

2- DEUXIEME EXEMPLE : DERIVEE DES FONCTIONS AFFINES DU TYPE : $f(t) = a t + b$

a	b	$f(t)$	$f'(t) = \frac{df}{dt}(t)$
1	0	$f(t) = t$	$f'(t) = \frac{df}{dt}(t) = 1$
2	0	$f(t) = 2 t$	$f'(t) = \frac{df}{dt}(t) = 2$
2	0		
2	1		
2	-5		
10	-30		
-5	0		
-5	10		

$$\text{Si } f(t) = a t + b \quad \text{alors} \quad f'(t) = \frac{df}{dt}(t) =$$

3- TROISIEME EXEMPLE : DERIVEE DES FONCTIONS DU TYPE : $f(t) = a t^2 + b$

a	b	$f(t) = a t^2 + b$	$f'(t) = \frac{df}{dt}(t)$
1	0	$f(t) = t^2$	$f'(t) = \frac{df}{dt}(t) = 2 t$
5	0	$f(t) = 5 t^2$	$f'(t) = \frac{df}{dt}(t) = 10 t$
5	100		
-5	100		
-5	0		

$$\text{Si } f(t) = a t^2 + b \quad \text{alors} \quad f'(t) = \frac{df}{dt}(t) =$$

4- QUATRIEME EXEMPLE : DERIVEE DES FONCTIONS DU TYPE : $f(t) = \cos(at + b)$

a	b	$f(t) = \cos(at + b)$	$f'(t) = \frac{df}{dt}(t)$
1	0	$f(t) = \cos(t)$	$f'(t) = \frac{df}{dt}(t) = -\sin(t)$
2	0	$f(t) = \cos(2t)$	$f'(t) = \frac{df}{dt}(t) = -2\sin(2t)$
3	0		
1	0,5		
1	-0,5		
3	0,5		

Si $f(t) = \cos(at + b)$ alors $f'(t) = \frac{df}{dt}(t) =$

5- CINQUIEME EXEMPLE : DERIVEE DES FONCTIONS DU TYPE : $f(t) = \sin(at + b)$

a	b	$f(t) = \sin(at + b)$	$f'(t) = \frac{df}{dt}(t)$
1	0	$f(t) = \sin(t)$	$f'(t) = \frac{df}{dt}(t) =$
2	0	$f(t) = \sin(2t)$	$f'(t) = \frac{df}{dt}(t) =$
3	0		
1	0,5		
1	-0,5		
3	0,5		

Si $f(t) = \sin(at + b)$ alors $f'(t) = \frac{df}{dt}(t) =$

6- SIXIEME EXEMPLE : DERIVEE DES FONCTIONS DU TYPE : $f(t) = a t^2 + b t + c$

a	c	b	$f(t) = a t^2 + b t + c$	$f'(t) = \frac{df}{dt}(t)$
1	0	0	$f(t) = t^2$	$f'(t) = \frac{df}{dt}(t) = 2 t$
0,1	-2	1	$f(t) = 0,1 t^2 - 2t + 1$	$f'(t) = \frac{df}{dt}(t) = 0,2 t - 2$
-0,1	10	2024		
-1	15	-500		
2	45	25		

Si $f(t) = a t^2 + b t + c$ alors $f'(t) = \frac{df}{dt}(t) =$