

Corrigé modèle**Question 1** (2+3=5 points)

voir cours

Question 2 ((3+3+4+1+2)+4=17 points)Soit la fonction f définie par $f(x) = 2 - \frac{1}{x} + \log_{\frac{1}{2}}(x^2)$ 1) Etudiez la fonction f :

a) $D_f = \mathbb{R}_0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = 2 - 0 + \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \log_{\frac{1}{2}}(x^2) = -\infty, \text{ car } \frac{1}{2} < 1.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 2 - 0 + \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \log_{\frac{1}{2}}(x^2) = -\infty, \text{ car } \frac{1}{2} < 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \left(\frac{2}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2} \right) + \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{\log_{\frac{1}{2}}(x^2)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{\log_{\frac{1}{2}}(x^2)}{x} \stackrel{\text{Hôpital}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{2x}{- \ln 2 \cdot x^2}$$

$$\text{d'où } \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = - \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{2}{x \ln 2} = 0 \quad \boxed{\text{B.P. } x^2/x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = "2 + \infty" + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \log_{\frac{1}{2}}(x^2) = "+\infty + \infty" = +\infty \quad \boxed{\text{A.V. : } x=0}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = "2 - \infty" + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \log_{\frac{1}{2}}(x^2) \rightarrow "\infty - \infty" \text{ f.i.}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 2 + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x} \left(x \log_{\frac{1}{2}}(x^2) - 1 \right) = 2 + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x} \left(\frac{\log_{\frac{1}{2}}(x^2)}{\frac{1}{x}} - 1 \right) \stackrel{\text{Hôpital}}{=} 2 + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x} \left(\frac{2x}{\ln 2} - 1 \right)$$

$$\text{d'où } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 2 + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\frac{2}{\ln 2} - \frac{1}{x} \right) = -\infty$$

b) $D_{f'} = \mathbb{R}_0$

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

$$f'(x) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow \ln 2 - 2x \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow 2x \leq \ln 2 \Leftrightarrow x \leq \frac{\ln 2}{2}$$

Tableau de variations :

x	$-\infty$		0		$\frac{\ln 2}{2}$		$+\infty$
$f'(x)$		$+$	$//$	$+$	0	$-$	
$f(x)$	$-\infty$	$\nearrow +\infty$		$//$	$\nearrow 2,17$		$\searrow -\infty$

c) $f''(x) = \frac{2}{\ln(2) \cdot x^2} - \frac{2}{x^3} = \frac{2x - 2\ln(2)}{\ln(2) \cdot x^3}$

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

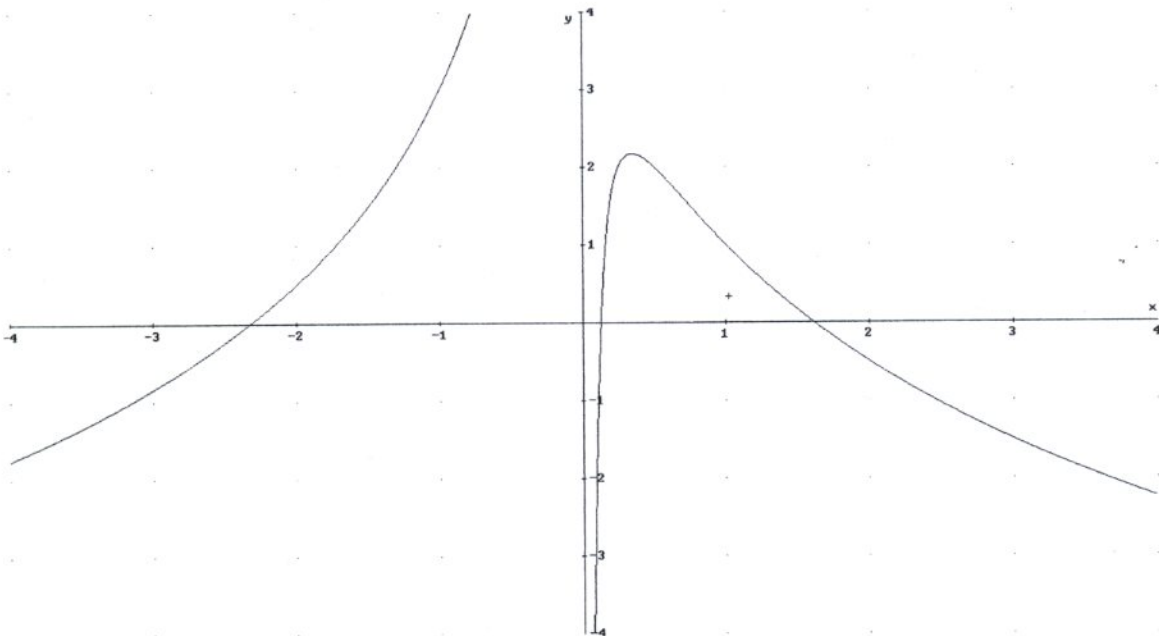
Concavité :

x	$-\infty$		0		$\ln 2$		$+\infty$
$f''(x)$		+	//	-	0	+	
G_f		↑	//	↓	1,61	↑	

Équation de la tangente en $x = \ln 2$:

$$T \equiv y = -\frac{1}{(\ln 2)^2} x - \frac{2}{\ln 2} \ln\left(\frac{\ln 2}{2}\right)$$

d) Représentation graphique :



$$2) f(x) \geq g(x) \Leftrightarrow \log_{\frac{1}{2}}(x^2) \geq -2 \Leftrightarrow \log_{\frac{1}{2}}(x^2) \geq \log_{\frac{1}{2}}(4) \Leftrightarrow x^2 - 4 \leq 0$$

C_f est au-dessus de C_g si $x \in ([-2; 0[\cup]0; 2])$

C_f est en dessous de C_g si $x \in (]-\infty; -2] \cup [2; +\infty[)$

$$C_f \cap C_g = \left\{ I_1\left(-2; \frac{1}{2}\right); I_2\left(2; -\frac{1}{2}\right) \right\}$$

$$A_p = \int_2^4 \left(-2 - \log_{\frac{1}{2}}(x^2) \right) dx$$

$$\text{Une primitive de } f \text{ est : } F(x) = -\int \left(2 + \log_{\frac{1}{2}}(x^2) \right) dx = -2x - x \cdot \log_{\frac{1}{2}}(x^2) - \frac{2}{\ln 2} x ;$$

$$\text{Par conséquent, } A_p = F(4) - F(2) = \left(16 - \frac{8}{\ln 2} \right) - \left(-\frac{4}{\ln 2} \right) = 8 - \frac{4}{\ln 2} \approx 2,23 \text{ u.a.}$$

Question 3 (2+4+3+2=11 points)

Etudiez la fonction g :

a) $D_f = \mathbb{R}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} e^{\frac{\pi}{2} - \text{Arctan}\left(\frac{2}{x}\right)} = e^{\frac{\pi}{2} + 0} = e^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{\frac{\pi}{2} - \text{Arctan}\left(\frac{2}{x}\right)} = e^{\frac{\pi}{2} - 0} = e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \quad \boxed{\text{A.H. : } y = e^{\frac{\pi}{2}}}$$

b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} e^{\frac{\pi}{2} - \text{Arctan}\left(\frac{2}{x}\right)} = e^{\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2}} = e^{\pi}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\frac{\pi}{2} - \text{Arctan}\left(\frac{2}{x}\right)} = e^{\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2}} = e^0 = 1$$

f est continue à gauche en 0, mais f n'est pas continue en 0

$$f'_g(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{g(x) - e^{\pi}}{x} \stackrel{\text{Hôpital}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-2}{x^2 \left(1 + \frac{4}{x^2}\right)} e^{\frac{\pi}{2} - \text{Arctan}\left(\frac{2}{x}\right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{2}{x^2 + 4} e^{\frac{\pi}{2} - \text{Arctan}\left(\frac{2}{x}\right)} = \frac{1}{2} e^{\pi}$$

$$f'_d(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{g(x) - e^{\pi}}{x} = \frac{1 - e^{\pi}}{0^+} = -\infty$$

f est dérivable à gauche en 0, mais f n'est pas dérivable en 0.

c) $f'(x) = -\frac{\frac{2}{x^2}}{1 + \frac{4}{x^2}} e^{\frac{\pi}{2} - \text{Arctan}\left(\frac{2}{x}\right)} = \frac{2}{4 + x^2} e^{\frac{\pi}{2} - \text{Arctan}\left(\frac{2}{x}\right)}$

Tableau de variations :

x	$-\infty$		0		$+\infty$
$f'(x)$		+	//	+	
$f(x)$	$e^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$	↗ e^{π}		↘ $e^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$	

d) $f''(x) = \frac{4(1-x)}{(x^2+4)^2} e^{\frac{\pi}{2} - \text{Arctan}\left(\frac{2}{x}\right)}$

$$f''(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 1$$

Concavité :

x	$-\infty$		0		1		$+\infty$
$g''(x)$		+	//	+	0	-	
G_f		↑		↑		↓	

Point d'inflexion : $I(1; e^{\text{Arctan}(0,5)})$

Question 4 ((1+2)+(1+1+2)=7 points)

$$I = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2+2}} \quad ; \quad J = \int_0^1 \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2+2}} dx \quad ; \quad K = \int_0^1 \sqrt{x^2+2} dx$$

1) Calcul de I:

$$a) f'(x) = \frac{1 + \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^2+2}}}{x + \sqrt{x^2+2}} = \frac{\sqrt{x^2+2} + x}{\sqrt{x^2+2} \cdot (x + \sqrt{x^2+2})} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+2}}$$

$$b) I = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2+2}} = \int_0^1 f'(x) dx = [f(x)]_0^1 = f(1) - f(0) = \ln(1 + \sqrt{3}) - \ln \sqrt{2}$$

$$\text{d'où, } I = \ln \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

2) Calcul de J et K:

$$a) J + 2I = \int_0^1 \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2+2}} dx + 2 \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2+2}} = \int_0^1 \frac{x^2+2}{\sqrt{x^2+2}} dx = \int_0^1 \sqrt{x^2+2} dx = K.$$

$$b) K = \int_0^1 \sqrt{x^2+2} dx = \left[x \cdot \sqrt{x^2+2} \right]_0^1 - \int_0^1 x \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+2}} dx,$$

$$\text{c'est-à-dire } K = 1 \cdot \sqrt{3} - \int_0^1 \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2+2}} dx = \sqrt{3} - J$$

$$c) \begin{cases} J + 2I = K \\ \sqrt{3} - J = K \end{cases}, \text{ d'où } 2K = 2I + \sqrt{3} \Leftrightarrow K = I + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \ln \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\text{et } 2J + 2I - \sqrt{3} = 0 \Leftrightarrow J = -I + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \Leftrightarrow J = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \ln \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

Question 5 (6+(2+2)=10 points)1) Volume d'un solide

$$V = \pi \int_1^6 [h(x)]^2 dx = \pi \int_1^6 \frac{25 \cdot \ln x}{(x+1)^2} dx = 25\pi \left[-\frac{\ln x}{x+1} \right]_1^6 + 25\pi \int_1^6 \frac{1}{x(x+1)} dx$$

On montre que $\frac{1}{x(x+1)} = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x+1}$, puis on obtient :

$$V = 25\pi \left(-\frac{\ln 6}{7} \right) + 25\pi \left[\ln|x| - \ln|x+1| \right]_1^6$$

$$V = 25\pi \left(-\frac{\ln 6}{7} + \ln \frac{6}{7} + \ln 2 \right)$$

$$V = 25\pi \left(-\frac{\ln 6}{7} + \ln \frac{12}{7} \right)$$

donc $V \approx 22,23$ u.v.

2) Calculez:

$$a) \int_0^{\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}} \frac{x}{9+4x^4} dx = \frac{3}{9 \cdot 4} \int_0^{\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}} \frac{\frac{4}{3}x}{1+\left(\frac{2}{3}x^2\right)^2} dx = \frac{1}{12} \left[\text{Arc tan} \left(\frac{2}{3}x^2 \right) \right]_0^{\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{1}{12} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{48}$$

$$b) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \sin^2(2x) \cos x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} 4 \sin^2 x \cdot \cos^2 x \cdot \cos x dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} 4 \sin^2 x \cdot (1 - \sin^2 x) \cdot \cos x dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} (4 \sin^2 x \cdot \cos x - 4 \sin^4 x \cdot \cos x) dx$$

$$= \left[\frac{4}{3} \sin^3 x - \frac{4}{5} \sin^5 x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}}$$

$$= \frac{17}{120}$$

Question 6 (3+(4+3)=10 points)1) Equation :

$$2^{2x} - 5^x - 4^{x-1} + 25^{\frac{x-1}{2}} = 0 \quad D = \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4^x - 5^x - 4^x \cdot \frac{1}{4} + 5^x \cdot \frac{1}{25} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4^x \cdot \frac{3}{4} = 5^x \cdot \frac{24}{25}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{4^x}{5^x} = \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{24}{25}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{4}{5} \right)^x = \frac{32}{25}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{5 \ln 2 - 2 \ln 5}{\ln 4 - \ln 5}$$

2) Inéquation:

$$a) \quad 2 \log_2 x + \log_{\frac{1}{2}}(x-3) \geq 4 \quad D =]3; +\infty[$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2 \log_2 x + \frac{\log_2(x-3)}{\log_2 2^{-1}} \geq \log_2 2^4$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \log_2 x^2 - \log_2(x-3) \geq \log_2 2^4$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \log_2 x^2 \geq \log_2 [2^4(x-3)]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 - 16x + 48 \geq 0$$

$$S =]3; 4] \cup [12; +\infty[$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } & 6e^{5x+2} - 7\sqrt{e^{8x+4}} + e^{3x+2} \leq 0 \\ & \Leftrightarrow 6e^{5x}e^2 - 7e^{4x}e^2 + e^{3x}e^2 \leq 0 \\ & \Leftrightarrow e^{3x}e^2(6e^{2x} - 7e^x + 1) \leq 0 \\ & \Leftrightarrow 6e^{2x} - 7e^x + 1 \leq 0 \\ & \Leftrightarrow 6y^2 - 7y + 1 \geq 0 \\ & \Leftrightarrow y \in \left[\frac{1}{6}; 1 \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$D = \mathbb{R}$$

$$S = [-\ln 6; 0]$$
