

Exercice 5 : Soit la fonction f
définie sur $[3\pi ; 4\pi]$

par $f(x) = 3x + 2 \sin(3x + \pi) - 30$

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

1°) Sens de variation :

$$f(x) = 3x + 2 \sin (3x + \pi) - 30$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= (3x - 30 + 2 \sin (3x + \pi))' \\ &= (3x - 30)' + 2 (\sin (3x + \pi))' \end{aligned}$$

D'après le tableau des dérivées :

$$(3x - 30)' = (ax + b)' = a = 3$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\sin (3x + \pi))' &= (g(ax + b))' = a g'(ax + b) \\ &= 3 \sin' (3x + \pi) = 3 \cos (3x + \pi) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= 3 + 2 \times 3 \cos (3x + \pi) \\ &= 3 + 6 \cos (3x + \pi) \end{aligned}$$

$$f'(x) = 3 + 6 \cos (3x + \pi)$$

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

$$\iff 6 \cos (3x + \pi) = -3 \iff \cos (3x + \pi) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

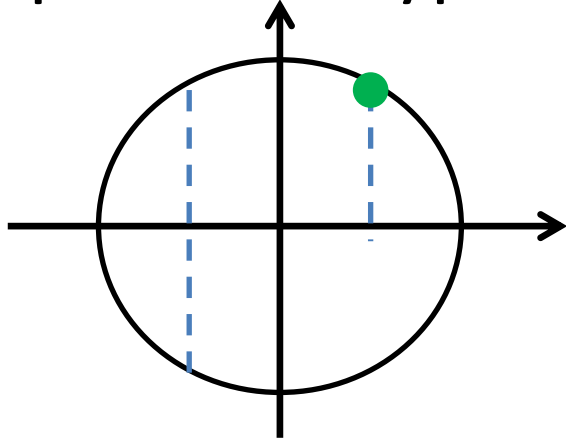
qui est du type $\cos w = -\frac{1}{2}$

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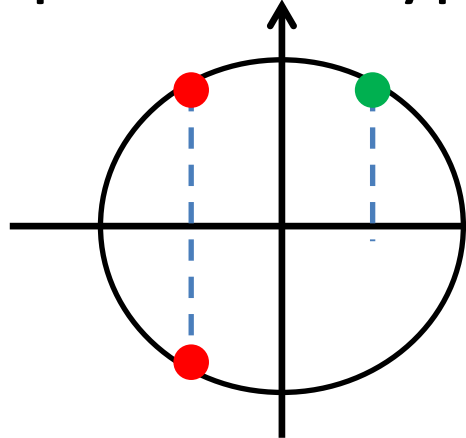
angle remarquable $\cos \pi/3 = \frac{1}{2}$

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solutions

$$w_1 = 2\pi/3 + k2\pi$$

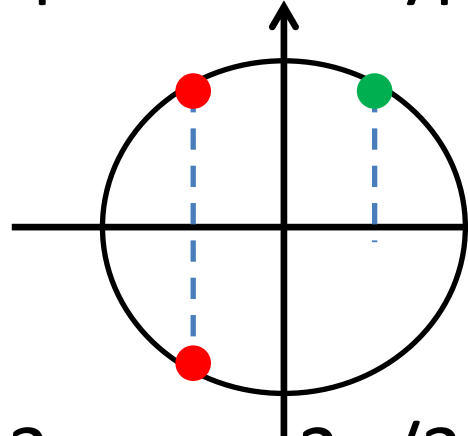
$$w_2 = 4\pi/3 + k2\pi$$

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solutions

$$w_1 = 2\pi/3 + k2\pi$$

$$w_2 = 4\pi/3 + k2\pi$$

$$3x + \pi = 2\pi/3 + k2\pi \iff 3x = 2\pi/3 - \pi + k2\pi$$

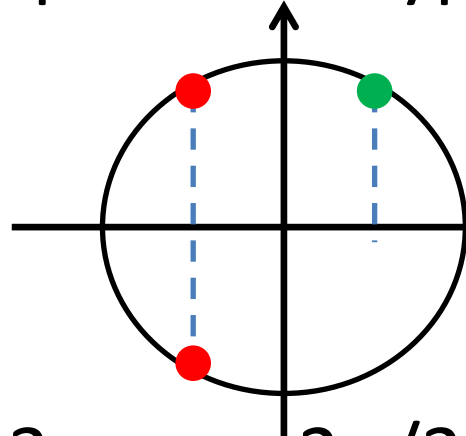
$$\iff x = (2\pi/3 - \pi + k2\pi)/3 = -\pi/9 + k2\pi/3$$

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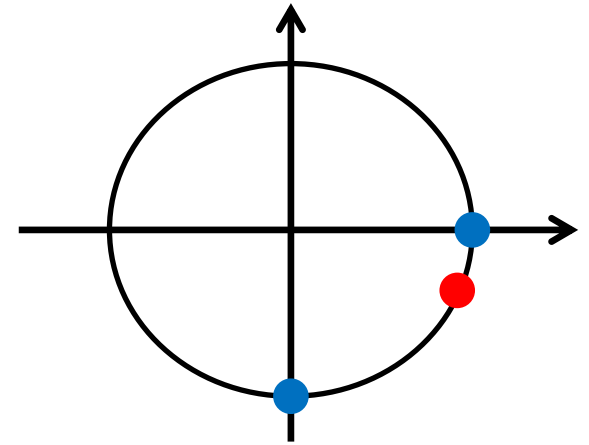
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$$f'(x) = 3 + 6 \cos(3x + \pi)$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \iff x = -\pi/9 + k2\pi/3 \text{ ou } x = \pi/9 + k2\pi/3$$

$$x = -\pi/9 + k2\pi/3$$

$$k = 0 \text{ donne } x = -\pi/9$$



Remarque : il n'est pas obligatoire de placer les points avec précision.

$$-\pi/2 = -4,5\pi/9 < -\pi/9 < 0$$

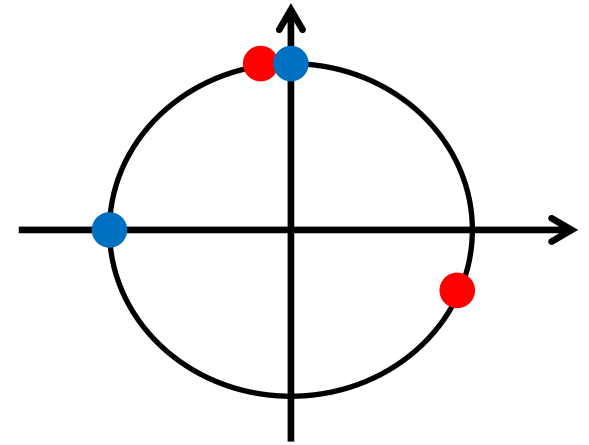
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$$x = -\pi/9 + k2\pi/3$$

$$k = 0 \text{ donne } x = -\pi/9$$

$$k = 1 \text{ donne } x = -\pi/9 + 2\pi/3 = 5\pi/9$$



$$\pi/2 = 4,5\pi/9 < 5\pi/9 < 9\pi/9 = \pi$$

$$f'(x) = 3 + 6 \cos(3x + \pi)$$

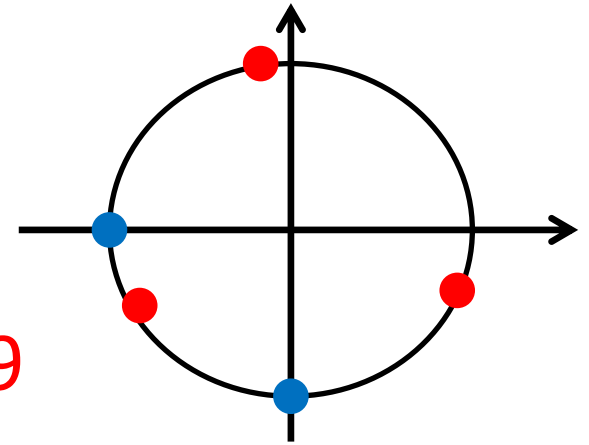
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$$k = 2 \text{ donne } x = -\pi/9 + 4\pi/3 = 11\pi/9$$



$$\pi = 9\pi/9 < 11\pi/9 < 13,5\pi/9 = 3\pi/2$$

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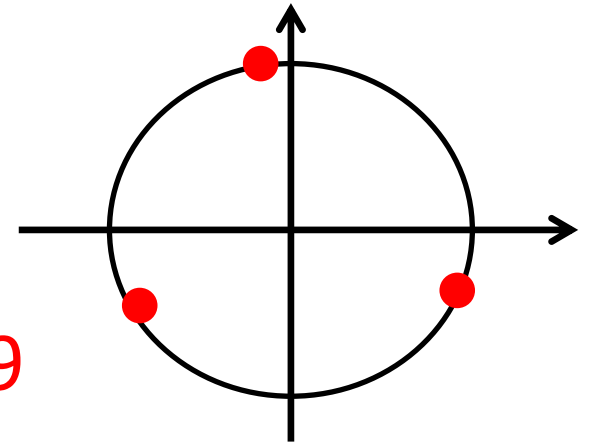
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$$k = 3 \text{ donne le même point que } k = 0$$

car $3(2\pi/3) = 2\pi$ qui est la période



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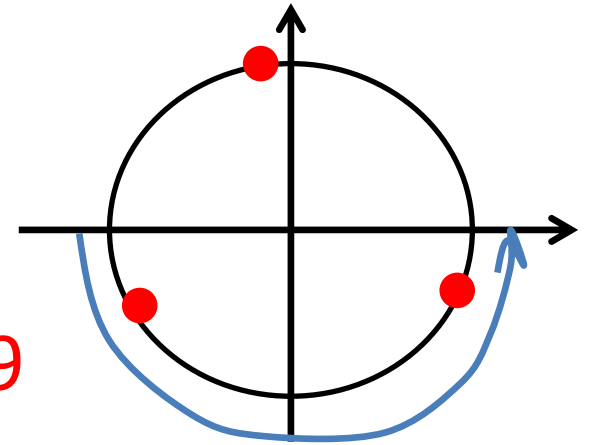
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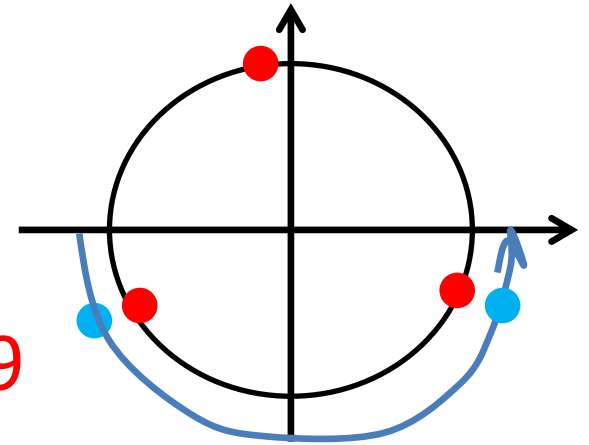
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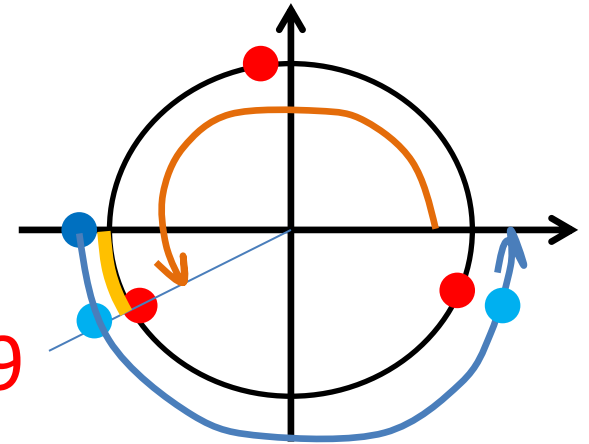
$$k = 2 \text{ donne } x = -\pi/9 + 4\pi/3 = 11\pi/9$$

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car $3(2\pi/3) = 2\pi$ qui est la période

x est dans $[3\pi; 4\pi]$ donc deux solutions **a** et **b**

$$a = 3\pi + \text{trajet} = 3\pi + (11\pi/9 - \pi) = 29\pi/9$$



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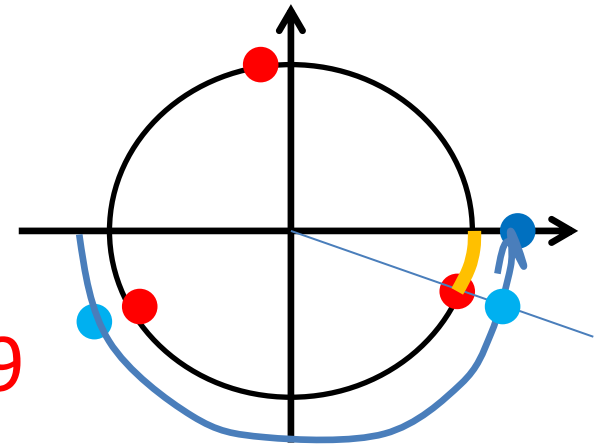
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car $3(2\pi/3) = 2\pi$ qui est la période

x est dans $[3\pi; 4\pi]$ donc deux solutions **a** et **b**

$$a = 3\pi + \text{trajet} = 3\pi + (11\pi/9 - \pi) = 29\pi/9$$

$$b = 4\pi - \text{trajet} = 4\pi - \pi/9 = 35\pi/9$$



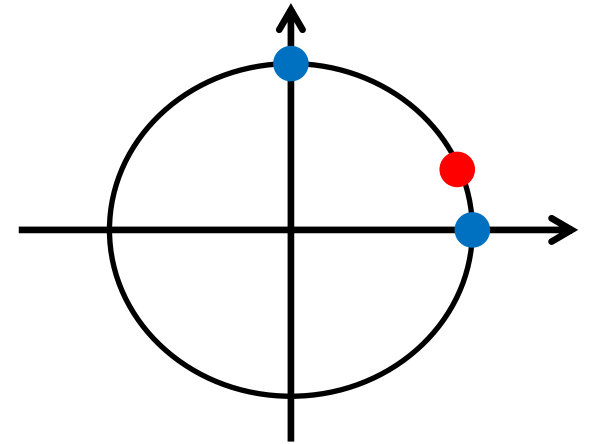
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$$0 < \pi/9 < 4,5\pi/9 = \pi/2$$



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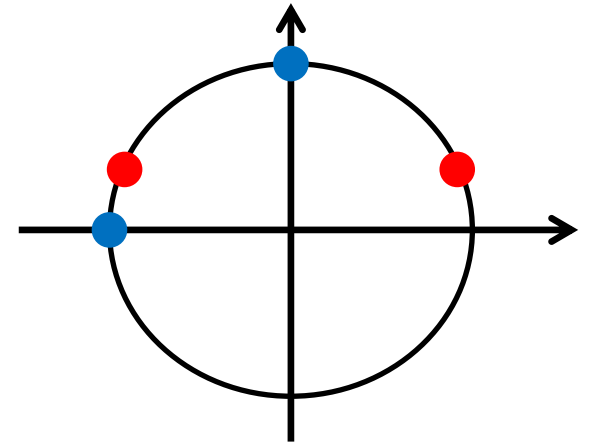
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$$k = 1 \text{ donne } x = \pi/9 + 2\pi/3 = 7\pi/9$$

$$\pi/2 = 4,5\pi/9 < 7\pi/9 < 9\pi/9 = \pi$$



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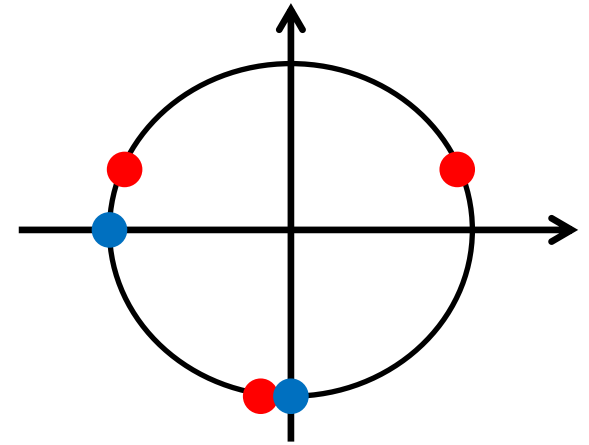
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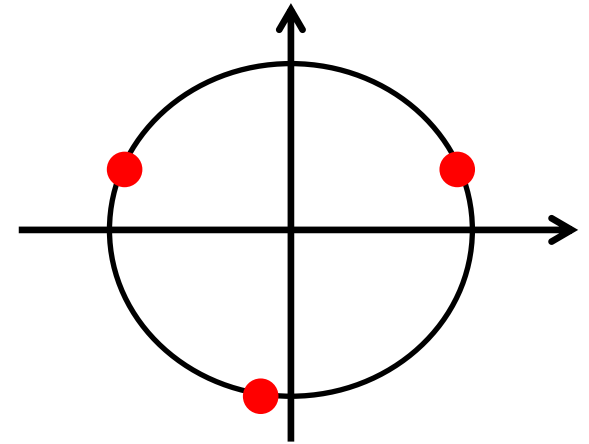
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car $3(2\pi/3) = 2\pi$ qui est la période



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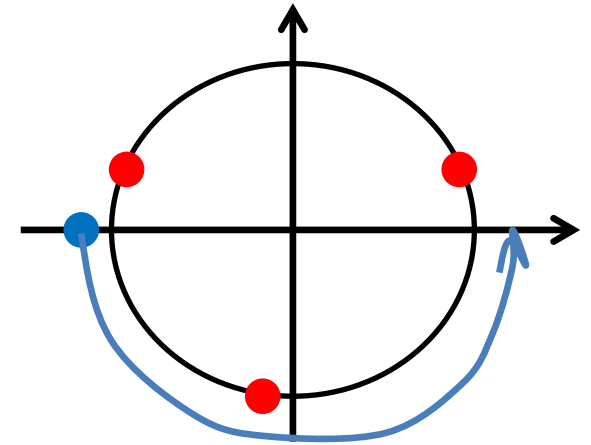
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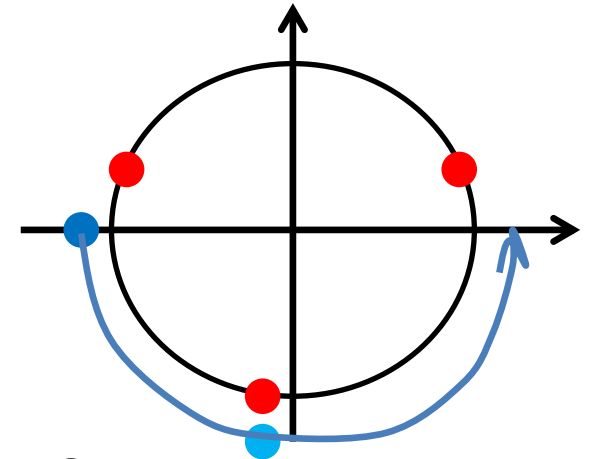
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car $3(2\pi/3) = 2\pi$ qui est la période

x est dans $[3\pi; 4\pi]$ donc une seule solution c



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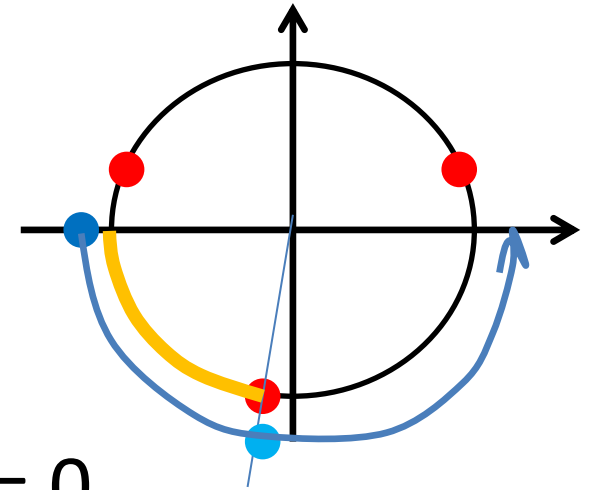
$$k = 2 \text{ donne } x = \pi/9 + 4\pi/3 = 13\pi/9$$

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car $3(2\pi/3) = 2\pi$ qui est la période

x est dans $[3\pi; 4\pi]$ donc une seule solution c

$$c = 3\pi + \text{trajet}$$



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k = 0 donne $x = \pi/9$

$k = 1$ donne $x = \pi/9 + 2\pi/3 = 7\pi/9$

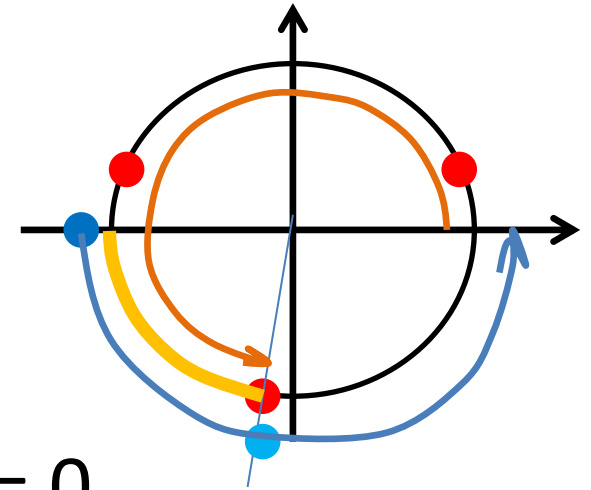
$k = 2$ donne $x = \pi/9 + 4\pi/3 = 13\pi/9$

$k = 3$ donne le même point que $k = 0$

car $3(2\pi/3) = 2\pi$ qui est la période

x est dans $[3\pi ; 4\pi]$ donc une seule solution **c**

$$\mathbf{c} = 3\pi + \mathbf{trajet} = 3\pi + (13\pi/9 - \pi) = 31\pi/9$$

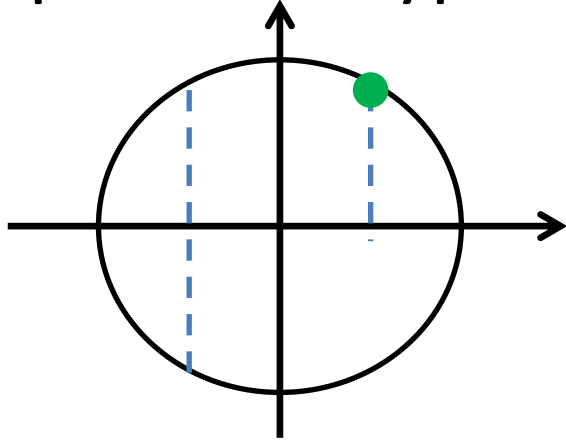


$$f'(x) = 3 + 6 \cos(3x + \pi)$$

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

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qui est du type $\cos w < -\frac{1}{2}$



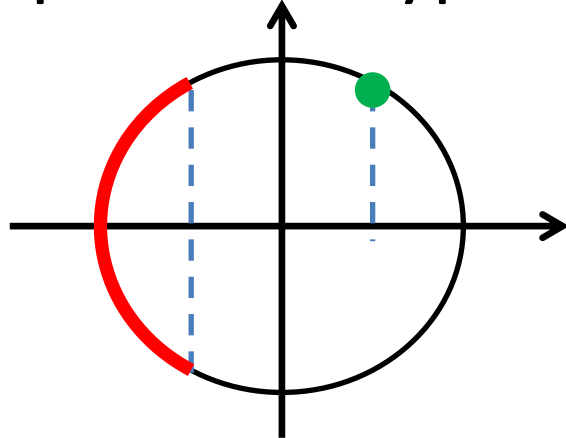
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solutions

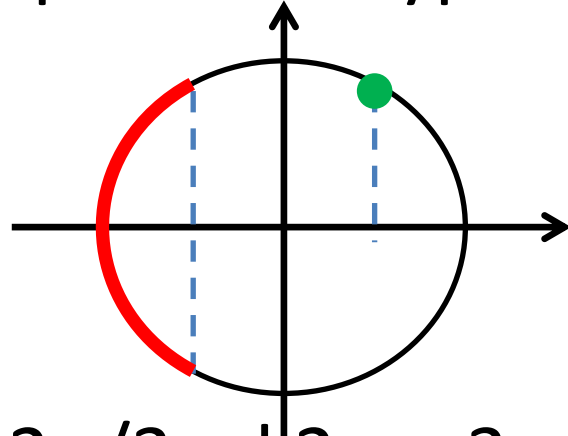
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qui est du type $\cos w < -\frac{1}{2}$



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

solutions

$$2\pi/3 + k2\pi < w < 4\pi/3 + k2\pi$$

$$2\pi/3 + k2\pi < 3x + \pi < 4\pi/3 + k2\pi$$

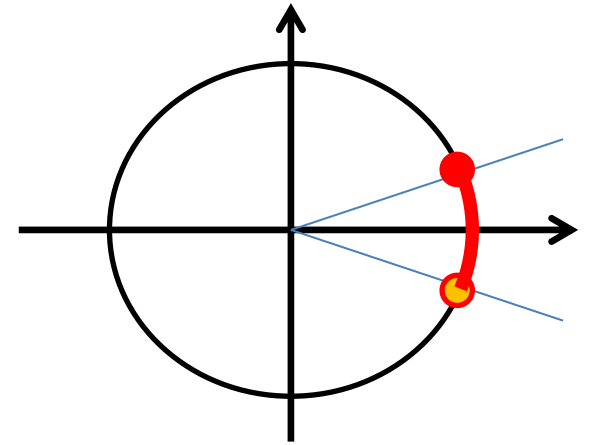
$$\iff 2\pi/3 - \pi + k2\pi < 3x < 4\pi/3 - \pi + k2\pi$$

$$\iff -\pi/9 + k2\pi/3 < x < \pi/9 + k2\pi/3$$

$$f'(x) = 3 + 6 \cos(3x + \pi)$$

$$f'(x) < 0 \iff -\pi/9 + k2\pi/3 < x < \pi/9 + k2\pi/3$$

$$k = 0 \text{ donne } -\pi/9 < x < \pi/9$$

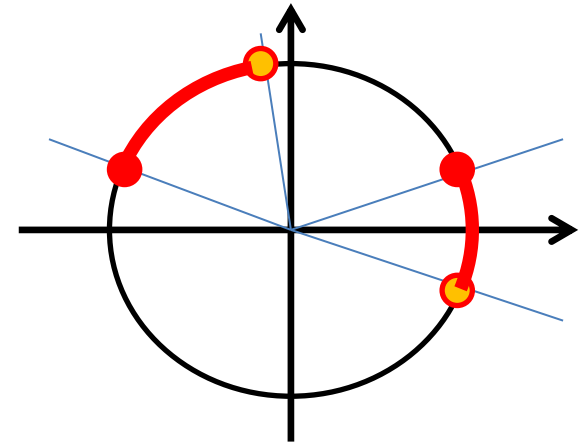


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$$k = 0 \text{ donne } -\pi/9 < x < \pi/9$$

$$k = 1 \text{ donne } 5\pi/9 < x < 7\pi/9$$



voir $f'(x) = 0$ pour les valeurs des bornes

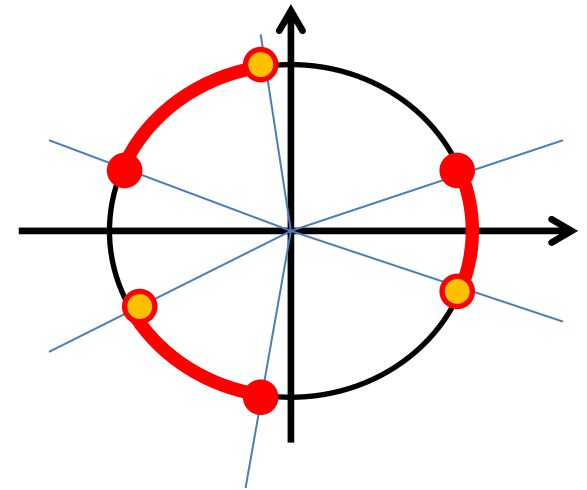
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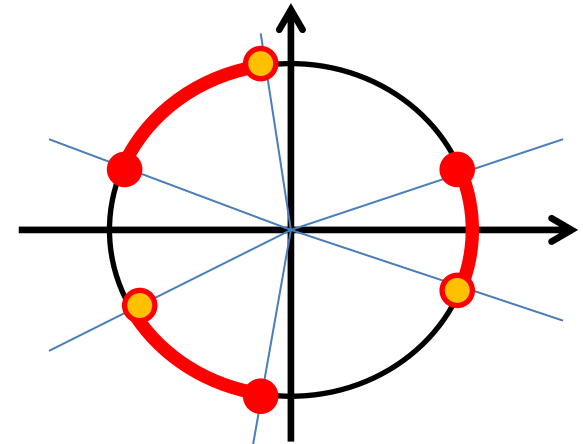
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$k = 3$ donne le même intervalle de points que $k = 0$
car $3(2\pi/3) = 2\pi$ qui est la période



$$f'(x) = 3 + 6 \cos(3x + \pi)$$

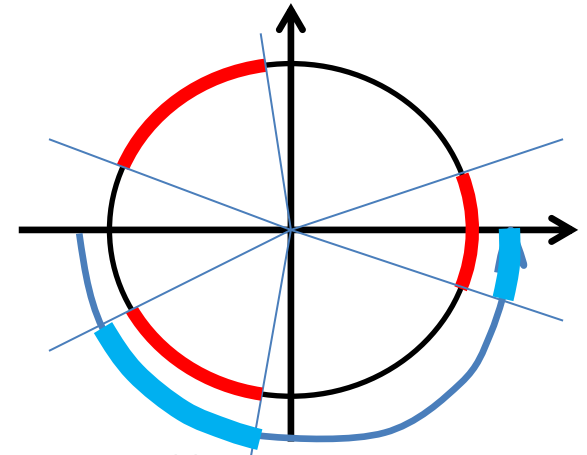
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x est dans $[3\pi; 4\pi]$ donc deux intervalles de solutions



$$f'(x) = 3 + 6 \cos(3x + \pi)$$

$$f'(x) < 0 \iff -\pi/9 + k2\pi/3 < x < \pi/9 + k2\pi/3$$

$$k = 0 \text{ donne } -\pi/9 < x < \pi/9$$

$$k = 1 \text{ donne } 5\pi/9 < x < 7\pi/9$$

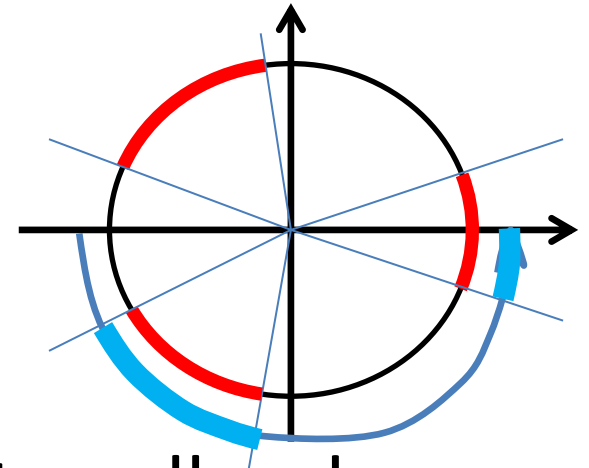
$$k = 2 \text{ donne } 11\pi/9 < x < 13\pi/9$$

x est dans $[3\pi; 4\pi]$ donc deux intervalles de solutions

$$[a; c] \text{ et } [b; 4\pi]$$

$$=]29\pi/9; 31\pi/9[\text{ et }]35\pi/9; 4\pi]$$

voir $f'(x) = 0$ pour les valeurs de a , b et c .



1°) Sens de variations de f.

$$f(x) = 3x + 2 \sin (3x + \pi) - 30$$

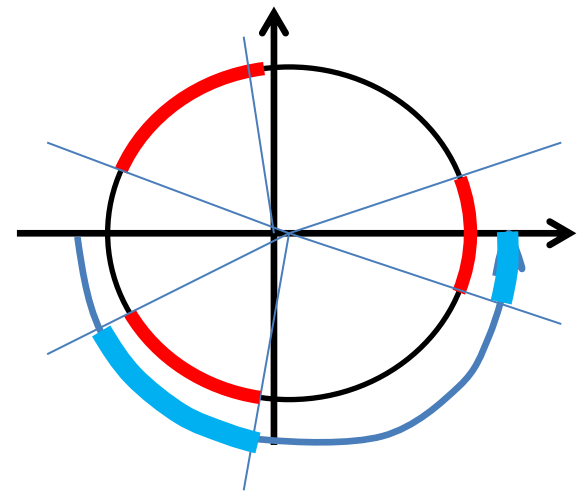
$$f'(x) = 3 + 6 \cos (3x + \pi)$$

$$f'(x) = 0$$

$\longleftrightarrow$ x est dans $\{ 29\pi/9 ; 31\pi/9 ; 35\pi/9 \}$

$$f'(x) < 0$$

$\longleftrightarrow$ x est dans $] 29\pi/9 ; 31\pi/9 [$ et $] 35\pi/9 ; 4\pi]$



x	3π	$29\pi/9$	$31\pi/9$	$35\pi/9$	4π
$f'(x)$		0	-	0	-
$f(x)$					

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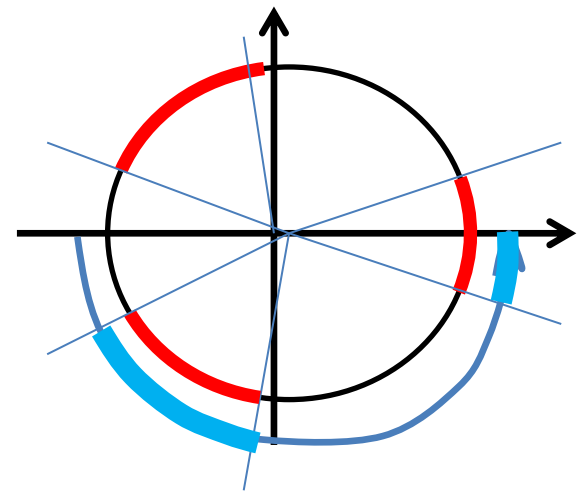
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x	3π	$29\pi/9$	$31\pi/9$	$35\pi/9$	4π		
f '(x)	+	0	-	0	+	0	-
f(x)							

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2°) Signes de f. $f(x) = 3x + 2 \sin(3x + \pi) - 30$

Impossible de résoudre algébriquement

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

car on ne peut rassembler les deux x :

$$3x + 2 \sin(3x + \pi) - 30 = 0$$

Il faut alors utiliser le tableau de variation :

x	3π	a	$29\pi/9$	$31\pi/9$	$35\pi/9$	4π
f(x)			$\approx 2,1$		$\approx 8,4$	
			$\nearrow$	$\searrow$	$\nearrow$	$\searrow$
			$\approx -1,7$	$\approx 0,7$	$\approx 7,7$	

2°) Signes de f . $f(x) = 3x + 2 \sin(3x + \pi) - 30$

Impossible de résoudre algébriquement

	$f(x) = 0$		$f(x) < 0$		$f(x) > 0$	
x	3π	a	$29\pi/9$	$31\pi/9$	$35\pi/9$	4π
$f(x)$						

Sur $[3\pi ; 29\pi/9]$ il existe un unique a tel que $f(a) = 0$

Sur $[3\pi ; a[$ $f(x) < 0$ Sur $]a ; 29\pi/9]$ $f(x) > 0$

Sur $[29\pi/9 ; 4\pi]$ $f(x) > 0$

Impossible de résoudre $f(a) = 0$: on recherche à la calculatrice, on trouve $a \approx 9,6244 \approx 3,06\pi$

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	$f(x) = 0$		$f(x) < 0$	$f(x) > 0$				
x	3π	a	$29\pi/9$	$31\pi/9$	$35\pi/9$	4π		
$f(x)$								
	$\approx -1,7$		$\approx 2,1$		$\approx 0,7$	$\approx 8,4$		$\approx 7,7$

Impossible de résoudre $f(a) = 0$: on recherche à la calculatrice, on trouve $a \approx 9,6244 \approx 3,06\pi$

Réponse :

x	3π	a	4π	$a \approx 9,6244$
$f(x)$	-	0	+	

3°) Extremums de f. $f(x) = 3x + 2 \sin (3x + \pi) - 30$

Impossible de les déterminer algébriquement

Il faut alors utiliser le tableau de variation :

x	3π	a	$29\pi/9$	$31\pi/9$	$35\pi/9$	4π
f(x)	$\approx -1,7$		$\approx 2,1$	$\approx 0,7$	$\approx 8,4$	$\approx 7,7$

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Il faut alors utiliser le tableau de variation :

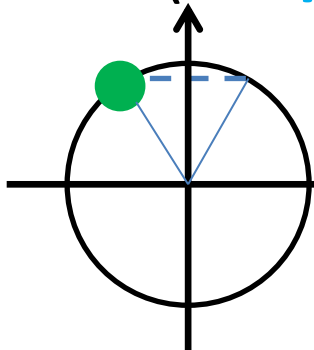
x	3π	a	$29\pi/9$	$31\pi/9$	$35\pi/9$	4π
f(x)	$\approx -1,7$		$\approx 2,1$	$\approx 0,7$	$\approx 8,4$	$\approx 7,7$

$8,4 > 2,1 \Rightarrow$ le maximum est $f(35\pi/9)$

$$f(35\pi/9) = 3(35\pi/9) + 2 \sin (3(35\pi/9) + \pi) - 30$$

$$= (35\pi/3) + 2 \sin (38\pi/3) - 30$$

$$= (35\pi/3) + 2 (\sqrt{3}/2) - 30 = (35\pi/3) + \sqrt{3} - 30$$



3°) Extremums de f.

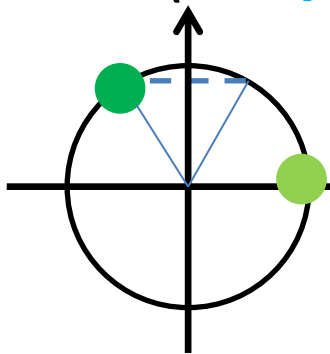
$$f(x) = 3x + 2 \sin (3x + \pi) - 30$$

x	3π	a	$29\pi/9$	$31\pi/9$	$35\pi/9$	4π
f(x)	$\approx -1,7$		$\approx 2,1$	$\approx 0,7$	$\approx 8,4$	$\approx 7,7$

$8,4 > 2,1 \Rightarrow$ le maximum est $f(35\pi/9)$

$$f(35\pi/9) = 3(35\pi/9) + 2 \sin (3(35\pi/9) + \pi) - 30$$

$$= (35\pi/3) + 2 \sin (38\pi/3) - 30$$



$$= (35\pi/3) + 2 (\sqrt{3}/2) - 30 = (35\pi/3) + \sqrt{3} - 30$$

$-1,7 < 0,7 < 7,7 \Rightarrow$ le minimum est $f(3\pi)$

$$f(3\pi) = 3(3\pi) + 2 \sin (3(3\pi) + \pi) - 30$$

$$= 9\pi + 2 \sin (10\pi) - 30 = 9\pi - 30$$