

Contrôle 3

Calcul: $\sqrt{2x^2+4x+4} > 2x-2$

Soit $\varphi(x) = 2x^2 + 4x + 4 \quad \Delta = 16 - 32 = -16 < 0$

Donc φ n'a pas de racine. Elle change pas de signe. $\varphi(0) = 4$, donc $\varphi(x) > 0 \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$.
L'inéquation est donc définie pour tous les x .

On résout d'abord l'équation $\sqrt{2x^2+4x+4} = 2x-2 \quad (E)$.

$$(E) \Rightarrow 2x^2 + 4x + 4 = (2x-2)^2 \Leftrightarrow 2x^2 + 4x + 4 = 4x^2 - 8x + 4 \Leftrightarrow 2x^2 - 12x = 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow x^2 - 6x = 0 \Leftrightarrow x(x-6) = 0$$

Il y a deux solutions a priori: 0 et 6.

On vérifie: pour $x=0$: $\sqrt{4} = 2 \neq -2$

pour $x=6$: $\sqrt{72+24+4} = \sqrt{100} = 10$ et $2 \cdot 6 - 2 = 12 - 2 = 10$

OK

On pose $f(x) = 2x-2 - \sqrt{2x^2+4x+4}$.

f s'annule en 6

$f(x)$	$x \rightarrow -\infty$	-	0	+	$\rightarrow +\infty$
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$$f(0) = -2 - \sqrt{4} = -2 - 2 = -4 < 0 \quad \text{et} \quad f(6) = 20 - 2 - \sqrt{200+40+4} = 18 - \sqrt{244} > 0$$

On veut $f(x) < 0$, donc $\boxed{S =]-\infty, 6[}$

Equa diff 1: $xy' - 2y = \frac{x^2}{\ln x} \quad \text{HOM: } y_H = Ae^{\int \frac{2}{x} dx} = Ae^{2\ln x} = Ax^2$

Sol particulièrè: MVC $y_2(x) = A(x)x^2 \quad y_2'(x) = A(x)x^2 + A(x)2x$

$$xy_2' - 2y_2 = A(x)x^3 + 2A(x)x^2 - 2A(x)x^2 = \frac{x^2}{\ln x} \Rightarrow A(x) = \frac{x^2}{x^3 \ln x} = \frac{1}{x^2 \ln x}$$

$A(x) = \int \frac{1}{x^2 \ln x} dx$ chgt de variable $X = \ln x \quad \frac{dX}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow dx = x dX$

$$= \int \frac{1}{x^2} x dX = \int \frac{dX}{X} = \ln|X| = \ln|\ln x| \Rightarrow \boxed{y_2(x) = x^2 \ln|\ln x|}$$

Sol d'éq complète: $\boxed{y = Ax^2 + x^2 \ln|\ln x| \text{ où } A \in \mathbb{R}}$

Equa diff 2: $y'' + 4y' + 5y = (-Bx + 33)e^{2x}$ $f(0) = 3 \text{ et } f'(0) = 7$

H0II: $P(x) = x^2 + 8x + 5$ $\Delta = 4 - 80 = -76 = (4i)^2$

il y a deux racines: $-\frac{2 \pm 4i}{2} = -1 \pm 2i$

donc $\boxed{y_H = e^{-x}(A \cos(2x) + B \sin(2x)) \text{ où } A, B \in \mathbb{R}}$

Solpartie: $y_p = (ax+b)e^{2x}$

$$\begin{aligned} y'_p &= (a+2ax+2b)e^{2x} & y''_p &= (2a+4ax+4b)e^{2x} = (4ax+4a+4b)e^{2x} \\ y''_p + 4y'_p + 5y_p &= (4ax+4a+4b + 8a+4ax+4b + 5ax+5b)e^{2x} \\ &= (13ax + 6a + 13b)e^{2x} = -Bx + 33 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 13a = -13 \Leftrightarrow a = -1 \\ 6a + 13b = 33 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} 13b = 33 + 6 = 39 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} a = -1 \\ b = 3 \end{cases} \quad \boxed{y_p = (-x+3)e^{2x}}$$

Sol de l'éq complète: $\boxed{y = e^{-x}(A \cos(2x) + B \sin(2x)) + (3-x)e^{2x} \text{ où } A, B \in \mathbb{R}}$

La sol telle que $f(0)=3$ et $f'(0)=7$:

$$f(0) = A + 3 = 3 \Rightarrow A = 0 \Rightarrow f(x) = B \sin(2x)e^{-x} + (3-x)e^{2x}$$

$$f'(x) = 2B \cos(2x)e^{-x} - B \sin(2x)e^{-x} - e^{2x} + (6-2x)e^{2x}$$

$$f'(0) = 2B - 1 + 6 = 7 \Rightarrow 2B = 7 - 6 + 1 = 2 \Rightarrow B = 1$$

$\boxed{f(x) = \sin(2x)e^{-x} + (3-x)e^{2x}}$

Limites et développements limités

$$\text{① } f(x) = e^{\cos x} \text{ chgt } X = x - \frac{\pi}{3} \quad (\text{pt } x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}, X \rightarrow 0)$$

$$f(x) = e^{\cos(X + \frac{\pi}{3})} = e^{\cos(\frac{\pi}{3})\cos X - \sin(\frac{\pi}{3})\sin X} = e^{\frac{1}{2}\cos X - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\sin X} = e^{\frac{1}{2}(1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + O(x^2)) - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x + O(x^2)}$$

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

$$= e^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot e^{-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x - \frac{1}{8}x^2 + O(x^2)} = e^{\frac{1}{2}} \left[1 + \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x - \frac{1}{8}x^2 + O(x^2) \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x - \frac{1}{8}x^2 + O(x^2) \right)^2 + O(x^2) \right]$$

$$= e^{\frac{1}{2}} \left[1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x - \frac{1}{8}x^2 + \frac{3}{8}x^2 + O(x^2) \right] = e^{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}e^{\frac{1}{2}}x + \frac{1}{8}e^{\frac{1}{2}}x^2 + O(x^2)$$

$$e^{\cos x} = e^{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}e^{\frac{1}{2}}x + \frac{1}{8}e^{\frac{1}{2}}x^2 + O(x^2)$$

$$\boxed{e^{\cos x} = e^{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}e^{\frac{1}{2}}(x - \frac{\pi}{3}) + \frac{1}{8}e^{\frac{1}{2}}(x - \frac{\pi}{3})^2 + O((x - \frac{\pi}{3})^2)}$$

La tangente à f en $\frac{\pi}{3}$: $y = e^{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}e^{\frac{1}{2}}(x - \frac{\pi}{3})$

La courbe est au dessus car $\frac{1}{8}e^{\frac{1}{2}}(x - \frac{\pi}{3})^2 > 0$

$$\text{② } (1+t)^{-3} = 1 - 3t + \frac{-3(-4)}{2}t^2 + \frac{-3(-4)(-5)}{6}t^3 + O(t^3)$$

$$= 1 - 3t + 6t^2 - 10t^3 + O(t^3)$$

$$\boxed{(1+2x)^{-3} = 1 - 6x + 16x^2 - 80x^3 + O(x^3)} \quad \text{tangente à } 0 : \boxed{y = 1 - 6x}$$

La courbe est au dessus car $80x^3 > 0$

$$\text{③ } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^x + x^3 \sim e^x \text{ car } \frac{e^x + x^3}{e^x} = 1 + \frac{x^3}{e^x} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow \infty} 1 + 0 = 1$$

↑ TCC (T de compensation des termes)

$$x^2 + 2 \underset{x \rightarrow \infty}{\sim} x^2 \text{ car } \frac{x^2 + 2}{x^2} = 1 + \frac{2}{x^2} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow \infty} 1 + 0 = 1$$

Donc $\boxed{\frac{e^x + x^3}{x^2 + 2} \underset{x \rightarrow \infty}{\sim} \frac{e^x}{x^2}} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow \infty} \underline{\underline{1}} \quad (\text{TCC})$

$$e^x + x^3 \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{\sim} 1 + 0 = 1$$

$$x^2 + 2 \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{\sim} 0 + 2 = 2$$

Donc $\boxed{f(x) \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{\sim} \frac{1}{2}}$

$$\text{④ } g(x) = \sqrt{x^2 - 3x + 2} \quad \text{chgt } X = x - 2 \Rightarrow x = X + 2$$

$$g(x) = \sqrt{(X+2)^2 - 3(X+2) + 2} = \sqrt{X^2 + 4X + 4 - 3X - 6 + 2} = \sqrt{X^2 + X} \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{\sim} \sqrt{X} = \sqrt{x-2}$$

$$\text{Donc } \boxed{\sqrt{x^2 - 3x + 2} \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{\sim} \sqrt{x-2}}$$

(les complexes)

$$\textcircled{1} \quad z_1 = 1 - i\sqrt{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow z_1 = 2 \left(\frac{1}{2} - i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) = 2 e^{-i\frac{\pi}{3}}$$

$$|z_1| = \sqrt{1+3} = \sqrt{4} = 2$$

$$\boxed{z_1 = 1 - i\sqrt{3} = 2 e^{-i\frac{\pi}{3}}} \quad (\text{module } 2, \text{ argument } -\frac{\pi}{3})$$

$$\bullet z_2 = 1+i \quad |z_2| = \sqrt{1+1} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$z_2 = \sqrt{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) = \sqrt{2} e^{i\frac{\pi}{6}}$$

$$(\text{module } \sqrt{2}, \text{ argument } \frac{\pi}{6})$$

$$\bullet z_1 \cdot z_2 = 2 e^{-i\frac{\pi}{3}} \cdot \sqrt{2} e^{i\frac{\pi}{6}} = 2\sqrt{2} e^{i\left(\frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi}{3}\right)} = 2\sqrt{2} e^{-i\frac{\pi}{12}} \quad (\text{module } 2\sqrt{2}, \text{ argument } -\frac{\pi}{12})$$

$$\bullet \frac{z_1}{z_2} = \frac{2 e^{-i\frac{\pi}{3}}}{\sqrt{2} e^{i\frac{\pi}{6}}} = \sqrt{2} e^{-i\frac{\pi}{3} - i\frac{\pi}{6}} = \sqrt{2} e^{-i\frac{7\pi}{12}} \quad (\text{module } \sqrt{2}, \text{ argument } -\frac{7\pi}{12})$$

$$\bullet z_1^{2020} = 2^{2020} e^{-i\frac{\pi}{3} \cdot 2020} = Z$$

$$\frac{2020}{22} \overline{,} 0 \sqrt[3]{673} \text{ da } 2020 = 3 \cdot 673 + 1$$

$$Z = 2^{2020} e^{-i\pi 673 - i\frac{\pi}{3}} = 2^{2020} e^{i\pi - i\frac{\pi}{3}}$$

$$\text{ca } e^{i2\pi} = e^{i0} = 1$$

$$= 2^{2020} e^{i\frac{3\pi - \pi}{3}} = 2^{2020} e^{i\frac{2\pi}{3}}$$

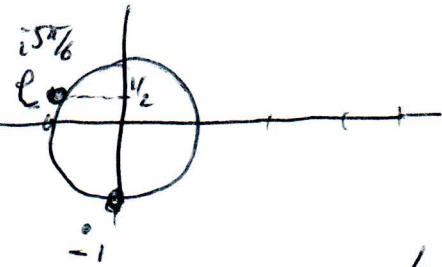
$$\underline{\text{argument } \frac{2\pi}{3}}$$

(2) $\bullet (-2i)(2+i) = 2ti - 4i^2 + 2 = \underline{4-3i}$

$$\frac{1-2i}{2+i} = \frac{(1-2i)(2-i)}{9+1} = \frac{2-i-4i-2}{5} = \frac{-5i}{5} = \underline{-i}$$

$$(1-i\sqrt{3})^3 = (2 e^{-i\frac{\pi}{3}})^3 = 2^3 e^{-i\pi} = \underline{-8}$$

$$e^{i\frac{5\pi}{6}} = \underline{-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + i\frac{1}{2}}$$



$a_4 - 3i$

(3) $i = e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}$ α 3 racines cubiques: $\underline{z_k = e^{i\left(\frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{2k\pi}{3}\right)}}$ da $k=0, 1, 2$

$$z_0 = e^{i\frac{\pi}{6}} \quad z_1 = e^{i\left(\frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right)} = e^{i\frac{5\pi}{6}} \quad z_2 = e^{i\left(\frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{4\pi}{3}\right)} = e^{i\frac{5\pi}{6}} = e^{i\frac{3\pi}{2}} = \underline{-i}$$

$$-i = 2 e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}} \text{ if y a 3 racine cubique: } 2 e^{i\left(\frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{2k\pi}{3}\right)} = a_k$$

$$a_0 = 2 e^{i\frac{\pi}{6}} = \underline{2e^{i\frac{\pi}{6}}} \quad a_1 = 2 e^{i\left(\frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right)} = 2 e^{i\frac{5\pi}{6}} = \underline{2e^{i\frac{5\pi}{6}}}$$

$$a_2 = 2 e^{i\left(\frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{4\pi}{3}\right)} = 2 e^{i\frac{5\pi}{6}} = \underline{2e^{-i\frac{\pi}{6}}}$$

Exercice 1

⑪

$$y = ax^2 + bx + c = a \left(x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x \right) + c \quad \boxed{g(x) = x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x}$$

⑫

$$g(x) = \left(x + \frac{b}{2a} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{b}{2a} \right)^2 \quad \boxed{d = \frac{b}{2a}} \quad e = \boxed{\frac{b^2}{4a}}$$

⑬

$$y = a \left[\left(x + \frac{b}{2a} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{b}{2a} \right)^2 \right] + c = a(x+d)^2 + c - a \frac{b^2}{4a^2}$$

$$y + \frac{b^2}{4a} - c = a(x+d)^2$$

⑭ Le chgt de repère est donc $\boxed{X = x + \frac{b}{2a}}$ et $\boxed{Y = y + \frac{b^2}{4a} - c}$

$$⑮ f(x) = \sqrt{a} \quad f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{a}} \cdot \frac{1}{a} = \frac{\sqrt{a}}{2a\sqrt{a}} = \frac{\sqrt{a}x}{2a\sqrt{a}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{ax}}$$

$$⑯ f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x-x_0) + \theta(x-x_0)$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{x_0}{a}} + \frac{\sqrt{a}x_0}{2ax_0}(x-x_0) + \theta(x-x_0)$$

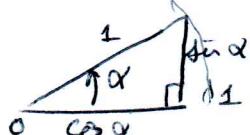
$$⑰ L'éq de la tgte est donc: Y = \frac{\sqrt{a}x_0}{2ax_0}(X-X_0) + \sqrt{\frac{x_0}{a}}$$

$$Y = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{ax_0}}X - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{ax_0}}x_0 + \sqrt{\frac{x_0}{a}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{ax_0}}X - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{x_0}{a}} + \sqrt{\frac{x_0}{a}}$$

$$\boxed{Y = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{ax_0}}X + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{x_0}{a}}}$$

⑱ Tan x est la pente de la tangente. Donc $\boxed{\tan x = f'(x_0)}$.

en effet:



$$\text{Dans le cercle trigonométrique: } \tan x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$$

On avance de $\cos x$ et monte de $\sin x$.

Un vecteur directeur de la tgte est $\vec{u} = (\cos x, \sin x)$, dont la pente vaut $\tan x$.

⑲ La droite D_0 a pour dg: $Y = \tan(\ell x)X + b$

$$\text{en } x_0: f(x_0) = \sqrt{\frac{x_0}{a}} = \tan(\ell x_0)x_0 + b \Rightarrow b = \sqrt{\frac{x_0}{a}} - \tan(\ell x_0)x_0.$$

$$D_0: \boxed{Y = \tan(\ell x_0)(X-x_0) + \sqrt{\frac{x_0}{a}}}$$

$$(26) \tan(2x) = \frac{\sin(2x)}{\cos(2x)} = \frac{2\sin x \cos x}{2\cos^2 x - 1}$$

$$\text{et } \frac{2\sin x}{1-\tan^2 x} = \frac{2 \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}}{1 - \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x}} = \frac{2 \sin x \cos x}{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x} = \tan(2x)$$

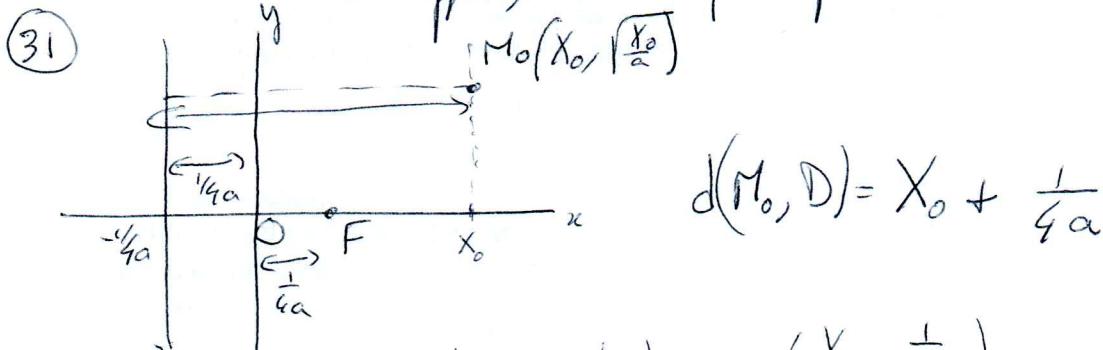
$$(27) \tan(2x) = \frac{2\sin x}{1-\tan^2 x} = \frac{2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{4ax_0}}}{1 - \frac{1}{4ax_0}} = \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{4ax_0}}}{\frac{4ax_0 - 1}{4ax_0}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4ax_0}} \frac{4ax_0}{4ax_0 - 1} = \frac{4\sqrt{ax_0}}{4ax_0 - 1}$$

(28) D_o coupe l'axe des abscisses gd $Y=0$, donc gd

$$0 = \tan(2x) (X - X_0) + \sqrt{\frac{X_0}{a}} \Leftrightarrow X - X_0 = -\frac{\sqrt{\frac{X_0}{a}}}{\tan(2x)}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow X - X_0 = -\sqrt{\frac{X_0}{a}} \frac{4ax_0 - 1}{\sqrt{4ax_0}} = \frac{1 - 4ax_0}{4\sqrt{a}\sqrt{a}} = \frac{1}{4a} - X_0 \Leftrightarrow \boxed{X = \frac{1}{4a}}$$

En effet, X ne dépend pas de X_0 !



$$(32) \overrightarrow{F_{D_0}} = \begin{pmatrix} X_0 \\ \sqrt{\frac{X_0}{a}} \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{4a} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} X_0 - \frac{1}{4a} \\ \sqrt{\frac{X_0}{a}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$d(M_0, F) = \|\overrightarrow{F_{D_0}}\| = \sqrt{(X_0 - \frac{1}{4a})^2 + \frac{X_0}{a}} = \sqrt{X_0^2 - \frac{X_0}{2a} + \frac{1}{16a^2} + \frac{X_0}{a}} \\ = \sqrt{X_0^2 + \frac{X_0}{2a} + \frac{1}{16a^2}} = \sqrt{(X_0 + \frac{1}{4a})^2} = X_0 + \frac{1}{4a}$$

(33) $d(M_0, D) = d(M_0, F)$. Ainsi, partant de l'antenne, les ondes parcourent la distance $L + \frac{1}{4a}$ (toujours la même!) pour atteindre F !

Problème 8

① $\vec{AB} = B - A = (2, 0, -1)$ et $\vec{AC} = C - A = (0, 1, 1)$

\vec{AB} et \vec{AC} ne sont pas colinéaires, donc les points A, B, C ne sont pas alignés.
Ils forment un plan.

$$\vec{AB} \wedge \vec{AC} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \wedge \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{Donc } (ABC) : x - 2y + 2z = d$$

en A: $d = x_A - 2y_A + 2z_A = 1 - 4 + 1 = 1$

$$(ABC) : x - 2y + 2z = 1$$

② Un vecteur \perp à (\mathcal{P}_1) est $\vec{a} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$

Un vecteur \perp à (\mathcal{P}_2) est $\vec{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$

Ces vecteurs ne sont pas colinéaires, donc les plans (\mathcal{P}_1) et (\mathcal{P}_2) ne sont pas parallèles.

③ Le plan (\mathcal{P}_1) contient A, B et C

$$x_C - 3y_C + 2z_C + 2 = 1 - 9 + 6 + 2 = 0. \quad C \in (\mathcal{P}_1)$$

Donc le point C est sur la droite (D)

④ $\vec{a} \wedge \vec{b}$ est \perp à \vec{a} et \vec{b} , donc $\vec{a} \wedge \vec{b} \in (\mathcal{P}_1) \cap (\mathcal{P}_2) = (D)$.

$$\vec{a} \wedge \vec{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \wedge \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \boxed{\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{u}}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ -2 \\ -3 \end{matrix}$$

⑤ $(D) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 2t + 1 \\ y = 0t + 3 \\ z = -t + 3 \end{array} \right. \text{ où } t \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\begin{matrix} \uparrow & \uparrow \\ \vec{v} & c \end{matrix}$$

⑥ $\vec{AM} \perp \vec{u}$, donc $\vec{AM} \cdot \vec{u} = 0$. Si $M = \begin{pmatrix} x_M \\ y_M \\ z_M \end{pmatrix}$, $\vec{AM} \cdot \vec{u} = \begin{pmatrix} x_M - 1 \\ y_M - 2 \\ z_M - 3 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = 0$

$$\Rightarrow 2(x_M - 1) - (z_M - 2) = 0. \quad M(D), \text{ donc } x_M = 2t_M + 1 \text{ et } z_M = -t_M + 3$$

$$2(2t_M) - (-t_M + 3 - 2) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 4t_M + t_M - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow t_M = \frac{1}{5}$$

donc $M = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{5} + 1 \\ \frac{3}{5} \\ -\frac{1}{5} + 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{7}{5} \\ \frac{3}{5} \\ \frac{14}{5} \end{pmatrix}$



$$d(M, D) = \|\vec{AM}\| = \left\| \begin{pmatrix} \frac{7}{5} - 1 \\ \frac{3}{5} - 2 \\ \frac{14}{5} - 3 \end{pmatrix} \right\| = \left\| \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{5} \\ -\frac{7}{5} \\ -\frac{1}{5} \end{pmatrix} \right\| = \sqrt{\left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{7}{5}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{1}{5}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{4}{25} + \frac{49}{25} + \frac{1}{25}} = \sqrt{\frac{54}{25}} = \frac{3\sqrt{6}}{5}$$

$$d(M, D) = \frac{3\sqrt{6}}{5}$$