

Rappels sur les Dérivées

I Calculer les différentielles des fonctions suivantes:

$$1) \quad y(x) = \frac{1}{x}; \quad y(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}; \quad y(x) = \frac{1}{x^3}; \quad y(x) = \frac{1}{x-a}; \quad y(x) = \frac{1}{a-x}; \quad y(x) = \frac{k}{x^{5/2}};$$

$$V(r) = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}$$

$$2) \quad y(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 + a^2}; \quad y(x) = \frac{1}{(x^2 + a^2)^{3/2}}; \quad y(x) = \frac{1}{(a^2 - x^2)^{5/2}}; \quad E(z) = \frac{az}{(z^2 + a^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$3) \quad y(x) = (2-x)^4; \quad y(x) = (2+x^2)^3$$

$$4) \quad y(x) = 3x^3(2-4x^4)^5; \quad y(x) = \frac{x}{1+x^2}; \quad y(x) = \frac{(1-x^2)^3}{(1+4x^3)^2}; \quad y(x) = x\left(1 + \frac{2}{1-x}\right);$$

$$y(x) = \sqrt{1 - \frac{ax}{x^2 + a^2}}$$

$$5) \quad y(x) = \sin(2x); \quad y(x) = \sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right); \quad y(x) = \cos^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right); \quad y(x) = \sin^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right); \quad y(x) = \cos^2\left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right);$$

$$y(x) = \sin^2\left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right); \quad y(x) = \tan(x^3); \quad y(x) = \cos(x^3); \quad y(x) = \sin^2(x)\cos(x);$$

$$y(x) = \sqrt{(1 - \cos(3x))^3}; \quad y(x) = \sin^2(4x^2 - 1); \quad n(A) = \frac{\sin\left(\frac{A + D_m}{2}\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{A}{2}\right)}$$

$$6) \quad y(x) = \ln(1-x)^2; \quad y(x) = \ln\left(\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{x}{2}\right)\right); \quad y(x) = e^{-x^2}(3x^2 + 6x - 1); \quad y(x) = \frac{1}{\sin x};$$

$$V(x) = \frac{\lambda}{4\pi\epsilon} \ln(1-x)$$

$$7) \quad y(x) = \arccos(x); \quad y(x) = \arcsin(x); \quad y(x) = \arctan(x); \quad y(x) = \ln(x)$$

$$8) \quad y(x) = (x^2 + 1)^2; \quad y(t) = \cos^3(\omega t); \quad y(x) = \ln(2x^2); \quad \gamma(t) = gt^2 + at + 1;$$

$$f(t) = t^2(3t^2 + 2t + 1); \quad y(x) = \frac{bx}{b^2 + x^2}; \quad V(x, y) = \frac{k}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}; \quad \gamma(h, h') = \frac{h}{h - h'};$$

$$R(\theta_1, \theta_2) = \rho \frac{\theta_2 - \theta_1}{\theta_1}$$

II Calculer les différentielles logarithmiques des fonctions suivantes:

$$y(x) = (x^2 + 1)^2; \quad y(x) = \frac{x}{x+1}; \quad f(t) = t^2(3t^2 + 2t + 1); \quad V(x, y) = \frac{k}{(x^2 + y^2)^{1/2}}$$