

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

1°) Recherche de ED(f).

ED(f) =  $\mathbb{R} - \{-2; 2\}$ . On exclut les zéros du dénominateur

2°) Signe de la fonction

Zéro de la fonction :  $x^3 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0$

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

-2 0 2

3°) Recherche des AV

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} f(x) = \infty$$

"3/0"

$x = -2$  est une AV

$$\begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} f(x) = -\infty \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} f(x) = +\infty \end{cases}$$

AV  
|  
x = -2

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = \infty$$

"3/0"

$x = 2$  est une AV

$$\begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = -\infty \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = +\infty \end{cases}$$

AV  
|  
x = 2

Recherche de l'AO/AO

On a une AO!

$$\begin{array}{r} x^3 \dots \dots \dots x^2 - 4 \\ - x^3 \quad - 4x \\ \hline \text{reste : } 4x \end{array}$$

AO :  $y = x$

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

Position de la courbe par rapport à son AO

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

coupe

#### 4) Etude de la croissance

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

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

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

$$f'(x) = \frac{3x^2(x^2 - 4) - x^3 \cdot 2x}{(x^2 - 4)^2} = \frac{x^2 [3x^2 - 12 - 2x^2]}{(x^2 - 4)^2}$$

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

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

$(x-2)^2(x+2)^2$

Tableau de la croissance

| $x$     | $-2\sqrt{3}$ | $-2$                 | $0$        | $2$        | $2\sqrt{3}$          |
|---------|--------------|----------------------|------------|------------|----------------------|
| $f'(x)$ | $+$          | $0$                  | $-$        | $0$        | $+$                  |
| $f(x)$  | $\nearrow$   | $\boxed{\text{max}}$ | $\searrow$ | $\nearrow$ | $\boxed{\text{min}}$ |

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

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

$$f(-2\sqrt{3}) = \frac{(-2\sqrt{3})^3}{(-2\sqrt{3})^2 - 4} = \frac{-8 \cdot 3\sqrt{3}}{12 - 4} = \frac{-24\sqrt{3}}{8} = -3\sqrt{3}$$

$x^2(x^2 - 12)$   
 $\downarrow$   
 $0$   
 $\pm\sqrt{12} = \pm 2\sqrt{3}$   
 $0, -2\sqrt{3}, 2\sqrt{3}, -2, 2$

$(3, 4; 5, 1)$

5°) Courbure

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

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

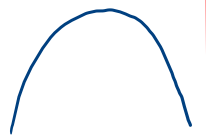
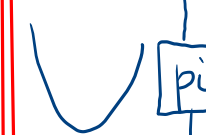
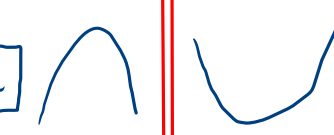
$$v = (x^2-4)^2; \quad v' = 2(x^2-4) \cdot 2x = 4x(x^2-4)$$

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

$$= \frac{4x \cancel{(x^2-4)} [(x^2-6)(x^2-4) - x^2(x^2-12)]}{(x^2-4)^{\cancel{4}^3}}$$

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

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

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

pi (0; 0)

Ce pi est à tangente horizontale.

