

(S) (1)

$$M(x,y,z) \in (S) \Leftrightarrow x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 2x - 4z + 2 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x-1)^2 + y^2 + (z-2)^2 = 3$$

$$\Leftrightarrow M(x,y,z) \in S(\Omega(1,0,2); r = \sqrt{3})$$

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$r = \sqrt{3}$ $\Omega(1,0,2)$ s

$A \in (S)$ $\Omega A = \sqrt{(-1)^2 + 1^2 + (-1)^2} = \sqrt{3} = r$ $\vec{\Omega A}(-1,1,-1)$

$\vec{OB}(1,-1,0)$ $\vec{OA}(0,-1,1)$ (2)

$$\vec{OA} \wedge \vec{OB} = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \vec{i} - \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \vec{j} + \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \vec{k}$$

$$= \vec{i} + \vec{j} + \vec{k}$$

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(OAB)

$$M(x,y,z) \in (OAB) \Leftrightarrow \vec{OM} \cdot (\vec{OA} \wedge \vec{OB}) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x + y + z = 0$$

(OAB): $x + y + z = 0$

(S) (OAB) $d(\Omega, (OAB)) = \frac{|1+0+2|}{\sqrt{1^2+1^2+1^2}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{3} = r$ (3)

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. A (S) (OAB) (OAB) (S) A

$z^2 - 6z + 34 = 0$: \mathbb{C} (1)

$z^2 - 6z + 34 = 0$ s

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$\Delta' = 9 - 34 = -25 = (5i)^2$:

$S = \{ 3+5i ; 3-5i \}$ $z_2 = 3+5i$ $z_1 = 3-5i$

. $4-2i$ \vec{u} T M(z) M'(z') (2)

. T

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$T(M) = M' \Leftrightarrow \vec{MM'} = \vec{u}$

$\Leftrightarrow \text{Aff}(\vec{MM'}) = \text{Aff}(\vec{u})$

$\Leftrightarrow z' - z = 4 - 2i$

$\Leftrightarrow z' = z + 4 - 2i$

$z' = 3+5i + 4 - 2i = 7 + 3i = c$ T A(3+5i) A'(z')

. T A C A' = C

$$\frac{b-c}{a-c} = \frac{3-5i-7-3i}{3+5i-7-3i} = \frac{-4-8i}{-4+2i} = \frac{2i(-4+2i)}{-4+2i} = 2i -$$

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$$\text{Arg}\left(\frac{b-c}{a-c}\right) \equiv \text{Arg}(2i)[2\pi] \quad \left|\frac{b-c}{a-c}\right| = |2i| \quad - \quad -2 \quad -$$

$$\left(\overrightarrow{CA}, \overrightarrow{CB}\right) \equiv \frac{\pi}{2}[2\pi] \quad BC = 2AC \quad \text{Arg}\left(\frac{b-c}{a-c}\right) \equiv \frac{\pi}{2}[2\pi] \quad \frac{|b-c|}{|a-c|} = 2$$

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. BC = 2AC C ABC :

التمرين الثالث:

:

. 9 Ω

$$\text{card } \Omega = C_9^3 = \frac{9 \times 8 \times 7}{3 \times 2 \times 1} = 84$$

" " : A -

C_3^1

C_6^2

A

1

$$p(A) = \frac{C_6^2 \times C_3^1}{C_9^3} = \frac{15 \times 3}{84} = \frac{15}{28}$$

" " B -

" " : \bar{B} -

1

C_6^3

3

\bar{B}

$$p(B) = 1 - p(\bar{B}) = 1 - \frac{5}{21} = \frac{16}{21}$$

$$p(\bar{B}) = \frac{C_6^3}{C_9^3} = \frac{5 \times 4}{84} = \frac{5}{21}$$

(2)

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$$\text{card } \Omega = A_9^3 = 9 \times 8 \times 7 = 504 \quad 9 \quad \Omega$$

" " R

A_6^3 :

3

R

$$p(R) = \frac{A_6^3}{A_9^3} = \frac{6 \times 5 \times 4}{9 \times 8 \times 7} = \frac{5}{21}$$

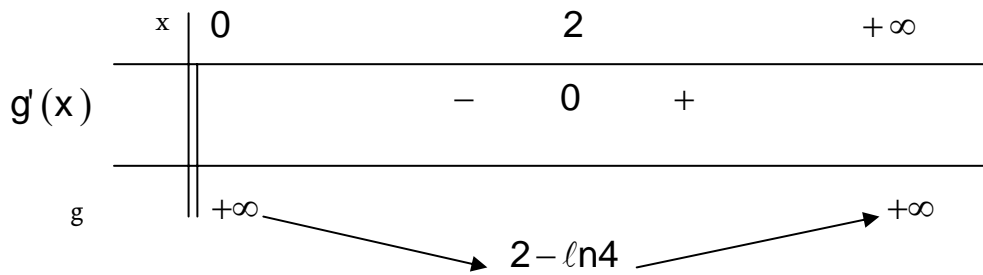
المسألة:

$$g(x) = x - 2 \ln x :]0, +\infty[\quad g \quad (I)$$

$$(\forall x \in]0, +\infty[) \quad g'(x) = 1 - \frac{2}{x} = \frac{x-2}{x} \quad]0, +\infty[\quad g \quad - \quad (1) \quad 0,5$$

$$. x - 2 \quad g'(x) \quad x \quad -$$

g



$$g(2) = 2 - 2\ln 2 > 0 \quad \forall x \in]0, +\infty[\quad g(x) \geq g(2): \quad g \quad (2)$$

$$\cdot \forall x \in]0, +\infty[\quad g(x) > 0$$

$$f(x) = x - (\ln x)^2: \quad]0, +\infty[\quad f \quad (II)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \ln x = -\infty \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x - (\ln x)^2 = -\infty \quad (1)$$

$$\cdot (\mathcal{E}_f) \quad (D): x = 0 \quad :$$

$$\cdot +\infty \quad t \quad +\infty \quad x \quad \cdot x > 0 \quad t = \sqrt{x} \quad - (2)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(\ln x)^2}{x} = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} 4 \cdot \left(\frac{\ln t}{t}\right)^2 = 0 \quad \frac{(\ln x)^2}{x} = \frac{(\ln t^2)^2}{t^2} = \frac{(2 \ln t)^2}{t^2} = 4 \cdot \left(\frac{\ln t}{t}\right)^2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x - (\ln x)^2 = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \left(1 - \frac{(\ln x)^2}{x}\right) = +\infty: \quad -$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) - x = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} -(\ln x)^2 = -\infty \quad -$$

$$\cdot y = x \quad (\Delta) \quad (\mathcal{E}_f)$$

$$\cdot (\Delta) \quad (\mathcal{E}_f) \quad f(x) - x = -(\ln x)^2 \leq 0 \quad \mathbb{R}_+^* \quad x \quad -$$

$$\mathbb{R}_+^* \quad x \quad - (3)$$

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

$$\cdot \mathbb{R}_+^* \quad f \quad \forall x \in]0, +\infty[\quad f'(x) > 0: \quad (2 - I)$$

$$: f \quad -$$

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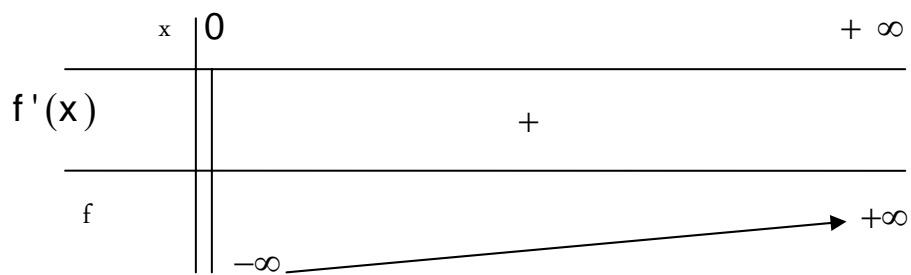
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$$f(1) = 1 \quad f'(1) = 1 \quad y = f'(1)(x-1) + f(1)$$

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$$(\Delta): y = x$$

$$f(]0, +\infty[) = \left] \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x), \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) \right[= \mathbb{R} \quad]0, +\infty[\quad (4)$$

$$]0, +\infty[\quad \alpha \quad f(x) = 0 \quad 0 \in \mathbb{R}$$

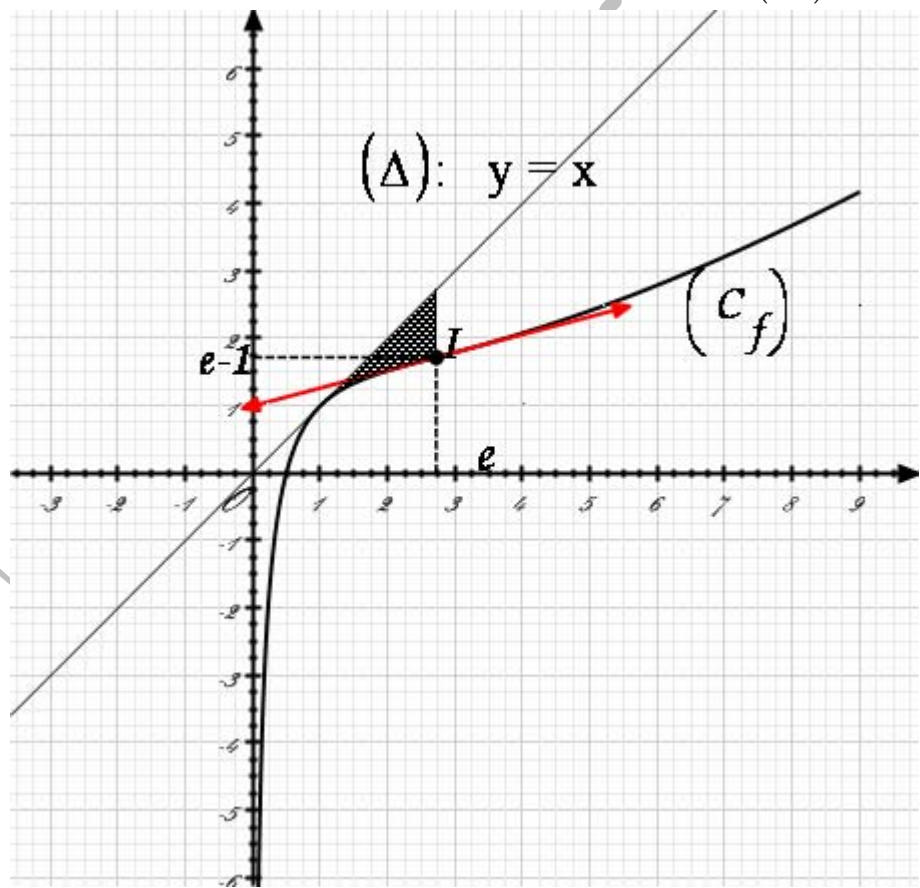
$$\frac{1}{e} < \alpha < \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) \times f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{e} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{1}{2} - (\ln 2)^2\right) < 0$$

(\mathcal{E}_f)

(5)

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$$]0, +\infty[\quad x \quad]0, +\infty[\quad H : x \longrightarrow x \ln x - x \quad (6)$$

$$]0, +\infty[\quad x \longrightarrow \ln x \quad H : x \longrightarrow x \ln x - x \quad H'(x) = \ln x$$

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$$\int_1^e \ln x \, dx = [x \ln x - x]_1^e = (e \ln e - e) - (1 \ln 1 - 1) = 1 \quad :$$

$$\int_1^e (\ln x)^2 \, dx \quad :$$

$$u' = 2 \frac{\ln x}{x} \quad u = (\ln x)^2$$

$$v = x \quad v' = 1$$

$$\int_1^e (\ln x)^2 \, dx = [x \cdot (\ln x)^2]_1^e - \int_1^e 2 \ln x \, dx = e - 2$$

$$(\Delta): y = x \quad (\mathcal{E}_i)$$

$$A = \int_1^e x - (x - (\ln x)^2) \, dx \times U.A \quad : \quad x = e \quad x = 1$$

$$A = (e - 2) U.A \quad \int_1^e x - (x - (\ln x)^2) \, dx = \int_1^e (\ln x)^2 \, dx = e - 2$$

$$\begin{cases} u_0 = 2 \\ \forall n \in \mathbb{N}; u_{n+1} = f(u_n) \end{cases} \quad (u_n) \quad \text{(III)}$$

$$1 \leq u_0 \leq 2 \quad u_0 = 2 \quad (1)$$

$$1 \leq u_{n+1} \leq 2 \quad 1 \leq u_n \leq 2 \quad \mathbb{N} \quad n$$

$$1 \leq u_n \leq 2 \Rightarrow f(1) \leq f(u_n) \leq f(2) \quad f \text{ croissante}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 \leq u_{n+1} \leq 2 - (\ln 2)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 \leq u_{n+1} \leq 2 \quad \text{car} \quad 2 - (\ln 2)^2 \leq 2$$

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}; 1 \leq u_n \leq 2$$

$$\forall x \in [1, 2] \quad f(x) \leq x \quad \forall x \in]0, +\infty[\quad f(x) \leq x \quad (2)$$

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N} \quad u_{n+1} \leq u_n \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \quad f(u_n) \leq u_n \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}; 1 \leq u_n \leq 2$$

$$(u_n)$$

$$(u_n)$$

$$(u_n) \quad (3)$$

$$(u_n) \quad [1, 2]$$

$$f \quad f([1, 2]) \subset [1, 2] \quad u_{n+1} = f(u_n)$$

$$x \in [1, 2] \quad f(x) = x \quad (u_n) \quad \ell$$

$$[1, 2] \quad x$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} u_n = 1$$

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

Etabli par : Sri Mohammed