

Question 1

A)

$$g(x) = x^2 - \ln x + 1$$

1) dom $g = \mathbb{R}_+^*$

2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} g(x) = +\infty$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} g(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x^2 - \ln x + 1) \quad \text{f. } \infty - \infty \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^2 \left(1 - \frac{\ln x}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

(Calcul à part, $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^2} \stackrel{D}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{2x^2} = 0$)

Donc, $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} g(x) = +\infty$

3) $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}_+^*$,

$$g'(x) = 2x - \frac{1}{x}$$

$$g'(x) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{2x^2 - 1}{x} \geq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x^2 - 1 \geq 0 \quad (\text{car } x > 0)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \leq -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \text{ ou } x \geq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$



$$\begin{aligned} g\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) &= \frac{1}{2} - \ln \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + 1 \\ &= \frac{3}{2} + \ln \sqrt{2} \\ &= \frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 \end{aligned}$$

g admet un minimum en $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ qui vaut $\frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \ln 2$.

4)

g est continue sur \mathbb{R}_+^* . Vu que le minimum de g est supérieur à 0, $g(x) > 0$, pour tout $x \in \mathbb{R}_+^*$.

$$b) f(x) = x + \frac{\ln x}{x} + 1$$

$$1) \text{ dom } f = \mathbb{R}_+^*$$

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

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

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

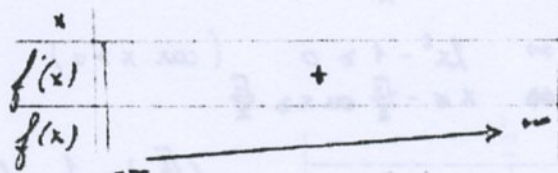
~~B.P. dans la direction de la droite $\Delta = y = x$.~~ A.O.D. $\equiv y = x + 1$

3)

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

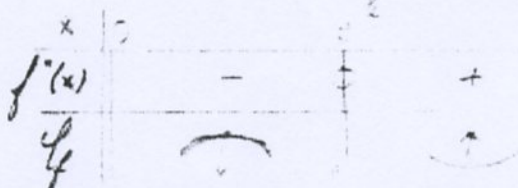
$$= \frac{g(x)}{x^2} > 0, \text{ car } g(x) > 0$$

4)



5)

$$\forall x > 0, f''(x) = \frac{x g'(x) - 2x g(x)}{x^3} = \frac{x \left(1x - \frac{1}{x} \right) - 2(x^2 - \ln x + 1)}{x^3} = \frac{2x^2 - 1 - 2x^2 + 2\ln x - 2}{x^3} = \frac{2\ln x - 3}{x^3}$$



$$f\left(e^{\frac{3}{2}}\right) = e^{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{3}{2}e^{-\frac{3}{2}} + 1 \approx 5,82$$

Eq. de la tangente $t_{e^{\frac{3}{2}}}$:

$$t_{e^{\frac{3}{2}}} = y = f'(e^{\frac{3}{2}})(x - e^{\frac{3}{2}}) + f(e^{\frac{3}{2}})$$

$$f'(e^{\frac{3}{2}}) = e^{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{3}{2}e^{-\frac{3}{2}} + 1$$

$$f'(e^{\frac{3}{2}}) = \frac{g(e^{\frac{3}{2}})}{e^3}$$

$$= e^{-3}(e^3 - \frac{3}{2} + 1)$$

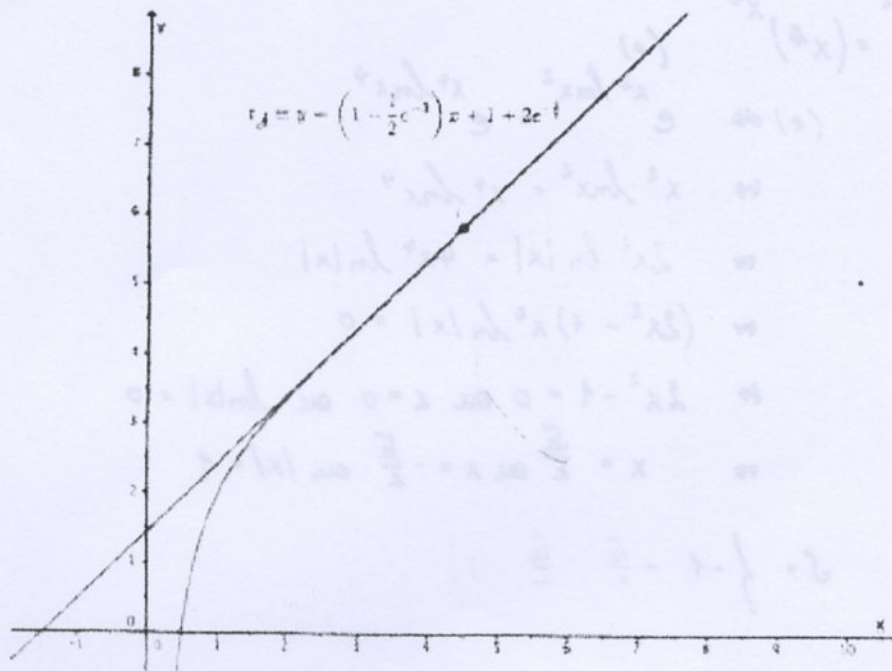
$$= 1 - \frac{1}{2}e^{-3}$$

$$t_{e^{\frac{3}{2}}} = y = (1 - \frac{1}{2}e^{-3})x - (1 - \frac{1}{2}e^{-3})e^{\frac{3}{2}} + e^{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{3}{2}e^{-\frac{3}{2}} + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow t_{e^{\frac{3}{2}}} = y = (1 - \frac{1}{2}e^{-3})x - e^{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{1}{2}e^{-\frac{3}{2}} + e^{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{3}{2}e^{-\frac{3}{2}} + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow t_{e^{\frac{3}{2}}} = y = (1 - \frac{1}{2}e^{-3})x + 1 + \frac{1}{2}e^{-\frac{3}{2}}$$

6)



Question 2

$$1) a) 3 \log_2 (2x-1) - \log_2 (x+4) \geq \log_2 (2-3x) \quad (*)$$

$$\text{C.E.: } 2x-1 > 0 \text{ et } x+4 > 0 \text{ et } 2-3x > 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} < x < \frac{2}{3}$$

$$(*) \Leftrightarrow 3 \frac{\log_2 (2x-1)}{\log_2 8} + \frac{\log_2 (x+4)}{\log_2 \frac{1}{2}} \geq \log_2 (2-3x)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \log_2 (2x-1) - \log_2 (x+4) \geq \log_2 (2-3x)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \log_2 (2x-1) \geq \log_2 (x+4)(2-3x)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (2x-1) \geq (x+4)(2-3x)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3x^2 + 12x - 9 \geq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 + 4x - 3 \geq 0$$

$$(x^2 + 4x - 3 = 0)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -2 - \sqrt{7} \leq x < \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = -2 - \sqrt{7} \text{ ou } x = -2 + \sqrt{7}$$

$$S = [-2 - \sqrt{7}; \frac{2}{3}[$$

$$b) (x^2)^{x^2} = (x^2)^{x^4}$$

$\forall x \neq 0,$

$$(*) \Leftrightarrow e^{x^2 \ln x^2} = e^{x^4 \ln x^4}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 \ln x^2 = x^4 \ln x^4$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x^2 \ln |x| = 4x^4 \ln |x|$$

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

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x^2 - 1 = 0 \text{ ou } x = 0 \text{ ou } \ln |x| = 0$$

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

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

$$2) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{4x-1}{4x+2} \right)^{3x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{(3x-1) \ln \frac{4x-1}{4x+2}}$$

Calcul à part :

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (3x-1) \ln \frac{4x-1}{4x+2} \quad \text{f.i. } \infty \cdot 0$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln \frac{4x-1}{4x+2}}{\frac{1}{3x-1}}$$

$$\stackrel{(H)}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{4}{4x-1} - \frac{4}{4x+2}}{\frac{3}{(3x-1)^2}}$$

$$= -4 \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{[(4x+2) - (4x-1)] (3x-1)^2}{3(4x-1)(4x+2)}$$

$$= -4 \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3(3x-1)^2}{3(4x-1)(4x+2)}$$

$$= -4 \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{9x^2}{16x^2}$$

$$= -4 \cdot \frac{9}{16}$$

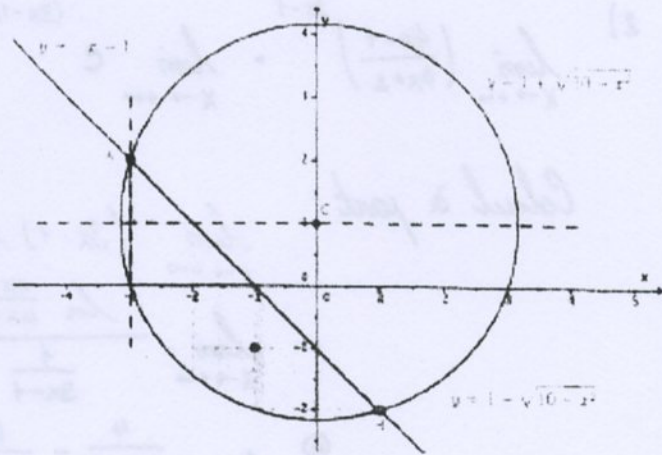
$$= -\frac{9}{4}$$

Donc, $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{4x-1}{4x+2} \right)^{3x-1} = e^{-\frac{9}{4}}$

3) a)

b) Recherche des abscisses
des points d'intersection :

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + (y-1)^2 = 10 & (1) \\ y = x+1 & (2) \end{cases}$$



(a) dans (1) :

$$x^2 + (-x-1)^2 = 10$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 + (x+1)^2 = 10$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x^2 + 4x - 6 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 + 2x - 3 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = -3 \text{ ou } x = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \int_{-\sqrt{10}}^{-3} [(1 + \sqrt{10-x^2}) - (1 - \sqrt{10-x^2})] dx + \int_{-3}^1 [(-x-1) - (1 - \sqrt{10-x^2})] dx \\ &= \underbrace{2 \int_{-\sqrt{10}}^{-3} \sqrt{10-x^2} dx}_{= I_1} + \underbrace{\int_{-3}^1 \sqrt{10-x^2} dx}_{= I_2} - \int_{-3}^1 (x+2) dx \end{aligned}$$

$$I_1 = 2\sqrt{10} \int_{-\sqrt{10}}^{-3} \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{10}}\right)^2} dx$$

$$\text{Posons } \frac{x}{\sqrt{10}} = \sin t \Rightarrow \text{Arctan } \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} = t$$

$$\text{Arctan } \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{10}} = \cos t dt$$

$$I_1 = 20 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\text{Arctan } \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}}} |\cos t| \cos t dt$$

$$= 20 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\text{Arctan } \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}}} \cos^2 t dt$$

$$= 10 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\text{Arctan } \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}}} (1 + \cos 2t) dt$$

$$= 10 \left[t + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t \right]$$

$$= 10 \left(\text{Arctan } \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2 \text{Arctan } \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} \right) + 5\pi$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{So, } \sin 2 \operatorname{Arctan} \frac{3}{10} &= 2 \sin(\operatorname{Arctan} \frac{3}{10}) \cos(\operatorname{Arctan} \frac{3}{10}) \\ &= 2 \cdot \frac{3/10}{\sqrt{1+(3/10)^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+(3/10)^2}} \\ &= \frac{3/5}{1+(9/100)} \\ &= \frac{3}{5} \end{aligned}$$

hence, $I_1 = -10 \operatorname{Arctan} \frac{3/10}{1+(3/10)^2} - 3 + 5\pi$

$$\begin{aligned} \cdot I_2 &= 5 \left[t + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t \right] \\ &= 5 \operatorname{Arctan} \frac{1/10}{1+(1/10)^2} + \frac{\pi}{2} + 5 \operatorname{Arctan} \frac{3/10}{1+(3/10)^2} - \frac{5}{2} \cdot \left(-\frac{3}{5}\right) \\ &= 5 \operatorname{Arctan} \frac{1/10}{1+(1/10)^2} + 5 \operatorname{Arctan} \frac{3/10}{1+(3/10)^2} + 3 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore,

$$A = 5 \operatorname{Arctan} \frac{1/10}{1+(1/10)^2} - 5 \operatorname{Arctan} \frac{3/10}{1+(3/10)^2} + 5\pi - \frac{1}{2} [(x+2)^2]_{-3}^1$$

$$\Rightarrow A = 5 \left(\operatorname{Arctan} \frac{1/10}{1+(1/10)^2} - \operatorname{Arctan} \frac{3/10}{1+(3/10)^2} \right) + 5\pi - 4 \text{ u.a.}$$

$$\Rightarrow A \approx 7.07 \text{ u.a.}$$

Question 3

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x e^{\sqrt{-x}}, & \text{si } x \leq 0 \\ x(\ln x)^2 - x, & \text{si } x > 0 \end{cases}$$

1) a) · dom $f = \mathbb{R}$

· f est continue sur \mathbb{R}^* comme composée de fonctions continues

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} x e^{\sqrt{-x}} = 0$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x(\ln x)^2$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(\ln x)^2}{\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{D}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2 \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{x}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} -2 \frac{\ln x}{\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{D}}{=} -2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \ln x$$

$$= 0$$

f est continue en 0 et $f(0) = 0$. Donc dom $f = \mathbb{R}$.

∴ f est dérivable sur \mathbb{R}^* comme composée de fonctions dérivables.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x e^{\sqrt{-x}}}{x} = 1$$

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

f n'est pas dérivable en 0. Donc, dom $f' = \mathbb{R}^*$.

f admet une demi-tangente de coef. 1 en 0 et une demi-tangente verticale en 0⁺.

$$b) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x e^{\sqrt{-x}} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} e^{\sqrt{-x}} = +\infty$$

B.P. dans la direction d'($0y$).

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

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

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

B.P. dans la direction d'($0y$).

c) $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}_-^*$

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

$$= \left(1 - \frac{x}{2\sqrt{-x}}\right) e^{\sqrt{-x}}$$

$$= \left(1 + \frac{-x}{2\sqrt{-x}}\right) e^{\sqrt{-x}}$$

$$= \left(1 + \frac{\sqrt{-x}}{2}\right) e^{\sqrt{-x}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(2 + \sqrt{-x}) e^{\sqrt{-x}}$$

$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}_+^*$,

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

$$= (\ln x)^2 + 2 \ln x - 1$$

Autrement,

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}(2 + \sqrt{-x}) e^{\sqrt{-x}}, & \text{si } x < 0 \\ (\ln x)^2 + 2 \ln x - 1, & \text{si } x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}_-^+, f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2}(2+\sqrt{-x})e^{\sqrt{-x}} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2+\sqrt{-x} = 0 \text{ imp.}$$

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}_+^+, f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow (\ln x)^2 + 2\ln x - 1 = 0 \quad (*)$$

Posons $t = \ln x$

$$(*) \Leftrightarrow t^2 + 2t - 1 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow t = -1 - \sqrt{2} \text{ ou } t = -1 + \sqrt{2}$$

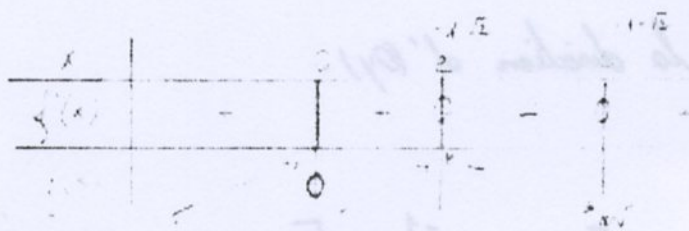
Retournons à x :

$$\ln x = -1 - \sqrt{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = e^{-1-\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\ln x = -1 + \sqrt{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = e^{-1+\sqrt{2}}$$



$$f(e^{-1-\sqrt{2}}) = e^{-1-\sqrt{2}} (-1-\sqrt{2})^2 - e^{-1-\sqrt{2}}$$

$$= 2(1+\sqrt{2})e^{-1-\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\approx 0,43$$

$$f(e^{-1+\sqrt{2}}) = e^{-1+\sqrt{2}} (-1+\sqrt{2})^2 - e^{-1+\sqrt{2}}$$

$$= 2(1-\sqrt{2})e^{-1+\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\approx 1,25$$

d)

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}_-^+, f''(x) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{-1}{2\sqrt{-x}} e^{\sqrt{-x}} + \frac{1}{2}(2-\sqrt{-x}) \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{-x}} e^{\sqrt{-x}} \right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4\sqrt{-x}} (3+\sqrt{-x}) e^{\sqrt{-x}}$$

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

$$= \frac{2}{x} (\ln x + 1)$$

ou encore,

$$f''(x) = \begin{cases} -\frac{(3+\sqrt{-x})}{4\sqrt{-x}} e^{\sqrt{-x}}, & \text{si } x < 0 \\ \frac{2}{x} (\ln x + 1), & \text{si } x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\forall x < 0, f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow 3\sqrt{x} = 0 \text{ imp.}$$

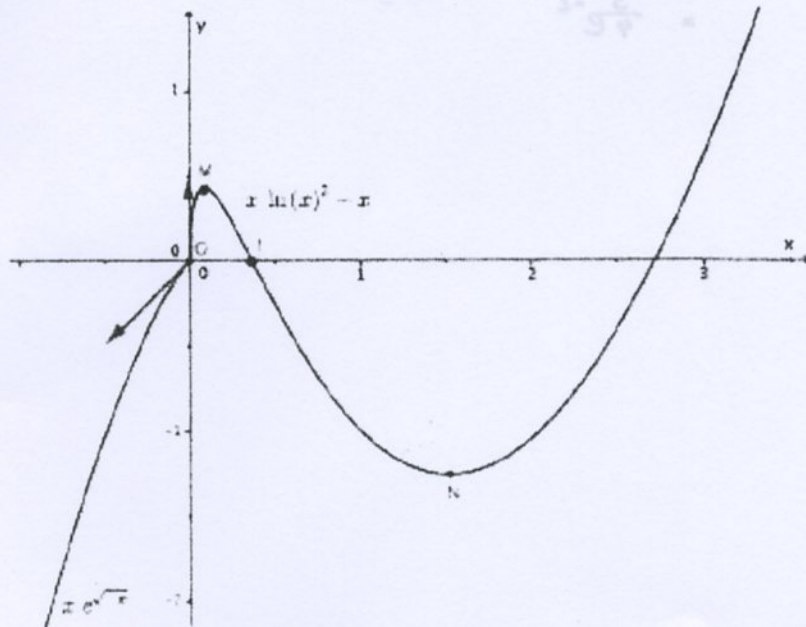
$$\forall x > 0, f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \ln x + 1 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{e}$$



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

c)



i) a)

$$A(x) = \int_x^{\frac{1}{2}} (x(\ln x)^2 - x) dx$$

$$= \int_x^{\frac{1}{2}} x(\ln x)^2 dx - \left[\frac{1}{2} x^2 \right]_x^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

(Calcul in part:

$$I = \int_x^{\frac{1}{2}} x(\ln x)^2 dx$$

$$\text{Ipp. } u = (\ln x)^2 \quad u' = x$$

$$u' = 2 \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{x} \quad v = \frac{1}{2} x^2$$

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

$$\stackrel{I_{\text{par}}}{=} \left[\frac{1}{2} (x \ln x)^2 \right]_{\alpha}^{\frac{1}{e}} - \left[\frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln x \right]_{\alpha}^{\frac{1}{e}} + \left[\frac{1}{4} x^2 \right]_{\alpha}^{\frac{1}{e}}$$

Donc, $A(\alpha) = \left[\frac{1}{2} (x \ln x)^2 \right]_{\alpha}^{\frac{1}{e}} - \left[\frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln x \right]_{\alpha}^{\frac{1}{e}} + \left[\frac{1}{4} x^2 \right]_{\alpha}^{\frac{1}{e}}$

$$= \frac{1}{2e^2} + \frac{1}{4e^2} - \frac{1}{4e^2} - \frac{1}{2} (\alpha \ln \alpha)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \alpha^2 \ln \alpha + \frac{1}{4} \alpha^2$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} e^{-2} - \frac{1}{2} (\alpha \ln \alpha)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \alpha^2 \ln \alpha + \frac{1}{4} \alpha^2 \quad \text{ma}$$

b) $\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} A(\alpha) = \frac{3}{4} e^{-2} - \frac{1}{2} \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} (\alpha \ln \alpha)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \alpha^2 \ln \alpha + \frac{1}{4} \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \alpha^2$

$$= \frac{3}{4} e^{-2}$$

