Ex 1 : $f(6) = 7 \times 6 - 9 = 42 - 9 = 33$

Ex 2 : $f(7) = 8 \times 7 + 9 = 56 + 9 = 65$

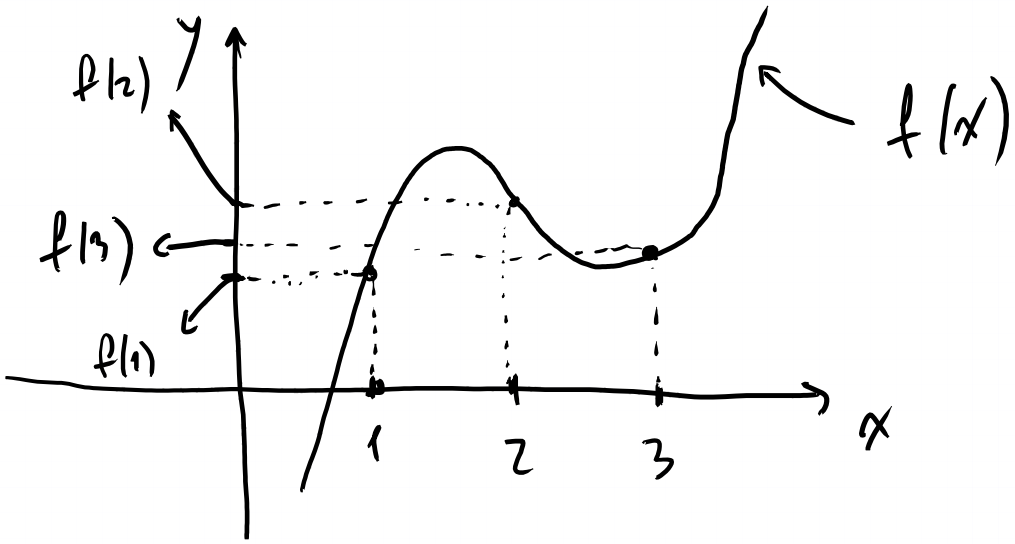
Ex 3 : $f\left(\frac{1}{10}\right) = -\frac{1}{10} - 10 = \frac{-1 - 10 \times 10}{10} = \frac{-101}{10} = -\frac{101}{10}$

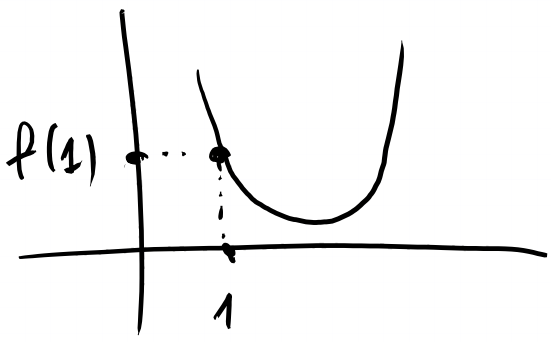
Ex 4 : $f(7) = -9 \times 7 - 3 = -63 - 3 = -66$

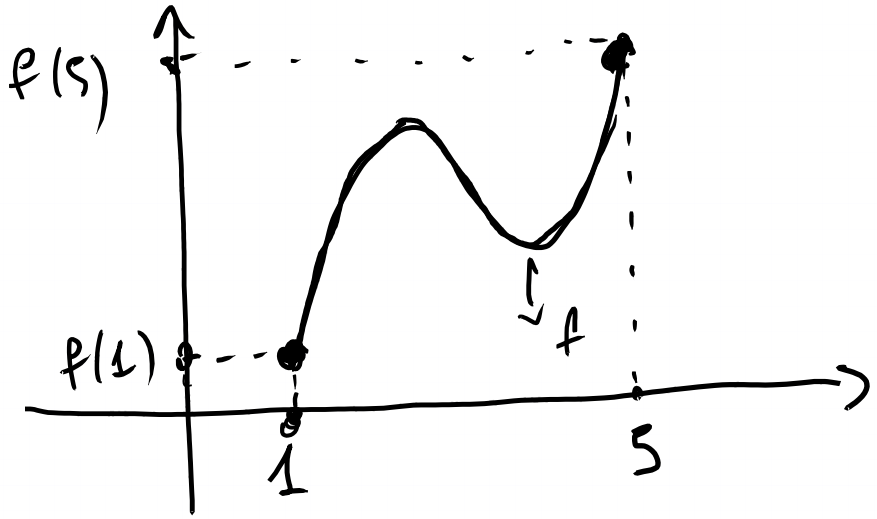
Ex 5 : $f(x) = 99 \Rightarrow 10x - 1 = 99$

$10x = 100 \iff x = 10$

Ex 6 : $f(-4) = 2 \times (-4)^2 + 3 = 2 \times 16 + 3 = 35$



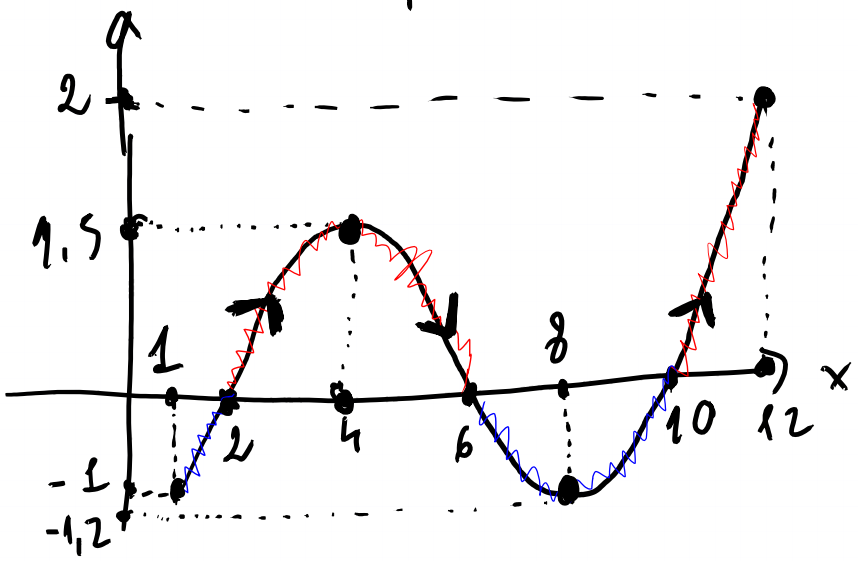




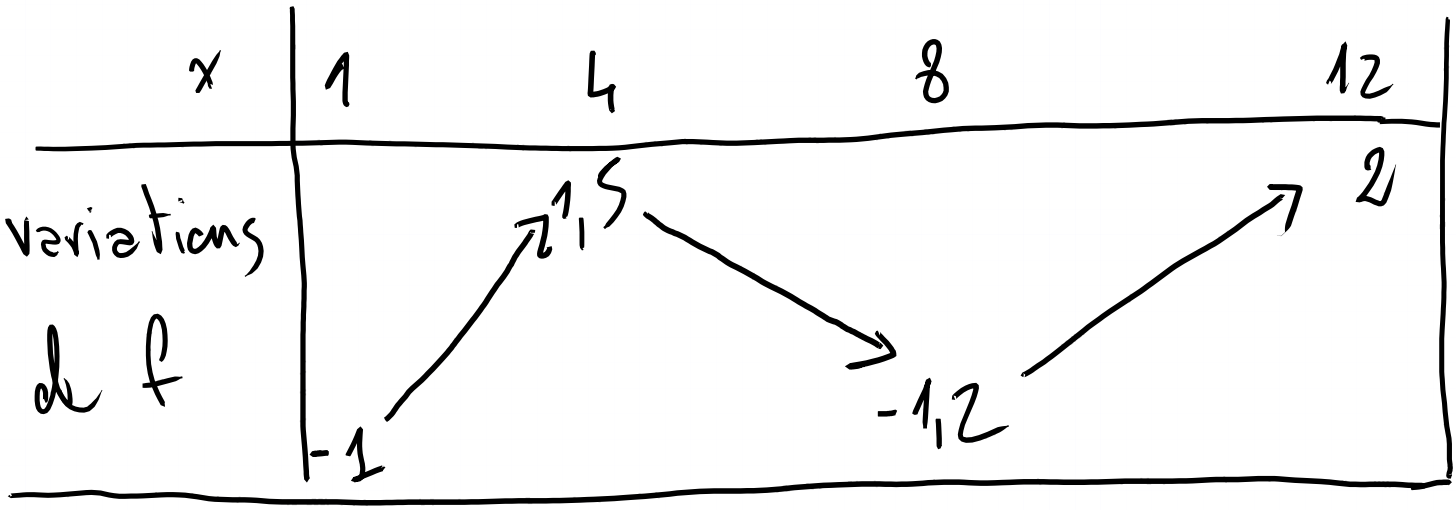
Intervalle

$D = [1; 5]$ → Ensemble de définition

Le minimum de f est f(1). Il est atteint pour $x = 1$.



x	1	2	6	10	12
signe de f	−	0	+	0	−	0	+


x
1
4
8
12
variations
de f
-1
1,5
-1,2
2