

Nom : _____

Date : _____

1. Trouve dy/dx .

a) $x^2y^3 + x^3y - 5x = 0$ /2

$$2xy^3 + 3y^2y'x^2 + 3x^2y' + y'x^3 - 5 = 0$$

$$y'(3xy^2 + x^3) = 5 - 2xy^3 - 3x^2y$$

$$y' = \frac{5 - 2xy^3 - 3x^2y}{3xy^2 + x^3}$$

$$y' = \frac{2xy^3 + 3x^2y - 5}{-3xy^2 - x^3}$$

b) $y^5 + x^2y^3 = 1 + xy^2$ /2

$$5y^4y' + 2xy^3 + 3y^2y'x^2 = y^2 + 2xyy'$$

$$y(5y^4y' + 3y^2y'x^2 - 2yy'y') = y^2 - 2xyy'$$

$$y'(5y^4 + 3x^2y^2 - 2xy) = y^2 - 2xy^3$$

$$y' = \frac{y^2 - 2xy^3}{5y^4 + 3x^2y^2 - 2xy}$$

$$y' = \frac{y - 2xy^2}{5y^3 + 3x^2y - 2x}$$

2. Trouve la pente de la tangente au point indiqué de la courbe donnée.
 $(x^2 + 1)^2(3x - 5)^3$ au point $(1, -32)$ /2

$$y' = 2(x^2 + 1)(2x)(3x - 5)^3 + 3(3x - 5)^2(3)(x^2 + 1)^2$$

$$y' = 4x(x^2 + 1)(3x - 5)^3 + 9(3x - 5)^2(x^2 + 1)^2$$

$$y' = 4(1)(1^2 + 1)(3(1) - 5)^3 + 9(3(1) - 5)^2(1^2 + 1)^2$$

$$y' = -64 + 144$$

$$y' = 80$$

3. Trouve l'équation de la tangente de la fonction suivante au point indiqué

$$f(x) = 3\sqrt{x} - 8x \text{ au point } (4, f(4))$$

$$y = 3x^{\frac{1}{2}} - 8x$$

$$y' = \frac{3}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}} - 8$$

$$y' = \frac{3}{2\sqrt{x}} - 8$$

$$y' = \frac{3}{2\sqrt{4}} - 8$$

$$y' = \frac{3}{4} - \frac{32}{4}$$

$$y' = -\frac{29}{4}$$

$$F(4) = 3\sqrt{4} - 8 \cdot 4$$

$$F(4) = 6 - 32$$

$$F(4) = -26$$

$$\frac{y + 26}{x - 4} = \frac{-29}{4}$$

$$4y + 104 = -29x + 116$$

$$4y + 29x - 12 = 0$$

$$\text{ou } y = \frac{-29x + 12}{4}$$

4. Trouve l'équation de la normale à la courbe $y = -x^2 + 6x + 1$ à $x = -2$.

$$y' = -2x + 6$$

$$y' = -2(-2) + 6$$

$$y' = 10$$

$$m = \frac{-1}{10}$$

$$F(-2) = -(-2)^2 + 6(-2) + 1$$

$$F(-2) = -15$$

$$\frac{y + 15}{x + 2} = \frac{-1}{10}$$

$$10y + 150 = -x - 2$$

$$10y + x + 152 = 0$$

ou

$$y = -\frac{x}{10} - \frac{152}{10}$$

5. Trouve l'équation de la droite tangente à la courbe $x^2y^2 - 3x + 4xy = 0$ au point $(-1, 3)$
/4

$$0 = 2xy^2 + 2yy^2x' - 3 + 4y + 4xy'$$

$$y'(2xy^2 + 4y) = -2xy^2 + 3 - 4y$$

$$y' = \frac{-2xy^2 + 3 - 4y}{2xy^2 + 4y}$$

$$y' = \frac{-2(-1)(3)^2 + 3 - 4(3)}{2(-1)^2(3) + 4(-1)}$$

$$y' = \frac{9}{2}$$

$$\frac{y-3}{x+1} = \frac{9}{2}$$

$$\frac{y-3}{0+1} = \frac{9}{2}$$

$$\frac{y-3}{1} = \frac{9}{2}$$

$$y = \frac{15}{2}$$

6. Montrer que la normale à la courbe de $y = \frac{5}{x^2+1}$ au point $(2, 1)$ passe par le point $(-2, -1)$.
/4

$$y' = \frac{-2x(5)}{(x^2+1)^2}$$

$$\frac{y-1}{x-2} = \frac{5}{4}$$

$$y' = \frac{-2(2)(5)}{(2^2+1)^2}$$

$$\frac{-4-1}{-2-2} = \frac{5}{4}$$

$$y' = \frac{-20}{25} = -\frac{4}{5}$$

$$\frac{-5}{-4} = \frac{5}{4}$$

$$m = \frac{5}{4}$$

7. Trouve dy/dx

$y = 3u^2 + 6$

et

$u = 2x^2 - 6x + 5$

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$$\frac{dy}{du} = 6u$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = 4x - 6$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = (6u)(4x - 6)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = (6(2x^2 - 6x + 5))(4x - 6)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = (12x^2 - 36x + 30)(4x - 6)$$

$$= 48x^3 - 72x^2 - 144x^2 + 216x + 180x - 180$$

$$= 48x^3 - 216x^2 + 216x + 180x - 180$$

$$= 48x^3 - 216x^2 + 396x - 180$$

Revue :

Trouve l'équation du 2^e degré de sorte que $f(2) = 5$; $f'(-2) = -9$ et $f'(3) = -16$.

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$$y = ax^2 + bx + c$$

$$y' = 2ax + b$$

$$\textcircled{3} -5 = \frac{-7}{10}(3)^2 - \frac{59}{5}(3) + c$$

① $-9 = 2a(-2) + b$

② $-9 = -4\left(\frac{-7}{10}\right) + b$

$$-5 + \frac{28}{10} + \frac{118}{5} = c$$

$-16 = 2a(3) + b$

$$-9 - \frac{14}{5} = b$$

$$c = \frac{107}{5}$$

$$\begin{aligned} -9 &= -4a + b \\ -16 &= 6a + b \end{aligned}$$

$$b = -\frac{4(5) - 14}{5}$$

$$7 = -10a$$

$$a = \frac{-7}{10}$$

$$b = -\frac{59}{5} \quad -11,8$$

$$y = -\frac{7}{10}x^2 - \frac{59}{5}x + \frac{107}{5}$$

9. Trouve l'équation de la tangente au point indiqué
(pas de décimales)

$$y = 5 \sin 2\theta \quad \text{à } \theta = \frac{\pi}{12} \quad \left(\frac{\pi}{12}, \frac{5}{2}\right)$$

$$y = 5 \sin \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$y = 5 \sin \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$y = 5\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{5}{2} \quad 0,5$$

$$y' = 5 \cos 2\theta \cdot 2 \quad y' = 10 \cos 2\theta \quad 0,5$$

$$y' = 10 \cos \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$y' = 10 \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{6} \quad 0,5$$

$$y' = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad y' = 5\sqrt{3} \quad 0,5$$

$$\frac{y - \frac{5}{2}}{x - \frac{\pi}{12}} = 5\sqrt{3} \quad \swarrow$$

$$y - \frac{5}{2} = 5\sqrt{3} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{12}\right)$$

$$y - \frac{5}{2} = 5x\sqrt{3} - \frac{5\pi\sqrt{3}}{12}$$

$$\boxed{y = 5x\sqrt{3} - \frac{5\pi\sqrt{3}}{12} + \frac{5}{2}} \quad \swarrow$$

10. Trouve l'équation de la normale au point indiqué
(pas de décimale)

$$y = 2 \tan 3\theta \quad \text{à } \theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$y = 2 \tan 3 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} \quad \left(\frac{\pi}{4}, -2\right)$$

~~*~~

$$y = 2 \cdot -1 = -2$$

$$y' = 2 \sec^2 3\theta \cdot 3 \quad y' = 6 \sec^2 3\theta \quad \text{O.S.}$$

$$y' = 6 \sec^2 3 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} \quad y' = 6 \sec^2 \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

~~*~~

$$\cos \frac{3\pi}{4} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad \text{O.S.}$$

$$\sec^2 \frac{3\pi}{4} = \left(\frac{-2}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 = \frac{4}{2} = 2 \quad \text{O.S.}$$

$$y' = 6 \sec^2 \frac{3\pi}{4} = 6 \cdot 2 = 12 \quad \text{O.S.}$$

normale alors
pente = $-\frac{1}{12}$

$$\frac{y+2}{x-\frac{\pi}{4}} = -\frac{1}{12} \quad \text{O.S.}$$

$$12y + 24 = -x + \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$y = \frac{-x + \frac{\pi}{4} - 24}{12}$$

$$12(y+2) = -1\left(x-\frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

↑