

Exercice 1.

$$1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \frac{x-3}{|x-3|} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \frac{(x-3)}{-(x-3)} = -1 \quad (A) \quad (1h)$$

$$2) (g \circ f)'(-1) = g'(f(-1)) \times f'(-1) = g'(3) \times (-4) = 5 \times (-4) = -20 \quad (1h) \quad (B)$$

$$3) f'(x) = 4x - 6 \quad \begin{array}{c|ccc} x & -\infty & -2 & 3/2 & 3 & +\infty \\ \hline f'(x) & - & - & 0 & + & + \\ f(x) & +\infty & -20 & -4,5 & 0 & +\infty \end{array} \quad f([2; 3]) = [-4,5; 20]$$

$4x - 6 > 0$
 $x > 3/2$

$$4) \begin{array}{r} 2x^3 + 3 \\ \underline{2x^3 - 2x} \\ 2x + 3 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} x^2 - 1 \\ \underline{2x} \\ 2x \end{array} \quad y = 2x \quad A.O. \quad (A) \quad (1h)$$

$$5) f(x) = -1; \quad x^3 - x^2 + 2x - 1 = -1; \quad x^3 - x^2 + 2x = 0$$

$$x(x^2 - x + 2) > 0 \rightarrow \boxed{x > 0} \quad f'(x) = 3x^2 - 2x + 2$$

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

$$y = (f^{-1})'(-1)(x+1) + f^{-1}(-1)$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2}(x+1); \quad y = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2} \quad (1h) \quad (C)$$

$$6) f'(x) = 4x^3 + 3x^2 + 12x$$

$$f''(x) = 12x^2 + 6x + 12$$

$\Delta < 0 \rightarrow$ pas de solutions
0 points d'inflexion $(C) \quad (1h)$

Exercice 2.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4x}{-4x} = -1 \quad (1h)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \left(\frac{-x-2-2x}{x^2-4} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \left(\frac{-3x-2}{x^2-4} \right) = +\infty \quad (1h)$$

Exercice 3.

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

$$b) g(x) = f(\sin x) = f \circ k(x) \Rightarrow g'(x) = f'(\sin x) \times \cos x$$

$k(x) = \sin x$ donc $g'(x) = \frac{-\sin^2 x + 1}{(1+\sin^2 x)^2} \times \cos x \quad (1h)$

Bonnes

Vrai : pour $x \in]-\pi, 1[$; $f(x)$ passe de 0 à $+\infty \rightarrow$ passe
pour $x \in]1, 3[$; $f(x)$ passe de $-\infty$ à 4 $\rightarrow$ $\frac{1}{2}$
pour $x \in [3, +\infty[$; $f(x)$ passe de 4 à 1 $\rightarrow$ $\frac{1}{2}$