

Exercice 1

$$a(x) = 5 - 7x + x^4$$

$$A(x) = 5x - 7x \cdot \frac{1}{2} x^2 + \frac{1}{5} x^5$$

$$\underline{\underline{A(x) = 5x - \frac{7}{2} x^2 + \frac{1}{5} x^5}}$$

$$b(x) = x - \frac{5}{x^2} = x + 5x \cdot \frac{-1}{x^2}$$

$$B(x) = \frac{1}{2} x^2 + 5x \cdot \frac{1}{x} \quad \underline{\underline{B(x) = \frac{1}{2} x^2 + \frac{5}{x}}}$$

$$c(x) = (-3x+1)(x-4) = -3x^2 + 12x + x - 4 = -3x^2 + 13x - 4$$

$$C(x) = -3x \cdot \frac{1}{3} x^3 + 13x \cdot \frac{1}{2} x^2 - 4x$$

$$\underline{\underline{C(x) = -x^3 + \frac{13}{2} x^2 - 4x}}$$

$$d(x) = -\frac{10}{7x^3} = -\frac{10}{7} x^{-3}$$

$$D(x) = -\frac{10}{7} x \cdot \frac{1}{-3+1} x^{-3+1} \quad \underline{\underline{D(x) = -\frac{10}{7} x \cdot \frac{1}{-2} x^{-2}}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{D(x) = \frac{5}{7x^2}}}$$

$$e(x) = \frac{-3}{(4x-1)^2} = -\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{4}{(4x-1)^2} \quad \leftarrow \text{forme } \frac{u'}{u^2}$$

$$E(x) = -\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{-1}{4x-1} \quad \underline{\underline{E(x) = \frac{3}{4(4x-1)}}$$

$$f(x) = 5 - e^{-3x-2} = 5 + \frac{1}{3} \times (-3) e^{-3x-2}$$

$$\underline{\underline{F(x) = 5x + \frac{1}{3} e^{-3x-2}}}$$

$$g(x) = \frac{-36x+6}{(-3x^2+x+1)^2} = 6x \cdot \frac{-6x+1}{(3x^2+x+1)^2} \quad \leftarrow \text{forme } \frac{u'}{u^2}$$

$$G(x) = 6x \cdot \frac{-1}{-3x^2+x+1} \quad \underline{\underline{G(x) = \frac{-6}{-3x^2+x+1}}}$$

4

Exercice 2

$$f(x) = 4x^2 - 1.$$

• Les primitives de  $f$  sont les fonctions :

1

$$\underline{F_k(x) = 4x \times \frac{1}{3} x^3 - x + k, \text{ où } k \in \mathbb{R} .}$$

•  $F_k(1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 4x \times \frac{1}{3} x^3 - x + k = 0$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{4}{3} - 1 + k = 0$$

2

$$\Leftrightarrow k = -\frac{1}{3} .$$

• Donc la primitive de  $f$  qui s'annule en 1 est :

1

$$\underline{F(x) = \frac{4}{3} x^3 - x - \frac{1}{3} .}$$