

1) $A(1; 2; -3), B(2; 1; 2), C(3; 1; 3), \vec{u}(2; -1; 1), \vec{v}(1; 0; -1)$

a) $M(x, y, z) \in d \Leftrightarrow \vec{AM} = \alpha \vec{AB}$

3)
$$\begin{cases} x-1 = \alpha \cdot 1 \\ y-2 = \alpha \cdot (-1) \\ z+3 = \alpha \cdot 5 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 1 + \alpha \\ y = 2 - \alpha \\ z = -3 + 5\alpha \end{cases}$$
 équations paramétriques de d

b) $M(x, y, z) \in p \Leftrightarrow \vec{CM} = \alpha \vec{u} + \beta \vec{v}$

6)
$$\begin{cases} x-3 = \alpha \cdot 2 + \beta \cdot 1 \\ y-1 = \alpha \cdot (-1) + \beta \cdot 0 \\ z-3 = \alpha \cdot 1 + \beta \cdot (-1) \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} (1) & x = 3 + 2\alpha + \beta \\ (2) & y = 1 - \alpha \\ (3) & z = 3 + \alpha - \beta \end{cases}$$
 équations paramétriques de p

(2): $\alpha = 1 - y$ (2) \rightarrow (1): $x = 3 + 2(1 - y) + \beta$
 $\beta = x + 2y - 5$

(1), (2) \rightarrow (3): $z = 3 + (1 - y) - (x + 2y - 5)$

$p \equiv x + 3y + z - 9 = 0$ eq. cartésienne de p

c)
$$\begin{cases} 2x - 3y + 3z = 7 \\ 3x - 4y + 3z = 10 \\ -2x + y + 3z = -5 \end{cases} \xrightarrow[\begin{smallmatrix} E_3 + E_1 \\ E_2 - 3E_1 \end{smallmatrix}]{}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x - 3y + 3z = 7 \\ y - 3z = -1 \\ -2y + 6z = 2 \quad | :(-2) \end{cases}$$

6)
$$\begin{cases} 2x - 3y + 3z = 7 \\ y - 3z = -1 \\ y - 3z = -1 \end{cases}$$
 (système simplement indéterminé)

3 plans sécants en une droite d'équations cartésiennes

$d \equiv \begin{cases} 2x - 3y + 3z = 7 \\ y - 3z = -1 \end{cases}$

si nous posons $z = \alpha, \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$, alors $y = 3\alpha - 1$
 et $x = 3\alpha + 2$

équations paramétriques de d: $d \equiv \begin{cases} x = 3\alpha + 2 \\ y = 3\alpha - 1 \\ z = \alpha \end{cases}, \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$

d passe par le point D(2; -1; 0) et admet comme vecteur directeur $\vec{w}(3; 3; 1)$

2) a)
$$\left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^{x(x^2-4)} \leq \left(\frac{125}{8}\right)^{x^2-4}$$

$$\left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^{x(x^2-4)} \leq \left(\frac{5}{2}\right)^{3(x^2-4)}$$

$$\left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^{x(x^2-4)} \leq \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^{3(4-x^2)}$$

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

7

$$x(x^2-4) + 3(x^2-4) \geq 0$$

$$(x^2-4)(x+3) \geq 0$$

$$\text{racine: } x = -2 \text{ ou } x = 2 \text{ ou } x = -3$$

(2)

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

$$S = \underline{\underline{[-3; -2] \cup [2; +\infty[}}$$

b) $2 \log_3(2x-1) - \log_3(5-2x) - \log_3 2 = 0$

* CE: $\begin{cases} 2x-1 > 0 \\ 5-2x > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x > \frac{1}{2} \\ x < \frac{5}{2} \end{cases}$ $D =]\frac{1}{2}; \frac{5}{2}[$

(2)
(5)

* $\log_3(2x-1)^2 = \log_3(5-2x) + \log_3 2$

$$\log_3(2x-1)^2 = \log_3 2(5-2x)$$

$$(2x-1)^2 = 2(5-2x)$$

$$4x^2 - 4x + 1 = 10 - 4x$$

$$4x^2 - 9 = 0$$

$$x = -\frac{3}{2} \notin D \text{ ou } x = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$S = \left\{ \frac{3}{2} \right\}$$

(3) a) $f(x) = \ln\left(\frac{3x+2}{x+1}\right)$

* CE: $\frac{3x+2}{x+1} > 0$

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

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

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{(3x+2)(x+1)}$$

x	-1	$-\frac{2}{3}$	
$3x+2$	-	-	0 +
$x+1$	-	0	+ +
$\frac{3x+2}{x+1}$	+		- 0 +

$$D_f =]-\infty, -1[\cup]-\frac{2}{3}, +\infty[$$

b) $f(x) = 3^{2x+1} \cdot \log_3(2x+1)$

* CE: $2x+1 > 0$

$$D_f =]-\frac{1}{2}; +\infty[$$

(2)
(5)

* $f'(x) = 3^{2x+1} \cdot 2 \cdot \ln 3 \cdot \log_3(2x+1)$

$$+ 3^{2x+1} \cdot \frac{2}{2x+1} \cdot \frac{1}{\ln 3}$$

$$= 3^{2x+1} \cdot 2 \cdot \ln 3 \cdot \frac{\ln(2x+1)}{\ln 3} + 3^{2x+1} \cdot \frac{2}{(2x+1) \ln 3}$$

$$f'(x) = 2 \cdot 3^{2x+1} \left(\ln(2x+1) + \frac{1}{(2x+1) \ln 3} \right)$$

