1

$f(x) = 3x + 2$

$D_f =$ $Z_f =$

2

$f(x) = x^2 - 9$

$z_f =$ $f(0) =$

3

$f(x) = x^3 - 2x^2 + x$

$D_f =$ $f(0) =$

4

$f(x) = \sqrt{x}$

$D_f =$ $z_f =$

5

$f(x) = \sqrt{x+5}$

$D_f =$ $f(0) =$

6

$f(x) = \dfrac{5}{x+3}$

$D_f =$ $z_f =$

7

$f(x) = \dfrac{x}{x^2-1}$

$D_f =$ $Z_f =$

8

$f(x) = \dfrac{x-2}{x^2-4}$

$D_f =$ $z_f =$

9

$f(x) = \sqrt{x^2}$

$D_f =$ $Z_f =$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(0) = 0$$

$$Z_f = \{-3; 3\}$$

$$f(0) = -9$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R}$$

$$Z_f = \left\{-\frac{2}{3}\right\}$$

$$Df = \mathbb{R}\backslash\{-3\}$$

$$Z_f = \phi$$

$$Df = [-5; +\infty[$$

$$f(0) = \sqrt{5}$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R}_+$$

$$Z_f = \{0\}$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R}$$

$$Z_f = \{0\}$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R}\backslash\{-2; 2\}$$

$$Z_f = \phi$$

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

$$Z_f = \{0\}$$

10

$f(x) = \left(\sqrt{x}\right)^2$

$D_f =$ $Z_f =$

11

$f(x) = x^2 + 7$ $g(x) = 2x + 5$

$(fog)(x) =$

12

$f(x) = x^2 + 7$ $g(x) = 2x + 5$

$(g \circ f)(x) =$

13

$f(x) = 2x + 5$

$(f \circ f)(x) =$

14

$f(x) = 2x + 5$

$(f \circ f \circ f)(x) =$

15

$f(x) = x^2 + 7$ $g(x) = 2x + 5$

$(g \circ f \circ g)(x) =$

16

Construire le tableau de signes de

$f(x) = (x - 2)(4 - 3x)$

17

Construire le tableau de signes de

$f(x) = \dfrac{3x - 2}{x^2 - 9}$

18

Construire le tableau de signes de

$f(x) = (x - 2)(4 - 3x)(1 + 8x)$

$2\left(x^2+7\right)+5$

$(2x+5)^2+7$

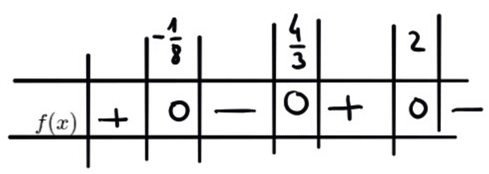
$D_f=\mathbb{R}_+$

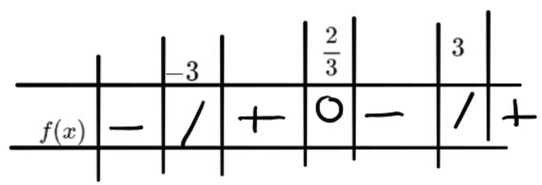
$z_f=\{0\}$

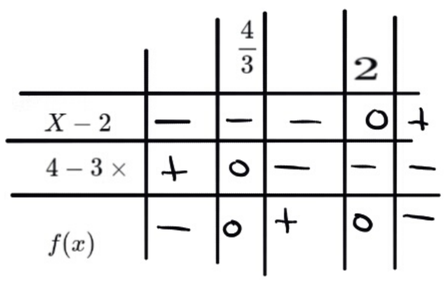
$2(2x+5)^2+19$

$8x+35$

$2(2x+5)+5$







19

Représenter graphiquement

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x; si \ \ x \geq 0 \\ -x; si \ \ x < 0 \end{cases}$$

20

Représenter graphiquement

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{2}x + 5; si \ \ x < 2 \\ -2; si \ \ x \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

21

$$f(x) = x^3 - 2x^2 + x$$

$Z_f =$

22

Déterminer l'ordonnée à l'origine de

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

23

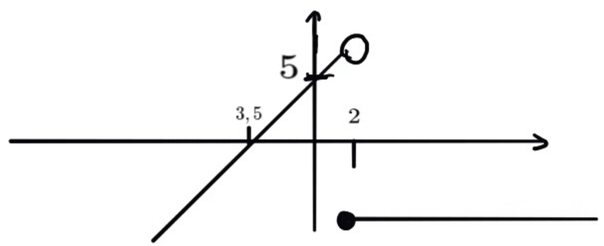
Déterminer l'ordonnée à l'origine de

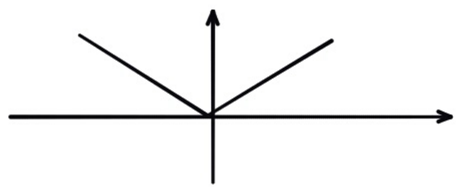
$$f(x) = \frac{x}{x^2-1}$$

24

Est-ce que « $\sqrt{x^2} = (\sqrt{x})^2$ »?

$z_f = \{0; 1\}$





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