

Calcul de dérivées

Exercice 1

$$1) f'(x) = 2 \times 2x + 3 \times 4x^3 - 0 \\ = 4x + 12x^3$$

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

Rq : dérivée de $x \mapsto e^{ax} \rightsquigarrow a e^{ax}$ (ici $a = -1$)

$$3) f'(x) = 8 \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} = \frac{8}{x} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

$$= \frac{16 + \sqrt{x}}{2x}$$

car $x = \sqrt{x} \times \sqrt{x}$ pour $x \geq 0$

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

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

Rq : dérivée de $x \mapsto x^a \rightsquigarrow a x^{a-1}$ avec a constant
(ici $a = \frac{3}{2}$)

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

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

Exercice 2

$$1) f(x) = x \ln(x) = u(x) \times v(x)$$

$$\text{avec } u(x) = x \qquad v(x) = \ln(x)$$

$$u'(x) = 1 \qquad v'(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

Donc

$$f'(x) = u'(x)v(x) + u(x)v'(x)$$

$$= 1 \times \ln(x) + x \times \frac{1}{x}$$

$$= \ln(x) + 1.$$

$$2) f(x) = x^2 e^x = u(x) \times v(x)$$

$$\text{avec } u(x) = x^2 \qquad v(x) = e^x$$

$$u'(x) = 2x \qquad v'(x) = e^x$$

Donc

$$f'(x) = u'(x)v(x) + u(x)v'(x)$$

$$= 2x \times e^x + x^2 \times e^x$$

$$= 2x e^x + x^2 e^x$$

$$= e^x (2x + x^2)$$

$$3) f(x) = e^{3x} (\sqrt{x} + 2x) = u(x) \times v(x)$$

$$\text{avec } u(x) = e^{3x} \qquad v(x) = \sqrt{x} + 2x$$

$$u'(x) = 3e^{3x} \qquad v'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} + 2$$

Donc

$$f'(x) = u'(x)v(x) + u(x)v'(x)$$

$$= 3e^{3x} (\sqrt{x} + 2x) + e^{3x} \left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} + 2 \right)$$

Exercice 3

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

$$\text{avec} \quad u(x) = x^2+1 \quad v(x) = x-3$$

$$u'(x) = 2x \quad v'(x) = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Donc} \quad f'(x) &= \frac{u'(x)v(x) - u(x)v'(x)}{v(x)^2} \\ &= \frac{2x(x-3) - (x^2+1) \times 1}{(x-3)^2} \\ &= \frac{2x^2 - 6x - x^2 - 1}{(x-3)^2} \\ &= \frac{x^2 - 6x - 1}{(x-3)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$2) \quad f(x) = \frac{\ln(x)}{x} = \frac{u(x)}{v(x)}$$

$$\text{avec} \quad u(x) = \ln(x) \quad v(x) = x$$

$$u'(x) = \frac{1}{x} \quad v'(x) = 1.$$

Donc

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

$$3) \quad f(x) = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{x^2+1} = \frac{u(x)}{v(x)}$$

$$\text{avec} \quad u(x) = e^x + e^{-x} \quad v(x) = x^2+1$$

$$u'(x) = e^x - e^{-x} \quad v'(x) = 2x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Donc} \quad f'(x) &= \frac{u'(x)v(x) - u(x)v'(x)}{v(x)^2} \\ &= \frac{(e^x - e^{-x})(x^2+1) - (e^x + e^{-x}) \times (2x)}{(x^2+1)^2} \\ &= \frac{e^x(x^2 - 2x + 1) - e^{-x}(x^2 + 2x + 1)}{(x^2+1)^2} \end{aligned}$$

Exercice 6

$$1) f(x) = e^{x^2} = e^{u(x)} \quad \text{avec} \quad \begin{aligned} u(x) &= x^2 \\ u'(x) &= 2x \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Donc } f'(x) = u'(x) e^{u(x)} = 2x e^{x^2}$$

$$2) f(x) = e^{1/x} = e^{u(x)} \quad \text{avec} \quad \begin{aligned} u(x) &= \frac{1}{x} \\ u'(x) &= -\frac{1}{x^2} \end{aligned}$$

Donc

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

$$3) f(x) = \ln(3x+5) = \ln(u(x)) \quad \text{avec} \quad \begin{aligned} u(x) &= 3x+5 \\ u'(x) &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

Donc

$$f'(x) = \frac{u'(x)}{u(x)} = \frac{3}{3x+5}$$

$$4) f(x) = \sqrt{e^x - 3x} = \sqrt{u(x)} \quad \text{avec} \quad \begin{aligned} u(x) &= e^x - 3x \\ u'(x) &= e^x - 3 \end{aligned}$$

Donc

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \frac{u'(x)}{2\sqrt{u(x)}} \\ &= \frac{e^x - 3}{2\sqrt{e^x - 3x}} \end{aligned}$$

$$5) f(x) = (e^{-2x} + 3x^2)^5 = u(x)^5 \quad \text{avec} \quad \begin{aligned} u(x) &= e^{-2x} + 3x^2 \\ u'(x) &= -2e^{-2x} + 6x \end{aligned}$$

Donc

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= 5u'(x) u(x)^{5-1} \\ &= 5(-2e^{-2x} + 6x) (e^{-2x} + 3x^2)^4 \end{aligned}$$

$$6) f(x) = \frac{1}{\ln(x)} = \frac{1}{u(x)} \quad \text{avec} \quad \begin{aligned} u(x) &= \ln(x) \\ u'(x) &= \frac{1}{x} \end{aligned}$$

Donc

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

Exercice 5

$$1) \quad f(x) = \ln\left(\frac{x^2+1}{x-1}\right) = \ln(u(x))$$

$$\text{avec} \quad u(x) = \frac{x^2+1}{x-1} = \frac{v(x)}{w(x)}$$

$$\text{avec} \quad \begin{aligned} v(x) &= x^2+1 \\ v'(x) &= 2x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} w(x) &= x-1 \\ w'(x) &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Donc} \quad u'(x) &= \frac{v'(x)w(x) - v(x)w'(x)}{w(x)^2} \\ &= \frac{2x(x-1) - (x^2+1) \times 1}{(x-1)^2} \\ &= \frac{2x^2 - 2x - x^2 - 1}{(x-1)^2} \\ &= \frac{x^2 - 2x - 1}{(x-1)^2} \end{aligned}$$

et donc

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

$$2) \quad f(x) = x e^{1-x^3} = u(x) \times v(x)$$

$$\text{avec} \quad u(x) = x \\ u'(x) = 1$$

$$\text{et} \quad v(x) = e^{1-x^3} = e^{\omega(x)}$$

$$\text{avec} \quad \omega(x) = 1-x^3 \\ \omega'(x) = -3x^2$$

$$\text{donc} \quad v'(x) = \omega'(x) e^{\omega(x)} \\ = -3x^2 e^{1-x^3}$$

donc,

$$f'(x) = u'(x) v(x) + u(x) v'(x) \\ = 1 \times e^{1-x^3} + x \times (-3x^2 e^{1-x^3}) \\ = e^{1-x^3} (1 - 3x^3)$$

$$3) \quad f(x) = \frac{x+3}{x e^{-x}} = \frac{u(x)}{v(x)} \quad \text{avec} \quad u(x) = x+3 \\ u'(x) = 1$$

$$\text{et} \quad v(x) = x e^{-x} \\ = h(x) \times g(x)$$

$$\text{avec} \quad h(x) = x \quad g(x) = e^{-x} \\ h'(x) = 1 \quad g'(x) = -e^{-x}$$

Donc

$$v'(x) = h'(x) g(x) + h(x) g'(x) \\ = 1 \times e^{-x} + x \times (-e^{-x}) \\ = e^{-x} (1-x)$$

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$$f'(x) = \frac{u'(x) v(x) - u(x) v'(x)}{v(x)^2} \\ = \frac{1 \times e^{-x} (1-x) - (x+3) \times x e^{-x}}{(x e^{-x})^2} \\ = \frac{e^{-x} - x e^{-x} - x^2 e^{-x} - 3x e^{-x}}{(x e^{-x})^2} \\ = \frac{e^{-x} (1 - 4x - x^2)}{x^2 (e^{-x})^2} \\ = \frac{1 - 4x - x^2}{x^2 e^{-x}}$$