

Suit $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ définie par

$$f(x) = \frac{x^3 + 2x^2 - 11x - 12}{x^2 + x - 2} = \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}$$

Étudier la fonction

① ED_f / Zeros / Signe

② Asymptotes

③ Dérivée 1^{ère} & croissance

④ Dérivée seconde & courbure

⑤ Graphes

2^{ème}

$$\text{Sint } f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \text{ definita per}$$
$$f(x) = \frac{2x^2 - 4x - 30}{x^2 - 2x - 3}$$

$$x^3 + 2x^2 - 11x - 12$$

$$x^2 + x - 2$$

$$x^2 + x - 2 = (x-1)(x+2)$$

| | | | | |
|----|---|----|-----|-----|
| | 1 | 2 | -11 | -12 |
| -1 | | -2 | -2 | 12 |
| | 1 | 1 | -12 | 0 |

$$(x+2)(x^2+x-12) = (x+2)(x+4)(x-3)$$

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

factoriser

$$f(0) = 6 > 0$$

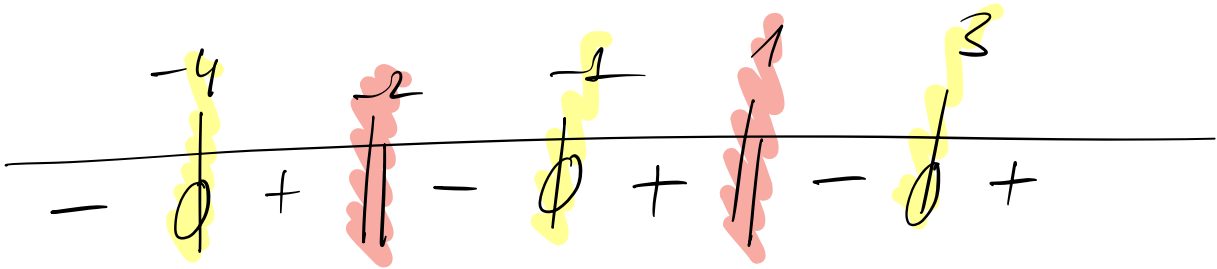
$$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{-2; 1\}$$

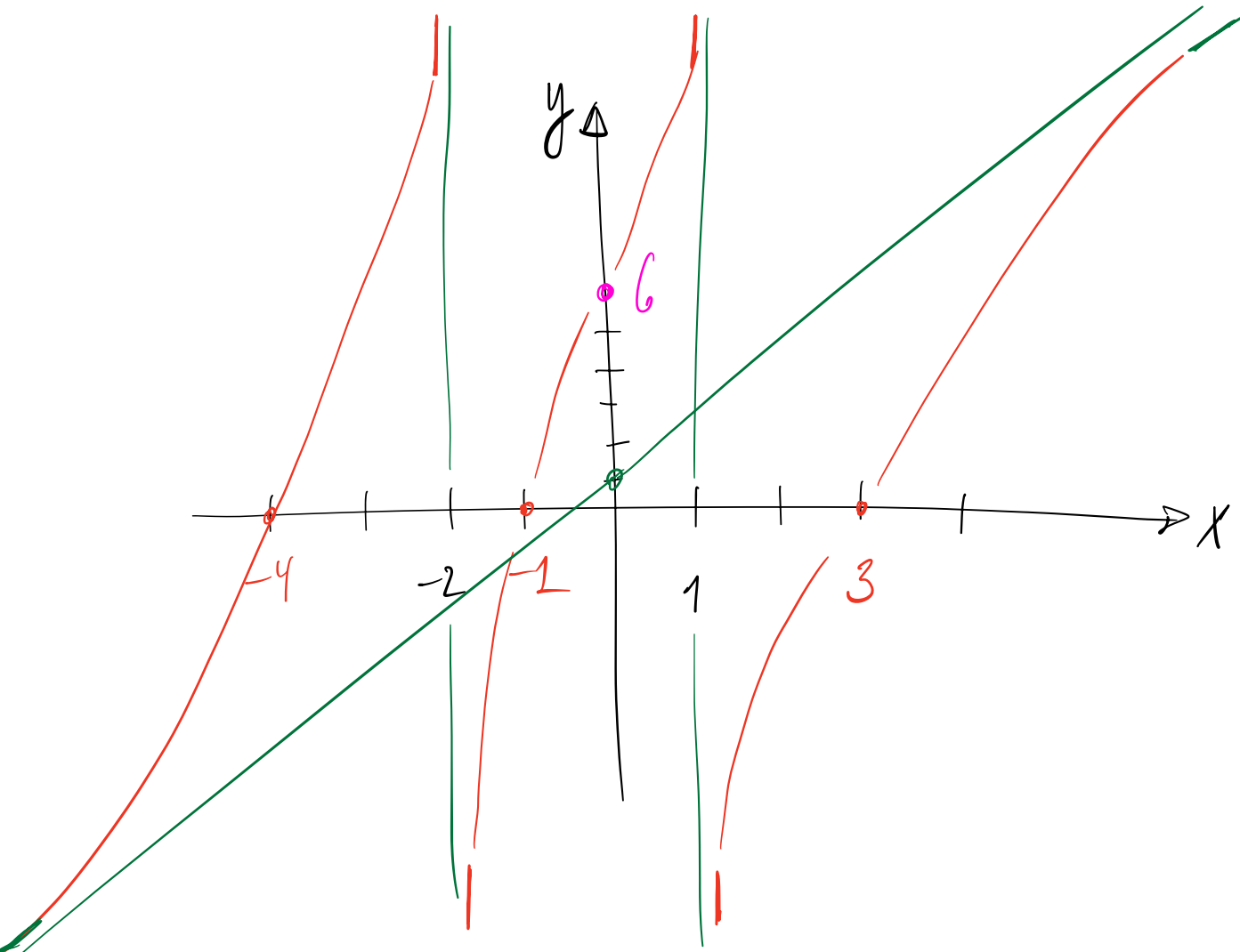
A.V. $x=1$
 $x=-2$

Zeros: $x = -1 \mid x = -4 \mid x = 3$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \frac{2 \cdot 5 \cdot (-2)}{0 \cdot 3} \Rightarrow$$

$$= \infty$$





$$\frac{x^3 + 2x^2 - 11x - 12}{x^2 + x - 2}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} x^3 + 2x^2 - 11x - 12 & x^2 + x - 2 \\ \hline x^3 + x^2 - 2x & \\ \hline x^2 - 9x - 12 & \\ x^2 + x - 2 & \\ \hline -10x - 10 & \end{array}$$

$$x^3 + 2x^2 - 11x - 12 = (x+2)(x^2+x-2) - 10x - 10$$

$$\div (x^2+x-2)$$

$$x^3 + 2x^2 - 11x - 12$$

$$x^2 + x - 2$$

$$= \frac{(x+2)(x^2+x-2)}{(x^2+x-2)} - \frac{10x+10}{x^2+x-2}$$

$$\frac{10x+10}{x^2+x-2}$$

A.O.

$f(x) \sim mx$

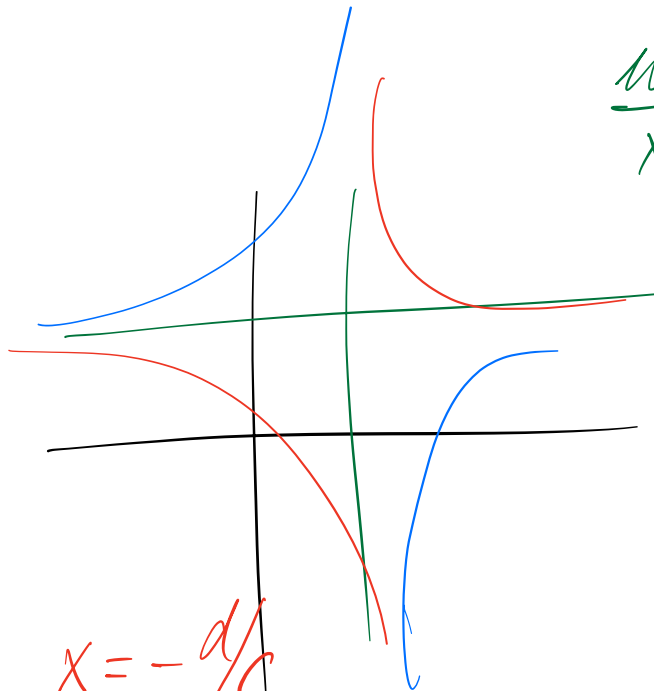
$$= x+1$$

$$\frac{10x+10}{x^2+x-2}$$

$f(x) \sim x+1$ si x est gros $\downarrow x \rightarrow \infty$
 0

$$\frac{10x}{x^2} = \frac{10}{x} \rightarrow 0 \text{ si } x \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\frac{2x+b}{cx+d}$$



A.V. en $x = -d/c$

A.H. en $y = a/c$