

Calculer la dérivée des polynômes

$$1) f(x) = x$$

$$2) f(t) = 2t + 1 \quad \text{par rapport à } t$$

$$3) f(x) = -x - 1$$

$$4) f(x) = 1 - 2x$$

$$5) f(x) = 2 \cdot x + 6 \quad \text{par rapport à } x$$

$$6) f(x) = x^2$$

$$7) f(x) = 2x^2 + 1$$

$$8) f(x) = 3x^2 - 4x + 3$$

$$9) f(x) = 1 - x - x^2$$

$$10) f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$11) f(x) = 5x^2 + 4x - 3$$

$$12) f(x) = 2x^2 + 6x + c \text{ par rapport à } x$$

$$13) f(x) = x^3 - x^2 + x - 1$$

$$14) f(x) = 3x^3 + 2x^2 - 5x + 3$$

$$15) f(x) = 1 + 2x - 4x^2 + 8x^3$$

$$16) f(x) = x^4 \quad f'(x) = 4x^3$$

$$17) f(x) = x^n \quad f'(x) = n \cdot x^{(n-1)}$$

$$18) f(x) = x^8 - x^4 + x^2 + 1 \quad f'(x) = 8x^7 - 4x^3 + 2x$$

$$19) f(x) = 3x^4 + 4x^3 + 3x^2 + 2x - 1$$
$$f'(x) = 12x^3 + 12x^2 + 6x + 2$$

$$20) f(x) = x^5 - 1 + x^3 - 1 + x$$
$$f'(x) = 5x^4 + 3x^2 + 1$$

$$1) f'(x) = (x)' = 1$$

$$2) f'(t) = (2t)' + (1)' = 2 + 0 = 2$$

$$3) f'(x) = -(x)' - (1)' = -1 - 0 = -1$$

$$4) f'(x) = (1)' - 2 \cdot (x)' = 0 - 2 = -2$$

$$5) f'(x) = 2 \cdot (x)' + (6)' = 2 \cdot 1 + 0 = 2$$

$(2x+6)' = (2x)' + (6)' = 2(x)' + 6(1)'$

$$6) f'(x) = 2x$$

$$7) f'(x) = 2 \cdot (x^2)' + (1)' = 2 \cdot 2x + 0 = 4x$$

$$8) f'(x) = 3(x^2)' - 4(x)' + (3)' = 3 \cdot 2x - 4 \cdot 1 + 0$$
$$= 6x - 4$$

$$9) f'(x) = (1)' - (x)' - (x^2)' = 0 - 1 - 2x = -1 - 2x$$

$$10) f'(x) = \frac{1}{2}(x^2)' + \frac{1}{3}(x)' - \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)' = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2x + \frac{1}{3} \cdot 1 - 0$$
$$= x + \frac{1}{3}$$

$$11) (5x^2 + 4x - 3)' = 5 \cdot (x^2)' + 4(x)' - 0 = 5 \cdot 2x + 4 = 10x + 4$$

$$12) (2x^2 + 6x + c)' = 2(x^2)' + 6(x)' + c \cdot (1)' = 2 \cdot 2x + 6 = 22x + 6$$

$$13) (x^3 - x^2 + x - 1)' = 3x^2 - 2x + 1 - 0 = 3x^2 - 2x + 1$$

$$14) (3x^3 + 2x^2 - 5x + 3)' = 3 \cdot (3x^2) + 2 \cdot (2x) - 5 = 9x^2 + 4x - 5$$

$$15) (1 + 2x - 4x^2 + 8x^3)' = 0 + 2 - 4 \cdot (2x) + 8(3x^2) = 2 - 8x + 24x^2$$