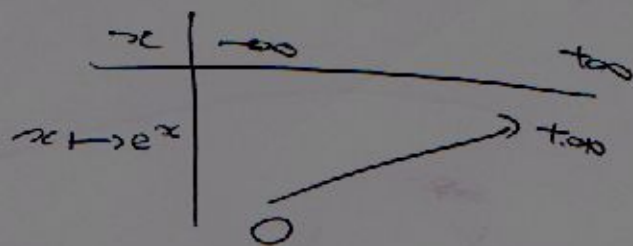
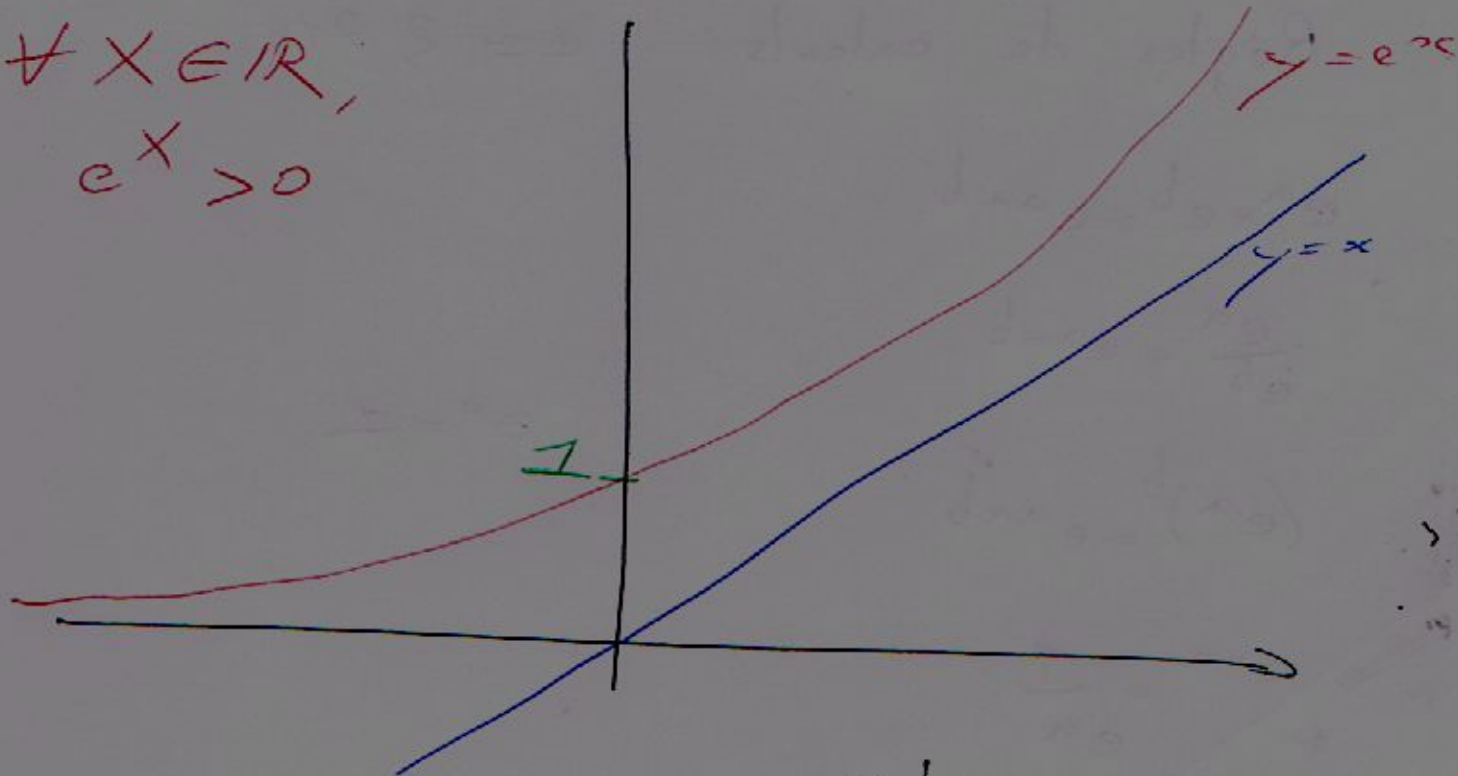


$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, e^x > 0$$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} e^x = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^x = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x e^x = 0$$

croissances

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x^n e^x = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x}{x} = +\infty$$

comparées

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x}{x^n} = +\infty$$

$$(e^x)' = e^x$$

$$(e^u)' = u' e^u$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = 1$$

(def nb dérivée en 0)

$$\text{Rq: } (e^{x^2})' = 2x e^{x^2}$$

Règles de calcul : $e \approx 2,718\dots$

$$e^a \times e^b = e^{a+b}$$

$$\frac{e^a}{e^b} = e^{a-b}$$

$$(e^a)^b = e^{a \times b}$$

$$e^{-a} = \frac{1}{e^a}$$

e est un nombre
donc ce sont les
mêmes règles de
calcul que celles
vues en 1^{ère} année.

$$e^0 = 1$$

$$e^x = e^y \Leftrightarrow x = y$$

$$e^x < e^y \Leftrightarrow x < y$$

Rq: $(x e^x)' = 1 \times e^x + x \times e^x = e^{xc} (x+1)$
 $(u \times v)' = u'v + u v'$