

**Question 1 (4+6+6 = 16 points)**

a) 
$$\boxed{\frac{4^x - 3 \cdot 2^x + 2}{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x - 1} = \frac{1}{2}}$$

C.E. :  $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x - 1 \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \neq 0$

$(\forall x \in D = \mathbb{R}^*) :$

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

$$\Leftrightarrow 2 \cdot [2^{2x} - 3 \cdot 2^x + 2] = 2^{-x} - 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2 \cdot (2^x)^3 - 6 \cdot (2^x)^2 + 5 \cdot 2^x - 1 = 0$$

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

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \underbrace{\boxed{0}}_{\notin D} \vee x = \underbrace{\frac{\ln\left(\frac{2-\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)}{\ln(2)}}_{\approx -1,77 \in D} \vee x = \underbrace{\frac{\ln\left(\frac{2+\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)}{\ln(2)}}_{\approx 0,77 \in D}$$

$$\boxed{S = \left\{ \frac{\ln\left(\frac{2-\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)}{\ln(2)}, \frac{\ln\left(\frac{2+\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)}{\ln(2)} \right\}}$$

b) 
$$\boxed{\ln(x+1) - \frac{\ln|x^2-1|}{2} \leq \ln(\sqrt{2})}$$

C.E. :  $x+1 > 0 \wedge x^2 - 1 \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow x > -1 \wedge x \neq 1 \Leftrightarrow x \in D = ]-1; +\infty[ \setminus \{1\}$

$(\forall x \in D_1 = ]-1; 1[) :$

$$\ln(x+1) - \frac{\ln|x^2-1|}{2} \leq \ln(\sqrt{2})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2\ln(x+1) \leq \ln(1-x^2) + \ln(2)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ln(x+1)^2 \leq \ln[2(1-x^2)]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 + 2x + 1 \leq 2 - 2x^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3x^2 + 2x - 1 \leq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -1 \leq x \leq \frac{1}{3}$$

$$S_1 = ]-1; \frac{1}{3}]$$

$$\boxed{S = S_1 \cup S_2 = ]-1; \frac{1}{3}] \cup [3; +\infty[}$$

$(\forall x \in D_2 = ]1; +\infty[) :$

$$\ln(x+1) - \frac{\ln|x^2-1|}{2} \leq \ln(\sqrt{2})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2\ln(x+1) \leq \ln(x^2-1) + \ln(2)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ln(x+1)^2 \leq \ln[2(x^2-1)]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 + 2x + 1 \leq 2x^2 - 2$$

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

$$\Leftrightarrow x \leq -1 \vee x \geq 3$$

$$S_2 = [3; +\infty[$$

c)  $\boxed{[2e^x \ln(3x)]^2 + 4 < 16e^{2x} + \ln^2(3x)}$

C.E. :  $x > 0$

$(\forall x \in D = ]0; +\infty[)$  :

$$\begin{aligned} & [2e^x \ln(3x)]^2 + 4 < 16e^{2x} + \ln^2(3x) \\ \Leftrightarrow & 4e^{2x} \ln^2(3x) + 4 - 16e^{2x} - \ln^2(3x) < 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow & \ln^2(3x)(4e^{2x} - 1) - 4(4e^{2x} - 1) < 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow & (\ln^2(3x) - 4)(4e^{2x} - 1) < 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow & (\ln(3x) - 2)(\ln(3x) + 2)(2e^x - 1) \underbrace{[2e^x + 1]}_{>0 (\forall x \in \mathbb{R})} < 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow & \underbrace{(\ln(3x) - 2)(\ln(3x) + 2)(2e^x - 1)}_{p(x)} < 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\ln(3x) - 2 > 0 \Leftrightarrow x > \underbrace{\left[\frac{e^{-2}}{3}\right]}_{\approx 2,46} \quad \ln(3x) + 2 > 0 \Leftrightarrow x > \underbrace{\left[\frac{e^{-2}}{3}\right]}_{\approx 0,05} \quad 2e^x - 1 > 0 \Leftrightarrow x > \underbrace{[-\ln(2)]}_{\approx -0,69}$$

Tableau des signes

$x$	0	$\frac{e^{-2}}{3}$	$\frac{e^{-2}}{3}$	$+\infty$
$\ln(3x) - 2$	-	-	0 +	+
$\ln(3x) + 2$	-	0 +	+	+
$2e^x - 1$		+	+	+
$p(x)$	+	0 -	0 +	+

$S = \left] \frac{e^{-2}}{3}; \frac{e^{-2}}{3} \right[$

**Question 2 (6+4 = 10 points)**

a) C.E.  $3x > 0 \Leftrightarrow x > 0$

$\text{dom } f = \text{dom } f' = ]0; +\infty[$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left( \underbrace{\ln(3x)}_{\rightarrow -\infty} - \underbrace{2x^2}_{\rightarrow 0} + \underbrace{3x}_{\rightarrow 0} + 2 \right) = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \underbrace{\ln(3x)}_{\rightarrow +\infty} - \underbrace{2x^2}_{\rightarrow +\infty} + \underbrace{3x}_{\rightarrow +\infty} + 2 \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \underbrace{x^2}_{\rightarrow +\infty} \left( \underbrace{\frac{\ln(3x)}{x^2}}_{\rightarrow 0} - 2 + \underbrace{\frac{3}{x}}_{\rightarrow 0} + \underbrace{\frac{2}{x^2}}_{\rightarrow 0} \right) = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\overbrace{\ln(3x)}^{\rightarrow +\infty}}{\underbrace{x^2}_{\rightarrow +\infty}} \underset{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{2x^2} = 0$$

$(\forall x \in ]0; +\infty[) : f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} - 4x + 3 = \frac{-4x^2 + 3x + 1}{x} = \frac{(x-1)(-4x-1)}{x}$

Tableau des variations

$x$	0	1	$+\infty$
$f'(x)$		+	0 -
$f(x)$	$-\infty$	$\nearrow$ $\boxed{3 + \ln(3)}$ $\searrow$	$-\infty$
		$\approx 4,10 > 0$	

D'après le tableau des variations, on conclut que l'équation  $f(x) = 0$  admet deux solutions distinctes :  $x_1 \in ]0;1[$  et  $x_2 \in ]1;+\infty[$  [pas demandé :  $x_1 = 0,0401\dots$  ;  $x_2 = 2,3429\dots$ ]

b) Notons  $t_a$  la tangente à  $C_f$  au point d'abscisse  $a$  de  $C_f$ , alors  $(\forall a \in \text{dom } f = \text{dom } f' = ]0;+\infty[)$ :

$$t_a // d : y = x \Leftrightarrow f'(a) = 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{-4a^2 + 3a + 1}{a} = 1 \Leftrightarrow -4a^2 + 2a + 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow a = \frac{1 - \sqrt{5}}{4} \vee a = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{4}$$

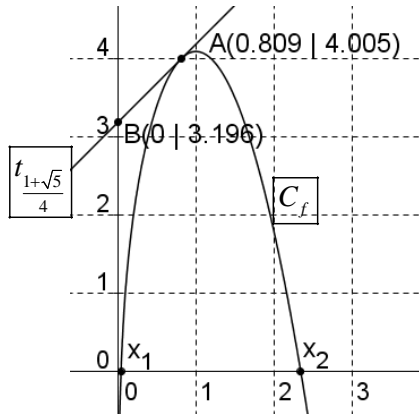
$\approx -0,31 \notin ]0;+\infty[$                        $\approx 0,81 \in ]0;+\infty[$

L'unique tangente à  $C_f$  parallèle à la droite d'équation  $y = x$  est celle au point d'abscisse  $\frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{4}$ . On a:

$$t_{\frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{4}} : y = 1 \cdot \left(x - \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{4}\right) + f\left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{4}\right) \Leftrightarrow y = x - \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{4} + \ln\left(\frac{3\sqrt{5} + 3}{4}\right) + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + 2 \Leftrightarrow y = x + \underbrace{\ln\left(\frac{3\sqrt{5} + 3}{4}\right) + \frac{\sqrt{5} + 7}{4}}_{\approx 3,196}$$

$$(Oy) \cap t_{\frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{4}} = \{B(0; \approx 3,196)\}$$

Représentation graphique (pas demandée !)



**Question 3 (8+7 = 15 points)**

a) *C.E.*  $x+1 > 0 \Leftrightarrow x > -1$

$\text{dom } f = \text{dom } f' = ]-1; +\infty[$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln \left( \frac{x+1}{x^2+1} \right)}{x} \stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{1(x^2+1) - 2x(x+1)}{(x^2+1)^2}}{1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-x^2 - 2x + 1}{(x+1)(x^2+1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-x^2}{x^3} = 0$$

$C_f$  admet une *A.V.* :  $x = -1$  et une *B.P.D.* dont la direction asymptotique est celle de  $(Ox)$ .

$(\forall x \in ]-1; +\infty[)$  :

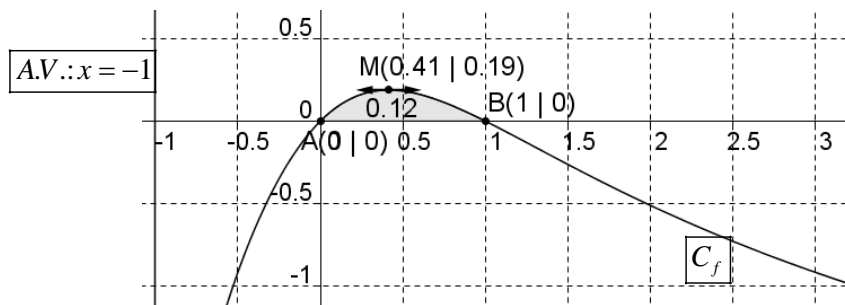
$$f'(x) = \frac{-x^2 - 2x + 1}{(x+1)(x^2+1)}$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow -x^2 - 2x + 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \underbrace{-1 - \sqrt{2}}_{\notin ]-1; +\infty[} \vee x = \underbrace{\sqrt{2} - 1}_{\in ]-1; +\infty[}$$

Tableau des variations

$x$	-1	$\sqrt{2} - 1$	$+\infty$
$f'(x)$		+	0 -
$f(x)$	$-\infty$	$\nearrow$ $\ln\left(\frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$ $\approx 0,19 > 0$	$\searrow$ $-\infty$

Représentation graphique



b)  $(\forall x \in ]-1; +\infty[): f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \ln\left(\frac{x+1}{x^2+1}\right) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{x+1}{x^2+1} = 1 \Leftrightarrow x^2 - x = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0 \vee x = 1$  ;  $S = \{0; 1\}$

$$A = \int_0^1 \ln\left(\frac{x+1}{x^2+1}\right) dx$$

I.p.p.

$$\begin{array}{l|l} u(x) = \ln\left(\frac{x+1}{x^2+1}\right) & v(x) = x \\ \hline u'(x) = \frac{-x^2-2x+1}{(x+1)(x^2+1)} & v'(x) = 1 \end{array}$$

A

$$\begin{aligned} &= \left[ x \ln\left(\frac{x+1}{x^2+1}\right) \right]_0^1 + \int_0^1 \frac{x^3+2x^2-x}{(x+1)(x^2+1)} dx \\ &= \int_0^1 \left(1 + \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{2}{x^2+1}\right) dx \\ &= \left[ x + \ln|x+1| - 2 \arctan(x) \right]_0^1 \\ &= \boxed{1 + \ln(2) - \frac{\pi}{2} u.a.} \\ &\approx 0,12u.a. \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{x^3 + 2x^2 - x}{(x+1)(x^2+1)} = 1 + \frac{x^2 - 2x - 1}{(x+1)(x^2+1)} = 1 + \frac{a}{x+1} + \frac{bx+c}{x^2+1}$$

$(\forall x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-1\}) :$

$$\frac{x^2 - 2x - 1}{(x+1)(x^2+1)} = \frac{a}{x+1} + \frac{bx+c}{x^2+1}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a+b=1 \\ b+c=-2 \\ a+c=-1 \end{cases}$$

$\Leftrightarrow a=1 \wedge b=0 \wedge c=-2$

**Question 4 (4+7 = 11 points)**

a) Équation de la parabole

$S\left(\frac{14}{3}; \frac{166}{9}\right)$  est le sommet de la parabole P, donc  $P: y = a\left(x - \frac{14}{3}\right)^2 + \frac{166}{9}$

$A(0; 13) \in P \Leftrightarrow 13 = a\left(0 - \frac{14}{3}\right)^2 + \frac{166}{9} \Leftrightarrow a = -\frac{1}{4}$

$P: y = -\frac{1}{4}\left(x - \frac{14}{3}\right)^2 + \frac{166}{9} = -\frac{1}{4}x^2 + \frac{7}{3}x + 13$

$c: x^2 + y^2 = 13^2 \wedge y \geq 0$

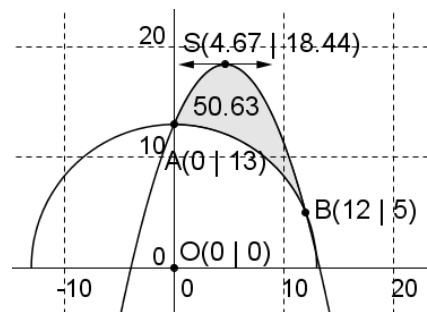
$-\frac{1}{4}\left(x_B - \frac{14}{3}\right)^2 + \frac{166}{9} = -\frac{1}{4}\left(12 - \frac{14}{3}\right)^2 + \frac{166}{9} = 5 \Rightarrow B(12; 5) \in P$

$x_B^2 + y_B^2 = 12^2 + 5^2 = 169 = 13^2 \Rightarrow B(12; 5) \in c$

b)  $\sin(\widehat{BOA}) = \frac{x_B}{OB} \Rightarrow \widehat{BOA} = \arcsin\left(\frac{12}{13}\right)$

A

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_0^{12} \left(-\frac{1}{4}\left(x - \frac{14}{3}\right)^2 + \frac{166}{9}\right) dx - \frac{13^2 \arcsin\left(\frac{12}{13}\right)}{2} - \frac{x_B y_B}{2} \\ &= \left[-\frac{1}{12}\left(x - \frac{14}{3}\right)^3 + \frac{166}{9}x\right]_0^{12} - \frac{169 \arcsin\left(\frac{12}{13}\right)}{2} - \frac{12 \cdot 5}{2} \\ &= \frac{15266}{81} - \frac{686}{81} - \frac{169 \arcsin\left(\frac{12}{13}\right)}{2} - 30 \\ &= \boxed{150 - \frac{169 \arcsin\left(\frac{12}{13}\right)}{2} u.a.} \\ &\approx 50,63u.a. \end{aligned}$$



OU

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \int_0^{12} \left( -\frac{1}{4} \left( x - \frac{14}{3} \right)^2 + \frac{166}{9} - \sqrt{13^2 - x^2} \right) dx \\
 &= \left[ -\frac{1}{12} \left( x - \frac{14}{3} \right)^3 + \frac{166}{9} x - \frac{169 \arcsin\left(\frac{x}{13}\right)}{2} + \frac{x\sqrt{169-x^2}}{2} \right]_0^{12} \\
 &= \boxed{150 - \frac{169 \arcsin\left(\frac{12}{13}\right)}{2}} \text{ u.a.}
 \end{aligned}$$

**Question 5 (8 points)**Volume du flotteur

$$\begin{aligned}
 &V_{\text{flotteur}} \\
 &= \pi \int_0^{\pi} \left[ \sin^2\left(\frac{1}{2}x\right) \cos\left(\frac{1}{2}x\right) \right]^2 dx \\
 &= \pi \int_0^{\pi} \sin^4\left(\frac{1}{2}x\right) \cos^2\left(\frac{1}{2}x\right) dx \\
 &= \pi \int_0^{\pi} \left( \frac{e^{\frac{1}{2}ix} - e^{-\frac{1}{2}ix}}{2i} \right)^4 \left( \frac{e^{\frac{1}{2}ix} + e^{-\frac{1}{2}ix}}{2} \right)^2 dx \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{64} \int_0^{\pi} \left[ \left( e^{\frac{1}{2}ix} - e^{-\frac{1}{2}ix} \right) \left( e^{\frac{1}{2}ix} + e^{-\frac{1}{2}ix} \right) \right]^2 \left( e^{\frac{1}{2}ix} - e^{-\frac{1}{2}ix} \right)^2 dx \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{64} \int_0^{\pi} \left( e^{ix} - e^{-ix} \right)^2 \left( e^{ix} - 2 + e^{-ix} \right) dx \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{64} \int_0^{\pi} \left( e^{2ix} - 2 + e^{-2ix} \right) \left( e^{ix} - 2 + e^{-ix} \right) dx \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{64} \int_0^{\pi} \left( e^{3ix} - 2e^{2ix} + e^{ix} - 2e^{ix} + 4 - 2e^{-ix} + e^{-ix} - 2e^{-2ix} + e^{-3ix} \right) dx \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{64} \int_0^{\pi} \left( 2 \frac{e^{3ix} + e^{-3ix}}{2} - 4 \frac{e^{2ix} + e^{-2ix}}{2} - 2 \frac{e^{ix} + e^{-ix}}{2} + 4 \right) dx \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{64} \int_0^{\pi} \left( 2 \cos(3x) - 4 \cos(2x) - 2 \cos(x) + 4 \right) dx \\
 &= \left[ \frac{\pi}{96} \sin(3x) - \frac{\pi}{32} \sin(2x) - \frac{\pi}{32} \sin(x) + \frac{\pi}{16} x \right]_0^{\pi} \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{96} \sin(3 \cdot \pi) - \frac{\pi}{32} \sin(2 \cdot \pi) - \frac{\pi}{32} \sin(\pi) + \frac{\pi}{16} \cdot \pi - \left( \frac{\pi}{96} \sin(3 \cdot 0) - \frac{\pi}{32} \sin(2 \cdot 0) - \frac{\pi}{32} \sin(0) + \frac{\pi}{16} \cdot 0 \right) \\
 &= \boxed{\frac{\pi^2}{16} \text{ cm}^3} \approx 0,62 \text{ cm}^3
 \end{aligned}$$