

Exercice 4 : Soit la fonction f
définie sur $[3\pi ; 4\pi]$

par $f(x) = x + 2 \sin x - 10$

- 1°) Déterminez ses sens de variation.
- 2°) Déterminez ses signes.
- 3°) Déterminez ses extremums.

1°) Sens de variation :

$$f(x) = x + 2 \sin x - 10$$

$$f'(x) = (x - 10 + 2 \sin x)'$$

D'après le tableau des dérivées :

$$(u + v)' = u' + v' \quad \text{et} \quad (k u)' = k u'$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = (x - 10)' + 2 (\sin x)'$$

$$\text{et} \quad (1x - 10)' = (ax + b)' = a = 1$$

$$(\sin x)' = \cos x$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = 1 + 2 \times \cos x = 1 + 2 \cos x$$

$$f'(x) = 1 + 2 \cos x$$

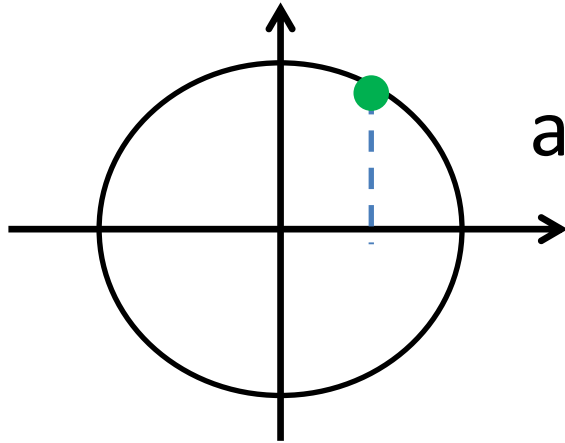
$$f'(x) = 0 \iff 1 + 2 \cos x = 0$$

$$\iff 2 \cos x = -1 \iff \cos x = -\frac{1}{2}$$

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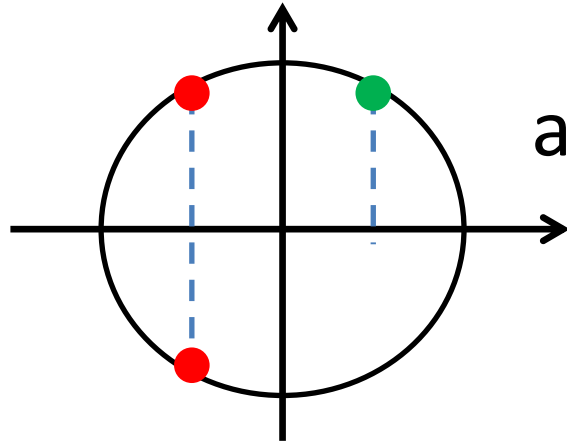


angle remarquable $\cos \frac{2\pi}{3} = -\frac{1}{2}$

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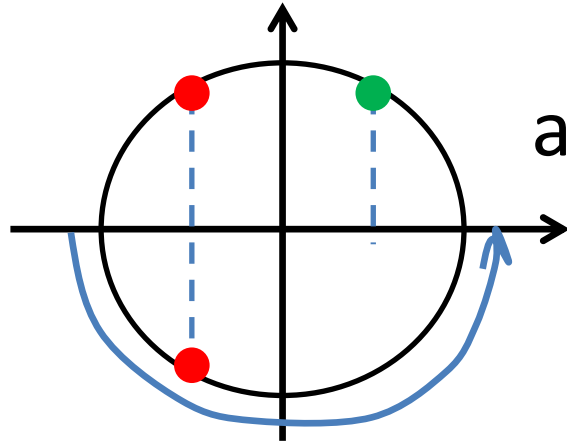
solutions $x_1 = 2\pi/3 + k2\pi$

$$x_2 = 4\pi/3 + k2\pi$$

$$f'(x) = 1 + 2 \cos x$$

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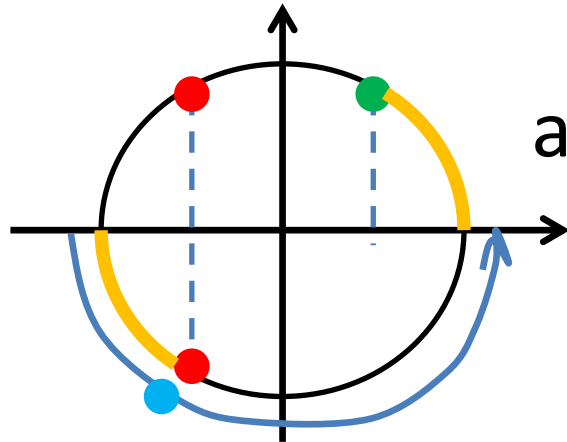
$$x_2 = 4\pi/3 + k2\pi$$

Dans $[3\pi; 4\pi]$ solutions ... ?

$$f'(x) = 1 + 2 \cos x$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \iff 1 + 2 \cos x = 0$$

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angle remarquable $\cos \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{1}{2}$

solutions $x_1 = \frac{2\pi}{3} + k2\pi$

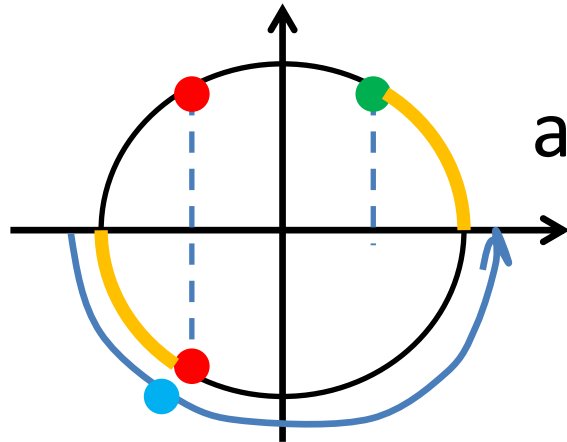
$$x_2 = \frac{4\pi}{3} + k2\pi$$

Dans $[3\pi; 4\pi]$ solution $3\pi + \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{10\pi}{3}$

$$f'(x) = 1 + 2 \cos x$$

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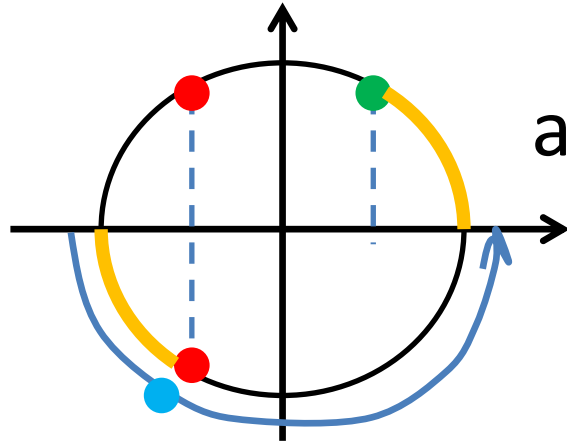
Dans $[3\pi; 4\pi]$ solution $3\pi + \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{10\pi}{3}$

$$f'(x) < 0 \iff \dots ?$$

$$f'(x) = 1 + 2 \cos x$$

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Dans $[3\pi; 4\pi]$ solution $3\pi + \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{10\pi}{3}$

$$f'(x) < 0 \iff 3 + 6 \cos x < 0$$

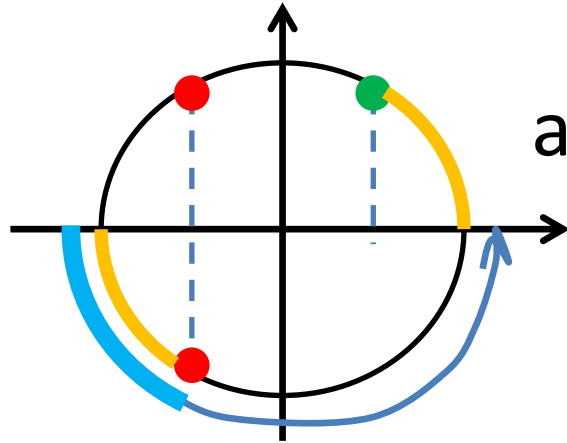
$$\iff 6 \cos x < -3 \iff \cos x < -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\iff x \text{ est dans } \dots ?$$

$$f'(x) = 1 + 2 \cos x$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \iff 1 + 2 \cos x = 0$$

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$$\iff x \text{ est dans } [3\pi; \frac{10\pi}{3}[$$

1°) Sens de variations de f.

Résumé de l'étude :

$$f(x) = x + 2 \sin x - 10$$

$$f'(x) = 1 + 2 \cos x$$

x	
f'(x)	
f(x)	

1°) Sens de variations de f.

$$f(x) = x + 2 \sin x - 10$$

$$f'(x) = 1 + 2 \cos x$$

x	3π	$10\pi/3$	4π
f'(x)	—	0	
f(x)			

$$f'(x) = 0 \quad \text{pour} \quad x = 10\pi/3$$

$$f'(x) < 0 \quad \text{pour} \quad x \text{ dans } [3\pi; 10\pi/3[$$

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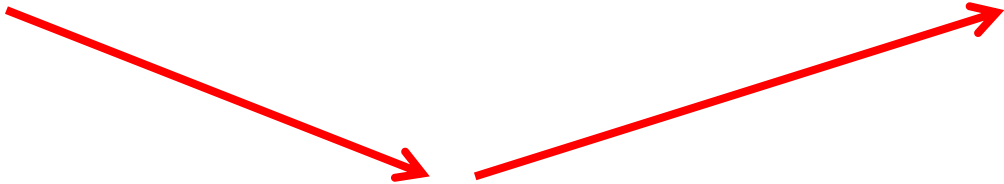
$$f'(x) < 0 \quad \text{pour} \quad x \text{ dans } [3\pi; 10\pi/3[$$

1°) Sens de variations de f.

$$f(x) = x + 2 \sin x - 10$$

$$f'(x) = 1 + 2 \cos x$$



x	3π	$10\pi/3$	4π
f'(x)	-	0	+
f(x)			

grâce au **théorème de la monotonie**

2°) Signes de f . $f(x) = x + 2 \sin x - 10$

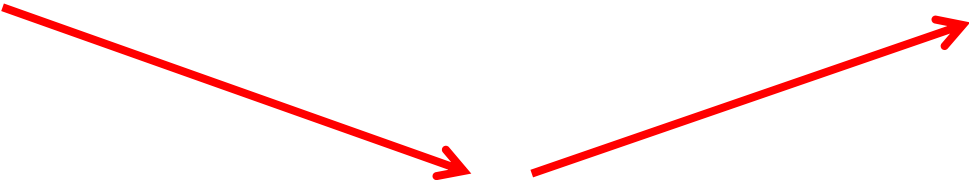
Impossible de résoudre algébriquement

$$f(x) = 0 \quad f(x) < 0 \quad f(x) > 0$$

car on ne peut rassembler les deux x :

$$x + 2 \sin x - 10 = 0$$

Il faut alors utiliser le tableau de variation :

x	3π	$10\pi/3$	4π
$f(x)$			

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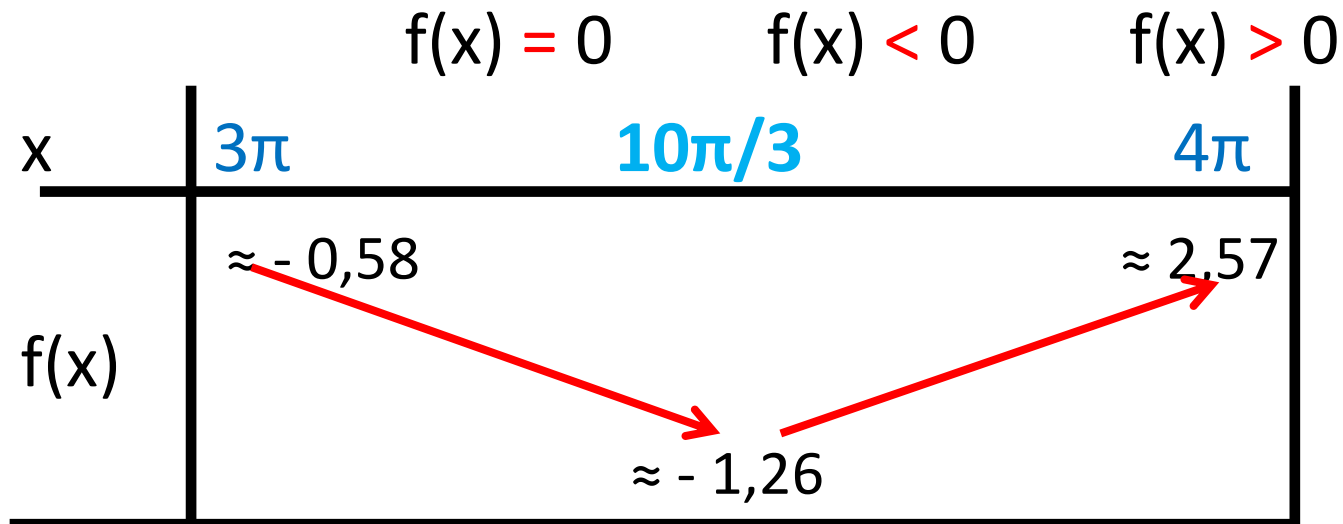
$$x + 2 \sin x - 10 = 0$$

Il faut alors utiliser le tableau de variation :

x	3π	$10\pi/3$	4π
$f(x)$	$\approx -0,58$	$\approx -1,26$	$\approx 2,57$

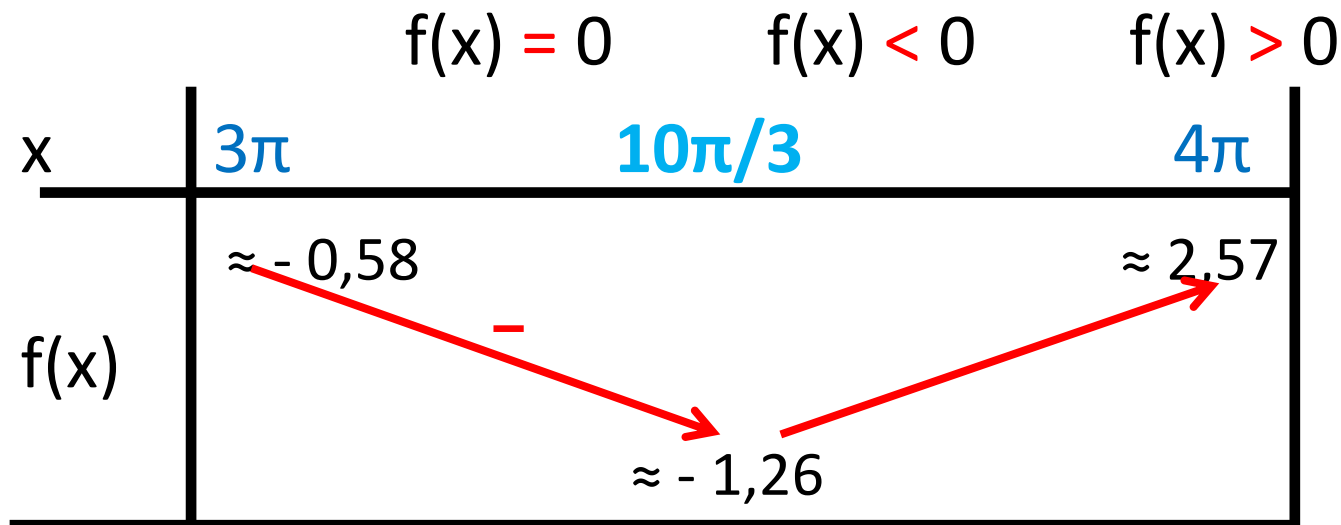
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Impossible de résoudre algébriquement



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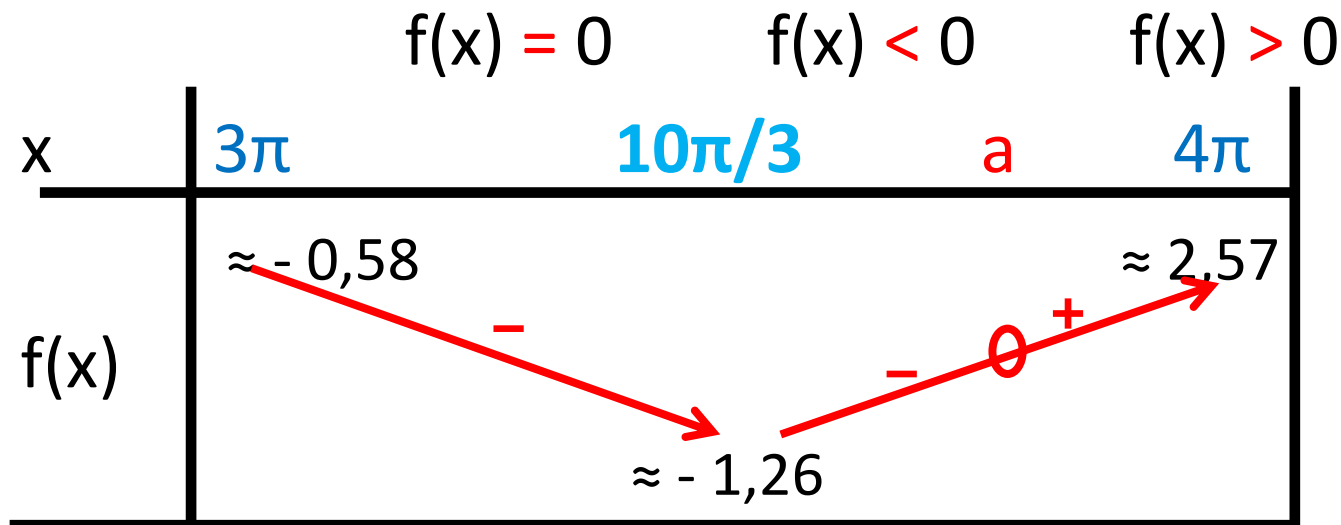
Impossible de résoudre algébriquement



Sur $[10\pi/3 ; 4\pi]$ $f(x) < 0$ car $-1,26 \leq f(x) \leq -0,58$

2°) Signes de f . $f(x) = x + 2 \sin x - 10$

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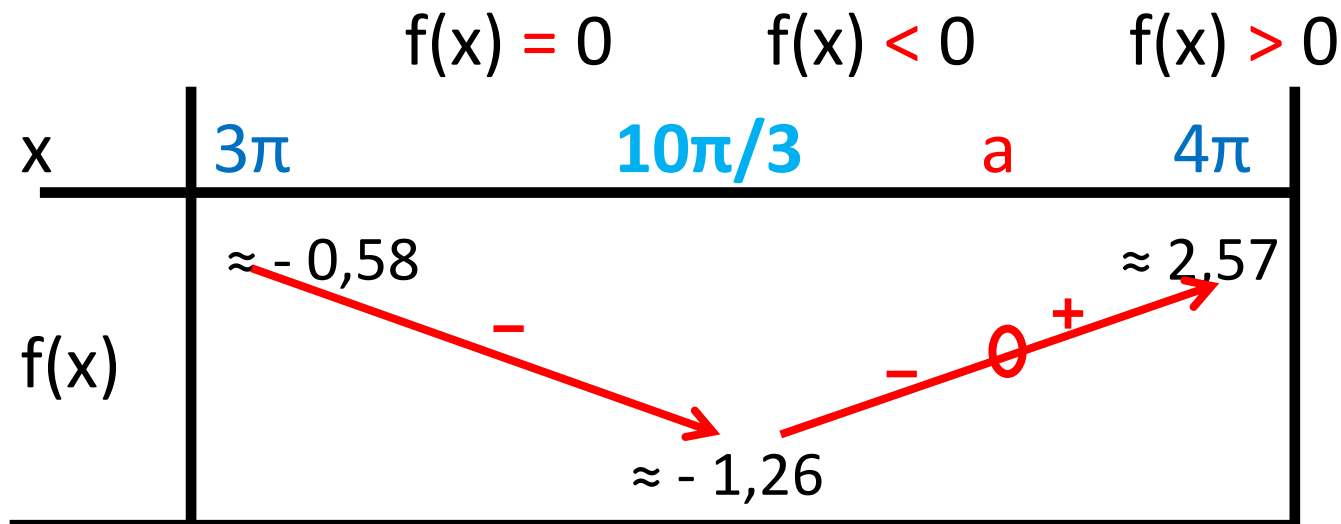
Sur $[10\pi/3 ; 4\pi]$ $f(x) < 0$ car $-1,26 \leq f(x) \leq -0,58$

Sur $[10\pi/3 ; 4\pi]$ il existe un unique a tel que $f(a) = 0$

Sur $[10\pi/3 ; a[$ $f(x) < 0$ Sur $]a ; 4\pi]$ $f(x) > 0$

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Sur $[10\pi/3 ; 4\pi]$ $f(x) < 0$ car $-1,26 \leq f(x) \leq -0,58$

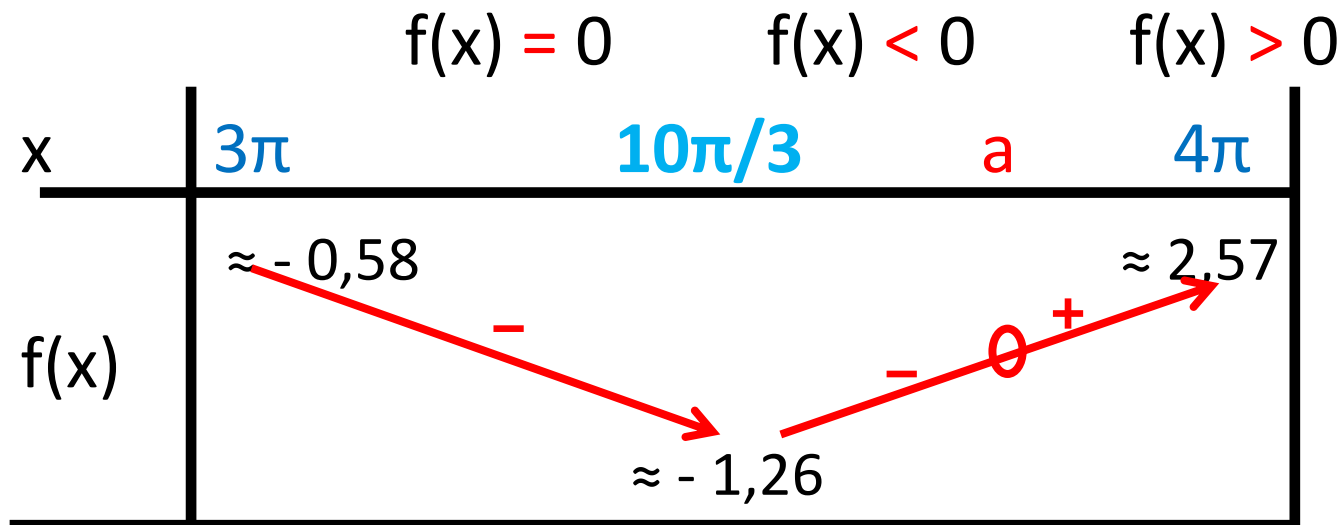
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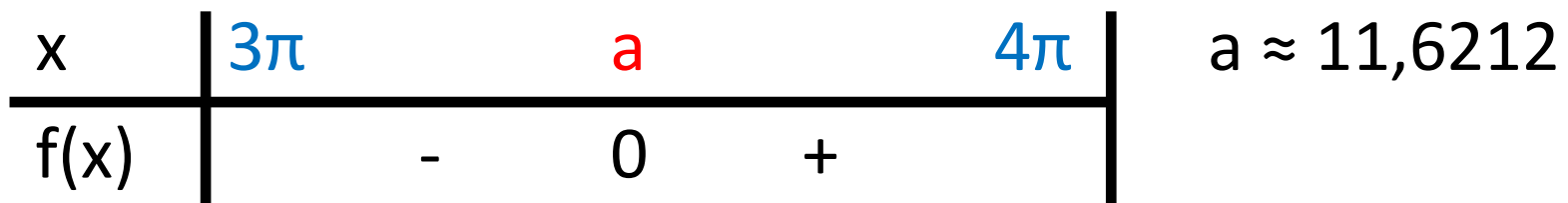
Impossible de résoudre $f(a) = 0$: on recherche à la calculatrice, on trouve $a \approx 11,6212 \approx 3,699\pi$

2°) Signes de f . $f(x) = x + 2 \sin x - 10$

Impossible de résoudre algébriquement



Réponse :



3°) Extremums de f . $f(x) = x + 2 \sin x - 10$

Impossible de les déterminer algébriquement

Il faut alors utiliser le tableau de variation :

x	3π	$10\pi/3$	a	4π
$f(x)$	$\approx -0,58$	$\approx -1,26$	$\approx 2,57$	

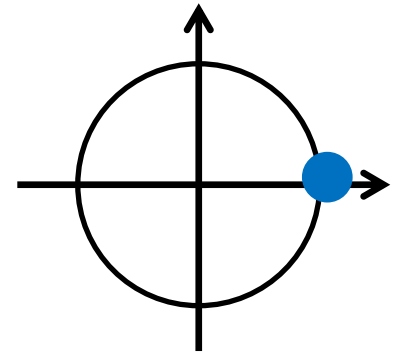
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Impossible de les déterminer algébriquement

Il faut alors utiliser le tableau de variation :

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Diagram illustrating the variation of f(x) on the interval $[3\pi, 4\pi]$. The function decreases from $\approx -0,58$ to $\approx -1,26$ (marked with a red arrow and a minus sign), then increases to $\approx 2,57$ (marked with a red arrow and a plus sign). A red circle with a minus sign is placed on the increasing part of the curve.



$-0,58 < 2,57 \Rightarrow$ **Maximum** $f(4\pi)$

$$f(4\pi) = 4\pi + 2 \sin 4\pi - 10 = 4\pi + 2(0) - 10 = \mathbf{4\pi - 10}$$

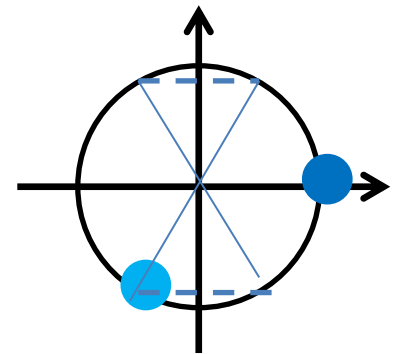
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Il faut alors utiliser le tableau de variation :

x	3π	$10\pi/3$	a	4π
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Diagram illustrating the variation of $f(x)$ between 3π and 4π . The function decreases from $\approx -0,58$ to $\approx -1,26$ (marked with a red arrow and a minus sign), then increases to $\approx 2,57$ (marked with a red arrow and a plus sign). A red circle with a zero is placed on the increasing part of the curve.



$-0,58 < 2,57 \Rightarrow$ **Maximum** $f(4\pi)$

$$f(4\pi) = 4\pi + 2 \sin 4\pi - 10 = 4\pi + 2(0) - 10 = \mathbf{4\pi - 10}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Minimum } f(10\pi/3) &= 10\pi/3 + 2 \sin 10\pi/3 - 10 \\ &= 10\pi/3 + 2(-(\sqrt{3})/2) - 10 = \mathbf{10\pi/3 - \sqrt{3} - 10} \end{aligned}$$