

 $f'(x) = -2x + 2 \implies function derivée$ $f'(-2) = -2 \times (-2) + 2 = 4 + 2 = 6 \implies nombre$ $f'(-2) = -2 \times (-2) + 2 = 4 + 2 = 6 \implies derivé$ $f'(x) = -2x + 2 \implies derivée$ $f'(x) = -2x + 2 \implies derivée$ f'(x) = -2x +

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3) A est sûr la courbe f et aussi sûr
   la droite T
  Donc le t et le T sont egales au
   paint A.
   A est le seul point d'intersection entre
    f et T. \Rightarrow f = T
             +(x) = -x^2 + 2x - 8
              y = 6x + b
          => f(a) = 6a+b
      f(a) = f'(a) a + b
         b = f(a) - f'(a) a
    \int_{0}^{1} b = f(-2) - 6 \times (-2)
f(-2) = -(-2)^{2} + 2 \times (-2) - 8 = -4 - 4 - 8 = -16
    b = -16+12 = -4
         T: y = 6 \times -4
    T: y = f'(a) x + b = f'(a) x + f(a) - f'(a) a
=> y = f'(a) (x - a) + f(a)
```

$$f(x) = -x^{2} + 2x - 8 \qquad \alpha = -2$$

$$T; \quad y = f'(\alpha)(x - \alpha) + f(\alpha)$$

$$f(\alpha) = f(-2) = -(-2)^{2} + 2x(-2) - 8 =$$

$$= -4 - 4 - 8 = -16$$

$$f'(x) = -2x + 2 = 7 f'(\alpha) = f'(-2) = -2x(-2) + 2 =$$

$$= 4 + 2 = 6$$

=> T:
$$y = 6(x-(-2)) - 16 =$$

= $6(x+2) - 16 = 6x + 12 - 16 =$
= $6x - 4$