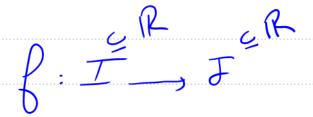


## Généralités sur les fonctions



$$x \mapsto f(u)$$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{u}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{u}{\sqrt{2}}$$

Exple

$$f(u) = \frac{1}{x} \quad (n \neq 0)$$





$$g(u) = \frac{1}{u - 2U} + 0$$

$$\mathcal{D}_{g} = \left\{ n \in \mathbb{R} / n - 2 \neq 3 \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ n \in \mathbb{R} \middle/ n \neq 2 \right\}$$

$$= \mathbb{R} \setminus \{2\}$$

$$f(u) = \sqrt{u - 1}$$

$$\mathcal{J}_{\ell} = \left\{ u \in \mathbb{R} \middle/ u - 1 \geq 0 \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ u \in \mathbb{R} \middle/ u > 1 \right\}$$





$$k(n) = \frac{\sqrt{n+2}}{n}$$

$$\int_{R} = \left\{ \sum_{n \in \mathbb{R}} \left( n \neq 0 \right) \right\} + \left\{ \sum_{n \in \mathbb{R}} \left( n \neq 0 \right) \right\} + \left\{ \sum_{n \in \mathbb{R}} \left( n \neq 0 \right) \right\} + \left\{ \sum_{n \in \mathbb{R}} \left( n \neq 0 \right) \right\} + \left\{ \sum_{n \in \mathbb{R}} \left( n \neq 0 \right) \right\} + \left\{ \sum_{n \in \mathbb{R}} \left( n \neq 0 \right) \right\} + \left\{ \sum_{n \in \mathbb{R}} \left( n \neq 0 \right) \right\} + \left\{ \sum_{n \in \mathbb{R}} \left( n \neq 0 \right) \right\} + \left\{ \sum_{n \in \mathbb{R}} \left( n \neq 0 \right) \right\} + \left\{ \sum_{n \in \mathbb{R}} \left( n \neq 0 \right) \right\} + \left\{ \sum_{n \in \mathbb{R}} \left( n \neq 0 \right) \right\} + \left\{ \sum_{n \in \mathbb{R}} \left( n \neq 0 \right) \right\} + \left\{ \sum_{n \in \mathbb{R}} \left( n \neq 0 \right) \right\} + \left\{ \sum_{n \in \mathbb{R}} \left( n \neq 0 \right) \right\} + \left\{ \sum_{n \in \mathbb{R}} \left( n \neq 0 \right) \right\} + \left\{ \sum_{n \in \mathbb{R}} \left( n \neq 0 \right) \right\} + \left\{ \sum_{n \in \mathbb{R}} \left( n \neq 0 \right) \right\} + \left\{ \sum_{n \in \mathbb{R}} \left( n \neq 0 \right) \right\} + \left\{ \sum_{n \in \mathbb{R}} \left( n \neq 0 \right) \right\} + \left\{ \sum_{n \in \mathbb{R}} \left( n \neq 0 \right) \right\} + \left\{ \sum_{n \in \mathbb{R}} \left( n \neq 0 \right) \right\} + \left\{ \sum_{n \in \mathbb{R}} \left( n \neq 0 \right) \right\} + \left\{ \sum_{n \in \mathbb{R}} \left( n \neq 0 \right) \right\} + \left\{ \sum_{n \in \mathbb{R}} \left( n \neq 0 \right) \right\} + \left\{ \sum_{n \in \mathbb{R}} \left( n \neq 0 \right) \right\} + \left\{ \sum_{n \in \mathbb{R}} \left( n \neq 0 \right) \right\} + \left\{ \sum_{n \in \mathbb{R}} \left( n \neq 0 \right) \right\} + \left\{ \sum_{n \in \mathbb{R}} \left( n \neq 0 \right) \right\} + \left\{ \sum_{n \in \mathbb{R}} \left( n \neq 0 \right) \right\} + \left\{ \sum_{n \in \mathbb{R}} \left( n \neq 0 \right) \right\} + \left\{ \sum_{n \in \mathbb{R}} \left( n \neq 0 \right) \right\} + \left\{ \sum_{n \in \mathbb{R}} \left( n \neq 0 \right) \right\} + \left\{ \sum_{n \in \mathbb{R}} \left( n \neq 0 \right) \right\} + \left\{ \sum_{n \in \mathbb{R}} \left( n \neq 0 \right) \right\} + \left\{ \sum_{n \in \mathbb{R}} \left( n \neq 0 \right) \right\} + \left\{ \sum_{n \in \mathbb{R}} \left( n \neq 0 \right) \right\} + \left\{ \sum_{n \in \mathbb{R}} \left( n \neq 0 \right) \right\} + \left\{ \sum_{n \in \mathbb{R}} \left( n \neq 0 \right) \right\} + \left\{ \sum_{n \in \mathbb{R}} \left( n \neq 0 \right) \right\} + \left\{ \sum_{n \in \mathbb{R}} \left( n \neq 0 \right) \right\} + \left\{ \sum_{n \in \mathbb{R}} \left( n \neq 0 \right) \right\} + \left\{ \sum_{n \in \mathbb{R}} \left( n \neq 0 \right) \right\} + \left\{ \sum_{n \in \mathbb{R}} \left( n \neq 0 \right) \right\} + \left\{ \sum_{n \in \mathbb{R}} \left( n \neq 0 \right) \right\} + \left\{ \sum_{n \in \mathbb{R}} \left( n \neq 0 \right) \right\} + \left\{ \sum_{n \in \mathbb{R}} \left( n \neq 0 \right) \right\} + \left\{ \sum_{n \in \mathbb{R}} \left( n \neq 0 \right) \right\} + \left\{ \sum_{n \in \mathbb{R}} \left( n \neq 0 \right) \right\} + \left\{ \sum_{n \in \mathbb{R}} \left( n \neq 0 \right) \right\} + \left\{ \sum_{n \in \mathbb{R}} \left( n \neq 0 \right) \right\} + \left\{ \sum_{n \in \mathbb{R}} \left( n \neq 0 \right) \right\} + \left\{ \sum_{n \in \mathbb{R}} \left( n \neq 0 \right) \right\} + \left\{ \sum_{n \in \mathbb{R}} \left( n \neq 0 \right) \right\} + \left\{ \sum_{n \in \mathbb{R}} \left( n \neq 0 \right) \right\} + \left\{ \sum_{n \in \mathbb{R}} \left( n \neq 0 \right) \right\} + \left\{ \sum_{n \in \mathbb{R}} \left( n \neq 0 \right) \right\} + \left\{ \sum_{n \in \mathbb{R}} \left( n \neq 0 \right) \right\} + \left\{ \sum_{n \in \mathbb{R}} \left( n \neq 0 \right) \right\} + \left\{ \sum_{n \in \mathbb{R}} \left( n \neq 0 \right) \right\} + \left\{ \sum_{n \in \mathbb{R}} \left( n \neq 0 \right) \right\} + \left\{ \sum_{n \in \mathbb{R}} \left( n \neq 0 \right) \right\} + \left\{ \sum_{n \in \mathbb{R}} \left( n \neq$$

$$F(x) = \frac{x + 1}{\sqrt{2x - 1}}$$

$$\int_{F} = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R} / 2n - 1 = 0 \right\} + \left\{ 2n - 1 \neq 0 \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R} / 2n - 1 > 0 \right\} - 2n - 1 \neq 0$$

$$= \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R} / 2n - 1 > 0 \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R} / 2n - 1 > 0 \right\}$$



$$\sqrt{U} = 0 \quad (=) \quad U = 0$$

$$\sqrt{u} \neq 0 = 0$$
  $u \neq 0$ 

Ta

#### Exercice 1



20 pt



I/ Déterminer le domaine de définition de chacune des fonctions suivantes :

$$\int_{1}^{1} (n) = \frac{n\sqrt{n+1}}{-2n^{2}+3n-1}$$





$$+) Un pose _2n^2 + 3n _1 = 0$$

$$x = 1 \quad \text{an} \quad u = \frac{2}{9} = \frac{-1}{-2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

2+6+0=0





-6'+ 10'

$$x' = \frac{-b - \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a}$$

$$f_2(x) = \frac{\sqrt{2}x - |x|}{2x^2 + x + 3}$$

$$\int_{2}^{\infty} = \left\{ n \in \mathbb{R} / 2n^{2} + n + 3 \neq 3 \right\}$$

$$\int \int n^2 + n + 3 = 0$$





$$\Delta \langle \circ \Rightarrow \rangle$$
 Signe  $(ax^2 + bu + c) = Migne (a)$   
 $\forall u \in M$ 

$$f_3(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x} - 1}{|x^2 - 1| - 3}$$



toujour vai

$$a^2 = 5 = 1$$
  $a = \sqrt{6}$  on  $a = -\sqrt{6}$ 





$$= 0 \quad \text{I}_{3} = \mathbb{R} \left\{ \left\{ -2, 2 \right\} \cap \left[ 0, +\infty \right] \right\}$$

$$f_4(x) = \sqrt{-2x^2 + 5x - 3}$$

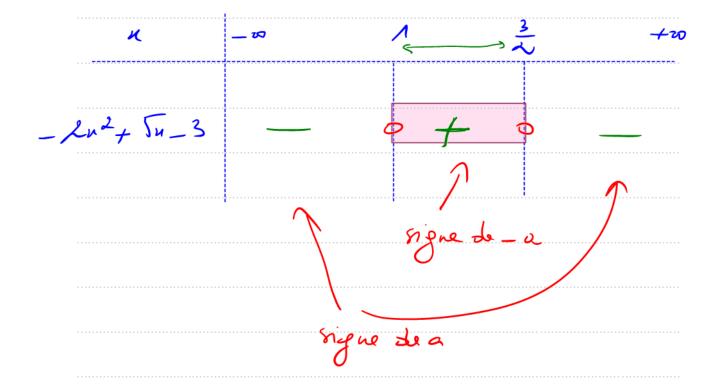
$$D_{4} = \left\{ n \in \mathbb{R} / - 2n^{2} + 5n - 3 \ge 0 \right\}$$





$$-21x^{2}+5n-3=0$$

$$x = 1$$
 et  $x = \frac{2}{a} = \frac{3}{2}$ 



Ainsi 
$$\hat{J}_{\mu} = \begin{bmatrix} 1, \frac{3}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$





	ı			Tak
٧_	- 80	И	и <sub>2</sub>	420
<i>,</i> /		Sigue		
12+6n+C		de_a		
	1			
		Λ		
		rigue de a		
и	-00			+ω
ax + 64+C		signe de	9	
D < o				
			b	
	_ <i>w</i>		i La	
		<sup>λ</sup> / <sub>1</sub>		+0
aut + bx+				
44 7 027				
D=0		1		
		signe de	٩	
ч	- Ø	- b/a		+ 60
				<u> </u>
au+6	signe d	, 6	riguo di	
	a		9	





$$f_5(x) = \frac{3\sqrt{x-3}}{x^2-9}$$

$$\int_{S} = \left\{ u \in \mathbb{R} \middle/ n - 3 \right\} \circ e^{\frac{1}{2}} x^{2} - 3 \neq 0$$

) n-370(=) n = 3

(=) N & [3, + 0]

.) x2 9 +0 (=) x2 + 9

(=) x + -3 et x +3

-----× - 3 3



Dmc De = J3, +



$$f_6(x) = \frac{-5x^2 + 5}{x + 1 - \sqrt{2x + 5}}$$









Sme n+1- Vin+5 +0

(=) x = [-1,+0[\{-2,2\}

- L

(=) u+[-1,+0[\{2}

 $\int_{6}^{2} = \left(-\frac{5}{2}, + \infty \left[N_{-1}, + \infty \left[52\right]\right]\right)$ 

-162-16 2

Ainsi D, = [-1, +0[1{29





Soff me forction mu I \*) fort majoree sur I s'il griste MER tel que fue I, b(n) < M X) f est minoree m I sil existe m∈ R tel que tu & I, f(u) > m minorant x) fest birnée si fest myjorée et minorée

coid sil exist m, Me M tels que the I

m ( b(a) < M





II/ Soit la fonction f définie sur IR par  $f(x) = -(2x+4)^2 + 3$ .

1/ Montrer que f est majorée sur IR.

P(4) < M+?

In a the R, (2n+4)2 >0

= D - (2n+4) < 0

 $= 0 - (2n + 4)^2 + 3 < 3$ 

 $\Rightarrow \beta(x) < 3$ 

Done fut majorée par 3

2/ Montrer que f est bornée sur [-2,4].

+\(\varepsilon \in \( \lambda \) \( \Lambda





-25x54

-4 < 2m < 8

0 < 2x+4<12

0 ( ( ( 144) 2 ( 144

-144<-(2n+4)2<0

- M1< - (cn+4)2+3<3

- 141 ( f(n) <3

Donc Cet bornée



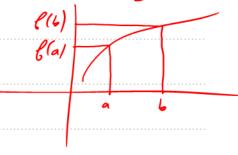




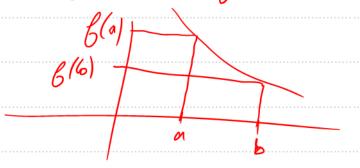
eta, be I tel que a ¿ 6

\*1 b(a) < b(b) =0 f ut asissante mI

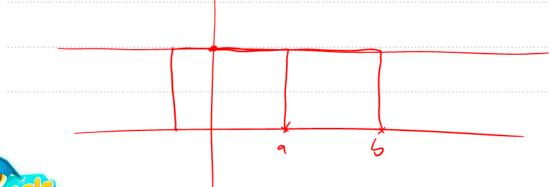
 $\left( \left\{ \left( \left( \right) - \left\{ \left( a \right) \right\} \circ \right) \right)$ 



\*1 f(a) > f(b) => f et L'asissante m I



x) f(a) = f(6) = o f ent constante







3/ Etudier les variations de f pour  $x \ge -2$  puis pour  $x \le -2$ .

Su [-2,+0[:

Soit a, b e[-2, +a[ tels que a<b

-2 (a < b

f(a) ! f(b)

-4 ( La < 26

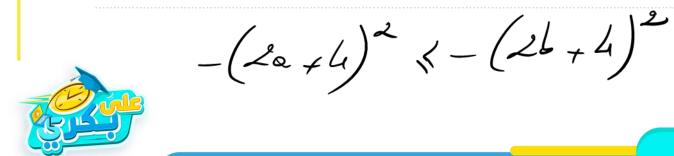
0 (29,4(26,4

$$-(2b+4)^{2} \ge -(2b+4)^{2}$$

$$-(2a+4)^{2}+3 \geq -(2b+4)^{2}+3$$



Doe of at doasissante for $[-2, +\infty]^{n-2}$ Sort a, be $]-\infty, -\lambda$ tels que a $(b - 2)$ $2a < b < -4$ $2a + 4 < 2b + 4 < 0$ $a < b < -a > b^2$ $a < b < -a > b^2$ $(2a + 4)^2 > (2b + 4)^2$	Maths
Soit a, be $J-o,-d$ tels que a $(b)$ $a < b < -2$ $2o < 2b < -4$ $2a + 4 < 2b + 4 < 0$ $a < b < -a > b^2 \times a$ $a < b < -a > b^2 \times a$	Donc fout déasissante sur [-2, + 20 [Acade
Soit a, be $J-o,-d$ tels que a $(b)$ $a < b < -2$ $2o < 2b < -4$ $2a + 4 < 2b + 4 < 0$ $a < b < -a > b^2 \times a$ $a < b < -a > b^2 \times a$	$\sum \omega J_{-\omega,-2}J$ :
$2a < 2b < -4$ $2a + 4 < 2b + 4 < 0$ $a < b < a > a^2 > b^2 \times a$ $a < b < a > a^2 < b^2$	
$2a + 4 < 2b + 4 < 0$ $a < b < 0 \rightarrow a^2 > b^2 \times$ $a < a < b \rightarrow a^2 < b^2$	م < 6 < _ ي
a (b (o ) a 2 ) b x	20 < 26 < -4
o(a(b)) a <sup>2</sup> (b <sup>2</sup> )	20,44,7 26,44,50
	a (6 (° -) a <sup>2</sup> > 6 <sup>2</sup> X
$(2a+4)^{2} \geq (2b+4)^{2}$	~(a(b_) a²(b²)
	$(2a+4)^{2} \geq (2b+4)^{2}$



Maths (20+4) +3<- (25+4) +3 Taki Aca f(a) = f(b) f(a) (f(b) - f estasissent f(a) < f(b)

Done fut asissante m J-0,-2]





$$U_n = U_0 + n$$

$$M(n, U_n) \qquad y = (n + v_n)$$



$$M \left( \underbrace{u}_{n}, \underbrace{u}_{n} \right) \in \mathbb{D} : y = (u + u)$$

$$U_{n} = (n + u)$$





 $(U_n) \wedge gen \longrightarrow U_{n+1} = qU_n$  (y = qn)



1 = 94°



U = 9 4	Tal
~	

