

– 3

– 1

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x_0

γ_0

تصميم الدرس

– 1

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– 4

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– 6

x_0

y_0

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

$$\begin{matrix} : 1 \\ \beta & \alpha \end{matrix}$$

$$g \quad f$$

$$g(x) = \frac{\alpha x + \beta}{x^2 + x + 1}$$

$$: x$$

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

$$:$$

$$: \beta \quad \alpha$$

$$g'(x) = \frac{\alpha(x^2 + x + 1) - (\alpha x + \beta)(2x + 1)}{(x^2 + x + 1)^2}$$

$$g'(x) = \frac{\alpha x^2 + \alpha x + \alpha - 2\alpha x^2 - \alpha x - 2\beta x - \beta}{(x^2 + x + 1)^2}$$

$$g'(x) = \frac{-\alpha x^2 - 2\beta x + \alpha - \beta}{(x^2 + x + 1)^2}$$

$$\begin{cases} -\alpha = 1 \\ -2\beta = 2 \\ \alpha - \beta = 0 \end{cases} : g'(x) = f(x)$$

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

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

$$f \quad g :$$

: 2

: \mathbb{R}

$h \quad g$

$$h(x) = \frac{4x^2 - 5x + 10}{2x^2 - 3x + 5} \quad g(x) = \frac{x}{2x^2 - 3x + 5}$$

$h' \quad g'$

:

: \mathbb{R}

g

$$g'(x) = \frac{1 \times (2x^2 - 3x + 5) - (4x - 3) \times x}{(2x^2 - 3x + 5)^2}$$

$$g'(x) = \frac{2x^2 - 3x + 5 - 4x^2 + 3x}{(2x^2 - 3x + 5)^2}$$

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

: \mathbb{R}

h

$$h'(x) = \frac{(8x-5)(2x^2-3x+5) - (4x-3)(4x^2-5x+10)}{(2x^2-3x+5)^2}$$

$$h'(x) = \frac{16x^3 - 24x^2 + 40x - 10x^2 + 15x - 25 - 16x^3}{(2x^2 - 3x + 5)^2} +$$

$$\frac{20x^2 - 40x + 12x^2 - 15x + 30}{(2x^2 - 3x + 5)^2}$$

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

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

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

$$g'(x) = f(x) : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\mathbb{R} \quad x \mapsto 0 : f \quad x \mapsto 4 : g \quad (1)$$

$$x \mapsto x^3 + 4x : g \quad (2)$$

$$\mathbb{R} \quad x \mapsto 3x^2 + 4 : f$$

$$x \mapsto \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} : f \quad x \mapsto \sqrt{x} : g \quad (3)$$

$$]0; +\infty[$$

$$x \mapsto \cos x : g \quad (4)$$

$$\mathbb{R} \quad x \mapsto \sin x : f$$

$$x \mapsto x^2 + \sin x : g \quad (5)$$

$$\mathbb{R} \quad x \mapsto 2x + \cos x : f$$

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 f

$$f(x) = 2x \sin \frac{1}{x} - \cos \frac{1}{x} : x \neq 0$$

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

(0) 0

:

 g

$$g(x) = x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} : x \neq 0$$

$$g(x) = 0 : x = 0$$

 \mathbb{R}

I

I

 f

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 g_λ

I

 f

$$g_\lambda(x) = g(x) + \lambda :$$

I

 f g

:

I

 f g

$$g'(x) = f(x) : \quad I \quad x$$

:

I

 f $g_\lambda :$

$$g'_\lambda(x) = f(x) \quad I \quad x$$

:

$$g'_\lambda(x) = g'(x) : I \quad x$$

$$(g_\lambda - g)'(x) = 0 : \quad g'_\lambda(x) - g'(x) = 0$$

 $g_\lambda - g :$ I x λ

$$g_\lambda(x) - g(x) = \lambda$$

$$g_\lambda(x) = g(x) + \lambda :$$

: 1

 \mathbb{R}

$$x \mapsto x^4 - x : g$$

 g_λ

$$f(x) = 4x^3 - 1 : f$$

$$g_\lambda(x) = x^4 - x + \lambda : \quad \mathbb{R} \quad f$$

 λ

: 2

$$\begin{aligned}
 f &: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad x \mapsto \cos x - \sin x : g \\
 g_\lambda &: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad x \mapsto -\sin x - \cos x : f \\
 g_\lambda(x) &= \cos x - \sin x + \lambda : \mathbb{R} \\
 &\quad \lambda
 \end{aligned}$$

$$: x_0 \quad y_0 \quad -4$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &: \\
 & \quad y_0 \quad I \quad I \quad x \quad I \quad x_0 \\
 & \quad : \\
 & \quad f \\
 & \quad y_0 \\
 & \quad I \quad f \quad g_\lambda \\
 & \quad \lambda \quad g_\lambda(x) = g(x) + \lambda : \\
 & \quad : \quad g(x_0) + \lambda = y_0 : \quad g_\lambda(x_0) = y_0 \\
 & \quad g_\lambda(x) = g(x) + y_0 - g(x_0) : \quad \lambda = y_0 - g(x_0) \\
 & \quad f \quad \lambda
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &: \\
 & \quad x \mapsto x^2 - 4 : f \quad g_\lambda \\
 & \quad \lambda \in \mathbb{R} : \quad g_\lambda(x) = \frac{x^3}{3} - 4x + \lambda : \\
 & \quad x = 0 \quad 4
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{0^3}{3} - 4(0) + \lambda = 4 : \quad g_\lambda(0) = 4 :$$

$$\lambda = 4 :$$

$$g_\lambda(x) = \frac{x^4}{3} - 4x + 4 :$$

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: $\lambda \in \mathbb{I} \quad f \quad g$

\mathbb{I}	g	f
\mathbb{R}	$g(x) = \lambda$	$f(x) = 0$
\mathbb{R}	$g(x) = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + \lambda$	$f(x) = x^n$ $n \in \mathbb{N}$
$\mathbb{R}_-^* \quad \mathbb{R}_+^*$	$g(x) = \frac{-1}{(n-1)x^{n-1}} + \lambda$	$f(x) = \frac{1}{x^n}$ $n \in \mathbb{N} \quad n \geq 2$
\mathbb{R}_+^*	$g(x) = 2\sqrt{x} + \lambda$	$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$
\mathbb{R}	$g(x) = -\cos x + \lambda$	$f(x) = \sin x$
\mathbb{R}	$g(x) = \sin x + \lambda$	$f(x) = \cos x$
$\left] \frac{-\pi}{2} + k\pi ; \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \right[$ $k \in \mathbb{Z}$	$g(x) = \tan x + \lambda$	$f(x) = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$ $f(x) = 1 + \tan^2 x$

I

$$f_2 \quad f_1$$

$$g_2 \quad g_1$$

. I

$$f_2 + f_1$$

$$g_2 + g_1$$

:

:

$$x \mapsto x + \cos x :$$

. \mathbb{R}

$$f : x \mapsto 1 - \sin x$$

: 2

$$\lambda g$$

$$\lambda$$

I

$$f$$

$$g$$

$$\lambda f$$

:

. \mathbb{R}

$$x \mapsto 2 \cos x :$$

$$x \mapsto 2 \sin x :$$

: 3

 n

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I

$$f$$

I

$$f' \cdot f^n :$$

$$\frac{1}{n+1} f^{n+1} :$$

:

:

$$x \mapsto 2x(x^2 + 1)^2 :$$

$$\mathbb{R} \quad x \mapsto \frac{1}{3}(x^2 + 1)^3$$

: 4

I

$$f .$$

 n

$$f' \quad \text{I} \quad f$$

$$\cdot \text{I} \quad \frac{f'}{f^n} \quad \frac{-1}{(n-1)f^{n-1}} :$$

:

$$\cdot \mathbb{R} \quad x \mapsto \frac{2x}{(x^2+1)^3} \quad x \mapsto \frac{-1}{2(x^2+1)^2} :$$

: 5

$$\sqrt{f} : \quad f' \quad \text{I} \quad f$$

$$\cdot \text{I} \quad \frac{f'}{2\sqrt{f}} :$$

:

$$: \quad x \mapsto \sqrt{x^2+x+1} :$$

$$x \mapsto \frac{2x+1}{2\sqrt{x^2+x+1}}$$

: 6

$$\cdot \text{I}_1 \quad g \quad \text{I} \quad f$$

$$\text{I}_1 \quad \text{I}_2 \quad h$$

$$: \quad \text{I}_2 \quad h' \quad \text{I}_2 \quad h$$

$$x \mapsto g[h(x)]$$

$$\cdot \text{I}_2 \quad x \mapsto h'(x).f[h(x)]$$

:

$$x \mapsto a \cos(ax+b) : g$$

$$x \mapsto h'(x).f[h(x)] :$$

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

: g

$$x \mapsto \sin(ax + b) + \lambda$$

:

$$x \mapsto \cos(ax + b) :$$

-

$$b \quad a \quad x \mapsto \frac{1}{a} \sin(ax + b) + \lambda$$

$$. \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \quad a \neq 0$$

:

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

-

$$b \quad a \quad x \mapsto \frac{-1}{a} \cos(ax + b) + \lambda$$

$$. \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \quad a \neq 0$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{x}}$$

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

$$x \mapsto x^3 - 5x : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$x \mapsto 3x^2 - 5 : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x) = x^2 \quad g(x) = x^3$$

$$f(x) = x^2 \quad g(x) = x^3$$

$$f(x) = x^2 \quad g(x) = x^3$$

$$x \mapsto \sin 2x$$

$$x \mapsto \cos 2x$$

$$x \mapsto \frac{1}{x} \quad x \mapsto \frac{-1}{x^2}$$

$$f(x) = \cos x + \sin x$$

$$x \mapsto \sin x - \cos x$$

$$h(x) - g(x) = \lambda \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$x \mapsto \frac{1}{x} \quad x \in]0; +\infty[$$

· - 14

0 $x \mapsto x^3$ - 15

I $x \mapsto 3x^2$
f - 16

· I I - 17

$[a; b]$ - 18

· $[a; b]$

$x \mapsto (x^2 + 1)^2$ - 19

$\lambda \in \mathbb{R} \quad x \mapsto \frac{1}{3}(x^2 + 1)^3 + \lambda$

: $x \mapsto \sum_{i=0}^n a_i x^i$: - 20

$x \mapsto \sum_{i=0}^n \frac{1}{i+1} a_i x^{i+1} + \lambda$

2

: f

1) $f(x) = 2x - 1$

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

3) $f(x) = -3x^3 + 5x^2 - 4$

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

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

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

$$7) f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$8) f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-1}}$$

$$9) f(x) = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x$$

$$10) f(x) = \frac{\sin 2x}{\cos^3 x}$$

3

f

$$1) f(x) = x^2 (x^3 + 1)^2$$

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

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

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

$$5) f(x) = \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{x^4 + 1}}$$

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

$$7) f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$$

$$8) f(x) = \cos 2x - \sin 3x$$

$$9) f(x) = \sin x \cdot \cos^3 x$$

$$10) f(x) = \cos 2x \cdot \sin 2x$$

4

$$g(0) = 0$$

I

f

g

:

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

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

$$I = \mathbb{R}$$

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

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

$$4) f(x) = x^n - 1 \quad ; n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$I =]-\infty; -2[$$

$$I = \mathbb{R}$$

$$5) f(x) = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$$

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

$$I = \left] -\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2} \right[$$

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

$$7) f(x) = \sin x \cdot \cos^n x \quad 8) f(x) = \frac{1}{(x+2)^2} + \frac{1}{(x+2)^3}$$

$$I = \mathbb{R} \quad n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$I =]-\infty; -2[$$

5

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

f

$$\cdot f \quad g$$

(1

$$f \quad h$$

(2

$$x = 0$$

2

6

:

f

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

$$\cdot f$$

$$D_f$$

(1

$$: D_f \quad x$$

(2

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

$$c \quad b \quad a$$

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

$$f$$

$$g$$

(3

$$x = 2$$

$$h$$

(4

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

$$f$$

7

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

$$f(x) = (\alpha x^2 + \beta x + \gamma) \sqrt{3-2x} : f \quad (2)$$

$$\left[-\infty ; \frac{3}{2} \right] \quad (3)$$

8

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

$$f''(x) + \alpha f(x) = \beta \sin x : x \quad (2)$$

$$f''(x) + \alpha f(x) = \beta \sin x : x \quad (3)$$

$$h\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 1 : f \quad h \quad (4)$$

9

$$G(x) = F(x) - F(-x) : \mathbb{R} \quad G$$

10

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 + x + 1} : \mathbb{R}_+ \quad f \quad (C)$$

$$\mathbb{R}_+ \quad f \quad -1$$

$$(C) \quad -2$$

$$]0;+\infty[\quad f \quad F \quad -3$$

$$\cdot F \quad \cdot 0$$

$$\cdot F \quad -4$$

$$: \quad K \quad H \quad \mathbb{R}_+ \quad -5$$

$$H(x) = F(x) - x \quad K(x) = F(x) - \frac{2}{3}x$$

$$\cdot \mathbb{R}_+ \quad K \quad H \quad -$$

$$x \geq 0 \quad x \quad -$$

$$\cdot \frac{2}{3}x \leq F(x) \leq x :$$

$$\cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} F(x) \quad -$$

$$\cdot \mathbb{R}_+ \quad \alpha \quad F(x) = \pi \quad -6$$

$$\pi \leq \alpha \leq \frac{3}{2}\pi : \quad -$$

11

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

$$\cdot \mathbb{R} - \{-1\} \quad -$$

$$\cdot x = 0 \quad -$$

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

$$\cdot f \quad -$$

(C)

$$\cdot f$$

$$\cdot f(-2), f(0), f(2), f(1) : \quad (C) \quad -$$

: $x = 2$ 1

$$\mathbb{R} \quad y' = \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{x^2+2x+8}}$$

. f . $y = f(x)$: -

. f (C) -

$f(-5), f(-4), f(-2), f(3), f(2), f(0)$: -

. (C) 10^{-2}

					1
$\boxed{\cdot \times}$ (4	$\boxed{\times}$ (3	$\boxed{\times}$ (2	$\boxed{\sqrt{}}$ (1		
$\boxed{\cdot \times}$ (8	$\boxed{\times}$ (7	$\boxed{\times}$ (6	$\boxed{\sqrt{}}$ (5		
$\boxed{\cdot \sqrt{}}$ (12	$\boxed{\sqrt{}}$ (11	$\boxed{\times}$ (10	$\boxed{\sqrt{}}$ (9		
$\boxed{\cdot \times}$ (16	$\boxed{\sqrt{}}$ (15	$\boxed{\sqrt{}}$ (14	$\boxed{\times}$ (13		
$\boxed{\cdot \sqrt{}}$ (20	$\boxed{\times}$ (19	$\boxed{\sqrt{}}$ (18	$\boxed{\times}$ (17		
					2

:

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

$$g(x) = x^2 - x + \lambda, \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} : f(x) = x^2 - 4x + 3 : (2$$

$$g(x) = \frac{x^3}{3} - 2x^2 + 3x + \lambda, \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} : f(x) = -3x^3 + 5x^2 - 4 : (3$$

$$g(x) = -\frac{3}{4}x^4 + \frac{5}{3}x^3 - 4x + \lambda ; \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} : f(x) = x^4 - x^3 : (4$$

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{5}x^5 - \frac{1}{4}x^4 + \lambda ; \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R}^* : f(x) = \frac{4}{x^2} : (5$$

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

$$g(x)=\frac{-4}{x} \quad g$$

$$D_f=\mathbb{R}^* \quad 6) f(x)=\frac{1}{x^2}-\frac{1}{x^3} \quad (6) \quad f$$

$$]0;+\infty[\quad]-\infty;0[\quad g(x)=\frac{-1}{x}+\frac{1}{2x^2}+\lambda \quad ,\lambda\in\mathbb{R}$$

$$D_f=\mathbb{R}^*_+ \quad f(x)=\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \quad (7)$$

$$D_f \quad f \quad g$$

$$g(x)=2\sqrt{x}+\lambda \quad ; \quad \lambda\in\mathbb{R}$$

$$D_f=]1;+\infty[\quad f(x)=\frac{1}{\sqrt{x-1}} \quad (8)$$

$$: \quad g \quad f$$

$$g(x)=2\sqrt{x-1}+\lambda \quad ; \quad \lambda\in\mathbb{R}$$

$$D_f=\mathbb{R} \quad f(x)=\cos^2 x-\sin^2 x \quad (9)$$

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

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

$$g(x)=\frac{1}{2}\sin 2x+\lambda \quad ; \quad \lambda\in\mathbb{R} :$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\sin 2x}{\cos^3 x} \quad : \quad (10)$$

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

$$x \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \quad ; \quad k \in \mathbb{R} \quad :$$

$$D_f = \left] \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \quad ; \quad \frac{\pi}{2} + (k+1)\frac{\pi}{2} \right[, \quad k \in \mathbb{R} \quad :$$

$$D_f \quad f$$

g

$$f(x) = \frac{2 \sin x \cdot \cos x}{\cos^3 x} = \frac{2 \sin x}{\cos^2 x} = -2 \cdot \frac{-\sin x}{[\cos x]^2} \quad :$$

$$g(x) = -2 \times \frac{-1}{\cos x} + \lambda \quad :$$

$$\lambda \quad g(x) = \frac{2}{\cos x} + \lambda \quad :$$

3

f

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

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

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} (x^3 + 1)^3 + \lambda \quad ; \quad \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \quad :$$

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{9} (x^3 + 1)^3 + \lambda \quad :$$

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

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

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4} (x^2 + 2x - 1)^4 + \lambda \quad ; \quad \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \quad :$$

$$. \quad g(x) = \frac{1}{8} (x^2 + 2x - 1)^4 + \lambda \quad ; \quad \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \quad :$$

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

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

$$. \quad g(x) = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{-1}{x^2 + 1} + \lambda \quad ; \quad \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \quad :$$

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

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

$$. \quad g(x) = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{-1}{x^2 - 2x + 4} + \lambda \quad ; \quad \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \quad :$$

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

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{4x^3}{2\sqrt{x^4 + 1}} :$$

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{4} \times \sqrt{x^4 + 1} + \lambda \quad ; \quad \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \quad :$$

$$D_f =]-\infty; -1[\cup]-1; +\infty[\quad f(x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} \quad : \quad (6)$$

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

$$g(x) = \sqrt{x^2 - 1} + \lambda \quad ; \quad \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \quad :$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \quad : \quad (7)$$

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{2} \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) + \lambda \quad ; \quad \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \quad :$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} \quad f(x) = \cos 2x - \sin 3x \quad : \quad (8)$$

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x + \frac{1}{3} \cos 3x + \lambda \quad ; \quad \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \quad :$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} \quad f(x) = \sin x \cdot \cos^3 x \quad : \quad (9)$$

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{4} \cos^4 x + \lambda \quad ; \quad \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \quad :$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} \quad f(x) = \cos 2x \cdot \sin 2x \quad : \quad (10)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \sin 2x \cdot \cos 2x \quad :$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \sin 4x \quad :$$

$$g(x) = \frac{-1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4} \cos 4x + \lambda \quad :$$

$$g(x) = \frac{-1}{8} \cos 4x + \lambda \quad ; \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \quad :$$

4

$$I = \mathbb{R} \quad f(x) = \sin \frac{x}{2} + \cos \frac{x}{2} \quad : \quad (1)$$

$$g(x) = \frac{-1}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{x}{2} + \lambda \quad :$$

$$g(x) = -2 \cos \frac{x}{2} + 2 \sin \frac{x}{2} + \lambda \quad :$$

$$\lambda = 2 \quad : \quad -2 + 0 + \lambda = 0 \quad : \quad g(0) = 0 \quad :$$

$$. \quad g(x) = -2 \cos \frac{x}{2} + 2 \sin \frac{x}{2} + 2 \quad :$$

$$I =]-1; +\infty[\quad f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1}} \quad : \quad (2)$$

$$f(x) = 2 \times \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+1}} \quad :$$

$$g(x) = 2\sqrt{x+1} + \lambda \quad :$$

$$\lambda = -2 \quad : \quad 2 + \lambda = 0 \quad : \quad g(0) = 0 \quad :$$

$$. \quad g(x) = 2\sqrt{x+1} - 2 \quad :$$

$$I =]-\infty; -2[\quad f(x) = \frac{1}{(x+2)^3} \quad : \quad (3)$$

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

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{8} : \quad -\frac{1}{8} + \lambda = 0 : \quad g(0) = 0 :$$

$$\cdot g(x) = \frac{-1}{2(x+2)^2} + \frac{1}{8} :$$

$$I = \mathbb{R} \quad f(x) = x^n - 1 ; n \in \mathbb{N} : \quad (4)$$

$$g(x) = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} - x + \lambda :$$

$$\lambda = 0 : \quad 0 - 0 + \lambda = 0 : \quad g(0) = 0 :$$

$$\cdot g(x) = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} - x :$$

$$I = \left] -\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2} \right[\quad f(x) = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} : \quad (5)$$

$$g(x) = \tan x + \lambda :$$

$$\lambda = 0 : \quad \tan 0 + \lambda = 0 : \quad g(0) = 0 :$$

$$\cdot g(x) = \tan x :$$

$$I =]-1 ; +\infty[\quad 6) f(x) = x + 1 - \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} : \quad (6)$$

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

$$\lambda = -1 : \quad 1 + \lambda = 0 : \quad g(0) = 0 :$$

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

$$I=\mathbb{R} \quad f(x) = \sin x \cdot \cos^n x \quad : \quad (7)$$

$$f(x) = -1 \times (-\sin x)(\cos x)^n \quad :$$

$$g(x) = \frac{-1}{n+1} \cos^{n+1} x + \lambda \quad :$$

$$\lambda = \frac{-1}{n+1} \quad : \quad \frac{-1}{n+1} + \lambda = 0 \quad : \quad g(0) = 0 \quad :$$

$$g(x) = \frac{-1}{n+1} \cos^{n+1} x + \frac{1}{n+1} \quad :$$

$$I =]-\infty ; -2[\quad f(x) = \frac{1}{(x+2)^2} + \frac{1}{(x+2)^3} \quad : \quad (8)$$

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

$$\lambda = \frac{5}{8} \quad : \quad \frac{-1}{2} - \frac{1}{8} + \lambda = 0 \quad : \quad g(0) = 0 \quad :$$

$$. \quad g(x) = \frac{-1}{n+2} - \frac{1}{2(n+2)^2} + \frac{5}{8} \quad :$$

.5

: f - 1

$$\sin^3 x = \sin x \cdot \sin^2 x = \sin x (1 - \cos^2 x) \quad :$$

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

$$g(x) = -\cos x + \frac{1}{3} \cos^3 x + \lambda \quad :$$

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

$$\lambda = \frac{2}{3} \quad : \quad -1 + \frac{1}{3} + \lambda = 0 \quad : \quad h(0) = 2 \quad :$$

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

6

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

$$: a, b, c \quad -2$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \frac{(ax+b)(x^2-2x+1)+c}{(x-1)^2} \\ &= \frac{ax^3 - 2ax^2 + ax + bx^2 - 2bx + b + c}{(x-1)^2} \\ &= \frac{ax^3 + (-2a+b)x^2 + (a-2b)x + b+c}{(x-1)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} a=1 \\ b=+2 \\ c=-2 \end{cases} : \begin{cases} a=1 \\ -2a+b=0 \\ a-2b=-3 \\ b+c=0 \end{cases} :$$

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

$$: g \quad -3$$

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

$$\lambda \in \mathbb{R} \quad g(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + 2x + \frac{2}{x-1} + \lambda \quad :$$

$$h(2) = 0 \quad : \quad h \quad -4$$

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

$$h(2) = \lambda + 8 \quad : \quad h(2) = 2 + 4 + 2 + \lambda \quad :$$

$$\lambda = -8 \quad : \quad \lambda + 8 = 0 \quad :$$

$$h(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + 2x + \frac{2}{x-1} - 8 \quad :$$


7

$$D_f = \left] -\infty ; \frac{3}{2} \right] \quad : \quad g \quad 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{3}{2}} g(x) = 0 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \sqrt{3-2x} = +\infty$$

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

$$\left] -\infty ; \frac{3}{2} \right] \quad g \quad g'(x) < 0 \quad :$$

x	$-\infty$	$\frac{3}{2}$
$g'(x)$	-	
$g(x)$	$+\infty$ 	

: α, β, γ : -2

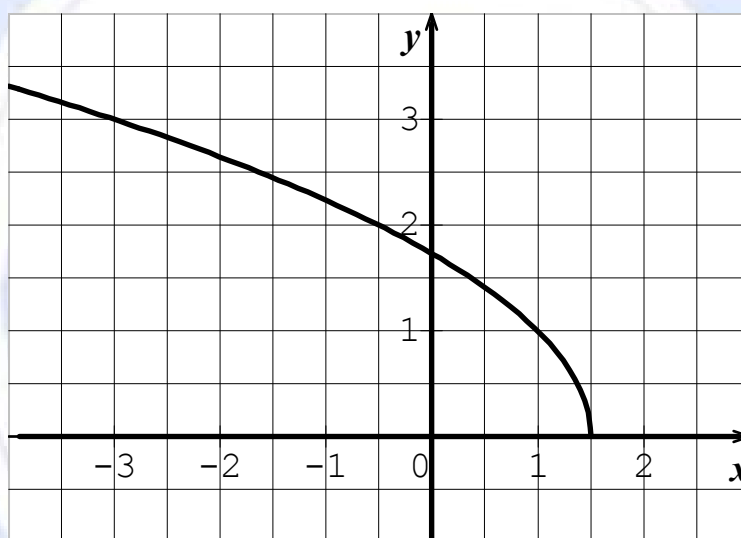
: $f'(x) = g(x)$: g f

$$\begin{aligned}
 f'(x) &= (2\alpha x + \beta)\sqrt{3-2x} + (\alpha x^2 + \beta x + \gamma) \times \frac{-2}{2\sqrt{3-2x}} \\
 &= (2\alpha x + \beta)\sqrt{3-2x} - (\alpha x^2 + \beta x + \gamma) \frac{\sqrt{3-2x}}{3-2x} \\
 f'(x) &= \frac{(2\alpha x + \beta)(3-2x)\sqrt{3-2x} - (\alpha x^2 + \beta x + \gamma)\sqrt{3-2x}}{3-2x} \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{3-2x}}{3-2x} (6\alpha x - 4\alpha x^2 + 3\beta - 2\beta x - \alpha x^2 - \beta x - \gamma) \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{3-2x}}{3-2x} \times [-5\alpha x^2 + (6\alpha - 3\beta)x + 3\beta - \gamma] \\
 &: \quad g \quad f \\
 \frac{-5\alpha x^2 + (6\alpha - 3\beta)x + 3\beta - \gamma}{3-2x} &= 1 \\
 -5\alpha x^2 + (6\alpha - 3\beta)x + 3\beta - \gamma &= 3 - 2x :
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha = 0 \\ \beta = \frac{2}{3} \\ \gamma = -1 \end{cases} : \begin{cases} -5\alpha = 0 \\ 6\alpha - 3\beta = -2 \\ 3\beta - \gamma = 3 \end{cases} :$$

$$f(x) = \left(\frac{2}{3}x - 1 \right) \sqrt{3 - 2x} :$$

: g - 3



8

$$: f''(x) \quad f'(x) \quad (1)$$

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

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

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

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

$$f''(x) + \alpha f(x) = \beta \sin x : \beta \quad \alpha \quad (2)$$

$$-3\sin x - \sin^3 x + 2\sin x \cos^2 x + \alpha \sin x + \alpha \sin^3 x = \beta \sin x$$

$$(\alpha - 3)\sin x - \sin^3 x + 2\sin x(1 - \sin^2 x) + \alpha \sin^3 x = \beta \sin x$$

$$(\alpha - 3)\sin x - \sin^3 x + 2\sin x - 2\sin^3 x + \alpha \sin^3 x - \beta \sin x = 0$$

$$(\alpha - \beta - 1)\sin x + (\alpha - 3)2\sin^3 x = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha = 3 \\ \beta = 2 \end{cases} : \begin{cases} \alpha - 3 = 0 \\ \alpha - \beta - 1 = 0 \end{cases} :$$

$$f''(x) + 3f(x) = 2\sin x : \\ : f \quad g \quad (3)$$

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

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{3}(-f'(x) - 2\cos x) + \lambda, \quad \lambda \in \mathbb{R} :$$

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{3}(\cos x \cdot (3 + \sin^2 x) - 2\cos x) + \lambda :$$

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{3}(\cos x + \cos x \cdot \sin^2 x) + \lambda :$$

$$h\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 1 : \quad h \quad (4)$$

$$h(x) = \frac{1}{3}(\cos x + \cos x \sin^2 x) + \lambda :$$

$$h\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{3}\left(\cos \frac{\pi}{2} + \cos \frac{\pi}{2} \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{2}\right) :$$

$$h\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \lambda :$$

$$h(x) = \frac{1}{3}(\cos x + \cos x \sin^2 x) + \lambda : \quad \lambda = 1 :$$

$$h(x) = \frac{1}{3} \cos x (1 + \sin^2 x) + 1 :$$

.9

: \mathbb{R}

G

$$G(x) = F(x) - F(-x) :$$

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

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

$$G'(x) = F'(x) - (-1)F'(-x) :$$

$$G'(x) = F'(x) + F'(-x)$$

$$G'(x) = f(x) + f(-x)$$

$$G'(x) = f(x) - f(x) = 0$$

$$\lambda : \quad G(x) = \lambda :$$

.10

: \mathbb{R}_+

f

- 1

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 1 : \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2}{x^2} = 1 :$$

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

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

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

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

$[0;1]$

$[1;+\infty[$

f

:

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

:

(C)

-2

$y = 1$

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

:

F

-3

f

\mathbb{R}_+

. 0 0

F

: F

-4

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

$F'(x) > 0$: $\frac{2}{3} \leq f(x) \leq 1$

$$. [0; +\infty[\quad F$$

$$: H \quad -5$$

$$f(x) \geq \frac{2}{3} \quad H'(x) = F'(x) - \frac{2}{3} = f(x) - \frac{2}{3} :$$

$$. \mathbb{R}_+ \quad H \quad H'(x) \geq 0 :$$

$$: k \quad -$$

$$f(x) \leq 1 \quad ; \quad K'(x) = F'(x) - 1 = f(x) - 1$$

$$\mathbb{R}_+ \quad K \quad K'(x) \leq 0$$

$$\frac{2}{3}x \leq F(x) \leq x : \quad -$$

$$f(x) \leq 1 : \quad f(x) \geq \frac{2}{3} :$$

$$\frac{2}{3}x \leq F(x) \leq x : \quad F(x) \leq x : \quad -$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} F(x) = +\infty : \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2}{3}x = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x = +\infty :$$

$$: \mathbb{R}_+ \quad \alpha \quad F(x) = \pi \quad -6$$

$$\pi \in \mathbb{R}_+ \quad \mathbb{R}_+ \quad F$$

$$f(\alpha) = \pi \quad \alpha$$

$$\pi \leq \alpha \leq \frac{3}{2}\pi \quad -$$

$$\frac{2}{3}\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}\right) \leq F\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}\right) \leq \frac{3\pi}{2} : \quad \frac{2}{3}\pi \leq F(\pi) \leq \pi :$$

$$F(\pi) \leq \pi \leq F\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}\right) : \quad \pi \leq F\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}\right) \leq \frac{3\pi}{2} :$$

$$\cdot \quad \pi \leq \alpha \leq \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

11

$$: \quad \mathbb{R} - \{-1\}$$

$$y = \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{1}{x+1} + \lambda \quad ; \quad \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$$

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

$$f$$

$$f(0) = 0 : \quad f(x) = \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{1}{x+1} + \gamma :$$

$$\lambda = 1 : \quad 0 = -1 + \lambda :$$

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

$$: f$$

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

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

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

$$\lim_{\substack{x > -1 \\ x > -1}} f(x) = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x < -1 \\ x < -1}} f(x) = +\infty$$

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

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

$$]-\infty; -1[\quad]-1; +\infty[: \quad f$$

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

:

$$x = -1 :$$

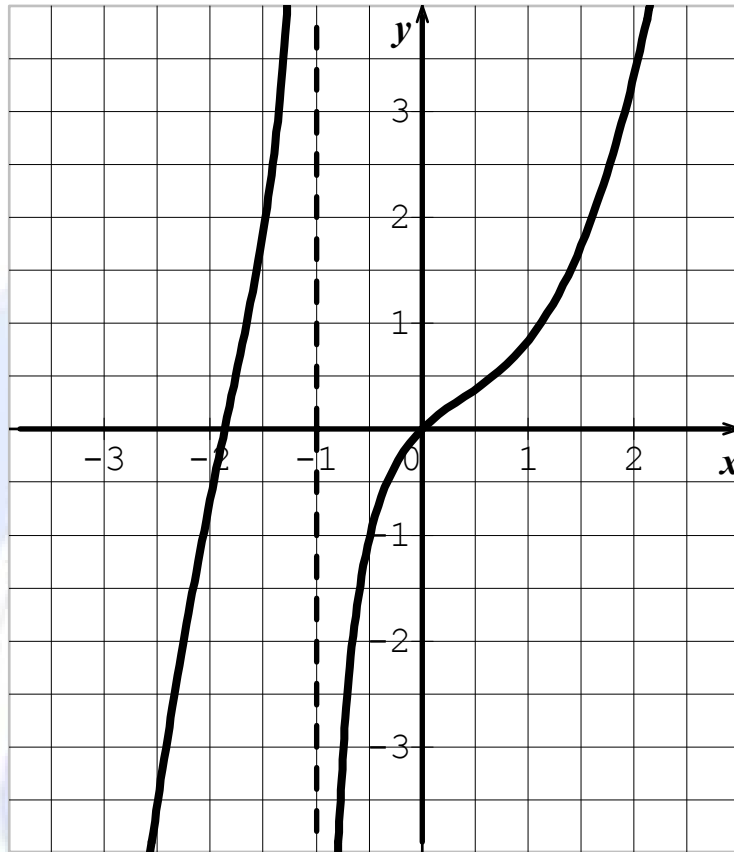
$$\lim_{|x| \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{|x| \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2}{3} - \frac{1}{x(x+1)} + \frac{1}{x} = +\infty :$$

$$+\infty \quad (C)$$

. $-\infty$

$$f(-2) = \frac{-2}{3} \quad f(2) = \frac{10}{3} \quad f(1) = \frac{5}{6} : (C) \quad -$$

$$. \quad f(0) = 0$$



.12

: f -

$$y' = \frac{2x+2}{2\sqrt{x^2+2x+8}} : \quad y' = \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{x^2+2x+8}} :$$

$$y' = \frac{g'(x)}{2\sqrt{g(x)}} :$$

$$c \in \mathbb{R} \quad y = \sqrt{g(x)} + c = \sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 8} + c :$$

$$c \in \mathbb{R} \quad f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 8} + c :$$

$$\sqrt{(2)^2 + 2(2) + 8} + c = 1 : \quad f(2) = 1 :$$

$$c = -3 : \quad 4 + c = 1 :$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 8} - 3 :$$

: f -

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

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

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

:

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

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

$$]-\infty; -1]$$

:

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

$$f(-1) \simeq -0,35$$

$$f(-1) = \sqrt{7} - 3$$

-

:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 \left(1 + \frac{2}{x} + \frac{8}{x^2} \right)}}{x} - \frac{3}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{x} \sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{x} + \frac{8}{x^2}} - \frac{3}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{x} + \frac{8}{x^2}} - \frac{3}{x} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [f(x) - x] = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 8} - 3 - x$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{[\sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 8} - (x + 3)][\sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 8} + (x + 3)]}{[\sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 8} + x + 3]}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(x^2 + 2x + 8) - (x + 3)}{\sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 8} + x + 3}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2 + 2x + 8 - x^2 - 6x - 9}{x \left[\sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{x} + \frac{8}{x^2}} + 1 + \frac{3}{x} \right]}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x \left[-4 - \frac{1}{x} \right]}{x \left[\sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{x} + \frac{8}{x^2}} + 1 + \frac{3}{x} \right]} = -2$$

. $+\infty$

$y = x - 2 :$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 \left(1 + \frac{2}{x} + \frac{8}{x^2} \right)}}{x} - \frac{2}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{-x \left(1 + \frac{2}{x} + \frac{8}{x^2} \right)}}{x} - \frac{3}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} -\sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{x} + \frac{8}{x^2}} - \frac{3}{x} = -1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} [f(x) + x] = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 8} - 3 + x$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\left[\sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 8} - (x + 3) \right] \left[\sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 8} + (-x + 3) \right]}{\left[\sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 8} + (-x + 3) \right]}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{(x^2 + 2x + 8) - (-x + 3)^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 8} - x + 3}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2 + 2x + 8 - x^2 + 6x - 9}{\sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 8} - x + 3}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{8x - 1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 8} - x + 3}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x \left(8 - \frac{1}{x} \right)}{x \left[-\sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{x} + \frac{8}{x^2}} - 1 + x \right]} = -4$$

. $-\infty$

$$y = -x - 4 :$$

:

$$f(0) \simeq -0,17 \quad : \quad f(0) = \sqrt{8} - 3$$

$$f(2) = \sqrt{16} - 3 = 1$$

$$f(3) \approx 1,80 \quad , \quad f(3) = \sqrt{23} - 3$$

$$f(-2) \approx -0,17 \quad , \quad f(-2) = \sqrt{8} - 3$$

$$f(-4) = 1$$

$$f(-5) \approx 1,80 \quad , \quad f(-5) = \sqrt{23} - 3$$

: (C)

