

$$f(x) = \frac{2x^2 - 4x - 30}{x^2 - 2x - 3}$$

$$= \frac{(2x+6)(x-5)}{(x+1)(x-3)}$$

Les zéros sont simples

Avec Viète :

$$2x^2 - 4x - 30 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16 + 240}}{4} = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{256}}{4}$$

$$2(x-5)(x+3) = (x-5)(2x+6)$$

$$= \frac{4 \pm 16}{4} = \begin{cases} 5 \\ -3 \end{cases}$$

$$x^2 - 2x - 3 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{16}}{2} = \begin{cases} 3 \\ -1 \end{cases}$$

$$(x-3)(x+1)$$

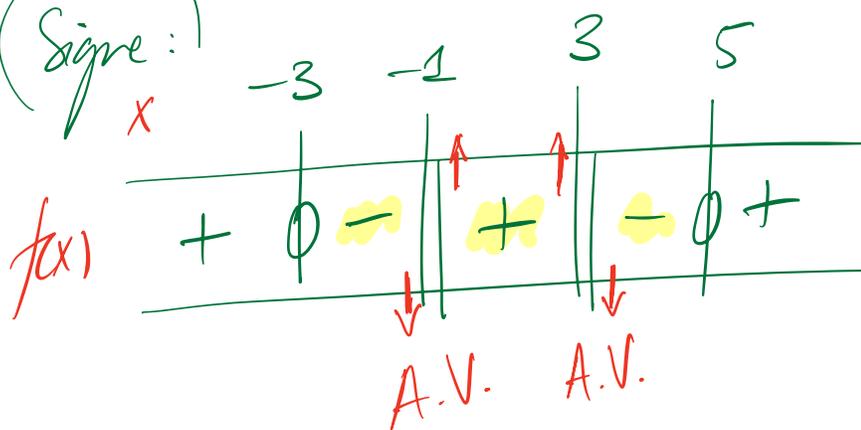
$$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{-1; 3\}$$

Zéros :

$$x=5$$

$$x=-3$$

Signe :



\mathbb{R} n'y a que des zéros simples au dén. et au num.

$$f(0) = \frac{-30}{-3} = 10$$

Asymptotes

A.V.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{2x^2 - 4x - 30}{x^2 - 2x - 3} = \ll \frac{2 + 4 - 30}{0} \gg$$

$$= \ll \frac{-24}{0} \gg = \infty$$

\Rightarrow A.V. en $x = -1$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{2x^2 - 4x - 30}{x^2 - 2x - 3} = \ll \frac{18 - 12 - 30}{0} \gg$$

$$= \ll \frac{-24}{0} \gg = \infty$$

\Rightarrow A.V. en $x = 3$

A.H.

?

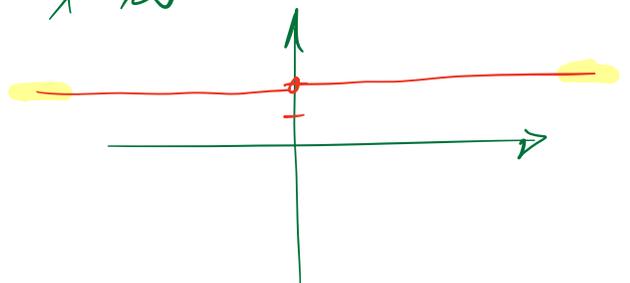
$x \rightarrow \infty$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x^2 - 4x - 30}{x^2 - 2x - 3}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x^2}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 2 = 2$$

On a me

A.H. en $y = 2$



$$\frac{2x^2 - 4x - 30}{x^2 - 2x - 3} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow \infty} \left\langle \frac{\infty}{\infty} \right\rangle \Rightarrow \text{IND}$$

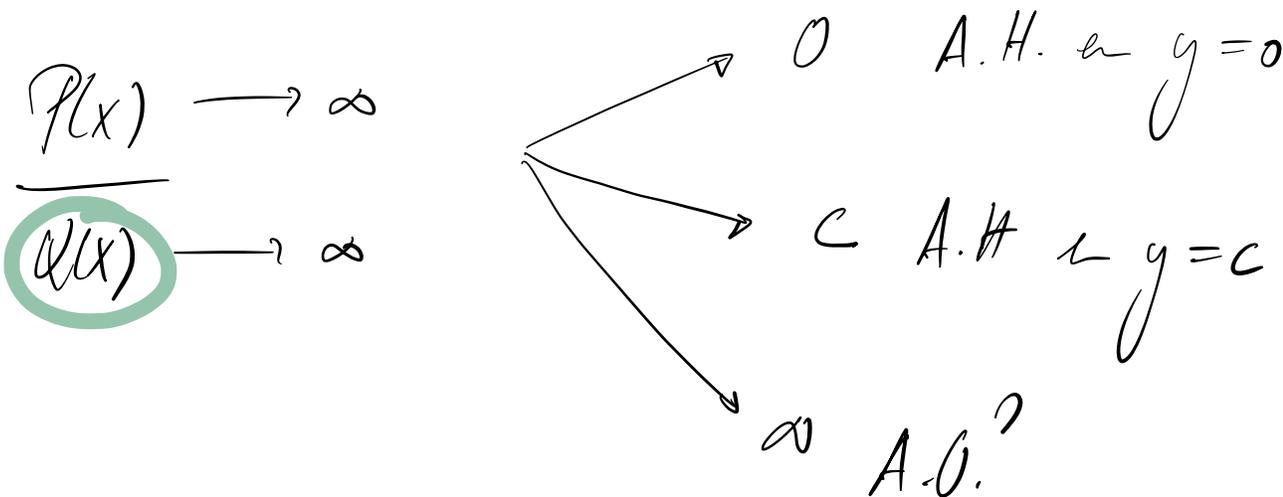
B.-H.

$$\frac{4x - 4}{2x - 2} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow \infty} \left\langle \frac{\infty}{\infty} \right\rangle \Rightarrow \text{IND}$$

B.-H.

$$\frac{4}{2} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow \infty} 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x^2 - 4x - 30}{x^2 - 2x - 3} = 2$$



Δ degrés = 1 / $P(x)$ est « le grand ».

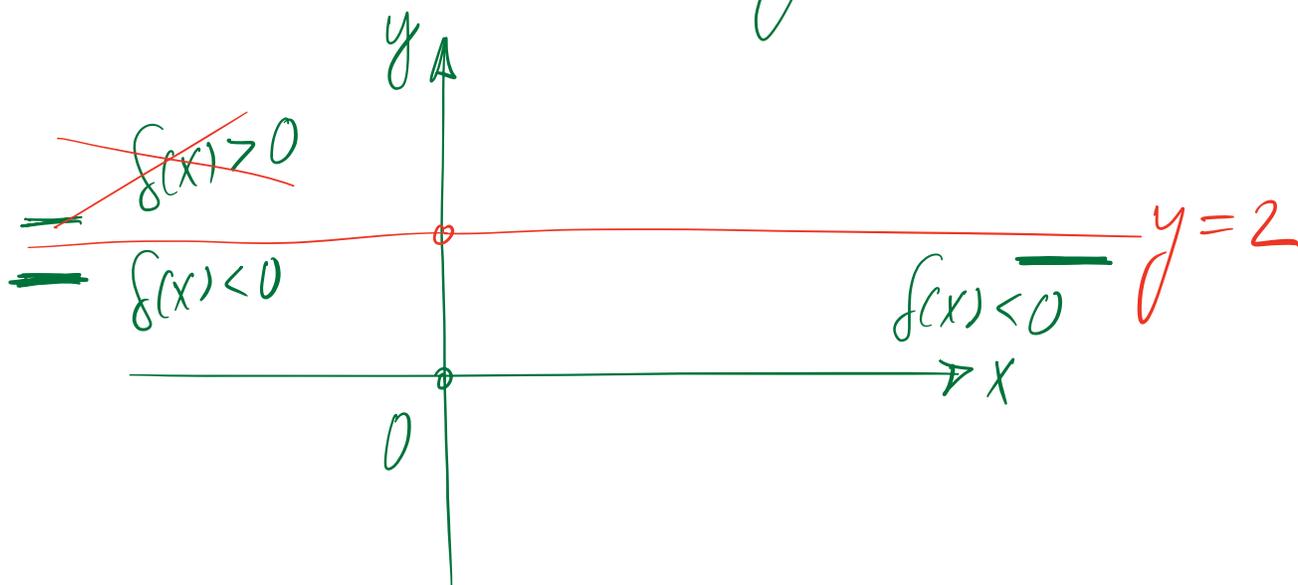
$$\frac{x^3 - 3}{x^2 + 2}$$

A.O. ✓

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

A.O. ✓

Quelle est la position du graphe
relativement à l'A.A. $y=2$?



$$\begin{array}{r|l} 2x^2 - 4x - 30 & x^2 - 2x - 3 \\ 2x^2 - 4x - 6 & 2 \\ \hline & -24 \end{array}$$

$$2x^2 - 4x - 30 = 2 \cdot (x^2 - 2x - 3) - 24$$

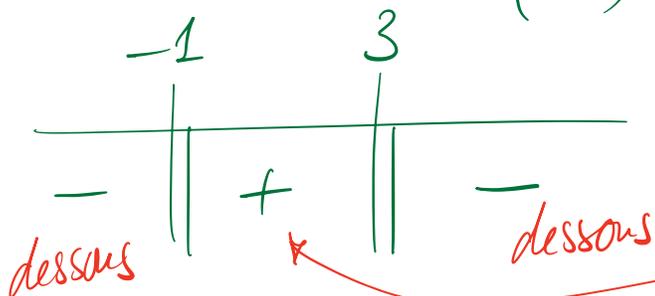
$$\div x^2 - 2x - 3$$

$$\frac{2x^2 - 4x - 30}{x^2 - 2x - 3} = 2 - \frac{24}{x^2 - 2x - 3}$$

Signe de $f(x) = -\frac{24}{x^2 - 2x - 3}$

$$= -\frac{24}{(x+1)(x-3)}$$

$$f(0) = +8 = -\frac{24}{(-3)} = f(x) - 2$$



$f(x)$ A.H. en $y = c$

$$S(x) = f(x) - c$$

$$= \frac{2x^2 - 4x - 30}{x^2 - 2x - 3} - 2 = \frac{\cancel{2x^2} - 4x - 30 - \cancel{2x^2} + 4x + 6}{x^2 - 2x - 3}$$

$$= \frac{-24}{x^2 - 2x - 3}$$

Derivate & croissance

d)

$$\left(\frac{2x^2 - 4x - 30}{x^2 - 2x - 3} \right)' = \frac{(4x - 4)(x^2 - 2x - 3) - (2x^2 - 4x - 30)(2x - 2)}{(x^2 - 2x - 3)^2}$$

A' factoriser

(x+1)(x-3)

$$\left(\frac{u}{v} \right)' = \frac{u'v - uv'}{v^2}$$

A' laisser tel quel

$$= \frac{(4x - 4)(x+1)(x-3) - (2x+6)(x-5)(2x-2)}{((x+1)(x-3))^2}$$

2 · 2 (x+3)(x-5)(x-1)

$$= \frac{4(x-1)(x+1)(x-3) - 2(x+3)(x-5) \cdot 2 \cdot (x-1)}{(x+1)^2(x-3)^2}$$

2 · 2 = 4

$$= \frac{4 \cdot (x-1) [(x+1)(x-3) - (x+3)(x-5)]}{(x+1)^2(x-3)^2}$$

$$\frac{4A - 4B}{C} = \frac{4 \cdot (A - B)}{C}$$

$$= \frac{4(x-2)(x^2 - 2x - 3 - (x^2 - 2x - 15))}{(x+1)^2(x-3)^2} = \frac{48(x-2)}{(x+1)^2(x-3)^2}$$

1 ← Chang. de signe

2 ← chang. de signe

Zero de f' : $x = 1$

$D_{f'} = \mathbb{R} - \{-1; 3\}$

chang. de signe

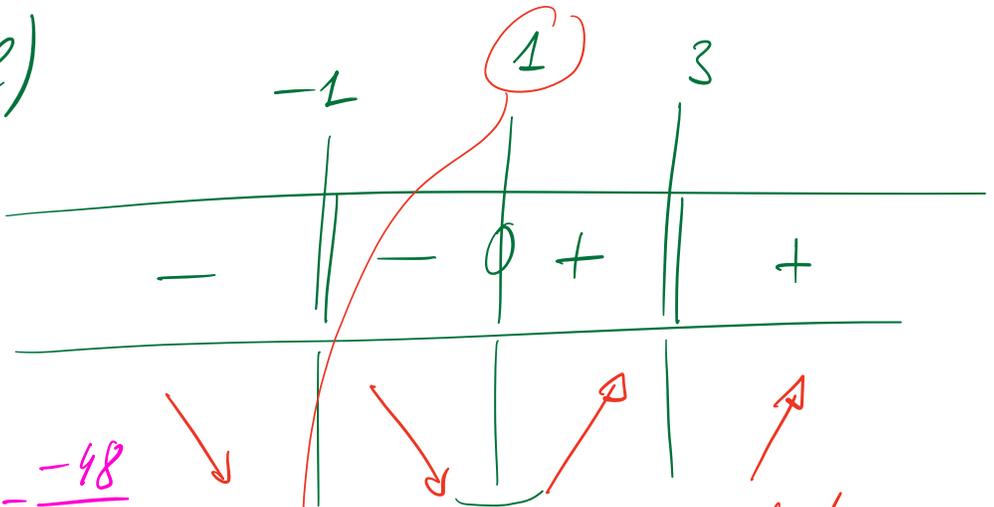
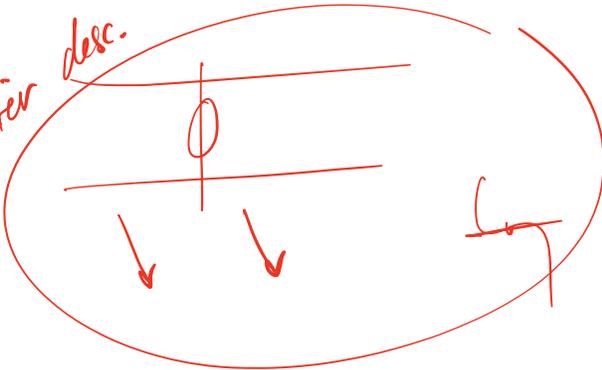
Croissance : e)

(max., min., paires)



$$f'(0) = \frac{48 \cdot (-1)}{1^2 \cdot (-3)^2} = \frac{-48}{9}$$

paire desc.



min (1; f(1))
fonction « de départ »

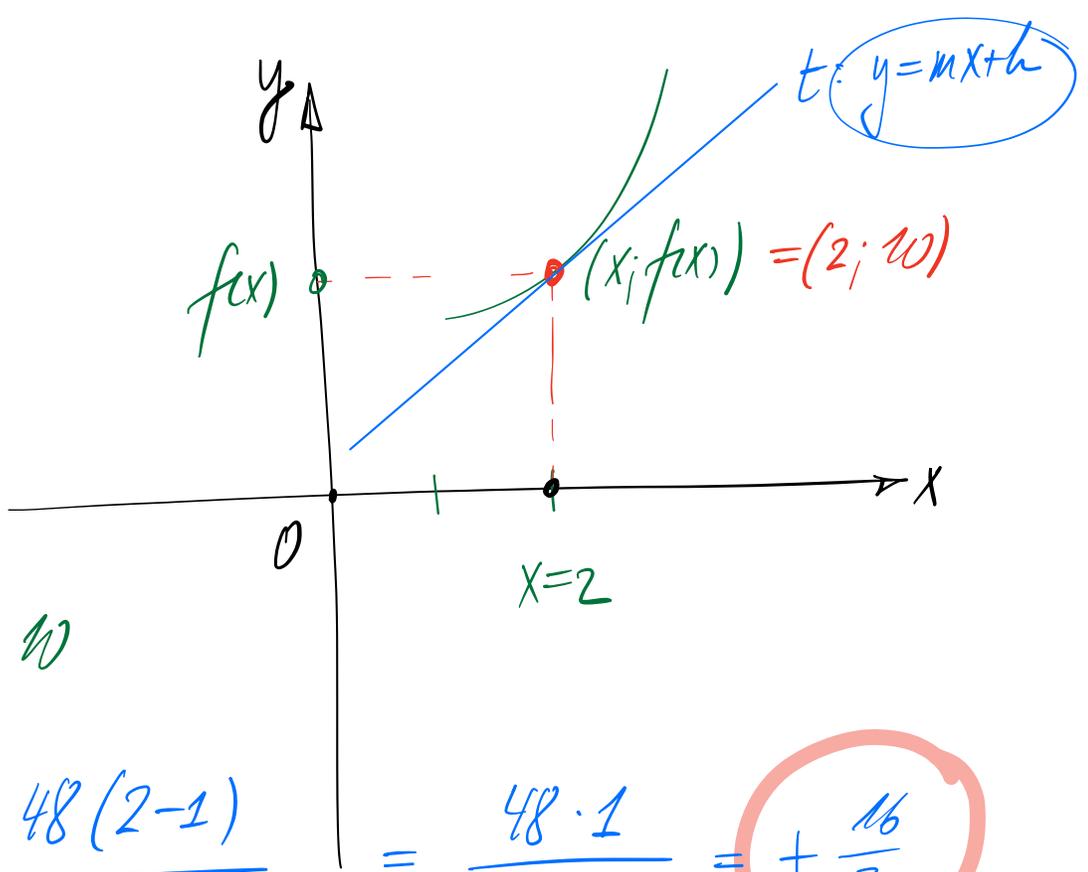
$$\frac{2 - 4 - 30}{1 - 2 - 3} = -\frac{32}{-4}$$

$$= 8$$

H y a un min. en (1; 8)

$$f) \quad x=2$$

$$f(x) = \frac{2x^2 - 4x - 30}{x^2 - 2x - 3}$$



$$f(2) = \frac{8 - 8 - 30}{4 - 4 - 3} = 10$$

$$m = f'(2) = \frac{48(2-1)}{(4-4-3)^2} = \frac{48 \cdot 1}{9} = +\frac{16}{3}$$

↑
pente de la tangente

$$\frac{48(x-1)}{(x+2)^2(x-3)^2} = \frac{48(2-1)}{3^2 \cdot (-1)^2} = \frac{48}{9}$$

$$t: y = \frac{16}{3}x + h \quad \text{passe par } (2; 10)$$

$$10 = \frac{16}{3} \cdot 2 + h$$

$$h = 10 - \frac{32}{3} = \frac{30}{3} - \frac{32}{3} = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{La tangente cherchée admet pour équation: } & y = \frac{16}{3}x - \frac{2}{3} \\ & = 5,3\bar{3}x - 0,6\bar{6} \end{aligned}$$