

Calcul I, Leçon 5 - Dérivées

Voici les réponses aux exercices

1. $f(x) = x + 3$

Laissez $f(x) = x + 3$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Puis } f'(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{((x+h)+3) - (x+3)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+h+3) - (x+3)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} 1 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

2. $g(x) = x^2$

Laissez $g(x) = x^2$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Puis } g'(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x+h) - g(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{((x+h)^2) - (x^2)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x^2 + 2xh + h^2) - (x^2)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2xh + h^2}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h(2x+h)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (2x + h) = 2x. \end{aligned}$$

3. $f(x) = \frac{\pi}{2}$

Laissez $f(x) = 7$.

$$\text{Puis } f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2}}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{0}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} 0 = 0.$$

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

Laissez $f(x) = x^3$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Puis } f'(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{((x+h)^3) - (x^3)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x^3 + 3x^2h + 3xh^2 + h^3) - (x^3)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x^2h + 3xh^2 + h^3}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h(3x^2 + 3xh + h^2)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (3x^2 + 3xh + h^2) = 3x^2 \end{aligned}$$

5. $g(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}}$

Laissez $g(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}}$.

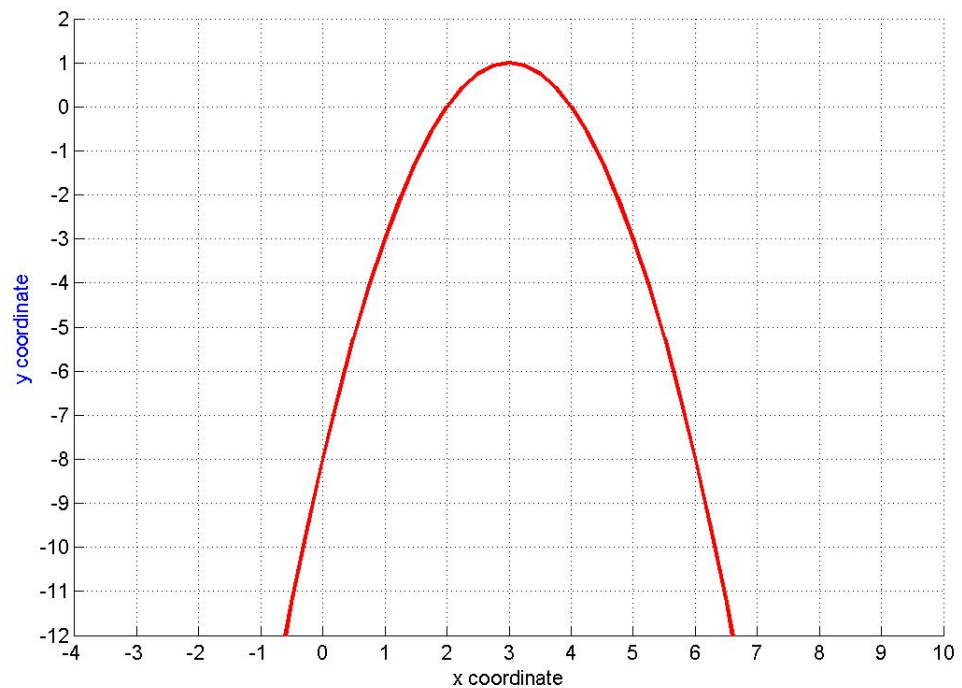
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Puis } g'(t) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(t+h) - g(t)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{t+h}}\right) - \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{t}}\right)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{t} - \sqrt{t+h}}{h(\sqrt{t+h})(\sqrt{t})} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{t} - \sqrt{t+h}}{h(\sqrt{t+h})(\sqrt{t})} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{t} + \sqrt{t+h}}{\sqrt{t} + \sqrt{t+h}} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{t - (t+h)}{(h(\sqrt{t+h})(\sqrt{t}))(\sqrt{t} + \sqrt{t+h})} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-h}{h} \cdot \frac{1}{t(\sqrt{t+h}) + (t+h)\sqrt{t}} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1}{t(\sqrt{t+h}) + (t+h)\sqrt{t}} \\ &= \frac{-1}{t(\sqrt{t}) + (t)\sqrt{t}} = \frac{-1}{2t(\sqrt{t})} = -\frac{1}{2t^{\frac{3}{2}}} = -\frac{1}{2}t^{-\frac{3}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
6. \quad g(x) &= \frac{2}{x} \\
\text{Laissez } g(x) &= \frac{2}{x}. \\
\text{Puis } g'(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x+h) - g(x)}{h} \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left(\frac{2}{x+h}\right) - \left(\frac{2}{x}\right)}{h} \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \cdot \frac{(2x) - (2x+2h)}{(x)(x+h)} \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \cdot \frac{-2h}{(x)(x+h)} \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2}{(x)(x+h)} \\
&= \frac{-2}{(x)(x)} = \frac{-2}{x^2} = -2x^{-2}
\end{aligned}$$

Tracez le graphique de $f(x)$ et déterminer $f'(x)$ à la plus grande valeur de la fonction.

$$7. \quad f(x) = 6x - x^2 - 8$$

Plot of $f(x)=6x-x^2-8$



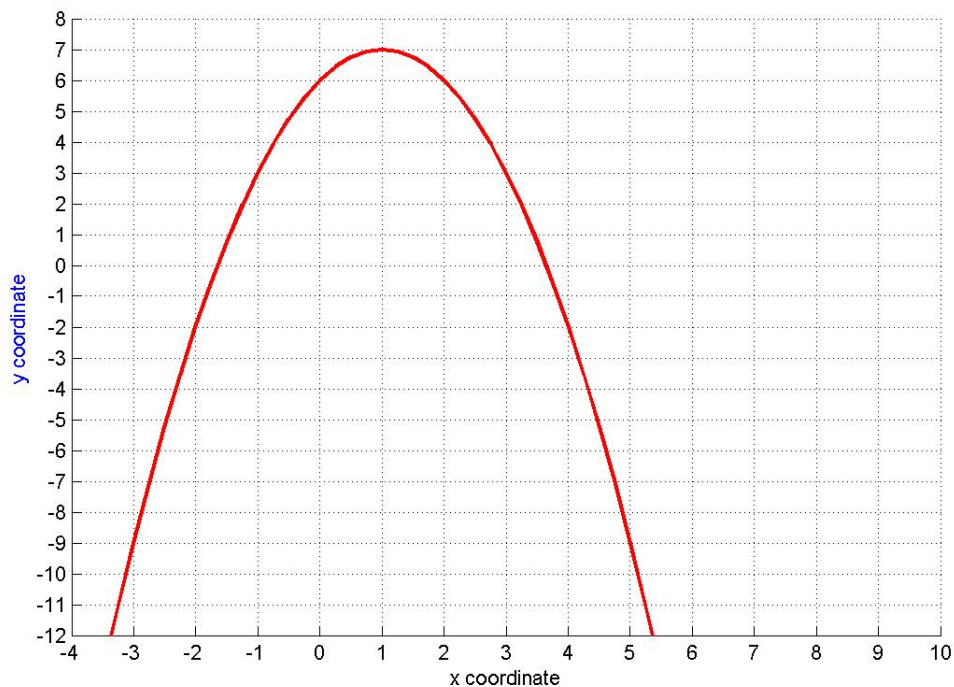
$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Laissez } f(x) &= 6x - x^2 - 8. \\
\text{Puis } f'(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(6(x+h) - (x+h)^2 - 8) - (6x - x^2 - 8)}{h} \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(6x + 6h - x^2 - 2xh - h^2 - 8) - (6x - x^2 - 8)}{h} \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{6h - 2xh - h^2}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h(6 - 2x - h)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} 6 - 2x - h \\
&= 6 - 2x
\end{aligned}$$

Depuis $f(x)$ a sa valeur maximale à $x = 3$, puis $f'(3) = 6 - 2 \cdot 3 = 0$.

8. $f(x) = 6 + 2x - x^2$

Plot of $f(x)=6+2x-x^2$



Laissez $f(x) = 6 + 2x - x^2$.

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Puis } f'(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(6 + 2(x+h) - (x+h)^2) - (6 + 2x - x^2)}{h} \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(6 + 2x + 2h - x^2 - 2xh - h^2) - (6 + 2x - x^2)}{h} \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2h - 2xh - h^2}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h(2 - 2x - h)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} 2 - 2x - h \\
&= 2 - 2x
\end{aligned}$$

Depuis $f(x)$ a sa valeur maximale à $x = 1$, puis $f'(1) = 2 - 2 \cdot 1 = 0$.