

2.3.19 Étudier les fonctions suivantes :

a) $f(x) = x^2 \ln(x)$

1) $ED(f) = \mathbb{R}_+^*$ $\ln(x)$ est défini $\Leftrightarrow x > 0$

2) Parité : aucune car $ED(f)$ non symétrique

3) Signe

x	0	1
$f(x)$	/ / / /	- 0 +

$$x^2 \ln(x) = 0 \quad | \div x^2 \text{ car } x > 0$$

$$\ln(x) = 0$$

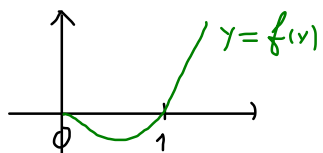
$$x = 1$$

4) AV :

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^2 \ln(x) \stackrel{\text{ind}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln(x)}{\frac{1}{x^2}} \stackrel{\text{BH}}{=} \frac{-\infty}{+\infty}$$

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

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

Pas d'AV à droite en $x = 0$ Point trou en $(0,0)$

AH / AO à droite (aucune asympt. à gauche)

$$AO: M = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \ln(x) = +\infty \text{ aucune } AO$$

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

5) Etude de la croissance

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

$$ED(f') = ED(f) = \mathbb{R}_+^*$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2\ln(x) + 1 = 0$$

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

$$x = e^{-1/2} \quad \text{ou} \quad x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}}$$

x	0	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{e}}$	
f'(x)	//	- 0 +	
f(x)	//	↙ min ↘	↗

$$\tilde{x} = 0.606530659712633$$

$$\min_{\ln} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{e}} ; \frac{-1}{2e} \right)$$

$$f(e^{-1/2}) = (e^{-1/2})^2 \cdot \ln(e^{-1/2})$$

$$= e^{-1} \cdot \frac{-1}{2} = \frac{-1}{2e}$$

Que se passe-t-il en $x=0$? $\approx -0.183939720585721$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x(2\ln(x) + 1) \stackrel{\text{ind}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2\ln(x) + 1}{\frac{1}{x}} \stackrel{\text{BH}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{2}{x}}{\frac{-1}{x^2}} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2\ln(x) + 1}{\frac{1}{x}} \stackrel{\text{BH}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{2}{x}}{\frac{-1}{x^2}} =$$

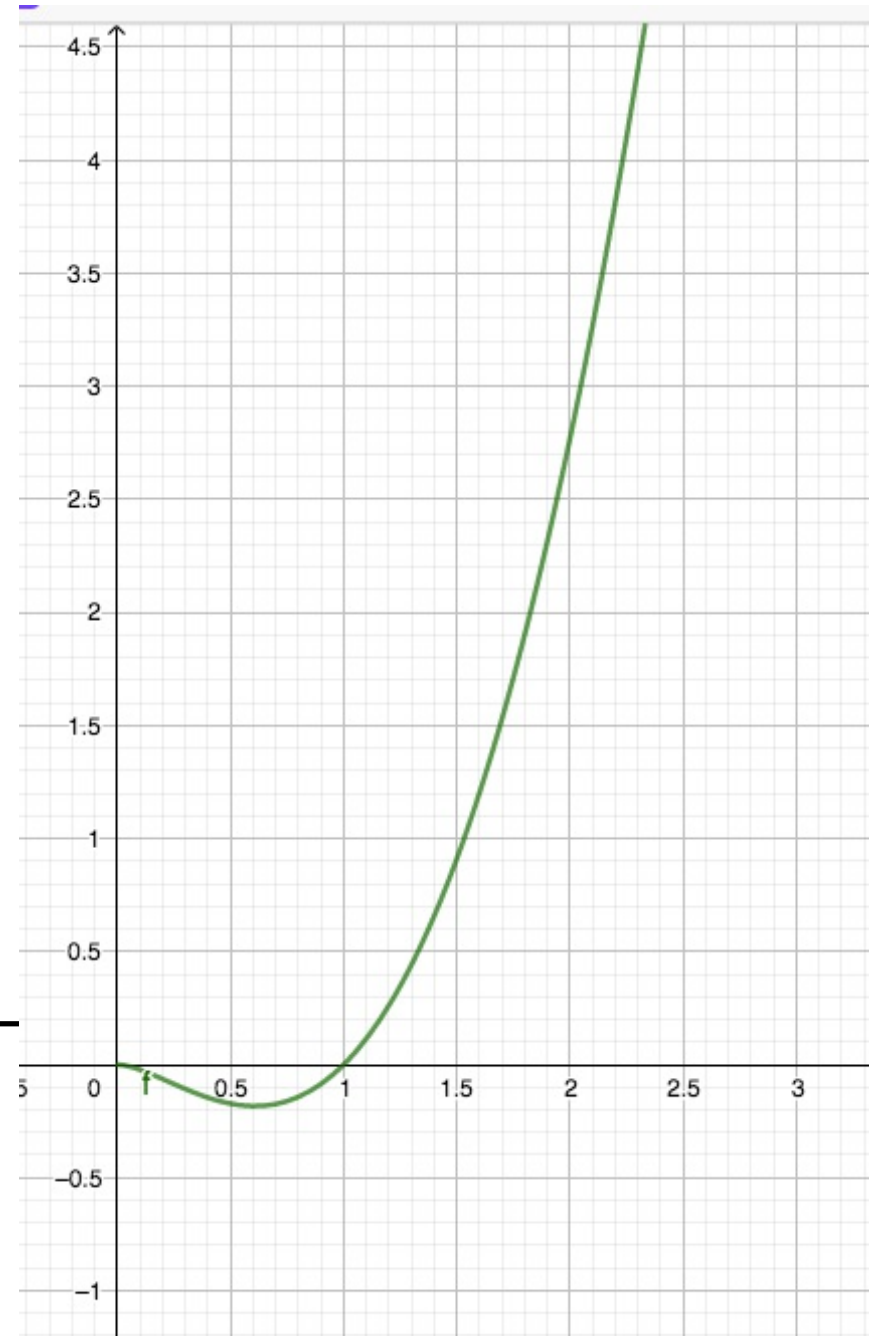
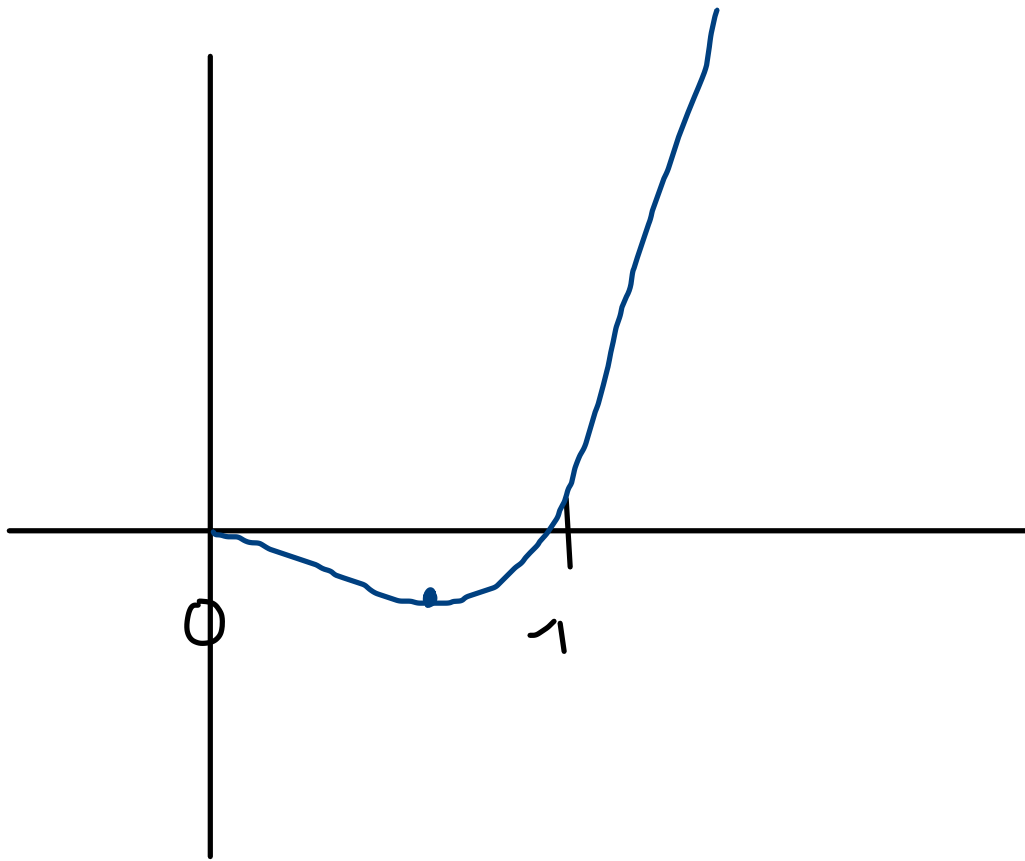
$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} -2x = 0_-$$

La pente est nulle, on a une tangente horizontale en $x=0$

6) Contour

A faire

7) Graphique



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d) $f(x) = \ln\left(\frac{2x}{x+1}\right)$

1) Recherche ED(f): $\frac{2x}{x+1} > 0$

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

$ED(f) =]-\infty; -1[\cup]0; +\infty[$

2) Pas de parité, ED non symétrique

3) Signe de $f(x)$

$f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{2x}{x+1} = 1 \Leftrightarrow 2x = x+1 \Leftrightarrow x = 1$

x	-1	0	1
$f(x)$	$+$	$///$	$- \quad 0 \quad +$

4) Recherche des asymptotes

$$\underline{AV} : \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow -1 \\ <}} \ln\left(\frac{2x}{x+1}\right) = +\infty \quad \Rightarrow \text{AVG } x = -\underline{1}$$

$\ln\left(\frac{-2}{0^-}\right)$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ >}} \ln\left(\frac{2x}{x+1}\right) = -\infty \quad \Rightarrow \text{AVD } x = 0$$

$\ln\left(\frac{0^+}{1}\right)$

$$\underline{AH} : \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln\left(\frac{2x}{x+1}\right) = \ln(2) \quad \Rightarrow \text{AHD} : y = \ln(2)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \ln\left(\frac{2x}{x+1}\right) = \ln(2) \quad \Rightarrow \text{ATIG} : y = \ln(2)$$

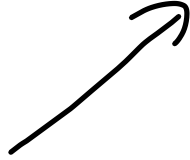
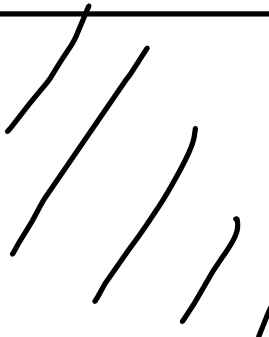
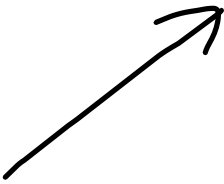
En conclusion $y = \ln(2)$ est une AH.

5) Etude de la croissance

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

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

$$ED(f') = \mathbb{R}^* - \{-1\}$$

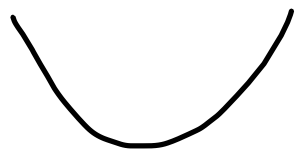
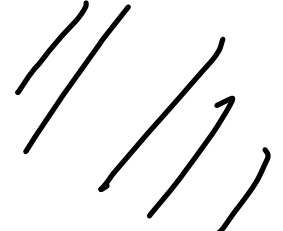
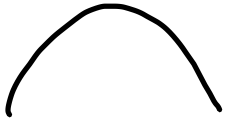
x	-1	0	
$f'(x)$	$+$	$-$	$+$
$f(x)$			

Aucun extrema

6) Concavité

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

$$f''(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{1}{2}$$

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

7) Graphique

