

# Méthodes de dérivation

Série n° 5 p. 28

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } \left[ \frac{(x^2+4)^2}{x^2-8} \right]' &= \frac{2(x^2+4) \cdot 2x \cdot (x^2-8) - (x^2+4)^2 \cdot 2x}{(x^2-8)^2} \\ &= \frac{2x \cdot (x^2+4) \cdot [2 \cdot (x^2-8) - (x^2+4)]}{(x^2-8)^2} \\ &= \frac{2x \cdot (x^2+4) \cdot (2x^2-16-x^2-4)}{(x^2-8)^2} \\ &= \frac{2x(x^2+4) \cdot (x^2-20)}{(x^2-8)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{b) } \left( \frac{x^3}{2-x} \right)' = \frac{3x^2(2-x) - x^3 \cdot (-1)}{(2-x)^2} = \frac{\overbrace{6x^2 - 2x^3} + x^3}{(2-x)^2} = \frac{2x^2(3-x)}{(2-x)^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c) } \left( \frac{9+x^2}{9-x^2} \right)' &= \frac{2x(9-x^2) - (9+x^2) \cdot (-2x)}{(9-x^2)^2} \\ &= \frac{18x - 2x^3 + 18x + 2x^3}{(9-x^2)^2} = \frac{36x}{(9-x^2)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{d) } \left[ \frac{(x-1)^2}{2+x^2} \right]' &= \frac{2(x-1) \cdot (2+x^2) - (x-1)^2 \cdot 2x}{(2+x^2)^2} \\ &= \frac{2(x-1) \cdot [(2+x^2) - (x-1) \cdot x]}{(2+x^2)^2} \\ &= \frac{2(x-1)(2+x^2-x^2+x)}{(2+x^2)^2} = \frac{2(x-1) \cdot (2+x)}{(2+x^2)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{e) } \left[ \frac{2t^4}{(9-t^2)^2} \right]' &= \frac{8t^3 \cdot (9-t^2)^2 - 2t^4 \cdot 2(9-t^2) \cdot (-2t)}{(9-t^2)^4} \\ &= \frac{8t^3(9-t^2) \cdot [(9-t^2) + t^2]}{(9-t^2)^4} \\ &= \frac{8t^3 \cdot 9}{(9-t^2)^3} = \frac{72t^3}{(9-t^2)^3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{f) } \left( \frac{2x^2+3x-17}{x+5} \right)' &= \frac{(4x+3) \cdot (x+5) - (2x^2+3x-17) \cdot 1}{(x+5)^2} \\ &= \frac{4x^2+20x+3x+15-2x^2-3x+17}{(x+5)^2} \\ &= \frac{2x^2+20x+32}{(x+5)^2} = \frac{2(x^2+10x+16)}{(x+5)^2} \end{aligned}$$