



BRANCHE	SECTION(S)	ÉPREUVE ÉCRITE	
MATHÉMATIQUES II	C, D	Durée de l'épreuve :	165 minutes
		Date de l'épreuve :	24/05/2019

Question théorique (4 points)

voir livre EM66, pp.86-87

Exercice 1 (4 + 4 + 3,5 + 1,5 + 3 = 16 points)

$$f(x) = (x^2 - 2x) \cdot e^{\frac{x}{2}} \quad \text{dom } f = \text{dom } f' = \text{dom } f'' = \mathbb{R}$$

1) limites et comportement asymptotique (4 points)

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \underbrace{(x^2 - 2x)}_{\rightarrow +\infty} \underbrace{e^{\frac{x}{2}}}_{\rightarrow 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\overbrace{x^2 - 2x}^{\rightarrow +\infty} \text{ (H)}}{\underbrace{e^{\frac{x}{2}}}_{\rightarrow 0} \text{ (H)}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\overbrace{2x - 2}^{\rightarrow -\infty} \text{ (H)}}{\underbrace{-\frac{1}{2}e^{\frac{x}{2}}}_{\rightarrow 0} \text{ (H)}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{2}{\underbrace{\frac{1}{4}e^{\frac{x}{2}}}_{\rightarrow +\infty}} = 0 \quad \boxed{\text{A.H.G.: } y = 0}$$

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \underbrace{(x^2 - 2x)}_{\rightarrow +\infty} \underbrace{e^{\frac{x}{2}}}_{\rightarrow +\infty} = +\infty$$

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(x^2 - 2x)e^{\frac{x}{2}}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \underbrace{(x - 2)}_{\rightarrow +\infty} \underbrace{e^{\frac{x}{2}}}_{\rightarrow +\infty} = +\infty \quad \boxed{\text{B.P.D. de direction } (Oy)}$$

2) dérivée (4 points)

$$(\forall x \in \text{dom } f') : f'(x) = (2x - 2)e^{\frac{x}{2}} + (x^2 - 2x) \cdot \frac{1}{2}e^{\frac{x}{2}} = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + 2x - 4) \underbrace{e^{\frac{x}{2}}}_{> 0}$$

Le signe de $f'(x)$ est celui de $x^2 + 2x - 4$.

$$\left(\Delta = 4 + 16 = 20 ; x_1 = \frac{-2 + \sqrt{20}}{2} = -1 + \sqrt{5} ; x_2 = \frac{-2 - \sqrt{20}}{2} = -1 - \sqrt{5} \right)$$

x	$-\infty$	$-1 - \sqrt{5}$	$-1 + \sqrt{5}$	$+\infty$
$f'(x)$	+	0	-	+
f	0	↗	max	↘
			min	↗
				$+\infty$

$$\text{minimum } \left(-1 - \sqrt{5}; (8 + 4\sqrt{5})e^{\frac{-1 - \sqrt{5}}{2}} \right) \quad -1 - \sqrt{5} \approx -3,24 \quad (8 + 4\sqrt{5})e^{\frac{-1 - \sqrt{5}}{2}} \approx 3,36$$

$$\text{maximum } \left(-1 + \sqrt{5}; (8 - 4\sqrt{5})e^{\frac{-1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}} \right) \quad -1 + \sqrt{5} \approx 1,24 \quad (8 - 4\sqrt{5})e^{\frac{-1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}} \approx -1,75$$

3) dérivée seconde (3,5 points)

$$(\forall x \in \text{dom } f'') : f''(x) = \frac{1}{2}(2x+2)e^{\frac{x}{2}} + \frac{1}{2}(x^2+2x-4) \cdot \frac{1}{2}e^{\frac{x}{2}} = \boxed{\frac{1}{4}(x^2+6x)e^{\frac{x}{2}}}$$

 Le signe de $f''(x)$ est celui de $x^2+6x = x(x+6)$.

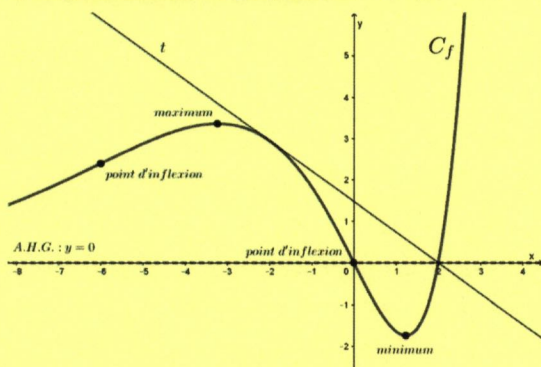
x	$-\infty$	-6	0	$+\infty$
$f''(x)$	+	0	-	+
C_f	∪	p.i.1	∩	p.i.2

 points d'inflexion : $\boxed{(0,0)}$ et $\boxed{\left(-6; \frac{48}{e^3}\right)}$ $\frac{48}{e^3} \approx 2,39$
4) tangente (1,5 points)

$$t \equiv y = f'(-2)(x+2) + f(-2)$$

$$\text{or } f'(-2) = -\frac{2}{e} \quad \text{et} \quad f(-2) = \frac{8}{e}$$

$$\text{donc } t \equiv y = -\frac{2}{e}(x+2) + \frac{8}{e} \Leftrightarrow \boxed{y = -\frac{2}{e}x + \frac{4}{e}}$$

5) représentation graphique (3 points)

Exercice 2 (5 points)

équation de l'A.O. : (3 points)

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{-5x^3 + x^2 - 4}{x^2 - 4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{-5x^3}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} -5x = \mp\infty$$

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{-5x^3 + x^2 - 4}{x(x^2 - 4)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{-5x^3}{x^3} = -5$$

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} [f(x) + 5x] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \left(\frac{-5x^3 + x^2 - 4}{x^2 - 4} + 5x \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{x^2 - 20x - 4}{x^2 - 4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{x^2}{x^2} = 1$$

 donc C_f admet une asymptote oblique d'équation $\boxed{y = -5x + 1}$.

 ou bien : par division polynomiale $f(x) = -5x + 1 - \frac{20x}{x^2 - 4} = -5x + 1 + \varphi(x)$ avec $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \varphi(x) = 0$

 donc C_f admet une asymptote oblique d'équation $\boxed{y = -5x + 1}$.

position C_f / A.O. : (2 points)

$$(\forall x \in \text{dom } f) : f(x) - (-5x + 1) = \frac{-20x}{x^2 - 4}$$

x	$-\infty$	-2	0	2	$+\infty$		
$-20x$	+	+	0	-	-		
$x^2 - 4$	+	0	-	0	+		
$\frac{-20x}{x^2 - 4}$	+		-	0	+		-
position C_f / A.O.	$\frac{C_f}{A.O.}$		$\frac{A.O.}{C_f}$	\cap	$\frac{C_f}{A.O.}$		$\frac{A.O.}{C_f}$

Exercice 3 (3 + 5 + 4 = 12 points)

1) (3 points)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 + \frac{3x}{4}\right)^{\frac{2}{x}-3} \quad \text{posons } n = \frac{3x}{4} \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{4n}{3} \quad \text{donc si } x \rightarrow 0, \text{ alors } n \rightarrow 0$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow 0} (1+n)^{\frac{3}{2n}-3}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \left[\underbrace{(1+n)^{\frac{1}{n}}}_{\rightarrow e} \right]^{\frac{3}{2}} \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \underbrace{(1+n)^{-3}}_{\rightarrow 1}$$

$$= e^{\frac{3}{2}} = \sqrt{e^3}$$

ou bien :

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 + \frac{3x}{4}\right)^{\frac{2}{x}-3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\ln \left(1 + \frac{3x}{4}\right)^{\frac{2}{x}-3}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\underbrace{\left(\frac{2-3}{x}\right) \ln \left(1 + \frac{3x}{4}\right)}_{\rightarrow \frac{3}{2} (*)}} = e^{\frac{3}{2}} = \sqrt{e^3}$$

calcul à part :

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{2-3x}{x}\right) \ln \left(1 + \frac{3x}{4}\right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln \left(1 + \frac{3x}{4}\right)}{\frac{x}{2-3x}} \stackrel{(H)}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\frac{3}{4}}{1 + \frac{3x}{4}}}{\frac{1}{1(2-3x) - x(-3)}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{3}{4}}{\frac{3}{4} + 3x} \cdot \frac{(2-3x)^2}{2-6x} = \frac{3 \cdot 4 \cdot 4}{4 \cdot 4 \cdot 2} = \frac{3}{2} (*)$$

2) (5 points)

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

$$\text{C.E.1 : } e^x - 1 \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow e^x \neq 1 \Leftrightarrow x \neq 0$$

$$\text{C.E.2 : } \frac{\overbrace{e^{-x} + e^x}^{>0}}{e^x - 1} > 0 \Leftrightarrow e^x - 1 > 0 \Leftrightarrow e^x > 1 \Leftrightarrow x > 0$$

$$\text{donc } \boxed{D =]0; +\infty[.}$$

$$\log_{\frac{1}{2}}\left(\frac{e^{-x}+e^x}{e^x-1}\right) = -1 \quad \left| \frac{1}{2}^{(\circ)} \right.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{e^{-x}+e^x}{e^x-1} = 2 \quad \left| \cdot (e^x-1) \right.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow e^{-x}+e^x = 2e^x-2 \quad \left| \cdot e^x \right.$$

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

$$\Leftrightarrow e^{2x}-2e^x-1=0$$

posons $t = e^x$, on obtient $t^2 - 2t - 1 = 0$

$$\Delta = 4+4=8 \quad ; \quad t_1 = \frac{2+\sqrt{8}}{2} = 1+\sqrt{2} \quad ; \quad t_2 = \frac{2-\sqrt{8}}{2} = 1-\sqrt{2}$$

revenons vers x :

si $t = 1+\sqrt{2}$, alors $e^x = 1+\sqrt{2} \Leftrightarrow x = \ln(1+\sqrt{2})$

si $t = 1-\sqrt{2}$, alors $e^x = 1-\sqrt{2}$ impossible

$$S = \left\{ \ln(1+\sqrt{2}) \right\}$$

3) (4 points)

$$\log(x+2) - \log(x^2+9) + 1 < -\log(x-2)$$

C.E.1 : $x+2 > 0 \Leftrightarrow x > -2$

C.E.2 : $x^2+9 > 0$ vrai !

C.E.3 : $x-2 > 0 \Leftrightarrow x > 2$

$$D =]2; +\infty[$$

$$\log(x+2) - \log(x^2+9) + 1 < -\log(x-2)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \log(x+2) + \log(x-2) + \log(10) < \log(x^2+9)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \log[10(x+2)(x-2)] < \log(x^2+9)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 10x^2 - 40 < x^2 + 9$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 9x^2 < 49$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -\frac{7}{3} < x < \frac{7}{3}$$

$$S = \left] -\frac{7}{3}; \frac{7}{3} \right[$$

Exercice 4 ((3 + 4) + 3 + 4 = 14 points)

1) a) (3 points)

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\sin(2x)}{\cos^4 x} dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{2 \sin x \cos x}{\cos^4 x} dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} 2 \sin x \cos^{-3} x dx = -2 \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} (-\sin x) \cos^{-3} x dx$$

$$= \left[\frac{-2}{-2} \cos^{-2} x \right]_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} = \left[\frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \right]_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} = 4 - \frac{4}{3} = \boxed{\frac{8}{3}}$$

1) b) (4 points)

$$\int \frac{1-2x}{\sqrt{1-4x^2}} dx = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-4x^2}} dx - \int \frac{2x}{\sqrt{1-4x^2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2}{\sqrt{1-(2x)^2}} dx + \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{-8x}{\sqrt{1-4x^2}} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \arcsin(2x) + \frac{1}{4} \cdot 2 \cdot \sqrt{1-4x^2} + k = \boxed{\frac{1}{2} \arcsin(2x) + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{1-4x^2} + k}, k \in \mathbb{R}$$

2) (3 points)

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

donc $F(x) = 2x + 3 \ln|x| + \frac{1}{x} + k, k \in \mathbb{R}$

$$F(-2) = 3 \ln 2 \Leftrightarrow -4 + 3 \ln 2 - \frac{1}{2} + k = 3 \ln 2 \Leftrightarrow k = \frac{9}{2}$$

La primitive recherchée est $F(x) = \boxed{2x + 3 \ln|x| + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{9}{2}}$.

3) (4 points)

$$g(x) = \frac{x-2}{(2x-3)^2}, \text{ dom } g = \mathbb{R} \setminus \left\{ \frac{3}{2} \right\}$$

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

$$(\forall x \in \text{dom } g) : g(x) = \frac{2bx+a-3b}{(2x-3)^2} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2b=1 \\ a-3b=-2 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} b=\frac{1}{2} \\ a=-2+3 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

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

donc $G(x) = \boxed{\frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2x-3} + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \ln|2x-3| + k}, k \in \mathbb{R}$

Exercice 5 (5 + 4 = 9 points)
1) (5 points)

$$A(t) = \int_t^5 \ln\left(\frac{3}{x-2}\right) dx = \int_t^5 (\ln 3 - \ln(x-2)) dx$$

$$u(x) = \ln(x-2) \quad v'(x) = 1$$

$$u'(x) = \frac{1}{x-2} \quad v(x) = x$$

$$= [x \ln 3]_t^5 - [x \ln(x-2)]_t^5 + \int_t^5 \frac{x}{x-2} dx$$

$$= [x \ln 3 - x \ln(x-2)]_t^5 + \int_t^5 \frac{x-2+2}{x-2} dx$$

$$= [x \ln 3 - x \ln(x-2)]_t^5 + \int_t^5 1 dx + 2 \int_t^5 \frac{1}{x-2} dx$$

$$= [x \ln 3 - x \ln(x-2) + x + 2 \ln(x-2)]_t^5$$

$$= [x(1 + \ln 3) + (2-x) \ln(x-2)]_t^5$$

$$= 5(1 + \ln 3) - t(1 + \ln 3) - (2-t) \ln(t-2)$$

$$= \boxed{5 + 2 \ln 3 - t(1 + \ln 3) + (t-2) \ln(t-2) \text{ u.a.}}$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 2} A(t) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 2} \left(5 + 2 \ln 3 - \underbrace{t}_{\rightarrow 2} (1 + \ln 3) + \underbrace{(t-2) \ln(t-2)}_{\rightarrow 0 (*)} \right) = 5 + 2 \ln 3 - 2 - 2 \ln 3 = \boxed{3 \text{ u.a.}}$$

calcul à part :

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 2} \underbrace{(t-2)}_{\rightarrow 0} \underbrace{\ln(t-2)}_{\rightarrow -\infty} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 2} \frac{\ln(t-2)}{\frac{1}{t-2}} \stackrel{(H)}{=} \lim_{t \rightarrow 2} \frac{1}{-\frac{1}{(t-2)^2}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 2} (2-t) = 0 \quad (*)$$

2) (4 points)

$$V = \pi \int_{-1}^2 (f^2(x) - g^2(x)) dx$$

$$= \int_{-1}^2 \left((-x^2 + 5)^2 - (-x + 3)^2 \right) dx$$

$$= \int_{-1}^2 (x^4 - 10x^2 + 25 - x^2 + 6x - 9) dx$$

$$= \int_{-1}^2 (x^4 - 11x^2 + 6x + 16) dx$$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{5} x^5 - \frac{11}{3} x^3 + 3x^2 + 16x \right]_{-1}^2$$

$$= \left(\frac{32}{5} - \frac{88}{3} + 12 + 32 \right) - \left(-\frac{1}{5} + \frac{11}{3} + 3 - 16 \right)$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{153}{5} \text{ u.v.}}$$