

# Dérivée des fonctions élémentaires

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## 1-Dérivée de la fonction $y = f(x) = c$

$$y = c$$

$$y + \Delta y = c$$

$$\Delta y = c - y = c - c = 0$$

$$\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = 0$$

$$y' = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} 0 = 0$$

En résumé,

$$y = f(x) = c \Rightarrow y' = f'(x) = 0$$

Exemples :

$$1. \quad y = 0 \Rightarrow y' = 0$$

$$2. \quad y = 2 \Rightarrow y' = 0$$

$$3. \quad y = -5 \Rightarrow y' = 0$$

## 2-Dérivée de la fonction $y = f(x) = ax + b$

$$y = ax + b$$

$$y + \Delta y = a(x + \Delta x) + b$$

$$\Delta y = a(x + \Delta x) + b - y = ax + a\Delta x + b - ax - b = a\Delta x$$

$$\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{a\Delta x}{\Delta x} = a$$

$$y' = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} a = a$$

En résumé,

$$y = f(x) = ax + b \Rightarrow y' = f'(x) = a$$

Exemples :

$$1. \quad y = 2x + 5 \Rightarrow y' = 2$$

$$2. \quad y = -3x + 1 \Rightarrow y' = -3$$

### 3-Dérivée de la fonction $y = f(x) = x^n, n \in \bullet$

$$y = x^n$$

$$y + \Delta y = (x + \Delta x)^n = x^n + \frac{n}{1} x^{n-1} \Delta x + \frac{n(n-1)}{1 \times 2} x^{n-2} (\Delta x)^2 + L + (\Delta x)^n$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta y &= x^n + nx^{n-1} \Delta x + \frac{n(n-1)}{1 \times 2} x^{n-2} (\Delta x)^2 + L + (\Delta x)^n - x^n = nx^{n-1} \Delta x + \frac{n(n-1)}{1 \times 2} x^{n-2} (\Delta x)^2 + L + (\Delta x)^n \\ \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} &= nx^{n-1} + \frac{n(n-1)}{1 \times 2} x^{n-2} \Delta x + L + (\Delta x)^{n-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$y' = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \left[ nx^{n-1} + \frac{n(n-1)}{1 \times 2} x^{n-2} \Delta x + L + (\Delta x)^{n-1} \right] = nx^{n-1}$$

En résumé,

$$y = f(x) = x^n, n \in \bullet \Rightarrow y' = f'(x) = nx^{n-1}, n \in \bullet$$

Exemples :

$$1. \quad y = x \Rightarrow y' = 1$$

$$2. \quad y = x^2 \Rightarrow y' = 2x$$

$$3. \quad y = x^3 \Rightarrow y' = 3x^2$$

**4-Dérivée de la fonction**  $y = f(x) = \frac{1}{x^n}, n \in \bullet$

$$y = \frac{1}{x^n}$$

$$y + \Delta y = \frac{1}{(x + \Delta x)^n}$$

$$\Delta y = \frac{1}{(x + \Delta x)^n} - \frac{1}{x^n} = \frac{x^n - (x + \Delta x)^n}{x^n (x + \Delta x)^n} =$$

$$= \frac{x^n - \left[ x^n + \frac{n}{1} x^{n-1} \Delta x + \frac{n(n-1)}{1 \times 2} x^{n-2} (\Delta x)^2 + L + (\Delta x)^n \right]}{x^n (x + \Delta x)^n} =$$

$$= \frac{- \left[ nx^{n-1} \Delta x + \frac{n(n-1)}{1 \times 2} x^{n-2} (\Delta x)^2 + L + (\Delta x)^n \right]}{x^n (x + \Delta x)^n}$$

$$\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{- \left[ nx^{n-1} + \frac{n(n-1)}{1 \times 2} x^{n-2} \Delta x + L + (\Delta x)^{n-1} \right]}{x^n (x + \Delta x)^n}$$

$$y' = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{- \left[ nx^{n-1} + \frac{n(n-1)}{1 \times 2} x^{n-2} \Delta x + L + (\Delta x)^{n-1} \right]}{x^n (x + \Delta x)^n} = \frac{-nx^{n-1}}{x^{2n}} = \frac{-n}{x^{n+1}}$$

En résumé,

$$y = f(x) = \frac{1}{x^n}, n \in \bullet \Rightarrow y' = f'(x) = \frac{-n}{x^{n+1}}, n \in \bullet$$

Exemples :

$$1. \quad y = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow y' = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$2. \quad y = \frac{1}{x^2} \Rightarrow y' = -\frac{2}{x^3}$$

$$3. \quad y = \frac{1}{x^3} \Rightarrow y' = -\frac{3}{x^4}$$

**5-Dérivée de la fonction**  $y = f(x) = \sqrt[n]{x}, n \in \mathbb{N}, n = 2k$

$$y = \sqrt[n]{x}$$

$$y + \Delta y = \sqrt[n]{x + \Delta x}$$

$$\Delta y = \sqrt[n]{x + \Delta x} - \sqrt[n]{x}$$

$$\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{\sqrt[n]{x + \Delta x} - \sqrt[n]{x}}{\Delta x}$$

$$y' = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[n]{x + \Delta x} - \sqrt[n]{x}}{\Delta x}$$

Supposons que  $u = \sqrt[n]{x + \Delta x}$  et  $v = \sqrt[n]{x}$  :

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[n]{x + \Delta x} - \sqrt[n]{x}}{1 - \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta x}} = \lim_{u \rightarrow v} \frac{u - v}{u^n - v^n} = \lim_{u \rightarrow v} \frac{u - v}{(u - v)(u^{n-1} + u^{n-2}v + \dots + uv^{n-2} + v^{n-1})} = \\ &= \lim_{u \rightarrow v} \frac{u - v}{(u^{n-1} + u^{n-2}v + \dots + uv^{n-2} + v^{n-1})} = \frac{u - v}{(v^{n-1} + v^{n-2} + \dots + v^{n-1})} = \frac{u - v}{nv^{n-1}} = \frac{1}{n\sqrt[n]{x^{n-1}}} \end{aligned}$$

En résumé,

$$y = f(x) = \sqrt[n]{x}, n \in \mathbb{N}, n = 2k \Rightarrow y' = f'(x) = \frac{1}{n\sqrt[n]{x^{n-1}}}, n \in \mathbb{N}, n = 2k$$

Exemples :

$$1. \quad y = \sqrt{x} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

$$2. \quad y = \sqrt[4]{x} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{1}{4\sqrt[4]{x^3}}$$

## 6-Dérivée de la fonction $y = f(x) = \sqrt[n]{x}$ , $n \in \mathbb{N}$ , $n = 2k + 1$

$$y = \sqrt[n]{x}$$

$$y + \Delta y = \sqrt[n]{x + \Delta x}$$

$$\Delta y = \sqrt[n]{x + \Delta x} - \sqrt[n]{x}$$

$$\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{\sqrt[n]{x + \Delta x} - \sqrt[n]{x}}{\Delta x}$$

$$y' = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[n]{x + \Delta x} - \sqrt[n]{x}}{\Delta x}$$

Supposons que  $u = \sqrt[n]{x + \Delta x}$  et  $v = \sqrt[n]{x}$  :

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[n]{x + \Delta x} - \sqrt[n]{x}}{1 - \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta x}} = \lim_{u \rightarrow v} \frac{u - v}{u^n - v^n} = \lim_{u \rightarrow v} \frac{u - v}{(u - v)(u^{n-1} + u^{n-2}v + \dots + uv^{n-2} + v^{n-1})} = \\ &= \lim_{u \rightarrow v} \frac{u - v}{(u^{n-1} + u^{n-2}v + \dots + uv^{n-2} + v^{n-1})} = \frac{u - v}{(v^{n-1} + v^{n-1} + \dots + v^{n-1} + v^{n-1})} = \frac{u - v}{nv^{n-1}} = \frac{1}{n\sqrt[n]{x^{n-1}}} \end{aligned}$$

En résumé,

$$y = f(x) = \sqrt[n]{x}, n \in \mathbb{N}, n = 2k + 1 \Rightarrow y' = f'(x) = \frac{1}{n\sqrt[n]{x^{n-1}}}, n \in \mathbb{N}, n = 2k + 1$$

Exemples :

$$1. \quad y = \sqrt[3]{x} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{1}{3\sqrt[3]{x^2}}$$

$$2. \quad y = \sqrt[5]{x} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{1}{5\sqrt[5]{x^4}}$$

## 7-Dérivée de la fonction $y = f(x) = \sin x$

$$y = \sin x$$

$$y + \Delta y = \sin(x + \Delta x)$$

$$\Delta y = \sin(x + \Delta x) - \sin x = 2 \sin \frac{x + \Delta x - x}{2} \cos \frac{x + \Delta x + x}{2} = 2 \sin \frac{\Delta x}{2} \cos \left( x + \frac{\Delta x}{2} \right)$$

$$\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{2 \sin \frac{\Delta x}{2} \cos \left( x + \frac{\Delta x}{2} \right)}{\Delta x} = \frac{\sin \frac{\Delta x}{2}}{\frac{\Delta x}{2}} \cos \left( x + \frac{\Delta x}{2} \right)$$

$$y' = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{\sin \frac{\Delta x}{2}}{\frac{\Delta x}{2}} \cos \left( x + \frac{\Delta x}{2} \right) \right] = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \frac{\Delta x}{2}}{\frac{\Delta x}{2}} \times \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \cos \left( x + \frac{\Delta x}{2} \right) = 1 \times \cos x = \cos x$$

En résumé,

$$y = f(x) = \sin x \Rightarrow y' = f'(x) = \cos x$$

## 8-Dérivée de la fonction $y = f(x) = \cos x$

$$y = \cos x$$

$$y + \Delta y = \cos(x + \Delta x)$$

$$\Delta y = \cos(x + \Delta x) - \cos x = -2 \sin \frac{x + \Delta x - x}{2} \sin \frac{x + \Delta x + x}{2} = -2 \sin \frac{\Delta x}{2} \sin \left( x + \frac{\Delta x}{2} \right)$$

$$\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = -\frac{2 \sin \frac{\Delta x}{2} \sin \left( x + \frac{\Delta x}{2} \right)}{\Delta x} = -\frac{\sin \frac{\Delta x}{2}}{\frac{\Delta x}{2}} \sin \left( x + \frac{\Delta x}{2} \right)$$

$$y' = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \sin \left[ -\frac{\sin \frac{\Delta x}{2}}{\frac{\Delta x}{2}} \sin \left( x + \frac{\Delta x}{2} \right) \right] = -\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \frac{\Delta x}{2}}{\frac{\Delta x}{2}} \times \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \sin \left( x + \frac{\Delta x}{2} \right) = -1 \times \sin x = -\sin x$$

En résumé,

$$y = f(x) = \cos x \Rightarrow y' = f'(x) = -\sin x$$

## 9-Dérivée de la fonction $y = f(x) = \tan x$

$$y = \tan x$$

$$y + \Delta y = \tan(x + \Delta x)$$

$$\Delta y = \tan(x + \Delta x) - \tan x$$

$$\Delta y = \frac{\sin \Delta x}{\cos(x + \Delta x) \cos x}$$

$$\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{\sin \Delta x}{\Delta x} \times \frac{1}{\cos(x + \Delta x) \cos x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{\sin \Delta x}{\Delta x} \times \frac{1}{\cos(x + \Delta x) \cos x} \right] = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \Delta x}{\Delta x} \times \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\cos(x + \Delta x) \cos x} = \\ &= 1 \times \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} = \sec^2 x = 1 + \tan^2 x \end{aligned}$$

En résumé,

$$y = f(x) = \tan x \Rightarrow y' = f'(x) = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} = \sec^2 x = 1 + \tan^2 x$$

## 10-Dérivée de la fonction $y = f(x) = \cot x$

$$y = \cot x$$

$$y + \Delta y = \cot(x + \Delta x)$$

$$\Delta y = \cot(x + \Delta x) - \cot x$$

$$\Delta y = \frac{\sin(-\Delta x)}{\sin(x + \Delta x) \sin x}$$

$$\Delta y = -\frac{\sin \Delta x}{\sin(x + \Delta x) \sin x}$$

$$\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = -\frac{\sin \Delta x}{\Delta x} \times \frac{1}{\sin(x + \Delta x) \sin x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \left[ -\frac{\sin \Delta x}{\Delta x} \times \frac{1}{\sin(x + \Delta x) \sin x} \right] = -\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \Delta x}{\Delta x} \times \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sin(x + \Delta x) \sin x} = \\ &= -1 \times \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} = -\frac{1}{\sin^2 x} = -\csc^2 x = -(1 + \cot^2 x) \end{aligned}$$

En résumé,

$$y = f(x) = \cot x \Rightarrow y' = f'(x) = -\frac{1}{\sin^2 x} = -\csc^2 x = -(1 + \cot^2 x)$$

## 11-Dérivée de la fonction $y = f(x) = \sec x$

$$y = \sec x$$

$$y + \Delta y = \sec(x + \Delta x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta y &= \sec(x + \Delta x) - \sec x = \frac{1}{\cos(x + \Delta x)} - \frac{1}{\cos x} = \frac{\cos x - \cos(x + \Delta x)}{\cos x \cos(x + \Delta x)} = \frac{2 \sin\left(x + \frac{\Delta x}{2}\right) \sin \frac{\Delta x}{2}}{\cos x \cos(x + \Delta x)} \\ \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} &= \frac{\frac{2 \sin\left(x + \frac{\Delta x}{2}\right) \sin \frac{\Delta x}{2}}{\cos x \cos(x + \Delta x)}}{\Delta x} = \frac{\sin \frac{\Delta x}{2}}{\frac{\Delta x}{2}} \times \frac{\sin\left(x + \frac{\Delta x}{2}\right)}{\cos x \cos(x + \Delta x)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{\sin \frac{\Delta x}{2}}{\frac{\Delta x}{2}} \times \frac{\sin\left(x + \frac{\Delta x}{2}\right)}{\cos x \cos(x + \Delta x)} \right] = \\ &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \frac{\Delta x}{2}}{\frac{\Delta x}{2}} \times \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin\left(x + \frac{\Delta x}{2}\right)}{\cos x \cos(x + \Delta x)} = 1 \times \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} = \tan x \cdot \sec x \end{aligned}$$

En résumé,

$$y = f(x) = \sec x \Rightarrow y' = f'(x) = \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} = \tan x \cdot \sec x$$

## 12-Dérivée de la fonction $y = f(x) = \csc x$

$$y = \csc x$$

$$y + \Delta y = \csc(x + \Delta x)$$

$$\Delta y = \csc(x + \Delta x) - \csc x = \frac{1}{\sin(x + \Delta x)} - \frac{1}{\sin x} = \frac{\sin x - \sin(x + \Delta x)}{\sin x \sin(x + \Delta x)} = \frac{2 \cos\left(x + \frac{\Delta x}{2}\right) \sin\left(-\frac{\Delta x}{2}\right)}{\sin x \sin(x + \Delta x)}$$

$$\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{\frac{-2 \cos\left(x + \frac{\Delta x}{2}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\Delta x}{2}\right)}{\sin x \sin(x + \Delta x)}}{\Delta x} = -\frac{\sin \frac{\Delta x}{2}}{\frac{\Delta x}{2}} \times \frac{\cos\left(x + \frac{\Delta x}{2}\right)}{\sin x \sin(x + \Delta x)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \left[ -\frac{\sin \frac{\Delta x}{2}}{\frac{\Delta x}{2}} \times \frac{\cos\left(x + \frac{\Delta x}{2}\right)}{\sin x \sin(x + \Delta x)} \right] = \\ &= -\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \frac{\Delta x}{2}}{\frac{\Delta x}{2}} \times \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos\left(x + \frac{\Delta x}{2}\right)}{\sin x \sin(x + \Delta x)} = 1 \times \frac{\cos x}{\sin^2 x} = \frac{\cos x}{\sin^2 x} = -\cot x \cdot \csc x \end{aligned}$$

En résumé,

$$y = f(x) = \csc x \Rightarrow y' = f'(x) = \frac{\cos x}{\sin^2 x} = -\cot x \cdot \csc x$$

## 13-Dérivée de la fonction $y = f(x) = \log_a x, a > 0, a \neq 1$

$$y = \log_a x$$

$$y + \Delta y = \log_a(x + \Delta x)$$

$$\Delta y = \log_a(x + \Delta x) - \log_a x = \log_a \frac{x + \Delta x}{x} = \log_a \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{x}\right)$$

$$\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{1}{\Delta x} \log_a \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{x}\right) = \frac{1}{x} \times \frac{x}{\Delta x} \log_a \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{x}\right) = \frac{1}{x} \log_a \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{x}\right)^{\frac{x}{\Delta x}}$$

$$y' = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{1}{x} \log_a \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{x}\right)^{\frac{x}{\Delta x}} \right] = \frac{1}{x} \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \log_a \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{x}\right)^{\frac{x}{\Delta x}} = \\ = \frac{1}{x} \log_a \left[ \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{x}\right)^{\frac{x}{\Delta x}} \right] = \frac{1}{x} \log_a e = \frac{1}{x \ln a}$$

En résumé,

$$y = f(x) = \log_a x, a > 0, a \neq 1 \Rightarrow y' = f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} \log_a e = \frac{1}{x \ln a}, a > 0, a \neq 1$$

#### 14-Dérivée de la fonction $y = f(x) = \ln x$

$$y = \ln x$$

$$y + \Delta y = \ln(x + \Delta x)$$

$$\Delta y = \ln(x + \Delta x) - \ln x = \ln \frac{x + \Delta x}{x} = \ln \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{x}\right)$$

$$\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{1}{\Delta x} \ln \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{x}\right) = \frac{1}{x} \times \frac{x}{\Delta x} \ln \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{x}\right) = \frac{1}{x} \ln \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{x}\right)^{\frac{x}{\Delta x}}$$

$$y' = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{1}{x} \ln \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{x}\right)^{\frac{x}{\Delta x}} \right] = \frac{1}{x} \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \ln \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{x}\right)^{\frac{x}{\Delta x}} = \frac{1}{x} \ln \left[ \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{x}\right)^{\frac{x}{\Delta x}} \right] = \frac{1}{x} \ln e = \frac{1}{x}$$

En résumé,

$$y = f(x) = \ln x \Rightarrow y' = f'(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

## 15-Dérivée de la fonction $y = u \pm v$

On admet que les fonctions  $u = u(x)$  et  $v = v(x)$  sont dérivables en tout point  $x$ .

$$y = u \pm v$$

$$y + \Delta y = (u + \Delta u) \pm (v + \Delta v)$$

$$\Delta y = (u + \Delta u) \pm (v + \Delta v) - (u \pm v) = \Delta u \pm \Delta v$$

$$\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta x} \pm \frac{\Delta v}{\Delta x}$$

$$y' = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta x} \pm \frac{\Delta v}{\Delta x} \right) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta x} \pm \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta v}{\Delta x} = u' \pm v'$$

En résumé,

$$y = u \pm v \Rightarrow y' = u' \pm v'$$

## 16-Dérivée de la fonction $y = uv$

On admet que les fonctions  $u = u(x)$  et  $v = v(x)$  sont dérivables en tout point  $x$ .

$$y = uv$$

$$y + \Delta y = (u + \Delta u)(v + \Delta v)$$

$$\Delta y = (u + \Delta u)(v + \Delta v) - uv = uv + u\Delta v + v\Delta u + \Delta u \Delta v - uv = u\Delta v + v\Delta u + \Delta u \Delta v$$

$$\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{u\Delta v}{\Delta x} + \frac{v\Delta u}{\Delta x} + \frac{\Delta u \Delta v}{\Delta x}$$

$$y' = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{u\Delta v}{\Delta x} + \frac{v\Delta u}{\Delta x} + \frac{\Delta u \Delta v}{\Delta x} \right) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{u\Delta v}{\Delta x} + \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{v\Delta u}{\Delta x} + \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta u \Delta v}{\Delta x} =$$

$$= u \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta v}{\Delta x} + v \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta x} + \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta u \Delta v}{\Delta x} = uv' + vu' + \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta u \Delta v}{\Delta x}$$

Les fonctions  $u = u(x)$  et  $v = v(x)$  sont dérivables et continues en tout point  $x$ .

Alors :

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \Delta u = 0, \quad \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \Delta v = 0$$

Alors :

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta u \Delta v}{\Delta x} = 0$$

En résumé,

$$y = uv \Rightarrow y' = u'v + v'u$$

### 17-Dérivée de la fonction $y = \frac{u}{v}, v \neq 0$

On admet que les fonctions  $u = u(x)$  et  $v = v(x)$  sont dérivables en tout point  $x$ .

$$y = \frac{u}{v}, v \neq 0$$

$$y + \Delta y = \frac{u + \Delta u}{v + \Delta v}$$

$$\Delta y = \frac{u + \Delta u}{v + \Delta v} - \frac{u}{v} = \frac{v(u + \Delta u) - u(v + \Delta v)}{v(v + \Delta v)} = \frac{uv + v\Delta u - uv - u\Delta v}{v^2 + v\Delta v} = \frac{v\Delta u - u\Delta v}{v^2 + v\Delta v}$$

$$\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{v \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta x} - u \frac{\Delta v}{\Delta x}}{v^2 + v\Delta v}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{v \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta x} - u \frac{\Delta v}{\Delta x}}{v^2 + v\Delta v} = \frac{\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \left( v \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta x} - u \frac{\Delta v}{\Delta x} \right)}{\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} (v^2 + v\Delta v)} = \frac{v \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta x} - u \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta v}{\Delta x}}{\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} v^2 + \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} v\Delta v} = \\ &= \frac{vu' - uv'}{v^2 + \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} v\Delta v} = \frac{uv' - vu'}{v^2 + v \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \Delta v} \end{aligned}$$

La fonction  $v = v(x)$  est dérivable et continues en tout point  $x$ .

Alors :

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \Delta v = 0$$

En résumé,

$$y = \frac{u}{v}, v \neq 0 \Rightarrow y' = \frac{uv' - vu'}{v^2}$$

Exemples :

$$1. \quad y = \frac{1}{x^n} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{0 - nx^{n-1}}{x^n} = \frac{-n}{x^{n+1}}$$

$$2. \quad y = \tan x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{\cos^2 + \sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} = \sec^2 x = 1 + \tan^2 x$$

$$3. \quad y = \cot x = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{-\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x} = \frac{-1}{\sin^2 x} = -\csc^2 x = -(1 + \cot^2 x)$$

$$4. \quad y = \sec x = \frac{1}{\cos x} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{0 - (-\sin x)}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} = \sec x \tan x$$

$$5. \quad y = \csc x = \frac{1}{\sin x} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{0 - (\cos x)}{\sin^2 x} = -\frac{\cos x}{\sin^2 x} = -\csc x \cot x$$

## 18-Dérivée de la fonction $y = cf(x)$ , $c$ est constant

$$y = cf(x)$$

$$y + \Delta y = cf(x + \Delta x)$$

$$\Delta y = cf(x + \Delta x) - cf(x) = c[f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)]$$

$$\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = c \frac{f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x}$$

$$y' = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \left[ c \frac{f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} \right] = c \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} = cf'(x)$$

En résumé,

$$y = cf(x) \Rightarrow y' = cf'(x)$$

## 19-Dérivée de la réciproque d'une fonction

Soit  $y = f(x)$  une fonction strictement monotone et dérivable sur un intervalle  $(a, b)$ . Alors la fonction  $x = f^{-1}(y)$  réciproque de  $y = f(x)$  est aussi dérivable sur cet intervalle, définie par  $x'_y = (f^{-1})'(x)$ .

On veux trouver la relation entre  $y'_x$  et  $x'_y$ .

$$y = f(x)$$

$$x = f^{-1}(y)$$

$$y'_x = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\frac{\Delta x}{\Delta y}} = \frac{1}{\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta y}}$$

On calcule maintenant  $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta y}$  :

La fonction  $y = f(x)$  est dérivable et continues en tout point  $x$ .

Alors :

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \Delta y = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta y} = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta y} = x'_y$$

En effet :

$$y'_x = \frac{1}{\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta y}} = \frac{1}{x'}$$

En résumé,

$$y = f(x) \Rightarrow y'_x = \frac{1}{x'_y} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{1}{(f^{-1})'(x)}$$

Exemples :

$$1. \quad y = \sqrt[n]{x}$$

$$x = y^n$$

$$x'_y = ny^{n-1} = n\left(\sqrt[n]{x}\right)^{n-1} = n\sqrt[n]{x^{n-1}}$$

$$y'_x = \frac{1}{x'_y} = \frac{1}{n\sqrt[n]{x^{n-1}}}$$

$$2. \quad y = a^x$$

$$x = \log_a y$$

$$x'_y = \frac{1}{y} \log_a e = \frac{1}{y \ln a}$$

$$y'_x = \frac{1}{x'_y} = y \ln a = a^x \ln a$$

$$3. \quad y = e^x$$

$$x = \ln y$$

$$x'_y = \frac{1}{y}$$

$$y'_x = \frac{1}{x'_y} = y = e^x$$

## 20-Dérivée de la fonction $y = f(x) = \arcsin x$

$$y = \arcsin x$$

$$x = \sin y$$

$$x'_y = \cos y$$

$$y'_x = \frac{1}{x'_y} = \frac{1}{\cos y} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 y}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}$$

En résumé,

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

## 21-Dérivée de la fonction $y = f(x) = \arccos x$

$$y = \arccos x$$

$$x = \cos y$$

$$x'_y = -\sin y$$

$$y'_x = \frac{1}{x'_y} = -\frac{1}{\sin y} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\cos^2 y}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

En résumé,

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

## 22-Dérivée de la fonction $y = f(x) = \arctan x$

$$y = \arctan x$$

$$x = \tan y$$

$$x'_y = 1 + \tan^2 y$$

$$y'_x = \frac{1}{x'_y} = \frac{1}{1 + \tan^2 y} = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

En résumé,

$$y = f(x) = \arctan x \Rightarrow y' = f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

## 23-Dérivée de la fonction $y = f(x) = \operatorname{arc cot} x$

$$y = \operatorname{arc cot} x$$

$$x = \cot y$$

$$x'_y = -\left(1 + \cot^2 y\right)$$

$$y'_x = \frac{1}{x'_y} = -\frac{1}{1 + \cot^2 y} = -\frac{1}{1 + x^2}$$

En résumé,

$$y = f(x) = \operatorname{arc cot} x \Rightarrow y' = f'(x) = -\frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

## 24-Dérivée d'une fonction composée

Soit  $y = fog(x) = f(g(x))$ .

On décompose cette fonction en posant :

$$y = f(u), u = g(x)$$

On obtient :

$$y = f(u) \Rightarrow y'_u = \frac{dy}{du}$$

$$u = g(x) \Rightarrow u'_x = \frac{du}{dx}$$

Alors :

$$y'_x = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \frac{du}{dx} = y'_u u'_x$$

En résumé,

$$y = fog(x) = f(g(x)) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = f(u) \\ u = g(x) \end{cases} \Rightarrow y'_x = y'_u u'_x$$

Les formes plus compliquées :

$$y = fogoh(x) = f(g(h(x))) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = f(u) \\ u = g(v) \\ v = h(x) \end{cases} \Rightarrow y'_x = y'_u u'_v v'_x$$