

La fonction f

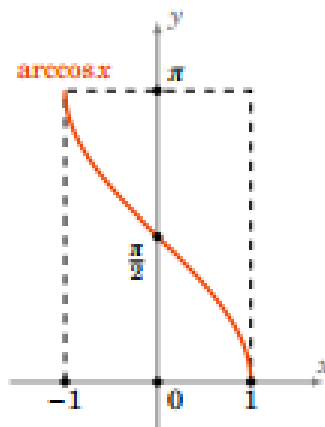
La représentation de (C_f)

① $Arccos(x) : [-1;1] \longrightarrow [0;\pi]$, $Arccos(x) = \cos^{-1}(x)$
On a

$$(Arccos(x))' = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}, \forall x \in]-1;1[$$

et

$$(Arccos(g(x)))' = \frac{-g'(x)}{\sqrt{1-g(x)^2}}$$

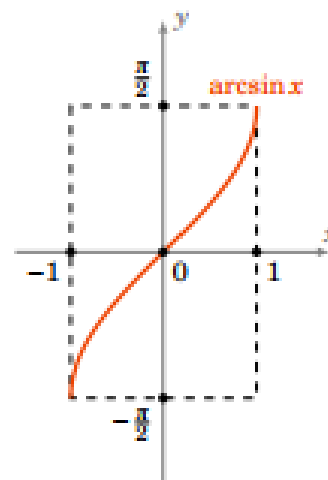


② $Arcsin(x) : [-1;1] \longrightarrow [-\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2}]$, $Arcsin(x) = \sin^{-1}(x)$
On a

$$(Arcsin(x))' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}, \forall x \in]-1;1[$$

et

$$(Arcsin(g(x)))' = \frac{g'(x)}{\sqrt{1-g(x)^2}}$$

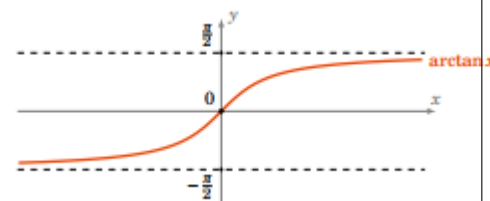


③ $Arctan(x) : \mathbb{R} \longrightarrow]-\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2}[$, $Arctan(x) = \tan^{-1}(x)$ On a

$$(Arctan(x))' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

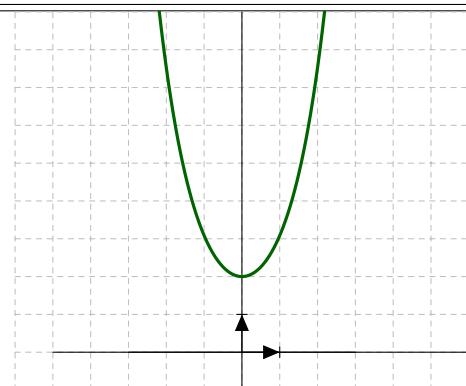
et

$$(Arctan(g(x)))' = \frac{g'(x)}{1+g(x)^2}$$



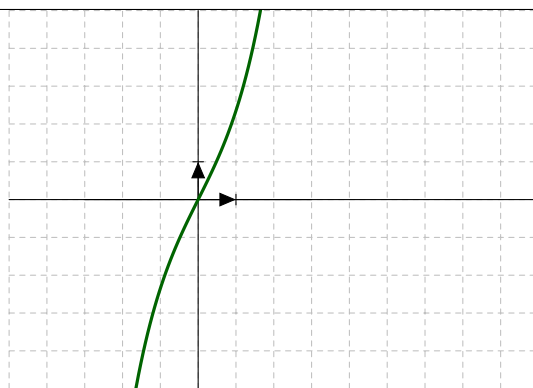
④ $ch(x) : \mathbb{R} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $ch(x) = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$ On a

$$(ch(x))' = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} = sh(x)$$

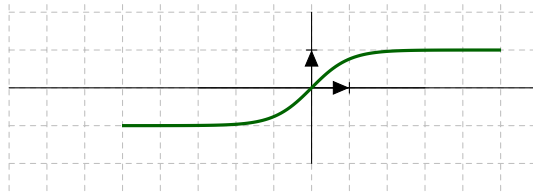


⑤ $sh(x) : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, sh(x) = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$ On a

$$(sh(x))' = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} = ch(x)$$



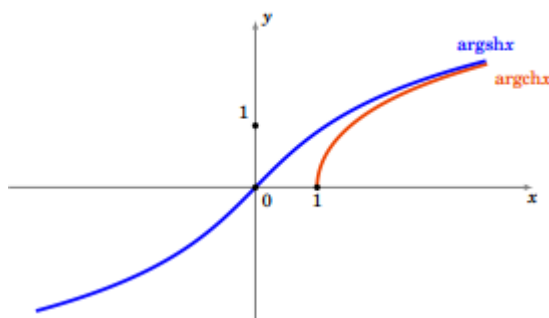
⑥ $th(x) : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, th(x) = \frac{sh(x)}{ch(x)}$



⑦ $Argsh(x) : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, Argsh(x) = sh^{-1}(x)$ On a

$$(Argsh(x))' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

⑧ $Argch(x) : [1; +\infty[\rightarrow [0; +\infty[, Argch(x) = ch^{-1}(x)$



On a

$$(Argch(x))' = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}, \forall x > 1$$

⑨ $Argth(x) :]-1; 1[\rightarrow \mathbb{R}, Argth(x) = th^{-1}(x)$ On a

$$(Argth(x))' = \frac{1}{1-x^2}, \forall x \in]-1; 1[$$

