Escercice 1:

a)
$$10^{4}$$
, 10^{-3} = 10^{4} = 10^{4}
b) 10^{-7} x 10^{3} = 10^{-4} : 1
c) $(10^{-2})^{3}$ x 10^{3} = 10^{-4} : 1
d) 10^{-2} x 10^{-3} = 10^{-4} : 10^{-3} = 10^{-3} = 10^{-3}
d) 10^{2} x 10^{-5} x 10^{-5} = 10^{-2} : 10^{-2} = 10^{-2} = 10^{-2} = 10^{-2} = 10^{-2} = 10^{-2} = 10^{-2} = 10^{-2} = 10^{-2} = 10^{-2} = 10^{-2} = 10^{-2} = 10^{-2} = 10^{-2} = 10^{-2} = 10^{-2} = 10^{-2} =

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x2 +x+1 $0 ?
   A = 12 -4 x 1 x 1 = -3 (0
   Donc: il m-existe pas de x EIR tel que x2+ x+1=0
  Donc: Yx E IR, 202 + x+1 $0
  220+5=0?
  2x2 +5 = 0 (=) 2x2 = -5 (=) x2 = -5 (can x20 ct = 5 (0)
  Dorc Yx & IR 2x2 + 5 +0.
  Done a (x) et défini sur IR.
          (x-1)(x-3)
                         = (2-2)(2-3)
* a(z) = 22-20-1
                            (x2+x+1)(222+5)
b) b(z) = 2 + \frac{2^{4} + 1}{2^{2} + 1}
   + b(x) est définit lorsque: \begin{cases} 2^2 - 1 \neq 0 \\ 1 + 3 = 2 \neq 0 \end{cases}
   22-1=0?
  x2-1=0 (x) x2=1 (x) x=1
  (ou x^2 - 1 = 0 = )(x - 1)(x - 1) = 0 = 0
  Done x2-1 +0 pour x + 1 et x + - 1
  1+3=2=07
  1+322 =0 6) 22 = - 13
  DIC: Yze 1R 1+32 +0
  Done 6 (x) et définie pour 2 EIR\ {-1, 1}
                         [ou: xe]-0:-1[v]-1;1[v]1:+8[)
  3 b(x) : \frac{x(x^2 - 1) + x^2 + 1}{x^2 - 1} = \frac{x(x^2 - 1) + x^2 + 1}{(x^2 - 1)(1 + 3x^2)} = \frac{x^3 + x^2 - x + 1}{(x^2 - 1)(1 + 3x^2)}
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c)
$$c(x) : \frac{1}{2x^2-6}$$

$$2x^{2}-6=0$$
 (a) $2x^{2}=6$ (b) $x^{2}=\frac{6}{2}$ (c) $2=\sqrt{3}$

d)
$$d(x) = \frac{-\pi x^3 + x + 5}{12 - x^2} \times \frac{x^2 + 6}{x}$$

= 0 (=) 12 (x2 +6)-22=0

22 +6 =0 (=) x2 = -6 => Impossible

Dac:
$$\forall z \in \mathbb{R}$$
 x2 +6 +0

$$12 - x^{2} = 0 = 7 - 12(x^{2}+6) - x^{2}$$

$$d(x) = \frac{-\pi x^{3} + x + 5}{24x^{2} + 16}$$

$$\frac{1}{(-\pi x^{3} + x + 5)(x^{2} + 6)}{(14x^{2} + 74)x}$$

$$e) e(x) = \frac{-\pi x^{3} + x + 5}{42 \cdot x^{2} + 6}$$

$$\frac{1}{x^{2} + 6}$$

$$\frac{1}{x^{$$

d)
$$d(x) = e^{-6x} (e^{2x})^2 + 12$$

 $d(x) = e^{-6x} + 2 + 2x + 12$
 $e^{-2x} + 12$
 $d'(x) = -2e^{-2x}$

$$(x^2+1)^2$$

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

$$\int_{1}^{1}(z) = \int_{1}^{1}(z^{2}+1) - z(2z) = -z^{2}+1$$

$$(z^{2}+1)^{2} = (z^{2}+1)^{2}$$

$$(z^{2}+1)^{2}$$
 $(z^{2}+1)^{3}$

b)
$$|b|z| = (\sqrt{z})^2$$
* $|b(z)| = t$ definie pour tout $z \in M^+$

c)
$$c(x) = (|x| + 1)^2 - x^2$$

 $c(x) = t defini from tall $x \in IR$
 $c(x) = |x|^2 + 2 \times |x| + 1 + 1 + 2 - x^2$
(or $|x|^2 = |-x|^2 = x^2$)
 $c(x) = 2|x| + 1 = \begin{cases} 2x + 1 & x & x \geq 0 \\ -2x + 1 & x & x < 0 \end{cases}$$