

# DG N° 16

I

$$\bullet (e^{-x})^5 (e^{-2x})^2 = e^x$$

$$\bullet e^{-3x+1} (e^x)^3 = e$$

$$\bullet \sqrt{e^{-2x}} = (e^{-2x})^{1/2} = e^{-x}$$

$$\bullet \frac{e^{-4x} e}{(e^{-x})^2} = e^{-2x+1}$$

$$\bullet (e^x + e^{-x})^2 - (e^x - e^{-x})^2 = e^{2x} + 2 + e^{-2x} - (e^{2x} - 2 + e^{-2x}) \\ = 4$$

II

$$f_1(x) = e^{3x+1} \text{ donc } f_1'(x) = 3e^{3x+1} \text{ en vertu de la formule } (e^u)' = u' e^u$$

$$f_2(x) = (3x+1)e^{2x} \text{ donc } f_2'(x) = 3e^{2x} + 2(3x+1)e^{2x} \\ = e^{2x}(6x+5)$$

$$f_3(x) = x e^{1/x} \text{ donc } f_3'(x) = e^{1/x} + x \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)' e^{1/x} \\ = e^{1/x} + x \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) e^{1/x} \\ = e^{1/x} \left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right)$$

III

1  $e^x = -4$   $S = \emptyset$  car  $e^x > 0 \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

2

$$(e^x + 3)^2 = 9 \Leftrightarrow e^x + 3 = 3 \text{ ou } e^x + 3 = -3$$

$$\Leftrightarrow e^x = 0 \text{ ou } e^x = -6$$

impossible car  $e^x > 0$

$$S = \emptyset$$

$$3 \quad e^{x^2} \leq \frac{1}{e} \Leftrightarrow e^{x^2} \leq e^{-1}$$

$\Leftrightarrow x^2 \leq -1$  car exp est strictement croissante sur  $\mathbb{R}$   
impossible

$$S = \emptyset$$

$$4 \quad e^{x^2} \leq (e^x)^2 \Leftrightarrow e^{x^2} \leq e^{2x}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 \leq 2x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x(x-2) \leq 0$$

$x$	0		2		
$x(x-2)$	+	0	-	0	+

Donc  $S = ]0, 2[$