

Question 1

(1)

$$\begin{aligned}
 2) a) \quad z^3 &= -4 + 4i \\
 \Leftrightarrow r^3 \cdot \operatorname{cis} 3\varphi &= 4\sqrt{2} \operatorname{cis} \frac{3\pi}{4} \\
 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} r^3 = 4\sqrt{2} \\ 3\varphi = \frac{3\pi}{4} + k \cdot 2\pi \end{cases} \\
 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} r = \sqrt[3]{32} \\ \varphi = \frac{\pi}{4} + k \cdot \frac{2\pi}{3} \end{cases} \\
 \begin{cases} z_0 = \sqrt[3]{32} \operatorname{cis} \frac{\pi}{4} \\ z_1 = \sqrt[3]{32} \operatorname{cis} \frac{11\pi}{12} \\ z_2 = \sqrt[3]{32} \operatorname{cis} \frac{19\pi}{12} \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned}
 b) \quad P(z) \text{ est divisible par } z + 3i \\
 \Leftrightarrow P(-3i) = 0 \\
 \Leftrightarrow (-3i)^4 + 3i \cdot (-3i)^3 + (4m - 8i) \cdot (-3i) + 12m = 0 \\
 \Leftrightarrow -12mi - 24 + 12m = 0 \\
 \Leftrightarrow 12m(1-i) - 24 = 0 \\
 \Leftrightarrow m = \frac{24}{12 \cdot (1-i)} \\
 \Leftrightarrow \underline{m = 1+i}
 \end{aligned}$$

(3)

Pour $m = 1+i$, $P(z) = z^4 + 3iz^3 + (4-4i)z + 12(1+i)$.

HORNER:

	1	3i	0	4-4i	12+12i
-3i		-3i	0	0	-12-12i
	1	0	0	4-4i	0

D'où : $P(z) = 0$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Leftrightarrow (z+3i) \cdot (z^3 + 4-4i) &= 0 \\
 \Leftrightarrow z = -3i \text{ ou } z^3 = -4+4i \\
 \mathcal{S}' = \left\{ -3i; \sqrt[3]{32} \operatorname{cis} \frac{\pi}{4}; \sqrt[3]{32} \operatorname{cis} \frac{11\pi}{12}; \sqrt[3]{32} \operatorname{cis} \frac{19\pi}{12} \right\}
 \end{aligned}$$

Question 2

(1) C.E. : $x - 1 > 0 \Leftrightarrow x > 1$.

$$\text{dom } f = \text{dom}_c f =]1, +\infty[$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \frac{1 - \infty}{0^+} = \frac{-\infty}{0^+} = -\infty \Rightarrow \text{A.V. : } x = 1.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) \stackrel{\text{f.i.}\infty}{=} \lim_{H \text{ } x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{x-1}}{1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{x-1} = 1 \Rightarrow \text{A.H. : } y = 1.$$

(2) $\text{dom } f' =]1, +\infty[$

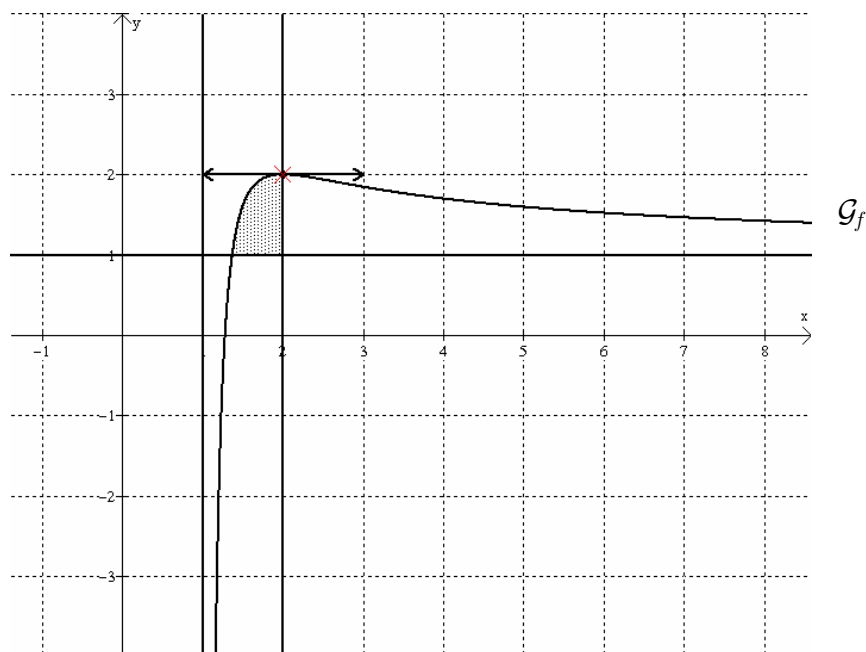
$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \frac{\left(1 + \frac{1}{x-1}\right)(x-1) - (x + \ln(x-1)) \cdot 1}{(x-1)^2} \\ &= \frac{x-1 + 1 - x - \ln(x-1)}{(x-1)^2} \\ &= -\frac{\ln(x-1)}{(x-1)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \ln(x-1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x-1 = 1 \Leftrightarrow x = 2$$

$$f'(x) > 0 \Leftrightarrow \ln(x-1) < 0 \Leftrightarrow x-1 < 1 \Leftrightarrow x < 2$$

x	1	2	$+\infty$
$f'(x)$	+	0	-
$f(x)$	$-\infty$	2 (m)	1

(3) Représentation graphique



(4) Pour déterminer la borne inférieure de l'intégrale, il faut résoudre :

$$f(x) = 1 \Leftrightarrow x + \ln(x-1) = x-1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ln(x-1) = -1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x-1 = e^{-1}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = 1 + \frac{1}{e} \cong 1,37$$

L'aire à calculer est donc :

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A} &= \int_{1+\frac{1}{e}}^2 f(x) - 1 dx \\ &= \int_{1+\frac{1}{e}}^2 \frac{x + \ln(x-1)}{x-1} - \frac{x-1}{x-1} dx \\ &= \int_{1+\frac{1}{e}}^2 \frac{1 + \ln(x-1)}{x-1} dx \\ &= \int_{1+\frac{1}{e}}^2 \frac{1}{x-1} dx + \int_{1+\frac{1}{e}}^2 \frac{\ln(x-1)}{x-1} dx \\ &= \int_{\frac{1}{e}}^1 \frac{1}{t} dt + \int_{\frac{1}{e}}^1 \frac{\ln t}{t} dt \\ &= [\ln t]_{\frac{1}{e}}^1 + \int_{\frac{1}{e}}^1 u' u dt \\ &= \ln 1 - \ln e^{-1} + \left[\frac{u^2}{2} \right]_{\frac{1}{e}}^1 \\ &= 1 + \left[\frac{\ln^2 t}{2} \right]_{\frac{1}{e}}^1 \\ &= 1 + 0 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

Par substitution :

$$t = x-1 \Leftrightarrow x = t+1$$

$$dt = dx$$

x	$1 + e^{-1}$	2
t	e^{-1}	1

$$u = \ln(t), u' = \frac{1}{t}$$

Question 3

$$I = \int_{-\pi}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-x} \sin 3x dx$$
 i pp pos : $u(x) = \sin 3x$ $v'(x) = e^{-x}$
 $u'(x) = 3 \cos 3x$ $v(x) = -e^{-x}$

$$I = -e^{-x} \sin 3x \Big|_{-\pi}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + 3 \int_{-\pi}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-x} \cos 3x dx$$

$$= I_1$$

i pp pos : $u_1(x) = \cos 3x$ $v'(x) = e^{-x}$
 $u_1'(x) = -3 \sin 3x$ $v(x) = -e^{-x}$

$$I_1 = -e^{-x} \cos 3x \Big|_{-\pi}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 3 \int_{-\pi}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-x} \sin 3x dx$$

$$= I$$

$$I = -e^{-x} \sin 3x \Big|_{-\pi}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + 3 \left[-e^{-x} \cos 3x \Big|_{-\pi}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 9I \right]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 10I = e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}} - 3e^{\pi}$$

$$I = \frac{e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}} - 3e^{\pi}}{10}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
J &= \int_1^0 \frac{x^2 + 4x + 13}{x^3 + 4x^2 - 3x - 18} dx \\
&\stackrel{V200}{=} \int_1^0 \frac{1}{x-2} dx - 2 \int_1^0 \frac{1}{(x+3)^2} dx \\
&= \int_1^0 \frac{u'}{u} dx - 2 \int_1^0 v' \cdot v^{-2} dx \\
&= \left[\ln|u| - 2 \cdot \frac{v^{-1}}{-1} \right]_1^0 \\
&= \left[\ln|x-2| + \frac{2}{x+3} \right]_1^0 \\
&\stackrel{V200}{=} \ln 2 + \frac{1}{6}
\end{aligned}$$

$u = x - 2$
 $u' = 1$

$v = x + 3$
 $v' = 1$

$$\begin{aligned}
K &= \int_{-1}^{\frac{4}{3}} x(5-3x)^{\frac{1}{3}} dx \\
&= -\frac{1}{3} \int_8^1 \frac{5-t}{3} \cdot t^{\frac{1}{3}} dt \\
&= \frac{1}{9} \int_1^8 5t^{\frac{1}{3}} - t^{\frac{4}{3}} dt \\
&= \frac{1}{9} \left[\frac{3}{4} t^{\frac{4}{3}} - \frac{3}{7} t^{\frac{7}{3}} \right]_1^8 \\
&\stackrel{V200}{=} \frac{17}{84}
\end{aligned}$$

Par substitution :

 $t = 5 - 3x \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{5-t}{3}$
 $dt = -3dx \Leftrightarrow -\frac{1}{3}dt = dx$

x	-1	$\frac{4}{3}$
t	8	1

$$\begin{aligned}
L &= \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^1 \frac{x-1}{3x^2+1} dx \\
&= \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^1 \frac{x}{3x^2+1} dx - \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^1 \frac{1}{3x^2+1} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{6} \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^1 \frac{6x}{3x^2+1} dx - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^1 \frac{\sqrt{3}}{(\sqrt{3}x)^2+1} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{6} \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^1 \frac{u'}{u} dx - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^1 \frac{v'}{v^2+1} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{6} [\ln(3x^2+1)]_{\frac{1}{3}}^1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} [\text{Arctan}(\sqrt{3}x)]_{\frac{1}{3}}^1 \\
&\stackrel{V200}{=} \frac{\ln 3}{6} - \frac{\pi\sqrt{3}}{18}
\end{aligned}$$

$u = 3x^2 + 1 \quad v = \sqrt{3}x$
 $u' = 6x \quad v' = \sqrt{3}$

Question 4

11 (=4+7) points

(1) Soit $f(x) = x^3$, $g(x) = 19x - 30$ et $h(x) = f(x) - g(x) = x^3 - 19x + 30$.

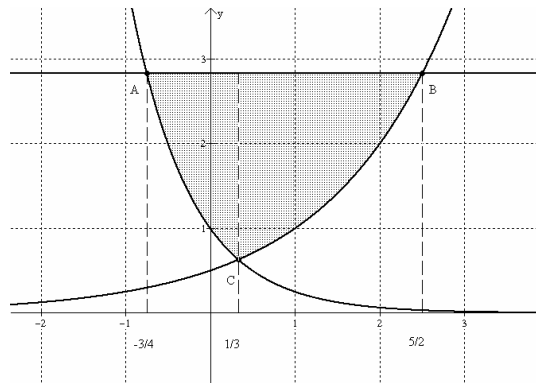
- $f(x) = g(x) \stackrel{V200}{\Leftrightarrow} x = -5$ ou $x = 2$ ou $x = 3$.
- $\int h(x) dx = \frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{19x^2}{2} + 30x$.
- L'aire cherchée vaut donc :

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{A} &= \left| \int_{-5}^2 h(x) dx \right| + \left| \int_2^3 h(x) dx \right| \\
&= \left| \left[\frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{19x^2}{2} + 30x \right]_{-5}^2 \right| + \left| \left[\frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{19x^2}{2} + 30x \right]_2^3 \right| \\
&\stackrel{v200}{=} \frac{1029}{4} + \frac{5}{4} \\
&= \frac{1034}{4} = \frac{517}{2}
\end{aligned}$$

(2) Soit

- $f(x) = \frac{1}{4^x} = \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^x$ (fonction exponentielle de base $\frac{1}{4}$)
- $g(x) = 2\sqrt{2}$ (fonction constante)
- $h(x) = 2^{x-1}$ (fonction exponentielle de base 2, translatée d'une unité vers la droite)

Ces fonctions ont été largement étudiées dans le cours. On peut donc les représenter graphiquement sans autre explication :



Cherchons les abscisses des points d'intersection des graphes :

$$\text{Pour } A : f(x) = g(x) \Leftrightarrow 4^{-x} = 2^{\frac{3}{2}} \Leftrightarrow 2^{-2x} = 2^{\frac{3}{2}} \Leftrightarrow -2x = \frac{3}{2} \Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{3}{4}$$

$$\text{Pour } B : h(x) = g(x) \Leftrightarrow 2^{x-1} = 2^{\frac{3}{2}} \Leftrightarrow x-1 = \frac{3}{2} \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$\text{Pour } C : f(x) = g(x) \Leftrightarrow 2^{-2x} = 2^{x-1} \Leftrightarrow -2x = x-1 \Leftrightarrow -3x = -1 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{3}$$

L'aire cherchée vaut donc :

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{A} &= \int_{-\frac{3}{4}}^{\frac{1}{3}} 2\sqrt{2} - \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^x dx + \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{5}{2}} 2\sqrt{2} - 2^{x-1} dx \\
&= \int_{-\frac{3}{4}}^{\frac{1}{3}} 2\sqrt{2} - \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^x dx + \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{5}{2}} 2\sqrt{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2^x dx \\
&= \left[2\sqrt{2}x - \frac{\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^x}{\ln\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)} \right]_{-\frac{3}{4}}^{\frac{1}{3}} + \left[2\sqrt{2}x - \frac{1}{2} \frac{2^x}{\ln 2} \right]_{\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{5}{2}} \\
&\stackrel{v200}{=} -\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{\ln 2} + \frac{3 \cdot \sqrt[3]{2}}{4 \ln 2} + \frac{13\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad (\text{utiliser expand}) \\
&\cong 4,435 \text{ u.a.}
\end{aligned}$$