

2.10.7 Étudier la courbure des fonctions suivantes :

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

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

① Calculons la dérivée première.

$$u = x^3 - 1 ; u' = 3x^2$$

$$v = x^3 + 1 ; v' = 3x^2$$

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

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

② Calculons la dérivée seconde.

$$u = 6x^2 ; u' = 12x$$

$$v = (x^3 + 1)^2 ; v' = 2(x^3 + 1) \cdot 3x^2 = 6x^2(x^3 + 1)$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{12x(x^3 + 1)^2 - 6x^2 \cdot 6x^2(x^3 + 1)}{(x^3 + 1)^4} = \frac{12x(x^3 + 1)^2 - 36x^4(x^3 + 1)}{(x^3 + 1)^4}$$

$$= \frac{12x \cancel{(x^3 + 1)} [(x^3 + 1) - 3x^3]}{(x^3 + 1)^{4-3}} = \frac{12x(1 - 2x^3)}{(x^3 + 1)^3}$$

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

zéro de $f''(x)$:

$$12x(1 - 2x^3) = 0$$

$$\downarrow$$

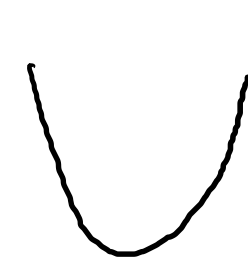
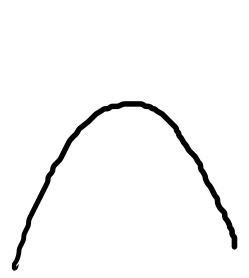
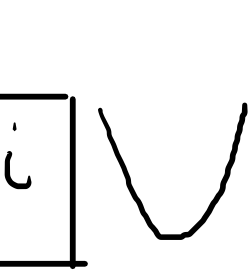
$$x=0$$

$$2x^3 = 1$$

$$x^3 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x = \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{2}} \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2}} \cong 0,79$$

Tableau de la courbure :

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

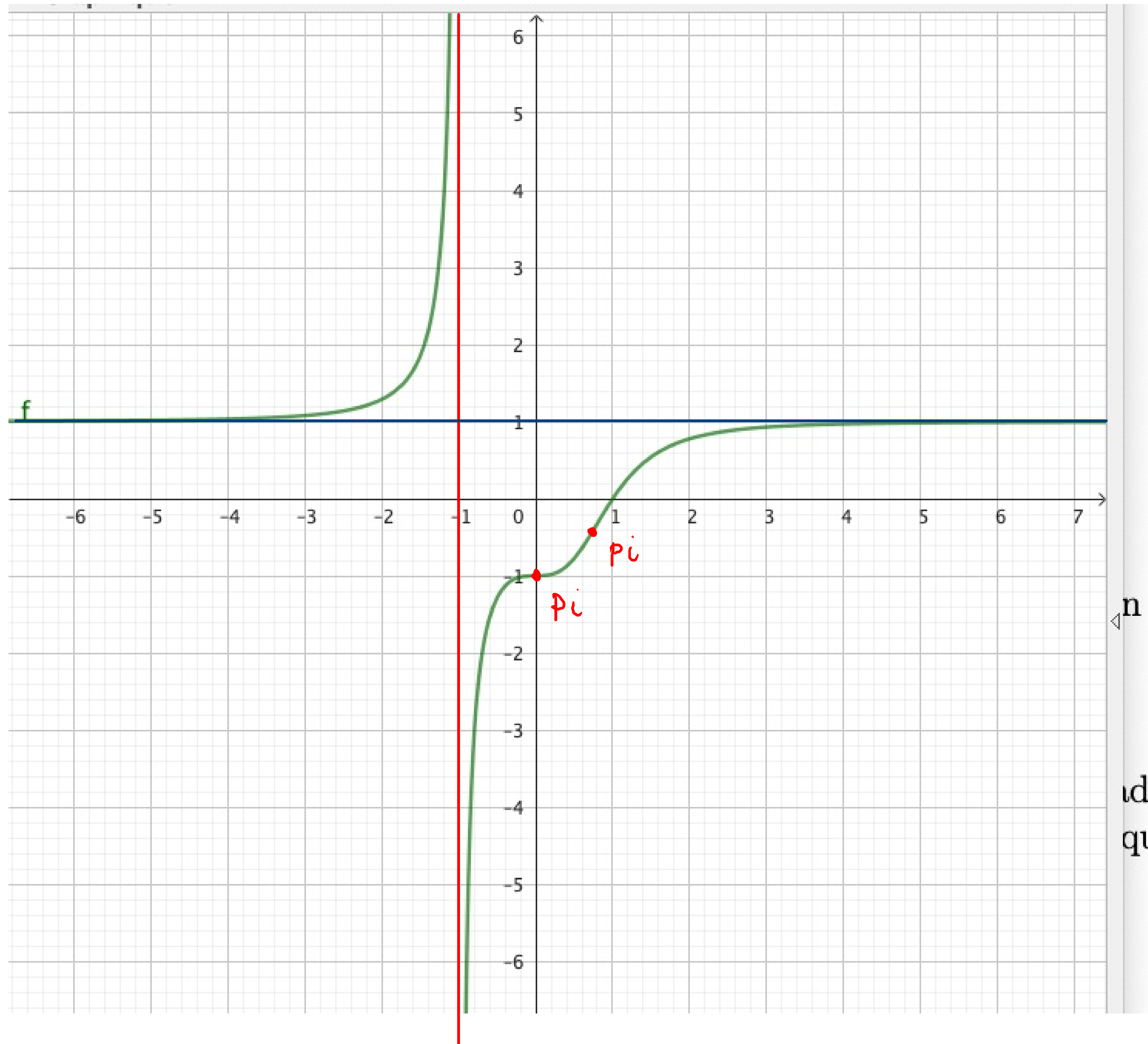
$$p_i (0; -1)$$

$$p_c \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2}}; \frac{-1}{3} \right)$$

$$f(0) = \frac{1}{-1} = -1 ; f\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2}}\right) = \frac{\frac{1}{2} - 1}{\frac{1}{2} + 1} = \frac{-\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{3}{2}} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

2.10.7

f)



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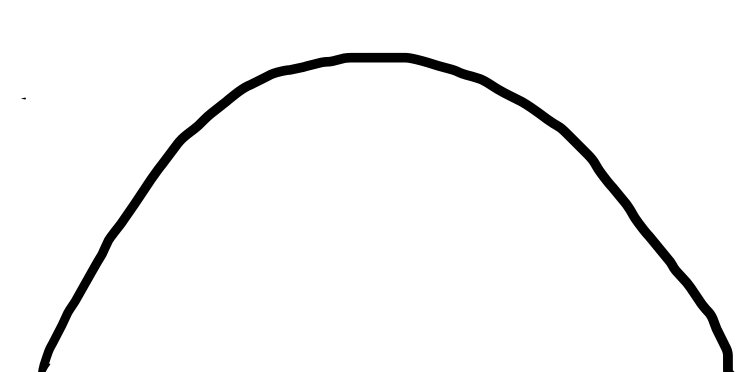
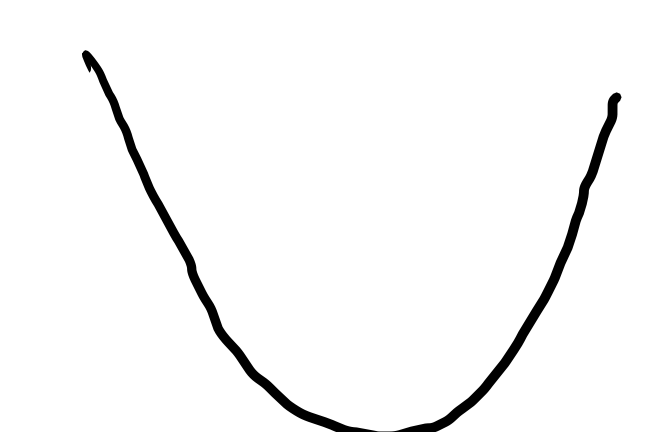
2.10.8 Déterminer l'équation de la tangente à la courbe $y = x^3 - 3x^2$ en son point d'inflexion.

Posons $y = f(x)$

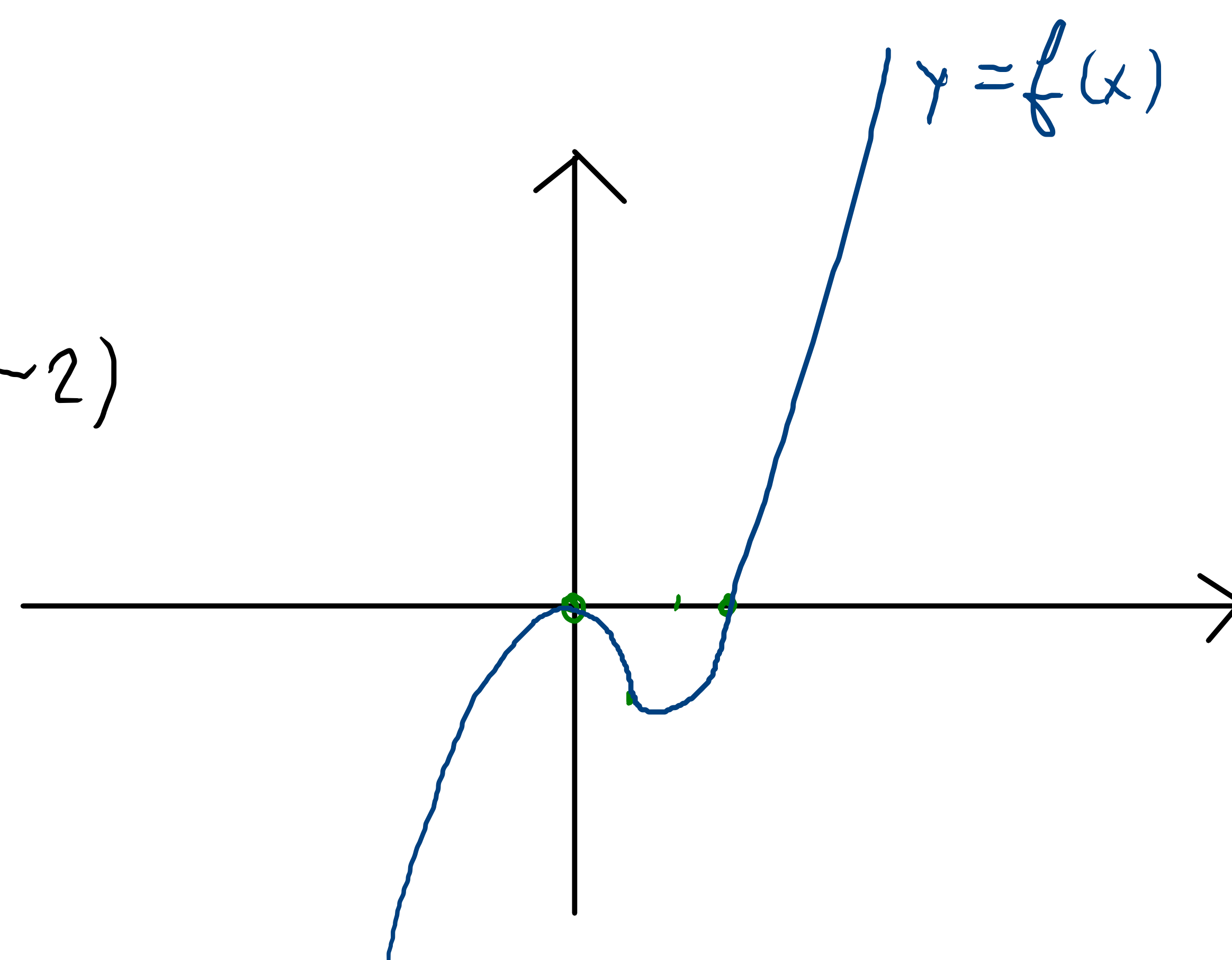
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 3x^2 - 6x \quad \Rightarrow \quad f'(x) = 3x^2 - 6x$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 6x - 6 = 6(x-1) \quad \Rightarrow \quad f''(x) = 6(x-1)$$

Tableau de la courbure

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

pt $A(1; -2)$



Tangente en A: $y = \underbrace{f'(1)}_{-3} x + h$

$$y = -3x + h$$

Par $A(1; -2)$: $-2 = -3 + h \quad \Rightarrow \quad h = 1$

$$y = -3x + 1$$

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

① Recherchons $ED(f)$:

zéros du dénominateur : $x^2 - 4 = 0$
 $(x-2)(x+2) = 0$
 $\downarrow \quad \downarrow$
 $x=2 \quad x=-2$

$ED(f) = \mathbb{R} - \{-2; 2\}$

② Parité, périodicité

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

$y = f(x)$ est impaire

2.2) Pas de périodicité

③ Signe de la fonction :

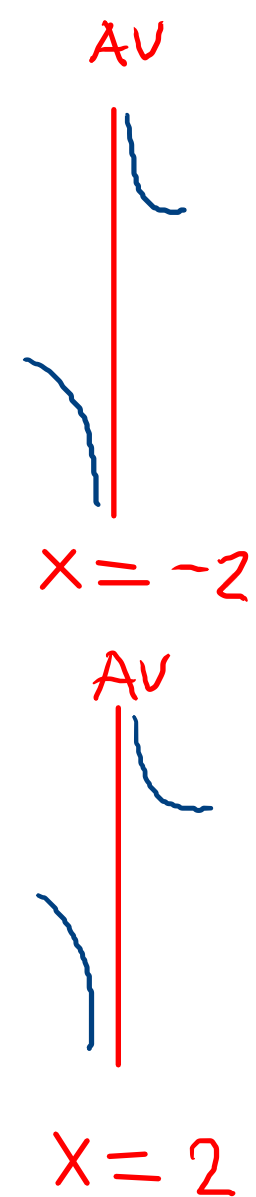
x	-2	0	2
f(x)	-	+	-

④ Déterminons les asymptotes de $f(x)$.

AV: $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x^3}{x^2 - 4} = \frac{\infty}{0} = \infty$
 $\boxed{x = -2 \text{ AV}}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^3}{x^2 - 4} = \frac{\infty}{0} = \infty$
 $\boxed{x = 2 \text{ AV}}$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} f(x) = -\infty \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} f(x) = +\infty \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = -\infty \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = +\infty \end{array} \right.$



AH/AO : Par division euclidienne

$$\begin{array}{r|l} x^3 \dots \dots \dots & x^2 - 4 \\ -x^3 & x \\ \hline & -4x \\ \text{reste } (4x) & \end{array}$$

$y = x + \frac{4x}{x^2 - 4}$
 $\underbrace{\hspace{2cm}}_{S(x)}$

$\boxed{AO : y = x}$

Position entre AO et la courbe

x	-2	0	2
S(x)	-	+	-
Position	dessous	dessus	dessus

⑤ Croissance de $f(x)$

$$u = x^3 \quad ; \quad u' = 3x^2$$

$$v = x^2 - 4 \quad ; \quad v' = 2x$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{3x^2(x^2 - 4) - x^3 \cdot 2x}{(x^2 - 4)^2} = \frac{3x^2(x^2 - 4) - 2x^4}{(x^2 - 4)^2} = \frac{x^2 [3(x^2 - 4) - 2x^2]}{(x^2 - 4)^2}$$

$$= \frac{x^2 (3x^2 - 12 - 2x^2)}{(x^2 - 4)^2} = \frac{x^2 (x^2 - 12)}{(x^2 - 4)^2}$$

$$ED(f') = \mathbb{R} - \{\pm 2\} \quad ; \quad \text{zéros de } f'(x) : 0, \pm \sqrt{12}$$

$z_i \quad z_p \quad z_p \quad z_p \quad z_i \quad \pm 2\sqrt{3}$

x	$-2\sqrt{3}$	-2	0	2	$2\sqrt{3}$	
$f'(x)$	$+$	0	$-$	0	$-$	$+$
$f(x)$	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">max</div>		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">min</div>			

$$\max(-2\sqrt{3}; -3\sqrt{3})$$

$$\min(2\sqrt{3}; 3\sqrt{3})$$

$$f(-2\sqrt{3}) = \frac{(-2\sqrt{3})^3}{(-2\sqrt{3})^2 - 4} = \frac{-8 \cdot 3\sqrt{3}}{8} = -3\sqrt{3}$$

$$f(2\sqrt{3}) = 3\sqrt{3}$$

⑥ Courbure

$$f'(x) = \frac{x^2(x^2-12)}{(x^2-4)^2} = \frac{x^4-12x^2}{(x^2-4)^2}$$

$$u = x^4 - 12x^2 ; u' = 4x^3 - 24x = 4x(x^2 - 6)$$

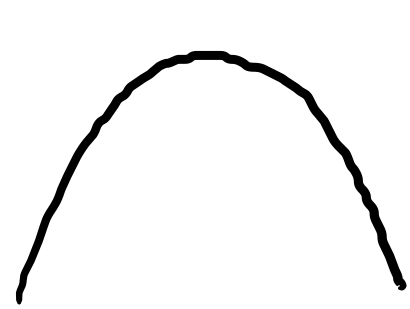

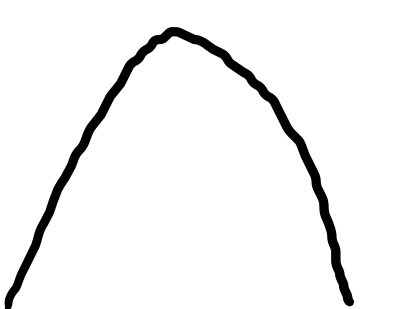
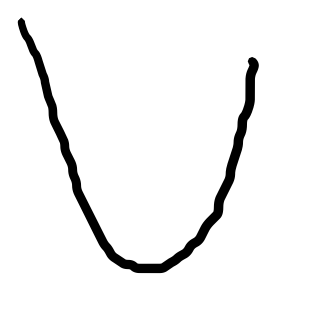
$$v = (x^2 - 4)^2 ; v' = 2(x^2 - 4) \cdot 2x = 4x(x^2 - 4)$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{4x(x^2-6)(x^2-4)^2 - x^2(x^2-12) \cdot 4x(x^2-4)}{(x^2-4)^4}$$

$$= \frac{4x \cancel{(x^2-4)} [(x^2-6)(x^2-4) - x^2(x^2-12)]}{(x^2-4)^{4-1}}$$

$$= \frac{4x [x^4 - 10x^2 + 24 - x^4 + 12x^2]}{(x^2-4)^3} = \frac{4x(2x^2 + 24)}{(x^2-4)^3}$$

$$= \frac{8x(x^2 + 12)}{(x^2-4)^3}$$

x		-2	0	2		
f''(x)	-		+ 0	-		+
f(x)						

pi (0; 0)

pi ā tangente horizontale