Plan d'étude et représentation graphique de $y = f(x) = \sqrt{x^3 - 1}$

www.cafeplanck.com info@cafeplanck.com

Le domaine de définition de f

$$y = f(x) = \sqrt{x^3 - 1} \Rightarrow D_f = [1, +\infty)$$

Etudier la fonction au bornes de D_f

A la borne gauche

$$x = 1 \Rightarrow y = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

Alors le point $\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{vmatrix}$ est un point d'arrêt.

A la borne droite

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} y = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \sqrt{x^3 - 1} = +\infty$$

Alors la courbe de f tend vers un infini au long de la droite Y = ax + b. On cherche a et b:

$$a = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{y}{x} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^3 - 1}}{x} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 (x - \frac{1}{x^2})}}{x} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{|x| \sqrt{(x - \frac{1}{x^2})}}{x} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x \sqrt{x - \frac{1}{x^2}}}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to +\infty} \sqrt{x - \frac{1}{x^2}} = +\infty$$

Alors la courbe de f a une branche parabolique au long de l'axe Oy .

Le sens de variation de f

$$y' = f'(x) = \frac{3x^2}{2\sqrt{x^3 - 1}}$$

$$3x^2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0 \Rightarrow y = 1 \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$2\sqrt{x^3 - 1} = 0 \Rightarrow x = 1 \Rightarrow y = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$m_{x \to 1^{+}} = \lim_{x \to 1^{+}} f'(x) = \lim_{x \to 1^{+}} \frac{3x^{2}}{2\sqrt{x^{3} - 1}} = \frac{3(1 + \varepsilon)^{2}}{2\sqrt{(1 + \varepsilon)^{3} - 1}} = \frac{3 + 6\varepsilon + 3\varepsilon^{2}}{2\sqrt{(1 + \varepsilon)^{3} - 1}} = \frac{3 + 6\varepsilon + 3\varepsilon^{2}}{2\sqrt{(1 + \varepsilon)^{3} - 1}} = \frac{3 + 6\varepsilon + 3\varepsilon^{2}}{2\sqrt{(1 + \varepsilon)^{3} - 1}} = \frac{3 + 6\varepsilon + 3\varepsilon^{2}}{2\sqrt{(1 + \varepsilon)^{3} - 1}} = \frac{3 + 6\varepsilon + 3\varepsilon^{2}}{2\sqrt{(1 + \varepsilon)^{3} - 1}} = \frac{3 + 6\varepsilon + 3\varepsilon^{2}}{2\sqrt{(1 + \varepsilon)^{3} - 1}} = \frac{3 + 6\varepsilon + 3\varepsilon^{2}}{2\sqrt{(1 + \varepsilon)^{3} - 1}} = \frac{3 + 6\varepsilon + 3\varepsilon^{2}}{2\sqrt{(1 + \varepsilon)^{3} - 1}} = \frac{3 + 6\varepsilon + 3\varepsilon^{2}}{2\sqrt{(1 + \varepsilon)^{3} - 1}} = \frac{3 + 6\varepsilon + 3\varepsilon^{2}}{2\sqrt{(1 + \varepsilon)^{3} - 1}} = \frac{3 + 6\varepsilon + 3\varepsilon^{2}}{2\sqrt{(1 + \varepsilon)^{3} - 1}} = \frac{3 + 6\varepsilon + 3\varepsilon^{2}}{2\sqrt{(1 + \varepsilon)^{3} - 1}} = \frac{3 + 6\varepsilon + 3\varepsilon^{2}}{2\sqrt{(1 + \varepsilon)^{3} - 1}} = \frac{3 + 6\varepsilon + 3\varepsilon^{2}}{2\sqrt{(1 + \varepsilon)^{3} - 1}} = \frac{3 + 6\varepsilon + 3\varepsilon^{2}}{2\sqrt{(1 + \varepsilon)^{3} - 1}} = \frac{3 + 6\varepsilon + 3\varepsilon^{2}}{2\sqrt{(1 + \varepsilon)^{3} - 1}} = \frac{3 + 6\varepsilon + 3\varepsilon^{2}}{2\sqrt{(1 + \varepsilon)^{3} - 1}} = \frac{3 + 6\varepsilon + 3\varepsilon^{2}}{2\sqrt{(1 + \varepsilon)^{3} - 1}} = \frac{3 + 6\varepsilon + 3\varepsilon^{2}}{2\sqrt{(1 + \varepsilon)^{3} - 1}} = \frac{3 + 6\varepsilon + 3\varepsilon^{2}}{2\sqrt{(1 + \varepsilon)^{3} - 1}} = \frac{3 + 6\varepsilon + 3\varepsilon^{2}}{2\sqrt{(1 + \varepsilon)^{3} - 1}} = \frac{3 + 6\varepsilon + 3\varepsilon^{2}}{2\sqrt{(1 + \varepsilon)^{3} - 1}} = \frac{3 + 6\varepsilon + 3\varepsilon^{2}}{2\sqrt{(1 + \varepsilon)^{3} - 1}} = \frac{3 + 6\varepsilon + 3\varepsilon^{2}}{2\sqrt{(1 + \varepsilon)^{3} - 1}} = \frac{3 + 6\varepsilon + 3\varepsilon^{2}}{2\sqrt{(1 + \varepsilon)^{3} - 1}} = \frac{3 + 6\varepsilon + 3\varepsilon^{2}}{2\sqrt{(1 + \varepsilon)^{3} - 1}} = \frac{3 + 6\varepsilon + 3\varepsilon^{2}}{2\sqrt{(1 + \varepsilon)^{3} - 1}} = \frac{3 + 6\varepsilon + 3\varepsilon^{2}}{2\sqrt{(1 + \varepsilon)^{3} - 1}} = \frac{3 + 6\varepsilon + 3\varepsilon^{2}}{2\sqrt{(1 + \varepsilon)^{3} - 1}} = \frac{3 + 6\varepsilon + 3\varepsilon^{2}}{2\sqrt{(1 + \varepsilon)^{3} - 1}} = \frac{3 + 6\varepsilon + 3\varepsilon^{2}}{2\sqrt{(1 + \varepsilon)^{3} - 1}} = \frac{3 + 6\varepsilon + 3\varepsilon^{2}}{2\sqrt{(1 + \varepsilon)^{3} - 1}} = \frac{3 + 6\varepsilon + 3\varepsilon^{2}}{2\sqrt{(1 + \varepsilon)^{3} - 1}} = \frac{3 + 6\varepsilon + 3\varepsilon^{2}}{2\sqrt{(1 + \varepsilon)^{3} - 1}} = \frac{3 + 6\varepsilon + 3\varepsilon^{2}}{2\sqrt{(1 + \varepsilon)^{3} - 1}} = \frac{3 + 6\varepsilon + 3\varepsilon^{2}}{2\sqrt{(1 + \varepsilon)^{3} - 1}} = \frac{3 + 6\varepsilon + 3\varepsilon^{2}}{2\sqrt{(1 + \varepsilon)^{3} - 1}} = \frac{3 + 6\varepsilon + 3\varepsilon^{2}}{2\sqrt{(1 + \varepsilon)^{3} - 1}} = \frac{3 + 6\varepsilon + 3\varepsilon^{2}}{2\sqrt{(1 + \varepsilon)^{3} - 1}} = \frac{3 + 6\varepsilon + 3\varepsilon^{2}}{2\sqrt{(1 + \varepsilon)^{3} - 1}} = \frac{3 + 6\varepsilon + 3\varepsilon^{2}}{2\sqrt{(1 + \varepsilon)^{3} - 1}} = \frac{3 + 6\varepsilon + 3\varepsilon^{2}}{2\sqrt{(1 + \varepsilon)^{3} - 1}} = \frac{3 + 6\varepsilon + 3\varepsilon^{2}}{2\sqrt{(1 + \varepsilon)^{3} - 1}} = \frac{3 + 6\varepsilon + 3\varepsilon^{2}}{2\sqrt{(1 + \varepsilon)^{3} - 1}} = \frac{3 + 6\varepsilon + 3\varepsilon^{2}}{2\sqrt{(1 + \varepsilon)^{3} - 1}} = \frac{3 + 6\varepsilon + 3\varepsilon^{2}}{2\sqrt{(1 + \varepsilon)^{3} -$$

$$=\frac{3}{2\sqrt{1+3\varepsilon+3\varepsilon^2+\varepsilon^3-1}}=\frac{3}{2\sqrt{+3\varepsilon+3\varepsilon^2+\varepsilon^3}}=\frac{3}{2\sqrt{+3\varepsilon}}=+\infty$$

Convexité de f

$$y'' = f''(x) = \frac{3x(x^3 - 4)}{4(x^3 - 1)\sqrt{x^3 - 1}}$$

$$3x(x^3 - 4) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 \notin D_f \\ x = 1.59 \Rightarrow y = 1.74 \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 1.59 \\ 1.74 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$4(x^3 - 1)\sqrt{x^3 - 1} = 0 \Rightarrow x = 1 \Rightarrow y = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$m_{x=1.59} = f'(1.59) = 2.2$$

Le tableau de variation

х	1		1.59		+∞
<i>y'</i>		+	2.2	+	
У"		-	0	+	
У	0		1.74	7	+∞
			Inf	$\overline{}$	

La courbe

