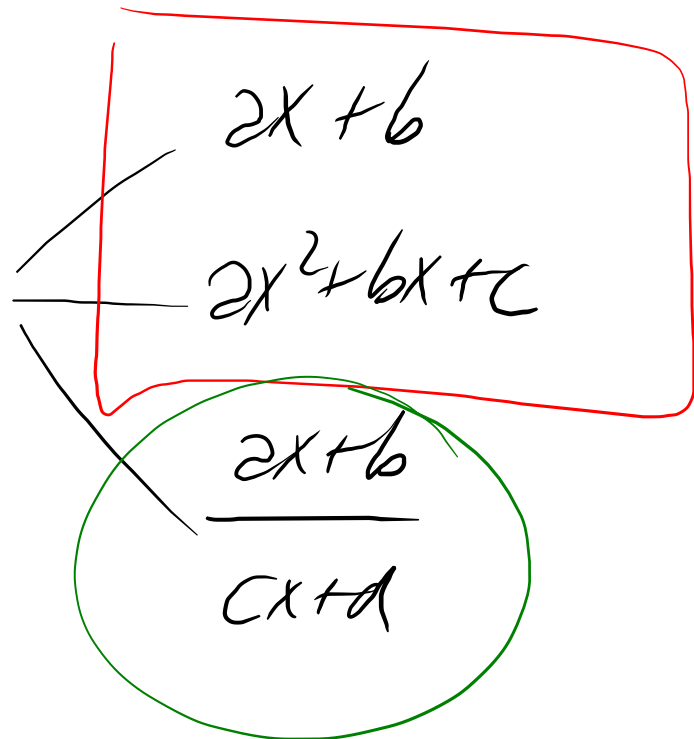


Etude d'une fonction

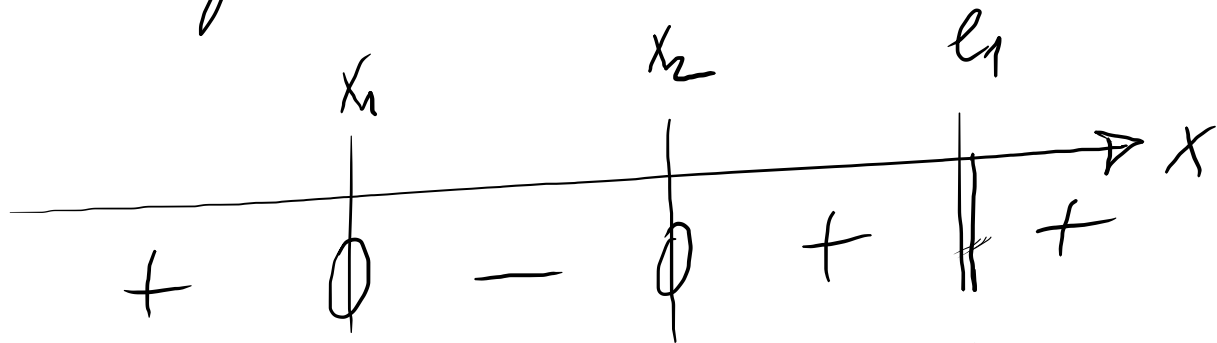
① $D_f = \mathbb{R}$ si $f(x)$ est un polynôme



polynômes

② Zéros : x tq. $f(x) = 0$
équation

③ signe



à exclure

④ Asymptotes

⑤ Graphes

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

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} \quad (f \text{ polynomiale})$$

$$\text{Zeros: } 3x^2 + 4x - 5 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 4 \cdot 3 \cdot (-5)}}{6}$$

$$\text{Summet: } \left(\frac{-4}{6}; 3 \cdot \frac{4}{9} - \frac{8}{3} - 5 \right)$$

↑
parabole

$$\left(-\frac{2}{3} \right)$$

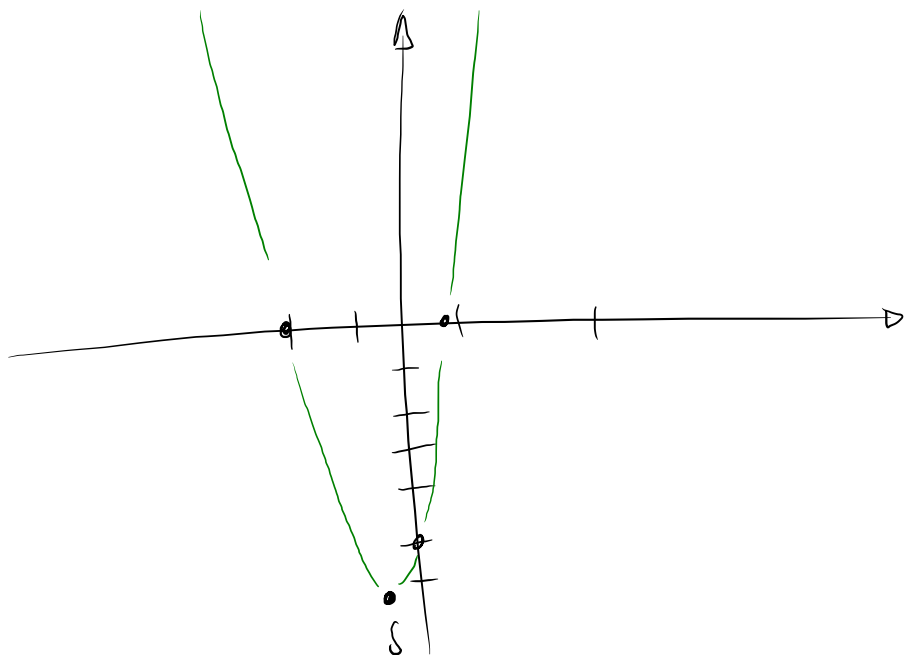
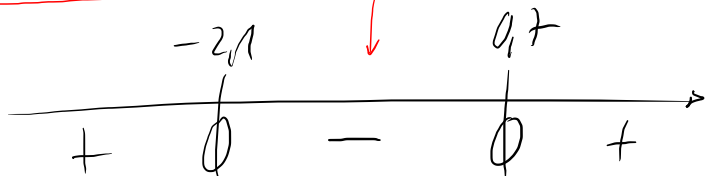
$$\left(-\frac{2}{3}; -\frac{19}{3} \right)$$

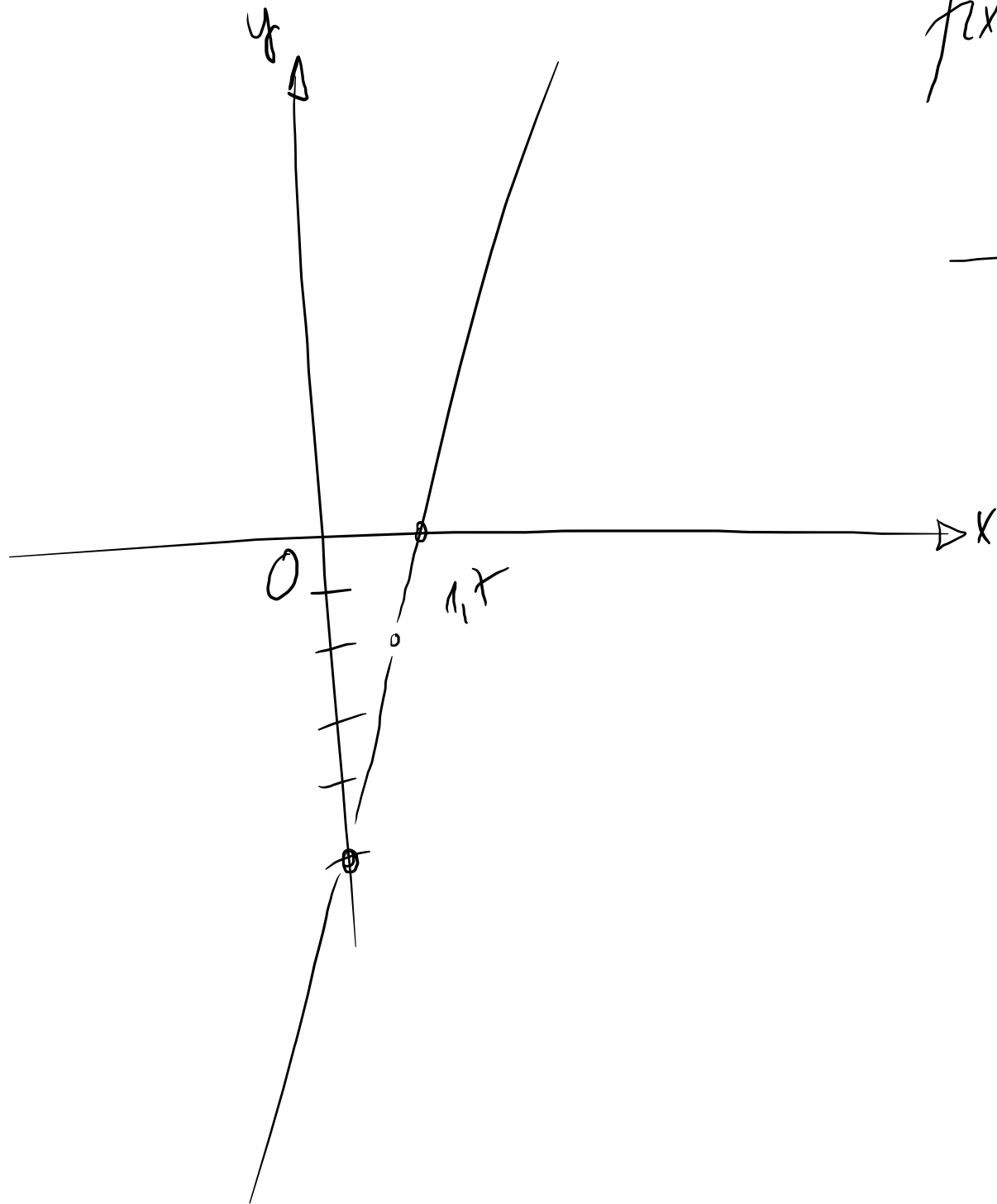
$$\boxed{(-0,7; -6,3)}$$

$$f(0) = -5$$

$$x = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{76}}{6} \begin{matrix} 0,7 \\ -2,1 \end{matrix}$$

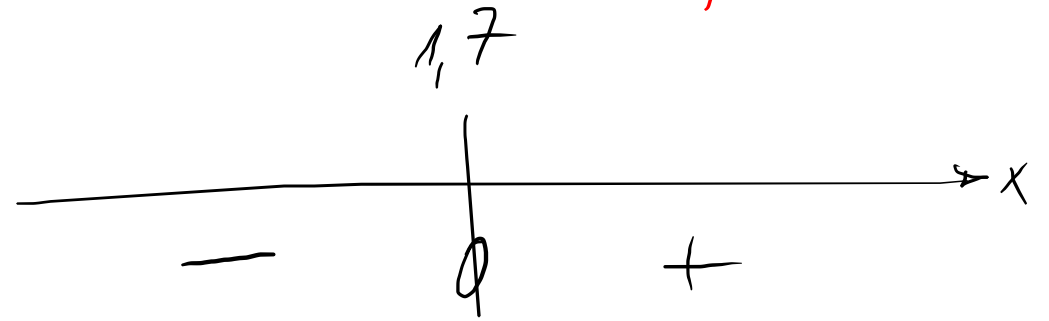
Zeichne:





$$f(x) = 3x - 5$$

$$f(0) = -5$$



$$f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 3x - 5 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3x = 5$$

$$x = \frac{5}{3} \approx 1,7$$