

1B Copie du devoir de
mathématiques I, 1

Question 1 voir cours

Question 2

$$(1) a) \log_{25} \sqrt{x^3} = \frac{\log_5 x^{3/2}}{\log_5 25} = \frac{3/2 \log_5 x}{\log_5 5^2}$$
$$= \frac{3/2 u}{2} = \frac{3u}{4}$$

$$b) \log_{\sqrt{5}} \sqrt[3]{625x} = \frac{\log_5 (5^4 x)^{1/3}}{\log_5 \sqrt{5}}$$
$$= \frac{\log_5 5^{4/3} + \log_5 x^{1/3}}{\log_5 (\sqrt{5})}$$
$$= \frac{4/3 + 1/3 u}{1/2}$$
$$= \frac{8}{3} + \frac{2}{3} u$$

$$c) \log_x \frac{1}{125^7} = \log_x 5^{-21}$$
$$= -21 \log_x 5$$
$$= -21 \frac{\log_5 5}{\log_5 x} = -\frac{21}{u}$$

$$(2) a) \ln(24e^2) = \ln(2^3 \cdot 3 \cdot e^2)$$
$$= 3 \ln 2 + \ln 3 + 2 \ln e$$
$$= 3p + q + 2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 b) \quad \ln^2(36\sqrt{e}) &= (\ln 2^2 \cdot 3^2 \cdot \sqrt{e})^2 \\
 &= \left(2 \ln 2 + 2 \ln 3 + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \\
 &= \left(2p + 2q + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 c) \quad \frac{\log_3 16}{\log_2 27} &= \frac{\log_3 2^4}{\log_2 3^3} \\
 &= \frac{4 \log_3 2}{3 \log_2 3} \\
 &= \frac{4 \frac{\ln 2}{\ln 3}}{3 \frac{\ln 3}{\ln 2}} = \frac{4 \ln^2 2}{3 \ln^2 3} = \frac{4p^2}{3q^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

Question 3

$$(1) \quad \log_5 x \sqrt{x} = -3$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{C.E: } x > 0 \\
 D = \mathbb{R}_+^*
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \sqrt{x} = 5^{-3}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^{3/2} = 5^{-3}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = 5^{-3 \cdot \frac{2}{3}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = 5^{-2} = \frac{1}{25}$$

$$\underline{S = \left\{ \frac{1}{25} \right\}}$$

$$(2) \quad (x+1)^3 \leq -2$$

$$D = \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x+1 \leq -\sqrt[3]{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \leq -1 - \sqrt[3]{2}$$

$$\underline{S =]-\infty; -1 - \sqrt[3]{2}]}$$

$$(3) \quad 3^{4x+1} > 2$$

$$D = \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4x+1 > \log_3 2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4x > \log_3 2 - 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x > \frac{\log_3 2 - 1}{4}$$

$$\underline{S = \left] \frac{\log_3 2 - 1}{4} ; +\infty \right[}$$

$$(4) \quad \underbrace{7^{x^3-x^2}}_{>0} < -1, \text{ impossible } \underline{S = \emptyset}$$

$$(5) \quad \log^2\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \leq 2$$

$$\text{C.E. } x > 0 \\ D = \mathbb{R}_+^*$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -\sqrt{2} \leq \log \frac{1}{x} \leq \sqrt{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 10^{-\sqrt{2}} \leq \frac{1}{x} \leq 10^{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 10^{\sqrt{2}} \geq x \geq 10^{-\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 10^{-\sqrt{2}} \leq x \leq 10^{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\underline{S = \left[10^{-\sqrt{2}} ; 10^{\sqrt{2}} \right]}$$

$$(6) \quad 3 \cdot 81^{x^2} \leq 9^{x^4}$$

$$D = \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3 \cdot 3^{4x^2} \leq 3^{2x^4}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3^{4x^2+1} \leq 3^{2x^4}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4x^2+1 \leq 2x^4$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x^4 - 4x^2 - 1 \geq 0$$

$$\text{Posons: } y = x^2$$

$$\rightarrow 2y^2 - 4y - 1 \leq 0$$

$$\Delta = 16 + 8 = 24$$

$$y_1 = \frac{4 - \sqrt{24}}{4} = 1 - \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{4} = 1 - \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} (< 0)$$

$$y_2 = 1 + \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} (> 0)$$

y	$-\infty$	$1 - \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$	$1 + \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$	$+\infty$
$2y^2 - 4y - 1$		+	0 - 0	+

Donc: $y \leq 1 - \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$ ou $y \geq 1 + \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$

Revenons à x:

$$\underbrace{x^2 \leq 1 - \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}}_{\text{impossible}} \quad \text{ou} \quad x^2 \geq 1 + \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \geq \sqrt{1 + \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}} \quad \text{ou} \quad x \leq -\sqrt{1 + \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}}$$

$$\underline{S =]-\infty; -\sqrt{1 + \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}}] \cup [\sqrt{1 + \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}}; +\infty[}$$

(7) $\log_2^2(x+2) - \log_2(x+2)^2 = 6$

C.E: $x+2 > 0 \Leftrightarrow x > -2$

$$D =]-2; +\infty[$$

Posons: $y = \log_2(x+2)$

$$\rightsquigarrow y^2 - 2y = 8$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y^2 - 2y - 8 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y = 4 \quad \text{ou} \quad y = -2$$

Revenons à x:

$$\log_2(x+2) = 4$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x+2 = 2^4$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = 14$$

$$\text{ou} \quad \log_2(x+2) = -2$$

$$\text{ou} \quad x+2 = 2^{-2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{4} - 2 = -\frac{7}{4}$$

$$\underline{\underline{S = \left\{ 14, -\frac{7}{4} \right\}}}$$