## EFES - 2017 - B - Mathématiques II - Corrigé

I. a) 
$$g: x \longmapsto x^2 - 2 \ln x$$

i. 
$$dom g = \mathbb{R}_+^*$$

ii. La fonction g admet un minimum absolu au point 1.

$$g\left(1\right) = 1$$

Par suite, comme g est continu sur  $\mathbb{R}_{+}^{*}$  on a :  $(\forall x \in \mathbb{R}_{+}^{*})$  g(x) > 0

b) 
$$f: x \longmapsto \frac{1 + \ln x}{x} + \frac{x}{2}$$

i. 
$$dom f = \mathbb{R}^*$$

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left( \frac{1}{x} + \frac{\ln x}{x} + \frac{x}{2} \right) = +\infty \qquad [0 + 0 + \infty]$$

En effet : 
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x}$$
  
=  $\lim_{[H]} \frac{1}{x \to +\infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0$  [f.i.  $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$ ]

$$\lim_{x \to 0^+} f(x) = -\infty \qquad \left[ \frac{-\infty}{0^+} + 0 \right]$$

A.V. : 
$$x = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left[ f(x) - \frac{x}{2} \right] = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left( \frac{1}{x} + \frac{\ln x}{x} \right) = 0$$

A.O. : 
$$y = \frac{x}{2}$$

$$dom \ f' = dom \ f$$

$$(\forall x \in \mathbb{R}_{+}^{*}) \quad f'(x) = \frac{x \cdot \frac{1}{x} - (1 + \ln x)}{x^{2}} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{-\ln x}{x^{2}} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{x^{2} - 2\ln x}{2x^{2}} = \frac{g(x)}{2x^{2}}$$

f' a le même signe que g, donc  $\left(\forall x \in \mathbb{R}_{+}^{*}\right)^{2}$  f'(x) > 0

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc} x & 0 & +\infty \\ \hline f'(x) & + & \\ \hline f(x) & -\infty & \nearrow & +\infty \\ \end{array}$$

$$dom f'' = dom f'$$

$$(\forall x \in dom \ f'') \quad f''(x) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{x^2 \left(2x - \frac{2}{x}\right) - \left(x^2 - 2\ln x\right) 2x}{x^4} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{-2 + 4\ln x}{x^3} = \frac{2\ln x - 1}{x^3}$$

Représentation graphique: voir page suivante

ii. Soit  $x \in \mathbb{R}_+^*$ 

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

 $C_f$  admet une tangente parallèle à  $\Delta$  au point  $A\left(1; \frac{3}{2}\right)$ .

$$\Delta_1 : y = \frac{1}{2}(x-1) + \frac{3}{2} \iff y = \frac{1}{2}x + 1$$

iii. 
$$f(x) - \frac{x}{2} = 0 \Longleftrightarrow \frac{1 + \ln x}{x} = 0 \Longleftrightarrow \ln x = -1 \Longleftrightarrow x = e^{-1}$$

$$(\forall x \in ]e^{-1}; +\infty[) \quad 1 + \ln x > 0$$

Donc: 
$$D_{\lambda} = \left\{ M(x; y) \mid e^{-1} \leqslant x \leqslant \lambda \text{ et } \frac{x}{2} \leqslant y \leqslant f(x) \right\}$$

$$\mathcal{A}(D_{\lambda}) = \int_{e^{-1}}^{\lambda} \frac{1 + \ln x}{x} dx = \int_{e^{-1}}^{\lambda} \left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{\ln x}{x}\right) dx = \left[\ln x + \frac{1}{2} \ln^2 x\right]_{e^{-1}}^{\lambda} = \ln \lambda + \frac{1}{2} \ln^2 \lambda + \frac{1}{2} \text{ u.a.}$$

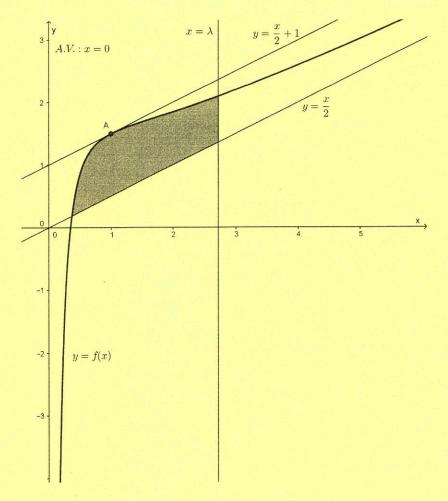


Fig. 1 – Rep. graph. de 
$$f: x \longmapsto \frac{1+\ln x}{x} + \frac{x}{2}$$

$$\mathcal{A}\left(D_{\lambda}\right) = 2 \Longleftrightarrow \ln \lambda + \frac{1}{2} \ln^{2} \lambda + \frac{1}{2} = 2 \iff \ln^{2} \lambda + 2 \ln \lambda - 3 = 0 \qquad [\Delta' = 1 + 3 = 4] \\ \Leftrightarrow \ln \lambda = -1 - 2 = -3 \text{ ou } \ln \lambda = -1 + 2 = 1 \\ \Leftrightarrow \lambda = e^{-3} \text{ [$\grave{a}$ écarter car $\lambda > 1] ou $\lambda = e$}$$

Donc:  $\mathcal{A}(D_e) = 2$  u.a.

$$[(2+1)+(7+2+4)=16 \text{ points}]$$

II. 
$$f: x \longmapsto \left\{ \begin{array}{lll} e^{x-1} & \mathrm{si} & x \leqslant 1 \\ b+a\ln x & \mathrm{si} & x > 1 \end{array} \right.$$

a) f est continu et dérivable sur  $]-\infty;1[$  et sur  $]1;+\infty[$  quelles que soient les valeurs de a et de b. étude au voisinage de 1 continuité

$$f(1) = 1$$

f est continu au point d'abscisse  $1 \Longleftrightarrow \lim_{x \to 1^+} f(x) = 1 \Longleftrightarrow b = 1$ Les fonctions  $f: x \longmapsto \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} e^{x-1} & \text{si} \quad x \leqslant 1 \\ 1+a \ln x & \text{si} \quad x > 1 \end{array} \right.$ 

sont continues sur IR

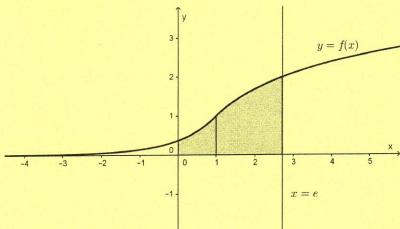
dérivabilité

$$\lim_{x \to 1^{-}} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \to 1^{-}} \frac{e^{x - 1} - 1}{x - 1} \quad \left[ \text{f.i. } \frac{0}{0} \right]$$

$$= \lim_{[H]} e^{x - 1} = 1 = f'_g(1)$$

f est dérivable au point 1 si et seulement si a = 1 et b = 1

b) 
$$a = 1$$
;  $b = 1$   
i.



ii. 
$$D = D_1 \cup D_2$$
  
où  $D_1 = \{M(x, y) \mid 0 \le x \le 1 \text{ et } 0 \le y \le e^{x-1}\}$   
 $D_2 = \{M(x, y) \mid 1 \le x \le e \text{ et } 0 \le y \le 1 + \ln x\}$   
 $A(D) = \int_0^1 e^{x-1} dx + \int_0^e (1 + \ln x) dx$ 

$$\mathcal{A}(D) = \int_0^1 e^{x-1} dx + \int_1^e (1 + \ln x) dx$$
  
=  $\left[ e^{x-1} \right]_0^1 + \left[ x \ln x \right]_1^e$   
=  $1 - e^{-1} + e \approx 3,35$  u.a.

Calcul de 
$$\int (1 + \ln x) dx$$

i.p.p. 
$$\int \text{posons} : \left| u(x) = 1 + \ln x \quad v'(x) = 1 \right|$$
  
On a:  $\left| u'(x) = \frac{1}{x} \quad v(x) = x \right|$   
 $\int (1 + \ln x) \, dx = x (1 + \ln x) - \int dx = x (1 + \ln x) - x + k = x \ln x + k$ 

iii. 
$$V = \pi \int_0^1 (e^{x-1})^2 dx + \pi \int_1^e (1+\ln x)^2 dx$$
$$= \pi \int_0^1 e^{2x-2} dx + \pi \int_1^e (1+2\ln x + \ln^2 x) dx$$
$$= \pi \left[ \frac{1}{2} e^{2x-2} \right]_0^1 + \pi \int_1^e (1+2\ln x) dx + \pi \int_1^e \ln^2 x dx$$

Calcul de 
$$\int (1+2\ln x) dx$$

i.p.p. posons: 
$$u(x) = 1 + 2 \ln x$$
  $v'(x) = 1$   
On a:  $u'(x) = \frac{2}{x}$   $v(x) = x$ 

$$\int (1+2\ln x) \, dx = x (1+2\ln x) - 2 \int dx = x (1+2\ln x) - 2x + k = -x + 2x \ln x + k$$

$$\int_{1}^{e} (1+2\ln x) \, dx = [-x+2x\ln x]_{1}^{e} = e+1$$

Calcul de 
$$\int \ln^2 x dx$$

i.p.p. 
$$\begin{array}{c|c} \text{posons}: & u\left(x\right) = \ln^2 x & v'\left(x\right) = 1 \\ \text{On a}: & u'\left(x\right) = 2\ln x \cdot \frac{1}{x} & v\left(x\right) = x \end{array}$$

$$\int \ln^2 x dx = x \ln^2 x - 2 \int \ln x dx = +k$$
$$\int^e \ln^2 x dx = \left[ x \ln^2 x - 2x \ln x + 2x \right]_1^e = e - 2$$

$$V = \pi \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}e^{-2}\right) + \pi \left(e + 1\right) + \pi \left(e - 2\right) = 2\pi e - \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2e^2} \approx 15,3 \text{ u.v.}$$

[4+(2+3+5)=14 points]

III. a) 
$$(m+2) 3^x + (2m+3) 3^{-x} - 2m = 0$$
  $(E_m)$   
 $(m+2) 3^x + (2m+3) 3^{-x} - 2m = 0$   $|\cdot 3^x \neq 0$   
 $\iff (m+2) 3^{2x} - 2m \cdot 3^x + 2m + 3 = 0$   $(E_m)$ 

Posons:  $u = 3^x > 0$ 

$$(E_m) \iff (m+2)u^2 - 2mu + 2m + 3 = 0$$
  $(E'_m)$ 

 $1^{er}$  cas: m = -2

$$(E_{-2}) \Longleftrightarrow 4u - 1 = 0 \Longleftrightarrow u = \frac{1}{4} \Longleftrightarrow 3^x = \frac{1}{4} \Longleftrightarrow x = -\log_3 4$$

 $(E_{-2})$  admet une seule solution

**2**<sup>e</sup> **cas** : 
$$m \neq -2$$

$$\Delta_m = 4m^2 - 4(m+2)(2m+3) = -4m^2 - 28m - 24 = -4(m^2 + 7m + 6)$$

$$\delta = 7^2 - 4 \cdot 6 = 25$$

$$\delta = 7^{2} - 4 \cdot 6 = 25$$

$$\Delta_{m} = 0 \iff m = \frac{7 - 5}{-2} = -1 \text{ ou } m = \frac{7 + 5}{-2} = -6$$

$$P_m = \frac{2m+3}{m+2}; \quad S_m = \frac{2m}{m+2}$$

m	Δ	$P_m$	$S_m$	solutions de $(E'_m)$	solutions de $(E_m)$
$m \in ]-\infty; -6[$	-	+	+	aucune solution	aucune solution
m = -6	0	+	+	une solution (double) strict. positive	une solution unique
$m \in ]-6;-2[$	+	+	+	deux solutions strict. positives	deux solutions distinctes
m = -2				une solution stict. positive	une solution unique
$m \in \left] -2; -\frac{3}{2} \right[$	+		-	deux solutions de signes contraires	une solution unique
$m=-rac{3}{2}$	+	0	-	deux solutions : 0 et une strict. négative	aucune solution
$m \in \left[ -\frac{3}{2}; -1 \right]$	+	+	-	deux solutions strict. négatives	aucune solution
m = -1	0	+	-	une solution (double) strict. négative	aucune solution
$m \in ]-1;0[$	-	+	-	aucune solution	aucune solution
m = 0	-	+	0	aucune solution	aucune solution
$m \in ]0; +\infty[$	-	+	+	aucune solution	aucune solution

b) i. 
$$(\log_3 x)^2 = 2\log_3 19683 + \log_3 (x^3)$$
  
 $(\log_3 x)^2 - \log_3 (x^3) - 2\log_3 19683 = 0$  (E)  
C.E. :  $\begin{cases} x > 0 \\ x^3 > 0 \end{cases} \iff x > 0$ 

Supposons :  $x \in D = \mathbb{R}_+^*$ .

$$(E) \iff (\log_3 x)^2 - 3\log_3 x - 2 \cdot \log_3 (3^9) = 0$$

$$\iff (\log_3 x)^2 - 3\log_3 x - 18 = 0 \qquad [\Delta = 9 + 4 \cdot 18 = 81]$$

$$\iff \log_3 x = \frac{3 - 9}{2} = -3 \text{ ou } \log_3 x = \frac{3 + 9}{2} = 6$$

$$\iff x = 3^{-3} = \frac{1}{27} \in D \text{ ou } x = 3^6 = 729 \in D$$

$$S = \left\{ \frac{1}{27};729 \right\}$$

ii. 
$$\ln(2e^x - 5) > \ln(13e^{-x} - 30e^{-2x})$$
 (I

ii. 
$$\ln (2e^x - 5) > \ln (13e^{-x} - 30e^{-2x})$$
  
C.E. : 
$$\begin{cases} 2e^x - 5 > 0 & (1) \\ 13e^{-x} - 30e^{-2x} > 0 & (2) \end{cases}$$

$$(1) \iff e^x > \frac{5}{2} \iff x > \ln \frac{5}{2}$$

$$(2) \Longleftrightarrow 13e^x - 30 > 0 \Longleftrightarrow e^x > \frac{30}{13} \Longleftrightarrow x > \ln\frac{30}{13}$$

Supposons : 
$$x \in D = \left[ \ln \frac{5}{2}; +\infty \right[$$

(I) 
$$\iff$$
  $2e^x - 5 > 13e^{-x} - 30e^{-2x}$  [car ln est une bijection strictement croissante]  $\iff$   $2e^x - 5 - \frac{13}{e^x} + \frac{30}{e^{2x}} > 0$   $|\cdot e^{2x} > 0$   $\iff$   $2e^{3x} - 5e^{2x} - 13e^x + 30 > 0$ 

Posons:  $u = e^x$ 

$$(I) \iff 2u^3 - 5u^2 - 13u + 30 > 0$$

Posons: 
$$p(u) = 2u^3 - 5u^2 - 13u + 30$$

On a : 
$$p(2) = 0$$
 Horner :  $\frac{2 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -5 & -13 & 30 \\ 4 & -2 & -30 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 & -15 & 0 \end{vmatrix}}$ 

$$p(u) = (u-2) (2u^2 - u - 15)$$

$$2u^2 - u - 15 = 0 \qquad [\Delta = 1 + 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 15 = 121]$$

$$\iff u = \frac{1-11}{4} = -\frac{5}{2} \text{ ou } u = \frac{1+11}{4} = 3$$

$$p(u) = 2u^3 - 5u^2 - 13u + 30 = (u-2)(2u+5)(u-3)$$

$$\frac{u}{2u^2 - u - 15} + \frac{5}{2} = \frac{2}{3} = \frac{3}{3}$$

$$\frac{u-2}{2u^3 - 5u^2 - 13u + 30} - \frac{5}{2} = \frac{2}{3} = \frac{3}{3}$$

$$(I) \iff -\frac{5}{2} = 2 = \frac{3}{3} = \frac{3}{3}$$

$$[6+(3+5)=14 \text{ points}]$$

IV. a) 
$$f: x \longmapsto \frac{1 - 2\ln x - 2\ln^2 x}{x^2}$$
  
 $dom \ f = dom \ f' = \mathbb{R}_+^*$ 

$$dom \ f = dom \ f' = \mathbb{R}_{+}^{*}$$

$$(\forall x \in dom \ f') \quad f'(x) = \frac{x^{2} \left(-\frac{2}{x} - \frac{4 \ln x}{x}\right) - \left(1 - 2 \ln x - 2 \ln^{2} x\right) \cdot 2x}{x^{4}}$$

$$= \frac{-2x - 4x \ln x - 2x + 4x \ln x + 4x \ln^{2} x}{x^{4}}$$

$$= \frac{4x \left(\ln^{2} x - 1\right)}{x^{3}}$$

$$= \frac{4\left(\ln^{2} x - 1\right)}{x^{3}}$$

équation de la tangente au point d'abscisse  $x_0$   $(x_0 \in \mathbb{R}_+^*)$ 

$$\Delta_{x_0} : y - f(x_0) = f'(x_0)(x - x_0)$$

$$O(0, 0) \in \Delta_{x_0} \iff 0 - f(x_0) = f'(x_0)(0 - x_0)$$

$$\iff f(x_0) = x_0 f'(x_0)$$

$$\iff \frac{1 - 2\ln x_0 - 2\ln^2 x_0}{x_0^2} = 4x_0 \frac{\ln^2 x_0 - 1}{x_0^3} \quad | \cdot x_0^2 \neq 0$$

$$\iff 1 - 2\ln x_0 - 2\ln^2 x_0 = 4\left(\ln^2 x_0 - 1\right)$$

$$\iff 5 - 2\ln x_0 - 6\ln^2 x_0 = 0 \quad [posons : u = \ln x_0]$$

$$\iff 6u^2 + 2u - 5 = 0 \quad [\Delta' = 1 + 5 \cdot 6 = 31]$$

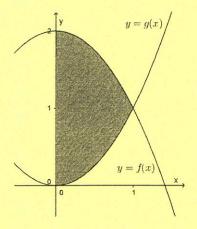
$$\iff u = \frac{-1 - \sqrt{31}}{6} = u_1 \text{ ou } u = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{31}}{6} = u_2$$

$$\iff x = e^{u_1} \text{ ou } x = e^{u_2}$$

Les points d'abscisses  $e^{\frac{-1-\sqrt{31}}{6}}$  et  $e^{\frac{-1+\sqrt{31}}{6}}$  de la courbe représentative de f admettent une tangente passant par l'origine.

b) i. 
$$\int_{1}^{\pi} \sin(\ln x) \, dx = I$$
  
i.p.p. posons:  $\left| \begin{array}{c} u(x) = \sin(\ln x) & v'(x) = 1 \\ 0 & x & u'(x) = \cos(\ln x) \frac{1}{x} & v(x) = x \end{array} \right|$   
 $I = \left[ x \sin(\ln x) \right]_{1}^{\pi} - \int_{1}^{\pi} \cos(\ln x) \, dx$   
i.p.p. posons:  $\left| \begin{array}{c} u_{1}(x) = \cos(\ln x) & v'_{1}(x) = 1 \\ 0 & x & u'_{1}(x) = -\sin(\ln x) \frac{1}{x} & v_{1}(x) = x \end{array} \right|$   
 $\int_{1}^{\pi} \cos(\ln x) \, dx = \left[ x \cos(\ln x) \right]_{1}^{\pi} + I$   
D'où:  $I = \left[ x \sin(\ln x) \right]_{1}^{\pi} - \left[ x \cos(\ln x) \right]_{1}^{\pi} - I$   
 $\iff 2I = \pi \sin(\ln \pi) - \pi \cos(\ln \pi) + 1$   
 $\iff I = \frac{\pi}{2} \sin(\ln \pi) - \frac{\pi}{2} \cos(\ln \pi) + \frac{1}{2}$ 

ii. 
$$\int_0^1 x (1-x)^{2017} dx = I$$
 posons :  $u = 1 - x \iff x = 1 - u$  
$$\frac{du}{dx} = -1 \qquad x = 0 \implies u = 1$$
 
$$x = 1 \implies u = 0$$
 
$$I = -\int_1^0 (1-u) \, u^{2017} du = \int_0^1 \left( u^{2017} - u^{2018} \right) du = \left[ \frac{u^{2018}}{2018} - \frac{u^{2019}}{2019} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{2018} - \frac{1}{2019} = \frac{1}{4074342}$$
 c)  $D = \{M(x; y) \in \Pi \mid x \geqslant 0 \text{ et } y \geqslant 0 \text{ et } g(x) \leqslant y \leqslant f(x) \}$ 



$$(\forall x \in \mathbb{R}) \quad f(x) = g(x) \iff x = -1 \text{ ou } x = 1$$

$$(\forall x \in [0; 1]) \quad (\forall y \in [0; 2]) \quad y = f(x) \iff y = 2 - x^2 \iff x = \sqrt{2 - y}$$

$$y = g(x) \iff y = x^2 \iff x = \sqrt{y}$$

$$\mathcal{V}(D) = \pi \int_0^1 y dy + \pi \int_1^2 (2 - y) dy = \pi \left[ \frac{y^2}{2} \right]_0^1 + \pi \left[ 2y - \frac{y^2}{2} \right]_1^2 = \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2} = \pi \text{ u.v.}$$

.....[5+(4+3)+4=16 points]