

Correction DM7

$$*) \mathcal{D}h = \mathbb{R} \quad ; \quad h(t) = \sqrt{t^2 + 1}$$

$$h'(t) = \frac{(t^2 + 1)'}{2\sqrt{t^2 + 1}} = \frac{2t}{2\sqrt{t^2 + 1}} = \frac{t}{\sqrt{t^2 + 1}}$$

$$x) \mathcal{D}l = \mathbb{R} \quad ; \quad l(\omega) = \frac{\omega}{\sqrt{\omega^2 + 1}}$$

$$l'(\omega) = \frac{(\omega)' \sqrt{\omega^2 + 1} - \omega (\sqrt{\omega^2 + 1})'}{\sqrt{\omega^2 + 1}^2}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{\omega^2 + 1} - \omega \times \frac{\omega}{\sqrt{\omega^2 + 1}}}{\sqrt{\omega^2 + 1}^2}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{\sqrt{\omega^2 + 1}^2 - \omega^2}{\sqrt{\omega^2 + 1}}}{\sqrt{\omega^2 + 1}^2}$$

$$= \frac{\omega^2 + 1 - \omega^2}{\sqrt{\omega^2 + 1}^2 \times \sqrt{\omega^2 + 1}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\omega^2 + 1}^3}$$

$$\mathcal{D}h' = \mathbb{R}$$

$$6) \mathcal{D}_x = \mathbb{R}^*; X(\omega) = 2 \left(L\omega - \frac{1}{c\omega} \right) \left(L\omega - \frac{1}{c\omega} \right)'$$

$$= 2 \left(L\omega - \frac{1}{c\omega} \right) \left(L + \frac{1}{c\omega^2} \right)$$

$$\mathcal{D}_{x'} = \mathbb{R}^*$$

$$\left(\frac{-1}{cx} \right)' = -\frac{1}{c} \left(\frac{1}{x} \right)' = \frac{1}{cx^2}$$

$$7) \quad \mathcal{D}_z = \mathbb{R} \quad \text{also} \quad z'(w) = \frac{(R^2 + L^2 w^2)'}{2\sqrt{R^2 + L^2 w^2}} = \frac{2L^2 w}{2\sqrt{R^2 + L^2 w^2}}$$

$$z'(w) = \frac{L^2 w}{\sqrt{R^2 + L^2 w^2}} \cdot \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_{z'} = \mathbb{R}.$$

$$8) \quad \mathcal{D}_i = \mathbb{R};$$

$$i'(t) = -I\sqrt{2}\omega \sin(\omega t + \varphi).$$

$$\mathcal{D}_{i'} = \mathbb{R}$$

$$g) f_0(c) = \frac{1}{2\pi \sqrt{c}} = \frac{1}{2\pi \sqrt{c}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{c}} \quad D_{f_0} = \mathbb{R}^{+*}$$

$$f'_0(c) = \frac{1}{2\pi \sqrt{c}} \times \left(-\frac{1}{2\sqrt{c}^3} \right) = -\frac{1}{4\pi \sqrt{c} \sqrt{c}^3}$$

$$D_{f'_0} = \mathbb{R}^{+*}$$

$$10) \quad w(c) = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{Q^2}{c}$$

$$Dw = \mathbb{R}^*$$

$$w'(c) = \frac{1}{2} Q^2 \times \left(-\frac{1}{c^2}\right)$$

$$w'(c) = -\frac{Q^2}{2c^2}$$

$$Dw' = \mathbb{R}^*$$

$$11) \quad w(Q) = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{Q^2}{c};$$

$$Dw = \mathbb{R}$$

$$w'(Q) = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2 \cdot Q}{c}$$

$$w'(Q) = \frac{Q}{c}$$

$$Dw = \mathbb{R}$$

$$12) V(x) = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} (\sqrt{x^2 + R^2} - x)$$

$$D_V = \mathbb{R}$$

$$V'(x) = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^2 + R^2}} - 1 \right)$$

$$V'(x) = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + R^2}} - 1 \right)$$

$$D_{V'} = \mathbb{R}$$

Ex4: Pour que la puissance dissipée soit maximum il faut que: $P'(R) = 0$

$$\text{sig } \frac{E^2_x (R' (R+r)^2 - (R+r)^2 R)}{(R+r)^4} = 0$$

$$= \frac{E^2 ((R+r)^2 - 2(R+r)R)}{(R+r)^4} = 0$$

$$= \frac{E^2 (R+r) [R+r - 2R]}{(R+r)^4} = 0$$

$$= \frac{E^2 (r - R)}{(R+r)^3} = 0$$

$$\text{ssi } r - R = 0 \text{ ssi } R = r.$$

tableau de signe:

R	$-\infty$	$-r$	r	$+\infty$
$E^2(-R+r)$	+		+ 0 -	-
$\frac{1}{(R+r)^2}$	-		+	+
$P'(R)$	-		+	-
P	$\swarrow$ $\nearrow$ $\frac{E^2}{4r}$ $\searrow$			

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow r} P(R) = \frac{E^2 r}{(r+r)} = \frac{E^2}{4r}$$

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow r} P(R) = \frac{E^2}{4r}, \quad \frac{E^2}{4r} \text{ est le maximum.}$$

Donc le maximum de la puissance dissipée est ^{atteint} lorsque $R = r$.

$$E^2(-R+r) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -R+r = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -R = -r$$

$$\Leftrightarrow R = r$$

$$\frac{1}{(R+r)^3} = 0$$

$$\text{or } (R+r)^3 \neq 0$$

car on ne peut pas diviser par 0.

donc pas de solution

et $R \neq -r$.