

Exercice 1a

1) Calculer

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x + \sqrt{x}}{x - \sqrt{x}}$$

On pose

$$x = X^2 \quad ; \quad x \rightarrow +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x + \sqrt{x}}{x - \sqrt{x}} = \lim_{X \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{X^2 + X}{X^2 - X} = 1$$

Exercice 2a

Calculer le produit scalaire

$$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} \text{ et } \|\vec{u}\| \text{ et } \|\vec{v}\|$$

$$\text{tels que } \vec{u}(\cos \theta, \sin \theta), \vec{v}(-\sin \theta, \cos \theta)$$

$$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = -\cos \theta \sin \theta + \sin \theta \cos \theta = 0$$

$$\|\vec{u}\| = \sqrt{\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta} = \sqrt{1} = 1$$

$$\|\vec{v}\| = \sqrt{\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta} = \sqrt{1} = 1$$

Cas général :

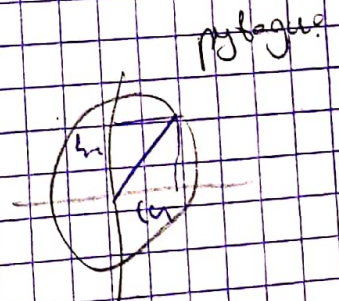
$$\vec{u} = a\vec{i} + b\vec{j}$$

$$\vec{v} = c\vec{i} + d\vec{j}$$

$$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = (a\vec{i} + b\vec{j}) \cdot (c\vec{i} + d\vec{j})$$

$$= ac\vec{i} \cdot \vec{i} + ad\vec{i} \cdot \vec{j} + bc\vec{j} \cdot \vec{i} + bd\vec{j} \cdot \vec{j}$$

$$= ac + bd = 1$$



Exercice 3 :

Montrer que l'équation $\cos x + \frac{1}{x} = 2$ admet une unique solution dans $]0, \frac{\pi}{3}[$

On pose $f(x) = \cos x + \frac{1}{x} - 2$

f continue sur $]0, \frac{\pi}{3}[$

$$f(0) = 1 + \frac{1}{0} - 2 = \frac{3}{0} > 0$$

$$f\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\frac{\pi}{3}} - 2 = 1 - \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{3-\pi}{3} < 0$$

ca \Rightarrow

$$f(0) \times f\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) < 0$$

$$f'(x) = -\sin x - \frac{1}{x^2} = -(\sin x + \frac{1}{x^2}) < 0$$

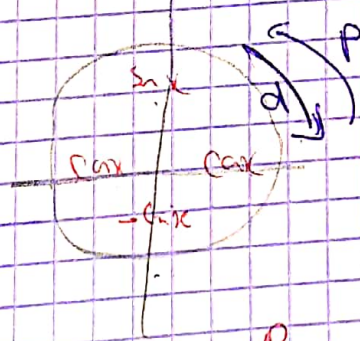
ca $\forall x \in]0, \frac{\pi}{3}[\Rightarrow$

f est strictement décroissante sur $]0, \frac{\pi}{3}[$

d'après T.V.I l'équation $f(x) = 0$ admet une unique

solution dans $]0, \frac{\pi}{3}[$

$\cos x + \frac{1}{x} = 2$ admet une unique solution dans $]0, \frac{\pi}{3}[$



Exercice 4 : Recherche dans \mathbb{R} l'équation

$$5\sqrt{3x-4} = 2$$

$$D_E = \left[\frac{4}{3}, +\infty\right[$$

Soit $x \in D_E$

$$(\text{E}) \Rightarrow 3x - 4 = 2^2 = 32$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x = 36$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 12 \in D_E$$

$$S = \int \sqrt{x} dx$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt[3]{5x-1}$$

$$g(x) = (5x-1)^{1/3}$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{x} \rightarrow \infty \right]$$

$$\left] \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow -\infty \right]$$

Exercice 4

$$f(x) = \sqrt[n]{x}$$

$$x \geq 0$$

$$f(x) = x^{1/n}$$

$$x \geq 0$$

$$n\sqrt{x} = x^{1/n}$$

$$x \geq 0$$

Exercice 5:

$$f(x) = (x-1)^{1/3}$$

$$x > 0$$

déterminer $f'(x)$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{3} (x-1)^{1/3-1} (x-1)'$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} (x-1)^{-2/3}$$

l'hôpital

f^r

$$f \geq 0$$

$$r \in \mathbb{Q}^*$$

$$(f^r)' = r f^{r-1} f'$$

Exercice 6:

calculer

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x\sqrt{x} - a\sqrt{a}}{x^3 - a^3}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{(x\sqrt{x} - a\sqrt{a})(x\sqrt{x} + a\sqrt{a})}{(x^3 - a^3)(x\sqrt{x} + a\sqrt{a})}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x} + a\sqrt{a}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{a}} = \frac{\sqrt{a}}{2a^2}$$

Exercice 78

On pose $U_n = \frac{(n+1)\sqrt{n}}{n+2}$

Déterminer $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} U_n$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(n+1)\sqrt{n}}{n+2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(1 + \frac{1}{n})\sqrt{n}}{(1 + \frac{2}{n})} \quad \sqrt{n}$$

$$= +\infty$$

car $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{n} = +\infty$

Exercice 88

$$U_n = \frac{(-1)^n}{n}$$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} U_n$

On sait que

$$-1 \leq (-1)^n \leq 1$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{1}{n} \leq \frac{(-1)^n}{n} \leq \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{1}{n} \leq \frac{U_n}{1/n} \leq \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{-1}{n} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{n} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} U_n = 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} |U_n| = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} U_n = 0$$

$$|U_n| = \left| \frac{(-1)^n}{n} \right| = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} |U_n| = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{n} = 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} U_n = 0$$

Exercice 9 :

$$S = 1 + i + i^2 + \dots + i^{1000}$$

Somme de termes consécutifs d'une suite géométrique
de raison $i \neq 1$

donc

$$S = 1_n \frac{1 - i^{1001}}{1 - i} = \frac{1 - (i^2)^{500} \cdot i}{1 - i}$$
$$= \frac{1 - i}{1 - i} = 1$$

Exercice 10 :

soit $M(z)$

On pose $z = x + iy$

déterminer l'ensemble des points $M(z) \in \mathbb{R}$

On pose $z = x + iy \mid (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}$

$$z_1 = (x + iy) - (x - iy)$$

$$= x^2 - y^2 + i2xy - x - iy$$
$$= (x^2 - y^2 - x) + i(2xy - y)$$

$$z_1 \in \mathbb{R} \Leftrightarrow \operatorname{Im}(z_1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2xy - y = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y(2x + 1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 0 \quad \text{ou} \quad 2x + 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 0 \quad \text{ou} \quad x = -\frac{1}{2}$$

l'ensemble des points est la droite $x = -\frac{1}{2}$ et l'axe $y = 0$

Exercice 11 :

On considère le nbre complexe

$$z = 1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i$$

1) déterminer la forme exponentielle de z

2) déduire $\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right)$

$$\cos 2X = \frac{1 + \cos(2X)}{2}$$

$$1 + \cos(X) = 2 \cos^2\left(\frac{X}{2}\right)$$

$$\sin(2X) = 2 \sin X \cos(X)$$

$$\sin X = 2 \sin\left(\frac{X}{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{X}{2}\right)$$

1)

$$z = 1 + \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)$$

$$= 2 \cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right) + i 2 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right)$$

$$= 2 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right) \left(\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right) \right)$$

$$0 < \frac{\pi}{12} < \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right) > 0$$

$$z = 2 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right) \left(\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right) \right)$$

2)

$$|z| = \sqrt{\left(1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{3}{4} + \sqrt{3} + \frac{1}{4}} \\ = \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{3}}$$

$$\text{et d'où } |z| = 2 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right)$$

$$\sec\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right) = \sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}}}{2}$$

Exercice 12 :

On pose

$$z_1 = \frac{1-i}{3+5i}$$

et

$$z_2 = \frac{1+i}{3-5i}$$

1) montrer que z_1 et z_2 sont conjugués

2) z_1 est multiple

$$\overline{z_1 + z_2} = \overline{z_1} + \overline{z_2}$$

$$= \frac{1+i}{3-5i} + \frac{1-i}{3+5i}$$

$$= z_2 + z_1$$

$$z_1 + z_2 = z_1 + z_2$$

$$(z_1 + z_2) \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$2) \overline{z_1 - z_2} = \overline{z_1} - \overline{z_2}$$

$$= \frac{1+i}{3-5i} - \frac{1-i}{3+5i}$$

$$= z_2 - z_1$$

$$\overline{z_1 - z_2} = -(z_1 - z_2)$$

$$(z_1 - z_2) \in i\mathbb{R}$$

$$\exists \text{GR} \Rightarrow \bar{z} = z \Rightarrow z - z = 0$$

$$\exists \text{GR} \Rightarrow \bar{z} = -z \Leftrightarrow \bar{z} + z = 0$$

Exercice 138

$$f(x) = \frac{x}{\ln x}$$

$$g(x) = \sqrt{(x-1) \ln x}$$

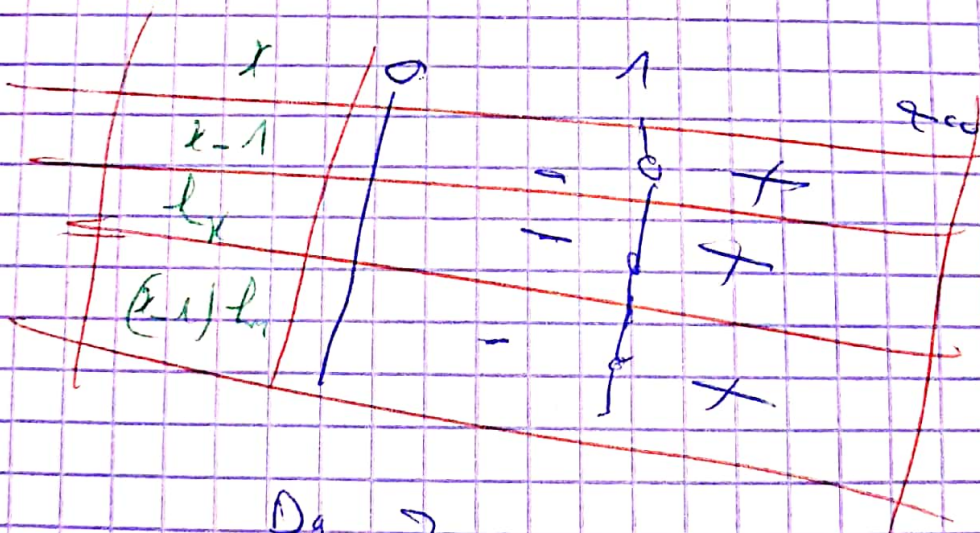
$Df, Dg?$

$$x \in Df \Leftrightarrow x > 0 \text{ et } \ln x \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x > 0 \text{ et } x \neq 1$$

$$Df =]0, 1[\cup]1, +\infty[$$

$$x \in Dg \Leftrightarrow x > 0 \text{ et } (x-1) \ln x \geq 0$$



$$Dg =]0, +\infty[$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^p \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{p x^p \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{-1}}{\frac{1}{x^2}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{p x^p (1+x)^{-1}}{x}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$x \rightarrow +\infty$$

$$x \rightarrow 0$$

$$(g \circ f)' = g'(f)$$

exemple :

$$g(u) = f(\sin x)$$

$$g'(u) = \cos x f'(\sin x)$$

$$h(u) = f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$$

$$h'(u) = -\frac{1}{x^2} f'\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$$

Suite arithmétique de raison r ($r > 0$)

1) CV

$$U_{m+1} - U_m = r > 0$$

2) DV X

$$U_m = U_p + (m-p)r$$

3) croissante X

$$U_m = U_p q^{m-p}$$

$r > 0 \rightarrow +\infty$
 $r < 0 \rightarrow -\infty$

$x = a$ axe de symétrie

$$(\forall x \in D_f) \quad (2a-x) \in D_f$$

$$f(2a-x) = f(x)$$

a, b centre de symétrie

$$(\forall x \in D_f) \quad (2a-x) \in D_f$$

$$f(2a-x) = 2b - f(x)$$

$$U_m = (\sqrt{3} - 2)^m$$

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} U_m$$

$$-1 < \sqrt[n]{3} < 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt[n]{3} - 1)^n = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} 0^n = 0$$

exercice :

$$B = \log_{\sqrt{a}}(a)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ a & + & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X \quad B = \log_a\left(\frac{1}{a}\right)$$

$$X \quad B = -1$$

$$B = 0$$

$$\log_a(x) = \frac{\ln x}{\ln a}$$

$$B = \log_{\sqrt{a}}(a) = \frac{\ln(a)}{\ln(\sqrt{a})} = \frac{\ln(a)}{\frac{1}{2}\ln(a)} = 2$$

$$\log_a\left(\frac{1}{a}\right) = \frac{\ln\left(\frac{1}{a}\right)}{\ln a} = \frac{-\ln(a)}{\ln a} = -1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{3x} - 1}{x}$$

1) $\frac{1}{3}$

2) 3 X

3) $-\infty$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{3x} - 1}{3x} \times 3 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} \times 3 = 3$$

$$= 3$$

Exercice la valeur moyenne de $x \rightarrow \sin(2x)$

sur l'intervalle $\left(0, \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$

$$V_m = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx \text{ est valeur moyenne}$$

$$V_m = \frac{1}{\frac{\pi}{2} - 0} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin(2x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[-\frac{1}{2} \cos(2x) \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2} \cos(0) \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x+7} - 2}{\sqrt{x+3} - 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(\sqrt{x+3} - 2) (\sqrt[3]{x+7} + 2 \sqrt[3]{x+7+4})}{(\sqrt{x+3} - 2) (\sqrt[3]{x+7} + 2 \sqrt[3]{x+7+4})}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1) (\sqrt[3]{x+7} + 2 \sqrt[3]{x+7+4}) (\sqrt{x+3} + 2)}{(\sqrt{x+3} - 2) (\sqrt[3]{x+7} + 2 \sqrt[3]{x+7+4}) (\sqrt{x+3} + 2)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x+3} + 2}{(\sqrt[3]{x+7} + 2 \sqrt[3]{x+7+4})}$$

$$= \frac{4}{12}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}$$

Montrer que l'équation $x^3 + x^2 + x + 2 = 0$ admet dans \mathbb{R}

1) 3S

2) 2S

3) 1S

On pose $f(x) = x^2 + x + 1 \rightarrow e$
 f continue sur \mathbb{R}

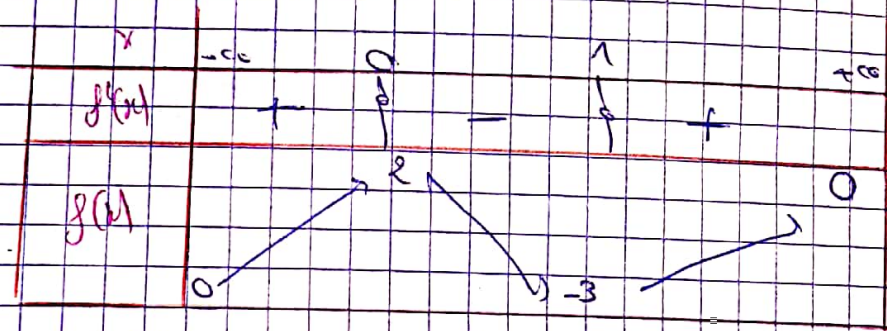
$f(x) = 3x^2 + 2x + 1 > 0$ car $\Delta < 0$
 f strictement croissante sur \mathbb{R}

$$f(\mathbb{R}) = \left] \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x), \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) \right[$$

$$= \left] -\infty, +\infty \right[$$

$$= \mathbb{R}$$

$0 \in f(\mathbb{R})$ donc l'équation $f(x) = 0$ admet une unique solution dans I



$$f([0, +\infty[) = f([0, 1) \cup [1, +\infty[)$$

$$= f([0, 1) \cup f([1, +\infty[)$$

$$= [-3, 2) \cup [-3, 0)$$

$$f(]-\infty, 0]) =]0, 2]$$

$$f([0, 1) = [-3, 2)$$

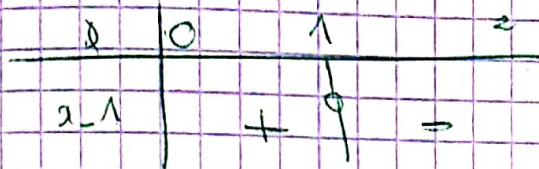
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x}) \text{ par } = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x}} \text{ par } \frac{0}{\infty}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x}} \text{ par } \frac{\frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}}}{\frac{\sqrt{x+1}}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x}} + 1} \text{ par } \frac{1}{1 + 1}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{x^2}{x^2} + 1}} \approx \frac{29 \text{ m}}{30} = 0$$

$$I = \int_0^2 |1-x| dx$$



$$I = \int_0^1 (1-x) dx + \int_1^2 (x-1) dx$$

$$= \left[x - \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^1 + \left[\frac{x^2}{2} - x \right]_1^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$= 1$$

Calculer

$$S = \underbrace{2 + 7 + 11 + 16 + \dots}_{u_0} \dots \underbrace{- 91 + 102}_{u_m}$$

$$u_m = u_0 + mr$$

$$102 = 2 + 5m \Rightarrow 5m = 100 \Rightarrow m = 20$$

$$S = u_0 + u_1 + \dots + u_{21} = \frac{(u_0 + u_{21}) \cdot 21}{2}$$

$$= \frac{(2 + 102) \cdot 21}{2}$$

$$= 1092$$

$$= 1092$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2\sqrt{x}}{x^2 + 2x - 5}$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2-x} \cos(\sqrt{2-x})}$$

$$z = (\sqrt{3}-1) e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}}$$

$$|z| =$$

$$\arg(z) =$$

$$\text{on pose } \sqrt{x-x} \Rightarrow z = x^2$$

$$x \rightarrow \infty \quad x \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2\sqrt{x}}{x^2 + 2x - 5} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x}{x^4 - 2x^2 - 5}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{x^3}$$

$$= 0$$

$$(\tan)' = \frac{g}{g'}$$

$$= \frac{g'}{g'}$$

$$\int_0^2 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2-x} \cos(\sqrt{2-x})}$$

$$\int_0^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2-x} \cos(\sqrt{2-x})} dx = -2 \int_0^2 \frac{(\sqrt{2-x})'}{\cos^2(\sqrt{2-x})} dx$$

$$= -2 \left[\tan(\sqrt{2-x}) \right]_0^2$$

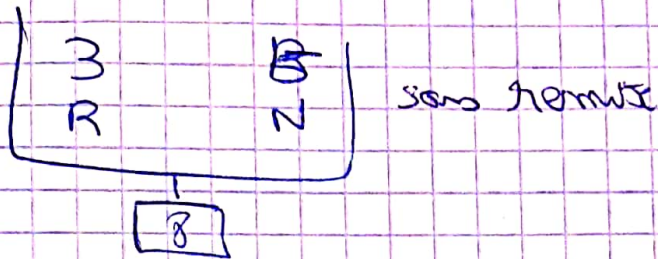
$$= -2 (0 - \tan(\sqrt{2})) = 2 \tan(\sqrt{2})$$

$$z = (\sqrt{3}-1) e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}}$$

$$z = (\sqrt{3}-1) (e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}}) = (\sqrt{3}-1) e^{i(\frac{\pi}{3})}$$

$$= (\sqrt{3}-1) e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}}$$

$$-e^{i\alpha} = e^{i(\pi + \alpha)}$$



la probabilité $P = \frac{3R}{5N}$

$$\frac{3}{8} \quad \frac{15}{56} \quad \frac{1}{8} \quad \frac{1}{56} \quad \frac{15}{20}$$

$$P = \frac{\binom{3}{3} \binom{5}{5}}{\binom{8}{8}} = \frac{3! \times 5!}{8!} = \frac{6 \times 120}{40320} = \frac{1}{56}$$

$$\binom{m}{p} = \frac{m!}{(m-p)!}$$

$$C_m^p = \frac{m!}{p!(m-p)!}$$

$$A_m^m = m!$$

Résoudre l'inéquation

$$1 + \ln x + \ln^2 x + \ln^3 x > 0$$

$$D \in \mathbb{R}^+]0, +\infty[$$

$$1 + \ln x + \ln^2 x + \ln^3 x > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 + \ln x + \ln^2 x (1 + \ln x) > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (1 + \ln x) (1 + \ln^2 x) > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 + \ln x > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln x > -1$$

$$\Rightarrow x > e^{-1} = \frac{1}{e}$$

$$S =]\frac{1}{e}, +\infty[$$

Exercice

On pose

$$A = 1 - \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{5}\right) + \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{5}\right) + \dots + \cos\left(\frac{9\pi}{10}\right)$$

et

$$B = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{5}\right) + \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{5}\right) + \dots + \sin\left(\frac{9\pi}{10}\right)$$

On considère le nombre complexe $Z = A + iB$ le nombre complexe Z est égal à

A) $Z = 0$

B) $Z = -di$

C) $Z = \frac{1}{2}$

D) $Z = 2i$

E) = tous les réponses proposées sont fausses

$$Z = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} z^n = 1 + \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{5}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{5}\right) + \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{5}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{5}\right) + \dots + \cos\left(\frac{(n-1)\pi}{5}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{(n-1)\pi}{5}\right)$$

$$\text{On pose } z = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{5}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{5}\right) = e^{i\frac{\pi}{5}}$$

$$\text{donc } Z = 1 + z + z^2 + \dots + z^{n-1}$$

(somme des termes consécutifs d'une suite géométrique non nulle)

$$q = z = e^{i\frac{\pi}{5}} \neq 1$$

$$Z = 1 \frac{1 - z^n}{1 - z}$$

$$= \frac{z^n - 1}{z - 1}$$

$$z^n = \left(z^{i\frac{\pi}{5}}\right)^n = e^{i2\pi} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow Z = \frac{1-1}{z-1} = 0$$

2).

$$f(x) = \frac{10x}{(x+3)^2}$$

$$\forall x \in]-\infty, 0]$$

$$f'(x)$$

est strictement décroissante sur $]-\infty, 0]$

$$f(0) = -\frac{2}{3} < 0$$

$$\forall x \in]-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}] \quad f(x) < 0$$

$$-\sqrt{2} < x < \sqrt{2} \Rightarrow |x| < \sqrt{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow x < 2$$

$$\Rightarrow x - 2 < 0 \text{ et } (x+3) > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) < 0$$

$$\forall x \in]0, +\infty[\quad f'(x) > 0$$

$$g(x) = f(x) \quad x \in]0, +\infty[$$

$$J = f(]0, +\infty[) = \left[-\frac{2}{3}, 1\right[= \left[-\frac{2}{3}, 1\right)$$

$$g(y) = x \quad \Rightarrow \quad g^{-1}(x) = y$$

$$y > 0 \quad x \in \left[-\frac{1}{3}, 1\right]$$

$$g(y) = x \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{y-1}{y+3} = x$$

$$\Rightarrow y-1 = x(y+3)$$

$$= y(1-x) = 3x+1$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{3x+1}{1-x} \quad x \neq 1$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \sqrt{\frac{3x+1}{1-x}} \quad y > 0$$

$$g^{-1}(x) = \sqrt{\frac{3x+1}{1-x}}$$

$$(P): x - 4y + 3 = 0$$

$$AB(A) \quad 3 - 4 + 3 = 0 \Rightarrow d = 2$$

$$(P): x - 4y + 3 = 2 = 0$$

$$R_2 \cap B = \sqrt{25 - 20} = \sqrt{5} = 5\sqrt{2}$$

$$d(R_2, \emptyset) = \frac{|1 \cdot 3 + 1 \cdot 2|}{\sqrt{1^2 + 1^2}}$$

$$= \frac{30}{3\sqrt{2}} = \frac{10}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{10\sqrt{2}}{2} = 5\sqrt{2}$$

$$d(R_2, \emptyset) = 5\sqrt{2} > 5\sqrt{2}$$

$$(S, \emptyset) = \emptyset$$

III).

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x^2 - x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{x-1} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x}{x} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sin(x-2)}{x-2} = 1$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{3x}{\frac{5}{2}x^2 - (x+2)} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{6x}{9x^2 + 12x + 4} dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{6x}{(3x+2)^2} dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 6x (3x+2)^{-2} dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 (3x+2)^{-1} (3x+2)^{-1} du$$

$$= \left[\frac{(3x+2)^{-1}}{-1} \right]_0^1$$

$$= - \left[\frac{1}{(3x+2)} \right]_0^1$$

$$= - \left(\frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{3}{10}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{f} = \ln|f|$$

$$\int f^r = \frac{f^{r+1}}{r+1}$$

$$P(A) = \frac{C_6^3 + C_7^3}{C_{11}^3}$$

$$C_6^3 = \frac{6!}{3!3!} = \frac{6 \times 5 \times 4}{6} = 20$$

$$C_7^3 = \frac{7!}{3!4!} = \frac{7 \times 6 \times 5}{6} = 35$$

$$C_{11}^3 = \frac{11!}{3!8!} = \frac{11 \times 10 \times 9}{6} = 165$$

$$P(A) = \frac{20+35}{165} = \frac{55}{165} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P(A \cap D) = \frac{C_3^3 + C_3^2 + C_2^3}{C_{11}^3} = \frac{1}{165}$$

$$P(B) = \frac{C_6^3 + C_5^3}{C_{11}^3} = \frac{2}{11}$$

$P(A \cap B) \neq P(A) P(B)$ ne sont pas indépendants

Résumé

\int impair

$$\int_a^a f(x) dx = 0$$

Exercice 8

(Um) suite arithmétique

$$U_2 + U_3 + U_4 = 21 \text{ et } U_6 = 25$$

$$U_0 =$$

A) - 52

B) - 16

C) - 11

D) 1

E) - 10

Exercice 2:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{n^2 + n} - \sqrt{n^2 - n} + (n^3)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

A) 2

B) $+\infty$

B) 3

D) 0

E) 1

Exercice 3:

La fonction définie par

$$h(x) = \frac{\sin(2x-4)}{x - \frac{\pi}{3}} \quad ; \quad x \neq \frac{\pi}{3}$$

} $h\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = a$

Valeur de a pour que h soit continue en $\frac{\pi}{3}$

A) 2

D) - 2

B) 0

E) 1

C) 1

$$U_m = U_p + (m-p)r$$

$$U_0 = U_2 + 4r$$

$$U_1 = U_0 - 4r$$

$$U_0 = U_3 + 3r$$

 \Rightarrow

$$U_3 = U_0 - 3r$$

$$U_0 = U_4 + 2r$$

$$U_4 = U_0 - 2r$$

$$U_2 = U_3 + U_4 = 21 \Rightarrow U_0 - 4r + U_0 - 3r + U_0 - 2r = 21$$

$$\Rightarrow 3U_0 = 9r = 21$$

$$\Rightarrow r = \frac{21}{9} = 6$$

$$U_0 = U_0 - 4r$$

$$U_0 = U_0 - 4r = 21 - 36 = -15$$

Exercice 28

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{n^2 + n + 1} - \sqrt[n]{n^2 + n + 1} = (n^2)^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2n}{\sqrt[n]{n^2 + n + 1} + \sqrt[n]{n^2 + n + 1}} = e^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2}{\sqrt[n]{1 + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2}} + \sqrt[n]{1 - \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2}}} = e^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$= \frac{2}{e} = e^{-1} = 1 + 1 = 2$$

$$Q^2 = e^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

Exercice 3 =

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} h(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\sin(x - \frac{\pi}{3})}{x - \frac{\pi}{3}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{2 \cos(x - \frac{\pi}{3})}{1}$$
$$= \frac{2 \cos(0)}{1} = 2 = h(\frac{\pi}{3}) = a$$

$$a = 2$$

Concours d'entrée 2006

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 3x + 3}{2(x-1)}$$

$$df = 12 \cdot f(x)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \infty$$

$x=1$: asymptote verticale

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 - 3x + 3}{2x^2 - 2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2}{2x^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \frac{1}{2} x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 - 3x + 3}{2x - 2} \cdot \frac{x}{x}$$
$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x^2 - 6x + 6 - 3x + 3}{4x - 4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-6x + 6}{4x - 4}$$
$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-6x}{4x} = -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = -\infty$$
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = -1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f_m(x) = +\infty$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'_m(x) &= \frac{x^m}{1} - \frac{m}{x^{m-1}} \\ &= \frac{x^m}{1} - \frac{m}{x^{m-1}} \\ &= \frac{x^m - m}{x^m} \end{aligned}$$

Le concours de la médecine pour l'an 2018-2019 est composé de 4 épreuves (E_1 , E_2 , E_3 , E_4)

La probabilité de passer chaque épreuve est $\frac{1}{2}$

la proba de passer toutes les épreuves est

$$D) - P = \frac{1}{2^4}$$

$$P = \frac{15}{2^4}$$

$$D = 1$$

$$D = 0$$

$$D = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P(E_1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P(E_2) = \frac{1}{2^2}$$

$$P(E_3) = \frac{1}{2^3}$$

$$P(E_4) = \frac{1}{2^4}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(E_1 \cap E_2 \cap E_3 \cap E_4) &= P(E_1) \cdot P(E_2) \cdot P(E_3) \cdot P(E_4) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2^2} \times \frac{1}{2^3} \times \frac{1}{2^4} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2^{10}}
 \end{aligned}$$

2) ¹⁰ Denture ¹¹ 2003 ¹¹ Rabat ¹¹

$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= \int_0^1 \frac{2x+1}{x^2+x+3} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{(x^2+2x+3)'}{x^2+x+3} dx \\
 &= \left[\ln|x^2+x+3| \right]_0^1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \ln(5) - \ln(3)$$

$$= \ln\left(\frac{5}{3}\right)$$

$$I = \ln\left(\frac{5}{3}\right)$$

$$J = \int_0^1 x e^{x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 (x^2)' e^{x^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[e^{x^2} \right]_0^1$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (e - e^0)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (e - 1)$$

$$= \frac{e-1}{2}$$

$$J = \frac{e-1}{2}$$

2)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln(2x+1) - \ln(x+1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln\left(\frac{2x+1}{x+1}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln\left(\frac{2+\frac{1}{x}}{1+\frac{1}{x}}\right) = \ln 2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{e^x - e^2}{x - 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{h(x) - h(2)}{x - 2}$$

$$h(x) = e^x \Rightarrow h'(x) = e^x$$

h est dérivable sur \mathbb{R}^1 on particulier en 2

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{e^x - e^2}{x - 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{e^x - e^2}{x - 2} \quad \begin{array}{l} x \rightarrow 2 \\ x \rightarrow 2 \\ x \rightarrow 2 \end{array}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{e^x (e^x - 1)}{x - 2}$$

$$= e^2$$

$$y'' + y' - 2y = 0$$

l'équation caractéristique sur $r^2 + r - 2 = 0$

$$\Delta = 9$$

$$r_1 = \frac{-1 + 3}{2} = 1$$

$$r_2 = \frac{-1 - 3}{2} = -2$$

$$x \rightarrow \alpha e^{-2x} + \beta e^x \quad \text{les solutions de (E)}$$

$$(\alpha, \beta) \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

2).

f solution de (E) $\Rightarrow f(\alpha, \beta) \in \mathbb{R}^2$

$$f(x) = \alpha e^{-2x} + \beta e^x$$

$$A(\alpha, \beta) \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$f(0) = 1 \quad \text{et} \quad f'(0) = 0$$

$$f(x) = \alpha + \beta = 1$$

$$f'(x) = -2\alpha e^{-2x} + \beta e^x$$

$$f(x) = \alpha + \beta = 1$$

$$f'(x) = -2\alpha + \beta = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \beta = 1 \\ \beta = 2\alpha \end{cases} \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \text{ et } \beta = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} e^{-2x} + \frac{1}{2} e^x$$

$$f(x) = \ln \left| 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \right|$$

$$1) \quad x \in \mathbb{R} \Leftrightarrow x > 0 \text{ et } 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x > 0 \text{ et } \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} > 1$$

$$\Rightarrow x > 0 \text{ et } \sqrt{x} < 1$$

$$\Rightarrow x < 1 \text{ et } x \neq 0$$

$$D_f =]0, 1[\cup]1, +\infty[$$

f est dérivable sur chaque des intervalles $]0, 1[$ et $]1, +\infty[$
et c.a

$$\forall x \in D_f \quad f'(x) = \frac{\left(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}\right)'}{1 - \frac{\sqrt{x}}{2}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}}{\frac{\sqrt{x}-1}{\sqrt{x}}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}-1} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}(\sqrt{x}-1)}$$

$$3) \quad f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left| 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \right| = 0$$

$$\left| 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \right| = 1$$

$$1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = 1 \quad \text{ou} \quad 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = -1$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = 0 \quad \text{ou} \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = 2$$

impossible

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{et } x \in \mathbb{R}^+$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$S = \left\{ \frac{1}{4} \right\}$$

$$I = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^2 - x - 1} dx$$

$$f(x) = \ln(5|x-1| - |5x-1|)$$

dy?

$$5|x-1| - |5x-1| > 0$$

$$5 > |x-1| + |5x-1|$$

$$|x-1| + |5x-1| < 5$$

$$|6x-2| < |x-1| + |5x-1| < 5$$

$$|6x-2| < 5$$

$$-5 < 6x-2 < 5$$

$$-3 < 6x < 7$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} < x < \frac{7}{6}$$

Exercice 2

On considère la suite numérique par

$$u_0 = 1 \quad , \quad u_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2} \left(u_n + \frac{1}{u_n} \right)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n$$

A) - 1

B) + ∞

C) $\frac{1}{2}$

D) 1

E) n'sécrite pas

$$\text{Si } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = l \quad \Rightarrow \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_{n+1} = l$$

$$\Rightarrow l = \frac{1}{2} \left(l + \frac{1}{l} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow 2l = l + \frac{1}{l}$$

$$\Rightarrow l = \frac{1}{l}$$

$$\Rightarrow l^2 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow l = 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2^{n+1}}$$

A) 1

B) n'sécrite pas

C) 0

D) -1

E) + ∞

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |u_n| = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = 0$$

$$\left| \frac{n(n+1)^n}{2n^2+1} \right| = \frac{n}{2n^2+1}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2n^2+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2n^2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{n(n+1)^n}{2n^2+1} \right| = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n(n+1)^n}{2n^2+1} = 0$$

Scence $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=2}^{n-1} \frac{1}{3^k}$

A) 0

B) $-\frac{1}{6}$

C) 1

D) -1

E) $\frac{1}{6}$

$$\sum_{k=2}^{n-1} \left(\frac{1}{3^k} \right) = \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{3^3} + \frac{1}{3^4} + \dots + \frac{1}{3^{n-1}} + \frac{1}{3^n}$$

Somme de termes consécutifs d'une suite géométrique

de raison $q = \frac{1}{3} \neq 1$

$$\sum_{k=2}^{n-1} \left(\frac{1}{3^k} \right) = \frac{1}{3^2} \frac{1 - \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{n-2}}{1 - \frac{1}{3}}$$

$$-1 < \frac{1}{3} < 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^{n-2} = 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=2}^{n-1} \left(\frac{1}{3^k} \right) = \frac{1}{9} \frac{1}{\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{1}{9} \times \frac{3}{2} = \frac{1}{6}$$

gijde

$$\text{Iq si } |2i - \bar{z}| = |2 + iz|$$

$$\text{also } \text{Im}(z) = 0$$

Answe

$$z = x + iy$$

$$\bar{z} = x - iy$$

$$|2i - x + iy| = |2 + ix - y|$$

$$\Rightarrow |-x + i(2+y)| = |2 - y + ix|$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{x^2 + (2+y)^2} = \sqrt{(2-y)^2 + x^2}$$

$$x^2 + 4 + y^2 + 4y = 4 - y^2 + 4y + x^2$$

$$8y = 0$$

$$y = 0$$

$$\text{Im}(z) = 0$$

Exercice 2
On considère le nombre complexe

$$z = \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{5}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{5}\right)$$

On pose

$$u = z + z^4$$

$$\text{et } v = z^2 + z^3$$

1) Montrer que $u = 2 \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{5}\right)$ et $v = 2 \cos\left(\frac{4\pi}{5}\right)$

2) Montrer que $1 + u + v = 0$

$$u = \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{5}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{5}\right) + \cos\left(\frac{8\pi}{5}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{8\pi}{5}\right)$$

$$= \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{5}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{5}\right) + \cos\left(2\pi - \frac{2\pi}{5}\right) + i \sin\left(2\pi - \frac{2\pi}{5}\right)$$

$$= \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{5}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{5}\right) + \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{5}\right) - i \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{5}\right) = 2 \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{5}\right)$$

$$v = \cos\left(\frac{4\pi}{5}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{4\pi}{5}\right) + \cos\left(\frac{6\pi}{5}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{6\pi}{5}\right)$$

$$= \cos\left(\frac{4\pi}{5}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{4\pi}{5}\right) + \cos\left(2\pi - \frac{4\pi}{5}\right) + i \sin\left(2\pi - \frac{4\pi}{5}\right)$$

$$= 2 \cos\left(\frac{4\pi}{5}\right)$$

$$1 + u + v = 1 + 2z + 2z^4$$

$$= 1 \frac{1 - z^5}{1 - z} = 1 - z$$

$$z^5 = \left(\cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{5}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{5}\right)\right)^5 = \cos(2\pi) + i \sin(2\pi) = 1$$

$$1 + u + v = \frac{1 - z^5}{1 - z} = \frac{1 - 1}{1 - z} = 0$$

(suite de termes consécutifs
d'une suite géométrique de raison z .)

(U_n) est suite arithmétique de raison r
premier terme $U_0 = 2$ et de raison r

$$U_1 + U_2 = 164$$

$r = ?$

A) -3

B) -6

C) 6

D) -3

E) 4

$$U_1 = U_0 + r = 2 + r$$

$$U_2 = U_0 + 2r = 2 + 2r$$

$$U_1 + U_2 = 164$$

$$\Rightarrow U_1 + U_2 = 164 \Rightarrow U_1 + U_2 - 164 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 16 + 4r^2 + 16r + 4 + 4r^2 + 8r - 164 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 8r^2 + 24r - 144 = 0$$

$$r^2 + 3r - 18 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 9 + 72 = 81$$

$$r = \frac{-3 \pm 9}{2} = 3$$

$$r = \frac{-3 \pm 9}{2} = -6$$

$$\text{Or } r > 0 \Rightarrow r = 3$$

I)

$$z = \frac{(\sqrt{3}-i)^3}{(1-i)^4}$$

$$\sqrt{3} - i = 2 \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{2}i \right) = 2 \left(\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) - i \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) \right) i$$

$$(\sqrt{3}-i)^3 = 2^3 \left(\cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) + i \sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \right) = -8i$$

$$1-i = \sqrt{2} \left(\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \right)$$

$$(1-i)^4 = (\sqrt{2})^4 \left(\cos(\pi) + i \sin(\pi) \right) = -4$$

$$z = \frac{-8i}{-4} = 2i$$

II)

$$z = (1-\sqrt{3}) e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}} = (\sqrt{3}-1) (e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}}) = (\sqrt{3}-1) e^{i\frac{4\pi}{3}}$$

$$|z| = \sqrt{3}-1 \quad \arg z = \frac{4\pi}{3}$$

III)

$$f(x) = -x \sqrt{4-x^2} = -2x \sqrt{4-x^2}$$

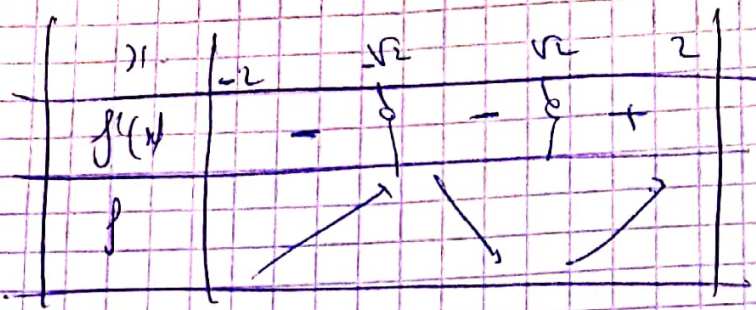
$$D_f = [-2, 2]$$

$$x \in]-2, 2[$$

$$f'(x) = -2\sqrt{4-x^2} - 2x \frac{-2x}{2\sqrt{4-x^2}}$$

$$= -2\sqrt{4-x^2} + \frac{4x^2}{\sqrt{4-x^2}}$$

$$= \frac{-2(4-x^2) + 4x^2}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} = \frac{4x^2 - 8}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} = \frac{4(x^2 - 2)}{\sqrt{4-x^2}}$$



III)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 - \frac{2}{x}\right) \cdot \ln(1 + 3x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} -3(1-x) \frac{\ln(1+3x)'}{3x}$$

$$= -6$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2\sqrt{x}}{x^3 + 2x - 7}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{x} &= X \\ x &= X^2 \\ x &\rightarrow \infty \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2X}{X^6 + 2X - 7} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{X^5} = 0$$

$$(\tan(x))' = 1 + \tan^2(x) = \frac{1}{\cos^2(x)}$$

$$(\tan(g))' = g'(1 + \tan^2(g)) = \frac{g'}{\cos^2(g)}$$

IV -

$$\int_0^2 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2-x} \cos(\sqrt{2-x})} = -2 \int_0^2 \frac{(\sqrt{2-x})'}{\cos(\sqrt{2-x})} dx$$

$$= -2 \left[\tan \sqrt{2-x} \right]_0^2$$

$$= -2 (0 - \tan \sqrt{2})$$

$$= 2 \tan \sqrt{2}$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{2(x-8)}{2\sqrt{2(x^2+1)}} dx = \sqrt{2} \int_0^1 \frac{(x^3-2x)^2}{2\sqrt{2(x^2+1)}} dx$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \left[\sqrt{2(x^2+1)} \right]_0^1$$

$$= \sqrt{2} (\sqrt{3}-1) = \sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}$$

IV

$$V_{max} = \ln(u_{max})$$

$$= \ln^3 u_m$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \ln u_m = \frac{1}{3} \ln m$$

$$V_m = V_0 q^n = \ln(u_0) \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n$$

$$V_m = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^m$$

$$V_m = R(u_0) \Rightarrow u_m = e^{r_m}$$

$$u_m = e^{\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^m}$$

$$S_m = u_0 + u_1 + \dots + u_m$$

$$P_m = u_0 + u_1 + \dots + u_m$$

$$\ln P_m = \ln(u_0) + \ln(u_1) + \dots + \ln(u_m)$$

$$\Rightarrow u_0 + u_1 + \dots + u_m$$

$$\ln P_m = S_m \Rightarrow P_m = e^{S_m}$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x(x-1)} \quad \gamma = [1, +\infty[\cup]0, 1]$$

exercice

$$I = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{x^2 - u} dx$$

2) calculer

$$S = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{(x-2)(x+2)} dx = \frac{1}{u} \int_{-1}^1 \left(\frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{1}{x+2} \right) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{u} \left[\ln|x-2| \right]_{-1}^1 - \frac{1}{u} \left[\ln|x+2| \right]_{-1}^1 \\ &= \frac{1}{u} (\ln 1 - \ln 3) - \frac{1}{u} (\ln 3 - \ln 1) \\ &= -\frac{\ln 3}{u} - \frac{\ln 3}{u} = -\frac{2}{u} \ln 3 \\ &= -2\sqrt{3} \end{aligned}$$

2)

$$S = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{2^3} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^9} \quad (2^9 = 512)$$

S: somme de terme consécutif de Mr 56 de raison $q = \frac{1}{2}$

donc

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^9}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{511}{512} = \frac{511}{512} = \frac{17 \cdot 1}{512}$$

3) calculer

$$K = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^7(x) dx$$

$$K = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^7(x) dx = 0$$

$$\int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = 0 \quad (\text{impair})$$

Q1)

$$f(x) = \frac{x-2}{x(x+1)}$$

$$x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0, -1\} \quad (\ln(x(x+1)) \neq 0 \quad ; \quad x+1 > 0)$$

$$\ln(x(x+1)) \neq 0$$

$$x(x+1) \neq 1$$

$$x \neq 0 \quad \text{et } x \neq -1$$

$$D_f =]-1, 0[\cup]0, +\infty[$$

Q2)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \sqrt{\frac{2x^2 - 3x + 1}{x^2 + 4x - 4}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \sqrt{\frac{(x-1)(2x-1)}{(x-1)(x+2)}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

Q3)

$$e^{x^2} - e^x - 6 \geq 0$$

$$\text{On a } X = e^x$$

$$= X^2 - X - 6 \geq 0 \Rightarrow \Delta = 1 - 4 \times (-6) = 25$$

$$X = \frac{1 - \sqrt{25}}{2} = \frac{1 - 5}{2} = -\frac{4}{2} = -2$$

$$X = \frac{1 + \sqrt{25}}{2} = \frac{1 + 5}{2} = \frac{6}{2} = 3$$

$$(X-3)(X+2) \leq 0$$

$$(e^x - 3)(e^x + 2) \geq 0$$

$$e^x - 3 \geq 0$$

$$e^x \geq 3$$

$$x \geq \ln 3$$

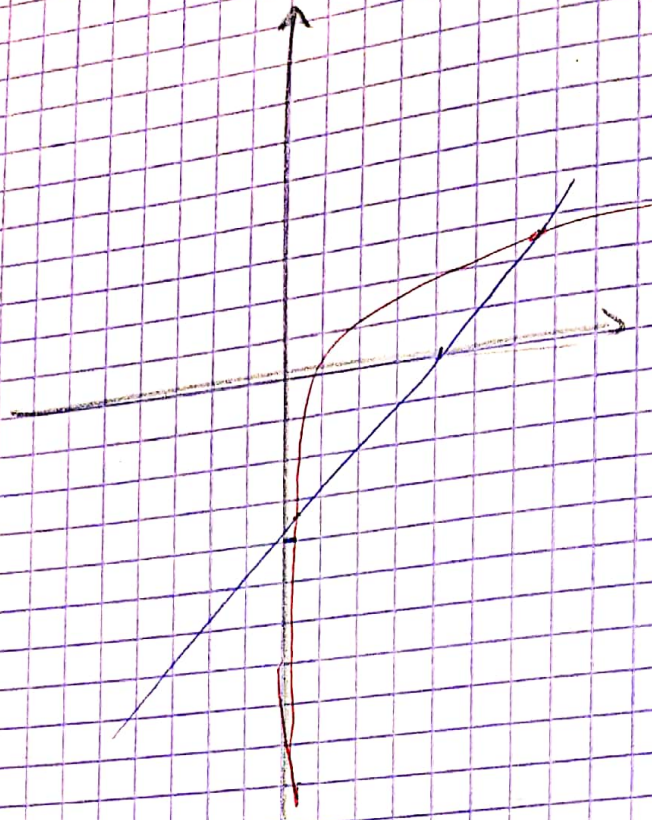
$$D = [\ln 3, +\infty[$$

Q.11)

$$h(x) = x - 2$$

$$y = x - 2$$

$$f = g$$



$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^2 - 9x + 16} = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{(x-4)^2}$$

$$= \left[\frac{-1}{x-4} \right]_0^1$$

$$= \frac{1}{20}$$

(B)

Q.12

$$U_2 = -5$$

$$U_0 = -6$$

$$U_1 = U_2 + (6-2)h$$

$$-5 = -6 + 4h$$

$$h = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$U_1 = U_0 + 9h = U_2 + 9h = -5 + \frac{9}{4}$$

$$U_1 = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(n)}{\ln(n)} \quad \left(\frac{\infty}{\infty} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{n}}{1 - \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^2} = \frac{1}{1 - 0} = 1$$

$$z = \frac{2(\sqrt{3} + i)}{1}$$



$$z = 2(\sqrt{3} + i)$$

$$= 2\left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i\right)$$

$$= 2\left(-\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) + i\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right)\right)$$

$$\arg(z) = \pi - \frac{\pi}{3} \quad |z| = \frac{2\pi}{3} \quad (\text{or})$$

$$\arg(z) = \arg(2) + \arg(\sqrt{3} + i) = \arg(2)$$

$$= \pi - \frac{\pi}{3} = \arg\left(2\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i\right)\right)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{6}$$



$$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{u} \perp \vec{v}$$

$$\vec{AB}(-1, -1, 1)$$

$$\vec{AC}(m-1, -1, 2)$$

$$\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AC} = 0 \Rightarrow -m + 1 + 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow m = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow m = 2$$

obtenir exactement deux boules noires

$$\text{card}(\Omega) = u^3 = 6u$$

Game NNB

$$P(G) = \frac{3!}{2!1!} \frac{1^2 \times 3^1}{6u} = \frac{3 \times 3}{6u} = \frac{9}{2u}$$

exercice:

grad
noir

$$t = \frac{1-r}{r_2}$$

m GR

$t^m \text{ GR} \Leftrightarrow m$ multiple de u (V)
(F)

$$t = \frac{1-r}{r_2} = \frac{1}{r_2} - \frac{1}{r_2} r = \frac{r_1}{r_2} - \frac{r_1}{r_2} r$$
$$= \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) - i \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$t^m = \cos\left(\frac{m\pi}{2}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{m\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$t^m \text{ GR} \Leftrightarrow \sin\left(\frac{m\pi}{2}\right) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin\left(\frac{m\pi}{2}\right) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin\left(\frac{m\pi}{2}\right) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin\left(\frac{m\pi}{2}\right) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{m\pi}{2} = k\pi$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{m}{2} = k$$

$$\Rightarrow m = 2k$$

(V)

$$\sin X = 0 \Leftrightarrow X = k\pi$$

$$\cos X = 0 \Leftrightarrow X = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi$$

$$\cos X = 1 \Leftrightarrow \cos X = 2k\pi$$

$$\sin X = 1 \Leftrightarrow X = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi$$

$$\cos X = -1 \Leftrightarrow X = \pi + 2k\pi \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\sin X = -1 \Leftrightarrow X = -\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi$$

$$\cos a = \cos b \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a = b + 2k\pi \\ \text{ou} \\ a = -b + 2k\pi \\ a = b + k\pi \end{array} \right.$$

$$\sin a = \sin b \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a = a + 2k\pi \\ \text{ou} \\ a = \pi - b + 2k\pi \end{array} \right.$$

$$\tan a = \tan b \Leftrightarrow a = b + k\pi$$

$$\tan a = \tan b \Leftrightarrow a, b \in \left] \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2} \right[$$

$$z = 2 e^{i \frac{2\pi}{3}}$$

$$\arg\left(\frac{z^2}{z^3}\right) = \frac{\pi}{n} (2m)$$

$$\arg\left(\frac{z^2}{z^3}\right) = 2 \arg z^2 - \arg z^3$$

$$= 2 \arg z^2 - 3 \arg z \quad (2m)$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{3} - 3 \frac{\pi}{3} \quad (2m)$$

$$= \frac{2\pi - 3\pi}{3} \quad (2m)$$

$$= -\frac{\pi}{3} \quad (2m)$$

Q3 ~~Calculer~~ Dérivée 2011

Déterminer

$$u_n = \frac{2n + (-1)^n \sqrt{n}}{n+1}$$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n$

A) -1

B) 2

C) 0

D) $+\infty$

E) n'admet pas de limit.

$$1 \leq (-1)^n \leq 1$$

$$-\sqrt{n} \leq (-1)^n \sqrt{n} \leq \sqrt{n}$$

$$\frac{2n - \sqrt{n}}{n+1} \leq \frac{2n + (-1)^n \sqrt{n}}{n+1} \leq \frac{2n + \sqrt{n}}{n+1}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n - \sqrt{n}}{n+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}}{1 + \frac{1}{n}} = 2$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n + \sqrt{n}}{n+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}}{1 + \frac{1}{n}} = 2$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = 2$$

B

Exercice 2 Montre que

$$\text{Soit } z = e^{\frac{2\pi i}{5}}$$

$$\text{On pose } \alpha = z + z^4$$

$$\beta = z^2 + z^3$$

A) $\alpha + \beta = 1$

B) $\alpha + \beta = 0$

C) $\alpha\beta = 2$

D) $\alpha\beta = -1$

E) $\alpha\beta = 1$

$$\alpha + \beta = 1 = 1 + z + z^2 + z^3 + z^4 = \frac{1-z^5}{1-z} = \frac{1-e^{2\pi i}}{1-z} = 0$$

$$\alpha + \beta = 0 \quad (\text{car } e^{i2\pi} = (\cos 2\pi) + i(\sin 2\pi) = 1)$$
$$\Rightarrow \alpha + \beta = -1$$

$$\alpha\beta = (z + z^4)(z^2 + z^3) = z^3 + z^6 + z^7 + z^9$$
$$= z + z^2 + z^3 + z^4$$
$$= \alpha + \beta$$
$$= -1$$

$$\alpha\beta = -1$$

Exercice 3 1) Calculer $\left(\frac{\beta-1}{2}\right)^{12}$

2) $\int_{-1}^0 \frac{1}{1+e^x} dx$

3) $\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^e \frac{1}{x} |\ln x| dx$

$$\left(\frac{\sqrt{3} + i}{2}\right)^{12} = \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + i\frac{1}{2}\right)^{12}$$

$$= \left(\cos\frac{\pi}{6} + i\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)\right)^{12}$$

$$= \cos(2\pi) + i\sin(2\pi)$$

$$= 1$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+e^x} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{1+e^x - e^x}{1+e^x} dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left(1 - \frac{e^x}{1+e^x}\right) dx$$

den methodo

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+e^x} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+e^x} dx = \left[x - \ln|1+e^x| \right]_0^1$$

$$= (0 - \ln 2) - (-1 - \ln(1+e^0))$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{e^{-x}}{e^{-x} + 1} dx = \ln 2 + 1 - \ln\left(\frac{e+1}{e}\right)$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{(e^{-x})'}{e^{-x} + 1} dx = \ln e - \ln 2 + \ln\left(\frac{e+1}{e}\right)$$

$$= \ln\left(\frac{e}{2} \cdot \frac{e+1}{e}\right) = \ln\left(\frac{e+1}{2}\right)$$

$$= \left[\ln|1+e^{-x}| \right]_0^1$$

$$I = \int_{1/e}^e \frac{1}{x} \ln x dx$$

$$\frac{1}{x} \ln x$$

$$I = \int_{1/e}^e \frac{1}{x} (\ln x) dx = \int_1^e (\ln u)' \ln u du$$

$$= \left[\frac{(\ln u)^2}{2} \right]_1^e + \left[\frac{(\ln u)}{2} \right]_1^e = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n 5 \cdot 15 + 15 \cdot 15 + \dots + N = 14760$$

- la valeur de N :
- A) 19107
 - B) 32917
 - C) 29817
 - D) 37115