

Asymptotes

Fractions de polynômes

Roumes & Co

ED, zéros, signe

Asymptotes

Dérivée & croissance

Dérivée 2nde & courbure

Graphes

A.V. $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) \neq ED_f$

A.H. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = c$ / $y = c$

A.O. $y = mx + h$

avec $m = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x}$

$h = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (f(x) - mx)$ si m existe.

$$\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}$$

$$\deg P = \deg Q + 1$$

~~A.H.~~ A.O.

$$\deg P > \deg Q + 1$$

~~A.H.~~ ~~A.O.~~

$$\deg P = \deg Q$$

A.H. ~~A.O.~~

$$\deg P < \deg Q$$

A.H. en $y=0$

Example:

$$f(x) = \frac{x^3 - 4x^2 - 7x + 10}{x^2 + x - 1}$$

$$f(0) = -10$$

$$ED_f: x^2 + x - 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$\boxed{-1.62}$$

$$-1.618$$

$$0.618$$

$$\boxed{0.62}$$

A.V. ?

$$ED_f = \mathbb{R} - \{-1.62; 0.62\}$$

$$x^3 - 4x^2 - 7x + 10 = 0$$

$$D_{10} = \{\pm 1; \pm 2; \pm 5; \pm 10\}$$

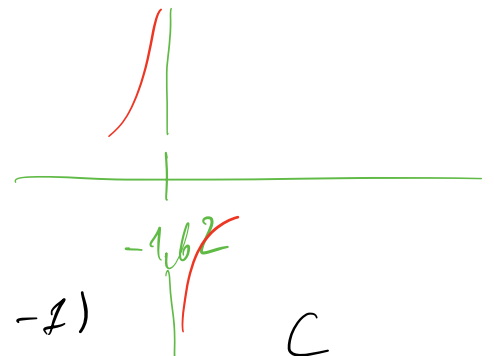
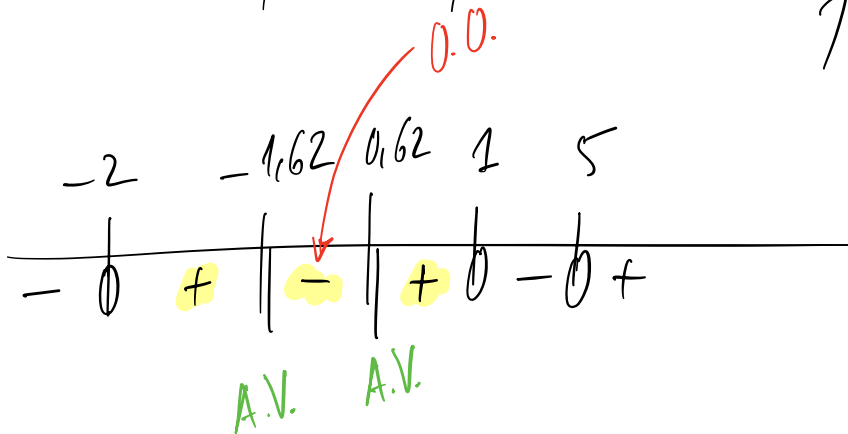
1	-4	-7	10
1	1	-3	-10
1	-3	-10	0

$$x^3 - 4x^2 - 7x + 10 = (x^2 - 3x - 10)(x - 1)$$

$$= (x - 5)(x + 2)(x - 1)$$

Zeros: $x=5$ / $x=-2$ / $x=1$

$$f(x) = \frac{(x-5)(x+2)(x-1)}{(x+1.62)(x-0.62)}$$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1.62} f(x) = \frac{(-1.62 - 5)(-1.62 + 2)(-1.62 - 1)}{0 \cdot (-2.24)} = \left\langle \frac{\infty}{0} \right\rangle = \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0,62} f(x) = \left\langle \frac{c'}{0} \right\rangle = \infty$$

A.V. en $x = -1,62$ et $x = 0,62$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3}{x^2} = \infty$$

$$\begin{aligned} \deg(x^3) - \deg(x^2) &= 1 \\ \Rightarrow & \text{A.O.} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} x^3 - 4x^2 - 7x + 10 & x^2 + x - 1 \\ \hline x^3 + x^2 - x & \textcircled{x-5} \end{array}$$

$$-5x^2 - 6x + 10$$

$$-5x^2 - 5x + 5$$

$$-x + 5$$

$$\Rightarrow x^3 - 4x^2 - 7x + 10 = (x^2 + x - 1)(x - 5) + (-x + 5)$$

A.O. en $y = x - 5$

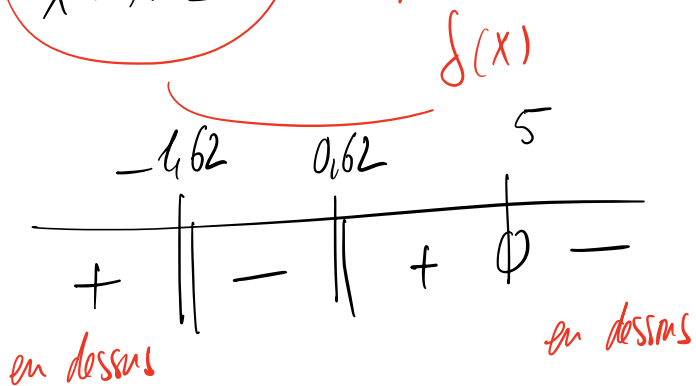
$$\frac{x^3 - 4x^2 - 7x + 10}{x^2 + x - 1} =$$

$$x - 5 + \frac{-x + 5}{x^2 + x - 1}$$

différence

$$f(x) = \frac{-x + 5}{(x + 1,62)(x - 0,62)}$$

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

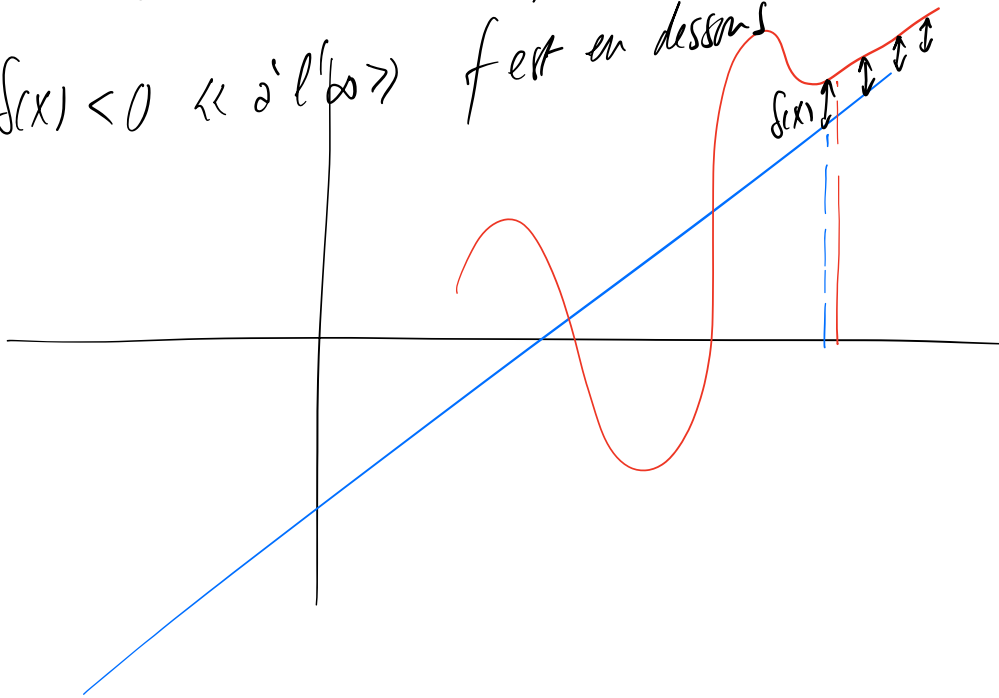


Signe de δ

donne la position de f par rapport
à l'A.O.

$\delta(x) > 0$ « à l'∞ » f est en dessous

$\delta(x) < 0$ « à l'∞ » f est en dessous



Esquisse

