] = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow +\infty} g(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow +\infty} [x - 3 + \sqrt{x-1}] = +\infty$$

$$g'(x) = \frac{-3}{2\sqrt{1-3x}} \quad : x < 1$$

$$]-\infty ; 1] \quad g \quad g'(x) < 0$$

$$g'(x) = 1 + \frac{-3}{2\sqrt{x-1}} \quad : x > 1 \quad \bullet$$

$$[1 ; +\infty[ \quad g \quad g'(x) > 0$$





(C)

$$. +\infty \quad y = x :$$

$$: (\Delta) \quad (C) \quad -$$

$$-2 + \sqrt{4 - 3x} = x : \quad g(x) = x : x < 1 \quad \bullet$$

$$\begin{cases} 4 - 3x = (x + 2)^2 \\ x \geq -2 \end{cases} : \quad \sqrt{4 - 3x} = x + 2 :$$

$$x \geq -2 \quad 4 - 3x = x^2 + 4x + 4 :$$

$$x = -7 \quad x = 0 \quad x^2 + 7x = 0 :$$

$$x < 1 \quad x \geq -2 \quad x = 0 :$$

$$O(0; 0)$$

$$g(x) = x : x \geq 1 \quad \bullet$$

$$\sqrt{x - 1} = 3 : \quad x - 3 + \sqrt{x - 1} = x :$$

$$x = 10 : \quad x - 1 = 9 :$$

$$B(10; 10) \quad . g(10) = 10 :$$

$$. (C) \cap (D) = \{O; B\} :$$

: -

$$y = -\frac{3}{2}x : \quad y = g'(0) \cdot (x - 0) + g(0) : o$$

$$g'(0) = -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$y = g'(x_1) (x - x_1) + g(x_1) : B$$

$$y = \frac{7}{6} (x - 10) + 10 \quad y = g'(10) (x - 10) + g(10)$$

$$y = \frac{7}{6}x - \frac{35}{3} + 10 : \quad \left( g'(10) = \frac{7}{6} \text{ لأن} \right)$$

$$y = \frac{7}{6}x - \frac{5}{3} :$$

:(C) -

