

I) 1) voir livre p.85

$$\begin{aligned}
 2) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \left(\sin x + \frac{1}{\cos x} \right)^2 dx &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \left(\sin^2 x + 2 \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} + \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \right) dx \\
 &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \left(\frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} - 2 \cdot \frac{-\sin x}{\cos x} + \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \right) dx \\
 &= \left[\frac{1}{2} x - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x - 2 \ln |\cos x| + \tan x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{8} - \frac{1}{4} \sin \frac{\pi}{2} - 2 \ln |\cos \frac{\pi}{4}| + \tan \frac{\pi}{4} - \left(0 - \frac{1}{4} \sin 0 - 2 \ln |\cos 0| + \tan 0 \right) \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{8} - \frac{1}{4} - 2 \ln \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + 1 = \frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{3}{4} + \ln 2
 \end{aligned}$$

II 1) $(\log_{\sqrt{2}} x)^2 + 2 \log_2 x = 2$

$$\left(\frac{\ln x}{\ln \sqrt{2}} \right)^2 + \frac{2 \ln x}{\ln 2} = 2$$

$$\left(\frac{2 \ln x}{\ln 2} \right)^2 + \frac{2 \ln x}{\ln 2} = 2$$

Posons $y = \frac{2 \ln x}{\ln 2}$

$$y^2 + y - 2 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 1 + 8 = 9$$

$$y = \frac{-1+3}{2} = 1 \text{ ou } y = \frac{-1-3}{2} = -2$$

$$\frac{2 \ln x}{\ln 2} = 1 \text{ ou } \frac{2 \ln x}{\ln 2} = -2$$

$$\ln x = \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 \text{ ou } \ln x = -\ln 2$$

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

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

$$S = \left\{ \sqrt{2}; \frac{1}{2} \right\}$$

CE: $x > 0$
D: \mathbb{R}^+

2) $\frac{\ln x - 1}{\ln x - 2} < 3$ (*)

CE: 1) $x > 0$

2) $\ln x \neq 2 \Leftrightarrow x \neq e^2$

D: $\mathbb{R}^+ \setminus \{e^2\}$

(*) $\Leftrightarrow \frac{\ln x - 1}{\ln x - 2} - 3 < 0$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\ln x - 1 - 3 \ln x + 6}{\ln x - 2} < 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{-2 \ln x + 5}{\ln x - 2} < 0$$

Signe de $-2 \ln x + 5$:

$$-2 \ln x + 5 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \ln x = \frac{5}{2} \Leftrightarrow x = e^{\frac{5}{2}}$$

$$-2 \ln x + 5 > 0 \Leftrightarrow \ln x < \frac{5}{2} \Leftrightarrow x < e^{\frac{5}{2}}$$

$$-2 \ln x + 5 < 0 \Leftrightarrow \ln x > \frac{5}{2} \Leftrightarrow x > e^{\frac{5}{2}}$$

Signe de $\ln x - 2$:

$$\ln x - 2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = e^2$$

$$\ln x - 2 > 0 \Leftrightarrow x > e^2$$

$$\ln x - 2 < 0 \Leftrightarrow x < e^2$$

x	0	e^2	$e^{\frac{5}{2}}$	$+\infty$
$-2 \ln x + 5$	+	+	0	-
$\ln x - 2$	-	0	+	+
$\frac{-2 \ln x + 5}{\ln x - 2}$	-	+	0	-

$$S =]0; e^2[\cup]e^{\frac{5}{2}}; +\infty[$$

3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \operatorname{Arctan} \frac{1}{x}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\operatorname{Arctan} \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow 0}{\frac{1}{x} \rightarrow 0} \text{ f.i.}$$

$$\stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-\frac{1}{x^2}}{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}} = 1$$

III. $f: x \mapsto \frac{x + \ln(x-1)}{x-1}$

1) Dom $f =]1, +\infty[$

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

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x + \ln(x-1)}{x-1} \rightarrow \frac{+\infty}{+\infty}$ f.i.

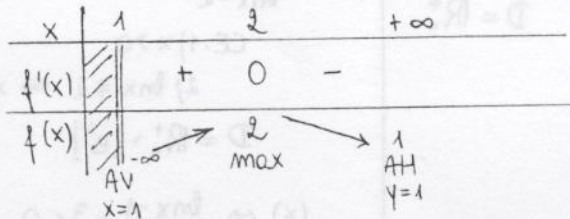
$\stackrel{(A)}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{x-1}}{1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} 1 + \frac{1}{x-1} = 1$ A.H. $y=1$

2) $\forall x \in]1, +\infty[$ $f'(x) = \frac{(1 + \frac{1}{x-1}) \cdot (x-1) - (x + \ln(x-1))}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{x-1 + 1 - x - \ln(x-1)}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{-\ln(x-1)}{(x-1)^2}$

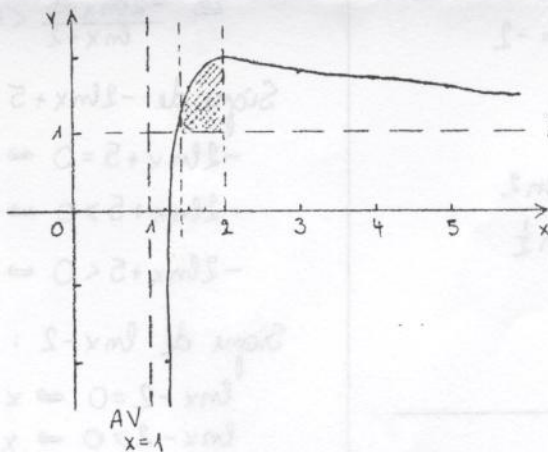
$f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow -\ln(x-1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x-1 = 1 \Leftrightarrow x = 2$

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

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



x	1,2	1,5	1,7	2	3	4	5
f(x)	-2,0	1,6	1,9	2	1,8	1,7	1,6



4) $A = \int_{1+\frac{1}{2}}^2 \left(\frac{x + \ln(x-1)}{x-1} - 1 \right) dx = \int_{1+\frac{1}{2}}^2 \left(\frac{x-1}{x-1} + \frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{\ln(x-1)}{x-1} - 1 \right) dx$

$= \int_{1+\frac{1}{2}}^2 \left(\frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{\ln(x-1)}{x-1} \right) dx = \left[\ln|x-1| + \frac{\ln^2(x-1)}{2} \right]_{1+\frac{1}{2}}^2$

$= \ln 1 + \frac{\ln^2 1}{2} - \left(\ln \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\ln^2 \frac{1}{2}}{2} \right) = \ln e - \frac{\ln^2 e}{2} = 1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$ unités d'aire

IV. f: x ↦ x²e^{1-x}

1) Dom f = R

lim_{x→+∞} (x²e^{1-x})
↓ ↓ f.i.
+∞ 0⁺

= lim_{x→+∞} x² / e^{x-1} → +∞ / +∞ $\stackrel{(H)}{=} \lim_{x→+∞} \frac{2x}{e^{x-1}} \stackrel{(H)}{=} \lim_{x→+∞} \frac{2}{e^{x-1}} = 0^+$

AH à droite: y=0

lim_{x→-∞} (x²e^{1-x}) = +∞ pas d'AH à gauche

lim_{x→-∞} f(x)/x = lim_{x→-∞} x e^{1-x} = -∞ pas d'A.O à gauche

2) ∀x ∈ R f'(x) = 2xe^{1-x} - x²e^{1-x} = xe^{1-x}(2-x)

f'(x) = 0 ⇔ x = 0 ou x = 2

signe de f' = signe de x · (2-x)

x	-∞	0	2	+∞
f'(x)	-	0	+	-
f(x)	+∞	0 min	4/2 max	0 AH y=0

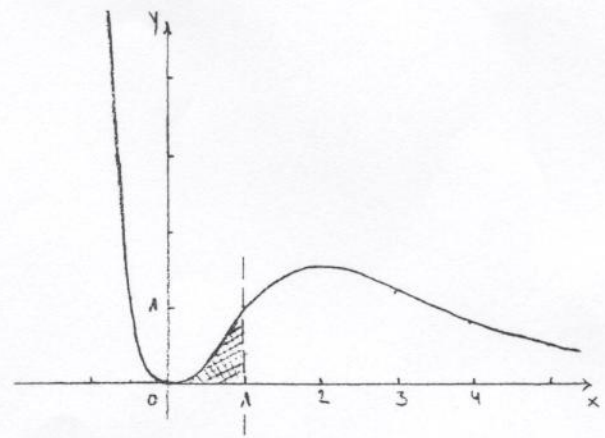
3) ∀x ∈ R f''(x) = (2xe^{1-x} - x²e^{1-x})' = 2e^{1-x} - 2xe^{1-x} - 2xe^{1-x} + x²e^{1-x} = e^{1-x}(x² - 4x + 2)

f''(x) = 0 ⇔ x² - 4x + 2 = 0

Δ = 16 - 8 = 8 x = (4 ± 2√2) / 2 = 2 ± √2 ou x = 2 - √2

Abscisses des points d'inflexion: 2 + √2 et 2 - √2

4) x	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5
f(x)	7,4	0	1	1,5	1,2	0,8	0,5



5) A = ∫_0^1 x²e^{1-x} dx

posons u(x) = x²; u'(x) = 2x
et v'(x) = e^{1-x}; v(x) = -e^{1-x}

= [-x²e^{1-x}]_0^1 + ∫_0^1 2xe^{1-x} dx

posons u_1(x) = 2x; u_1'(x) = 2
et v_1'(x) = e^{1-x}; v_1(x) = -e^{1-x}

= [-x²e^{1-x}]_0^1 + [-2xe^{1-x}]_0^1 + ∫_0^1 2e^{1-x} dx

= [-x²e^{1-x} - 2xe^{1-x} - 2e^{1-x}]_0^1

= -e^0 - 2e^0 - 2e^0 - (0 - 0 - 2e)

= -5 + 2e ≈ 0,4 unités d'aire