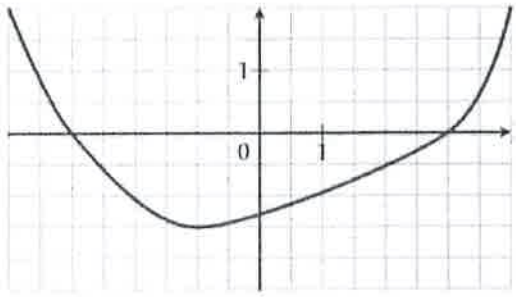
FONCTIONS DE RÉFÉRENCE

Ensemble-image et graphique

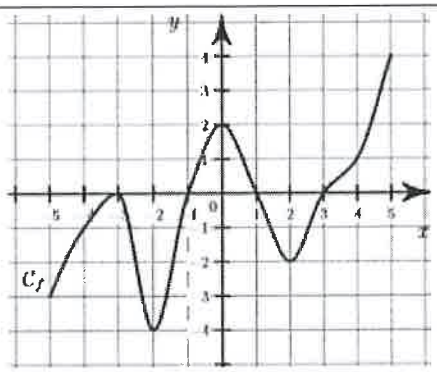
C. SCOLAS

https://bit.ly/3W4ZXWm

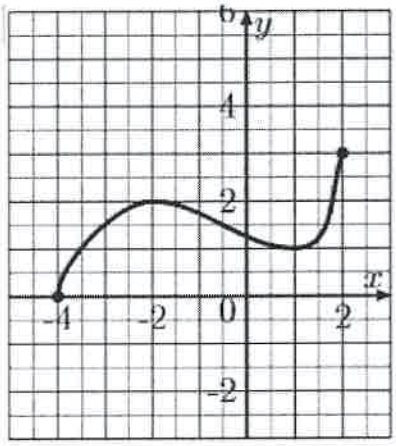
1. Détermine l'ensemble-image de chaque fonction :



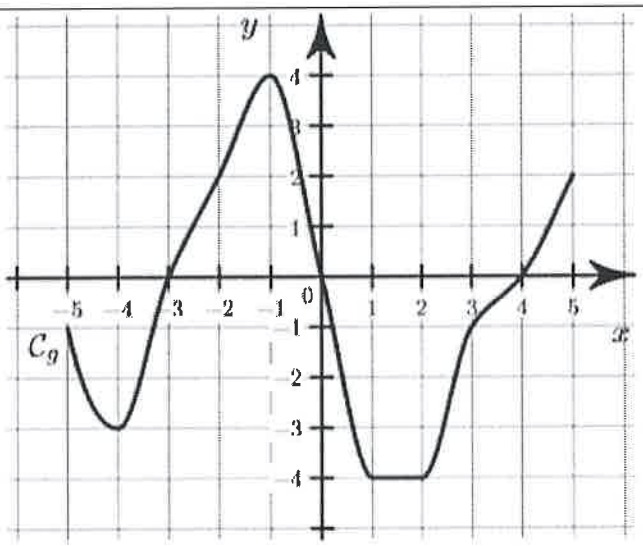
Im f = $[\frac{3}{2}; \rightarrow$



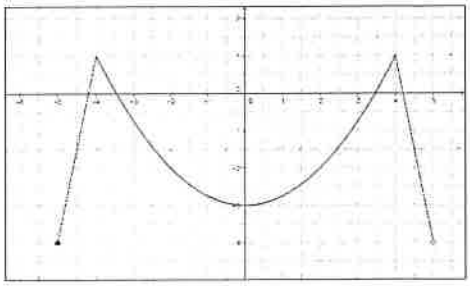
Im f = $[-4;4]$



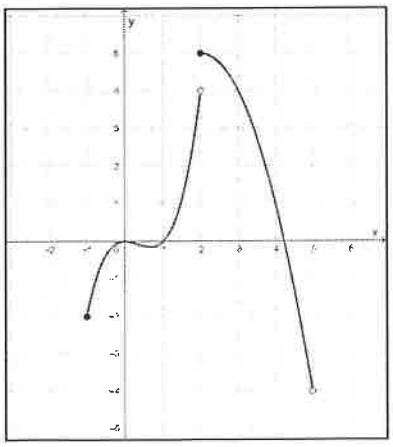
Im f = $[0;3]$



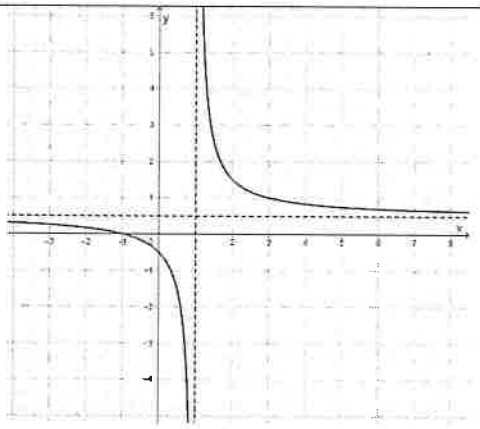
Im f = $[-4;4]$



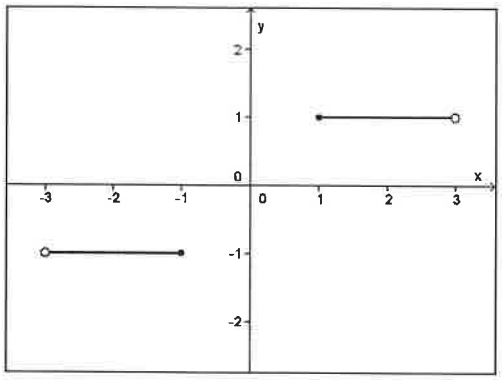
Im f = $[-4;1]$



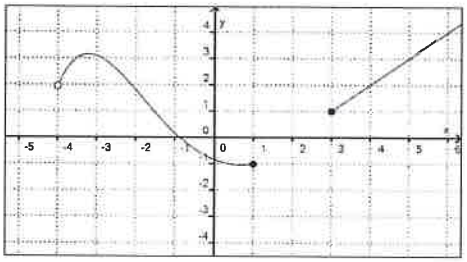
Im f = $]-4;5]$



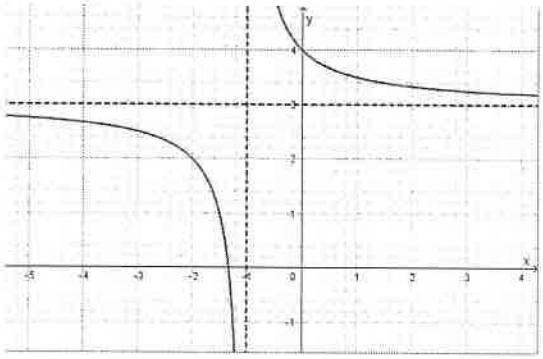
$\text{Im } f =$ $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{\frac{1}{2}\}$



$\text{Im } f =$ $\{-1;1\}$



$\text{Im } f =$ $[-1;\rightarrow$



$\text{Im } f =$ $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{3\}$

2. Le point $A\left(2;\frac{1}{4}\right)$ appartient-il au graphique de la fonction $f(x)=\frac{1}{x^2+1}$? Justifie ta réponse.

Non car $f(2) = \frac{1}{2^2+1} = \frac{1}{5} \neq \frac{1}{4}$

3. Donne les coordonnées d'un point P appartenant au graphique de la fonction $f(x)=x^2+2x-5$.

si $x=2$, $f(2) = 2^2 + 2.2 - 5 = 3$ $\rightarrow P(2;3)$