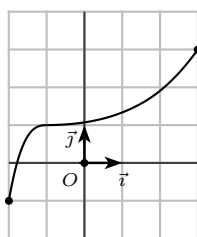


FEUILLE D'EXERCICES 3 -19-09-12-
Terminale ES-L, 2012-2013, Y. Angeli

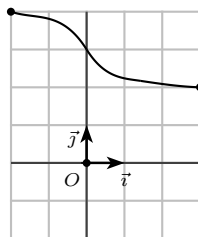
Le plan est muni d'un repère orthonormé $(O; \vec{i}, \vec{j})$. Chacune des courbes représente une fonction f définie sur l'intervalle $[-2; 3]$. Compléter les tableaux de variation, les images de -2 et de 3 , le nombre n de solutions de l'équation $f(x) = 1$ et d'éventuelles remarques.

Conjecturer trois hypothèses suffisantes pour que l'équation $f(x) = y_0$ admette une unique solution sur l'intervalle $[a; b]$ (où f est une fonction définie sur $[a; b]$ et $y_0 \in \mathbb{R}$).



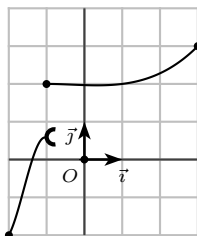
| | | |
|-----|----|---|
| x | -2 | 3 |
| f | | |

$f(-2) =$
 $f(3) =$
 $n =$
 Rq :



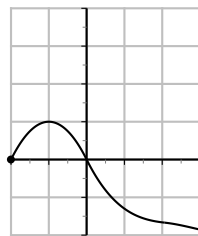
| | | |
|-----|----|---|
| x | -2 | 3 |
| f | | |

$f(-2) =$
 $f(3) =$
 $n =$
 Rq :



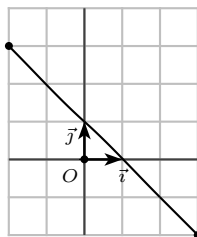
| | | |
|-----|----|---|
| x | -2 | 3 |
| f | | |

$f(-2) =$
 $f(3) =$
 $n =$
 Rq :



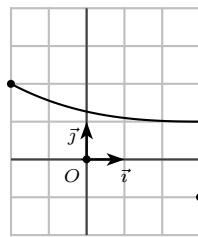
| | | |
|-----|----|---|
| x | -2 | 3 |
| f | | |

$f(-2) =$
 $f(3) =$
 $n =$
 Rq :



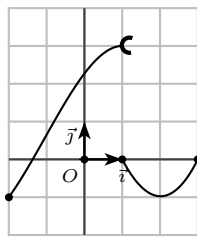
| | | |
|-----|----|---|
| x | -2 | 3 |
| f | | |

$f(-2) =$
 $f(3) =$
 $n =$
 Rq :



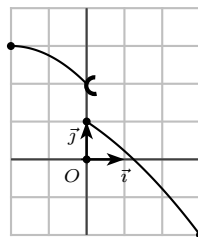
| | | |
|-----|----|---|
| x | -2 | 3 |
| f | | |

$f(-2) =$
 $f(3) =$
 $n =$
 Rq :



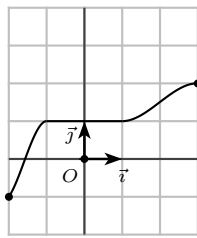
| | | |
|-----|----|---|
| x | -2 | 3 |
| f | | |

$f(-2) =$
 $f(3) =$
 $n =$
 Rq :



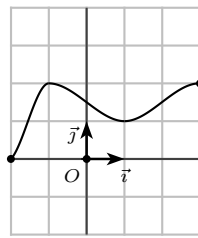
| | | |
|-----|----|---|
| x | -2 | 3 |
| f | | |

$f(-2) =$
 $f(3) =$
 $n =$
 Rq :



| | | |
|-----|----|---|
| x | -2 | 3 |
| f | | |

$f(-2) =$
 $f(3) =$
 $n =$
 Rq :



| | | |
|-----|----|---|
| x | -2 | 3 |
| f | | |

$f(-2) =$
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 Rq :