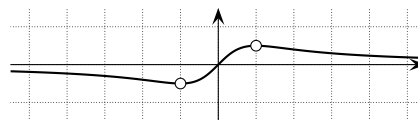


6.7 Posons $f(x) = \frac{x}{1+x^2}$.

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \frac{(x)'(1+x^2) - x(1+x^2)'}{(1+x^2)^2} = \frac{1(1+x^2) - x \cdot 2x}{(1+x^2)^2} = \frac{1-x^2}{(1+x^2)^2} \\ &= \frac{(1+x)(1-x)}{(1+x^2)^2} \end{aligned}$$

| | | | | |
|-------------|--|------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | -1 | 1 | |
| $1+x$ | | - | 0 | + |
| $1-x$ | | + | 0 | - |
| $(1+x^2)^2$ | | + | + | + |
| f' | | - | 0 | + |
| f | | \searrow | $\underset{\min}{\downarrow}$ | $\nearrow \overset{\max}{\uparrow}$ |



On constate en particulier que la fonction f est strictement décroissante sur l'intervalle $]1; +\infty[$.

Il en suit que $f(1,0000000000003) > f(1,0000000000004)$

c'est-à-dire $\frac{1,0000000000003}{1+1,0000000000003^2} > \frac{1,0000000000004}{1+1,0000000000004^2}$