



BRANCHE	SECTION(S)	ÉPREUVE ÉCRITE
MATHÉMATIQUES II	C, D	Durée de l'épreuve : 2h 45min Date de l'épreuve : 19/09/2019

**Théorie :** (4 points)

Voir livre Espace Math 66, théorème 3 à la page 86, démonstration à la page 87.

**Exercice 1 :** (14 points)

1)	<p><b>C.E. :</b></p> <p>A. <math>x \neq 0</math> ; <math>D_1 = \mathbb{R}^*</math></p> <p>B. <math>x &gt; 0</math> ; <math>D_2 = \mathbb{R}_+^*</math></p> <p>C. <math>\ln^2(x) - 1 \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow \ln(x) \neq 1</math> et <math>\ln(x) \neq -1 \Leftrightarrow x \neq e</math> et <math>x \neq \frac{1}{e}</math> ;  <math>D_3 = \mathbb{R} \setminus \left\{ \frac{1}{e}; e \right\}</math></p> <p><b>Conclusion :</b></p> <p><math>\text{dom } f = D_1 \cap D_2 \cap D_3 = \mathbb{R}_+^* \setminus \left\{ \frac{1}{e}; e \right\} = ]0; \frac{1}{e}[ \cup ]\frac{1}{e}; e[ \cup ]e; +\infty[</math></p> <p><math>\text{dom}_d f = \text{dom } f</math></p>	1 pt
2)	<p><b>Limites et asymptotes</b></p> <p>• <math>\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x \cdot (\ln^2(x) - 1)}</math> f.i. « <math>0 \cdot \infty</math> » au dénominateur</p> <p>Calculons la limite du dénominateur à part. Tout d'abord :</p> $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} [x \cdot \ln^2(x)] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln^2(x)}{\frac{1}{x}} \stackrel{(H)}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2 \ln(x) \cdot \frac{1}{x}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2 \ln(x)}{-\frac{1}{x}}$ $\stackrel{(H)}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2 \cdot \frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (2x)$ <p>Donc :</p> $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} [x \cdot \ln^2(x) - x] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (2x - x) = 0^+ \text{ et } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x \cdot (\ln^2(x) - 1)} = +\infty$ <p style="text-align: right;">A.V. d'éq. <math>x = 0</math>.</p> <p>• <math>\lim_{x \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{e}\right)^-} \frac{1}{x \cdot (\ln^2(x) - 1)} = +\infty</math></p> <p style="text-align: right;">A.V. d'éq. <math>x = \frac{1}{e}</math>.</p> <p>• <math>\lim_{x \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{e}\right)^+} \frac{1}{x \cdot (\ln^2(x) - 1)} = -\infty</math></p> <p>• <math>\lim_{x \rightarrow e^-} \frac{1}{x \cdot (\ln^2(x) - 1)} = -\infty</math></p> <p style="text-align: right;">A.V. d'éq. <math>x = e</math>.</p>	2 pts



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <math>\lim_{x \rightarrow e^+} \frac{1}{\underbrace{x \cdot (\ln^2(x)-1)}_{\substack{\rightarrow e \\ \rightarrow 0^+}}} = +\infty</math></li> <li>• <math>\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\underbrace{x \cdot (\ln^2(x)-1)}_{\substack{\rightarrow +\infty \\ \rightarrow +\infty}}} = 0^+</math></li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right; border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px;">A.H. d'éq. <math>y = 0</math>. et <math>\mathcal{C}_f/\text{A.H.}</math></p>	3 pts																																																																						
3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Fonction dérivée :</b>  <math display="block">f'(x) = -\frac{\ln^2(x)-1+x \cdot 2 \cdot \ln(x) \cdot \frac{1}{x}}{x^2 \cdot (\ln^2(x)-1)^2} = \frac{\ln^2(x)+2 \cdot \ln(x)-1}{-x^2 \cdot (\ln^2(x)-1)^2} = \frac{N(x)}{D(x)}</math> </li> <li>• <b>Racines de <math>f'(x)</math> :</b>  <math>f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \ln^2(x) + 2 \cdot \ln(x) - 1 = 0</math>                      Posons <math>y = \ln(x)</math>. Ainsi l'équation s'écrit <math>y^2 + 2y - 1 = 0</math>.  <math>\Delta = 4 + 4 = 8</math>; <math>\sqrt{\Delta} = 2\sqrt{2}</math> et <math>y_1 = \frac{-2-2\sqrt{2}}{2} = -1 - \sqrt{2}</math>; <math>y_2 = -1 + \sqrt{2}</math>.                      Revenons à la variable <math>x</math>: <math>x_1 = e^{-1-\sqrt{2}}</math> et <math>x_2 = e^{-1+\sqrt{2}}</math>.                 </li> <li>• <b>Signe de <math>f'(x)</math> et tableau des variations :</b></li> </ul> <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"><math>x</math></td> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">0</td> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"><math>e^{-1-\sqrt{2}}</math></td> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"><math>\frac{1}{e}</math></td> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"><math>e^{-1+\sqrt{2}}</math></td> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"><math>e</math></td> <td style="padding: 5px;"><math>+\infty</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"><math>N(x)</math></td> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">   +</td> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; 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padding: 5px;">   Max. loc.</td> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">   A.V.</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">   <math>0^+</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"></td> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"></td> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"></td> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"></td> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"></td> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"></td> <td style="padding: 5px;">   <math>-\infty</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"></td> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"></td> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"></td> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"></td> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"></td> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"></td> <td style="padding: 5px;">   <math>-\infty</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; 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A.V.	Max. loc.	A.V.	$0^+$							$-\infty$							$-\infty$							$0^+$							A.H.	4 pts
$x$	0	$e^{-1-\sqrt{2}}$	$\frac{1}{e}$	$e^{-1+\sqrt{2}}$	$e$	$+\infty$																																																																		
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$f'(x)$	-	0	+	+	0	-																																																																		
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4)	Comme $f$ est strictement décroissante sur $]e; +\infty[$ et comme $\lim_{x \rightarrow e^+} f(x) = +\infty$ et																																																																							
a)	$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 0^+$ , il faut avoir que $f(x) > 0, \forall x \in ]e; +\infty[$ .	1 pt																																																																						
b)	Il suffit de montrer que : $\forall x \in I : F'(x) = f(x)$ . Or : $F'(x) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\ln(x)+1}{\ln(x)-1} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{x} \cdot (\ln(x)+1) - (\ln(x)-1) \cdot \frac{1}{x}}{(\ln(x)+1)^2} = \frac{1}{x \cdot (\ln^2(x)-1)} = f(x) \quad (x \in I)$	1 pt																																																																						
c)	$A(\lambda) = + \int_{e^2}^{\lambda} f(x) dx = F(\lambda) - F(e^2) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \ln \left( \frac{\ln(\lambda)-1}{\ln(\lambda)+1} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \ln \left( \frac{\ln(e^2)-1}{\ln(e^2)+1} \right)$ $= \left( \frac{1}{2} \cdot \ln \left( \frac{\ln(\lambda)-1}{\ln(\lambda)+1} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \ln \left( \frac{1}{3} \right) \right)$ u. a.	1 pt																																																																						
d)	Comme $\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(\lambda)-1}{\ln(\lambda)+1} = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{\lambda}}{\frac{1}{\lambda}} = 1$ , nous trouvons : $\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow +\infty} A(\lambda) = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \cdot \underbrace{\ln \left( \frac{\ln(\lambda)-1}{\ln(\lambda)+1} \right)}_{\substack{\rightarrow 1 \\ \rightarrow 0}} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \ln \left( \frac{1}{3} \right) \right] = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \ln \left( \frac{1}{3} \right) = \frac{\ln(3)}{2} \text{ u. a.}$	1 pt																																																																						







**Exercice 4 : (9 points)**

1)	$\int_0^{\ln(7)} \frac{2 \cdot e^x}{(2+e^x)^2} dx = 2 \cdot \int_0^{\ln(7)} \underbrace{e^x}_{=u'(x)} \cdot \underbrace{\left(\frac{2+e^x}{=u(x)}\right)^{-2}}_{=u^{-2}(x)} dx = 2 \cdot \left[-\frac{1}{2+e^x}\right]_0^{\ln(7)}$ $= -2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{3}\right) = \frac{4}{9}$	2 pts
2)	$I = \int (2x^2 + 3x) \cdot \cos(4x) dx$ <p>IPP : <math>u(x) = 2x^2 + 3x</math> ; <math>u'(x) = 4x + 3</math>  <math>v'(x) = \cos(4x)</math> ; <math>v(x) = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \sin(4x)</math></p> $I = \frac{1}{4} \cdot (2x^2 + 3x) \cdot \sin(4x) - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \int (4x + 3) \cdot \sin(4x) dx$ <p>IPP : <math>u(x) = 4x + 3</math> ; <math>u'(x) = 4</math>  <math>v'(x) = \sin(4x)</math> ; <math>v(x) = -\frac{1}{4} \cdot \cos(4x)</math></p> $I = \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{3x}{4}\right) \cdot \sin(4x) + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \left(x + \frac{3}{4}\right) \cdot \cos(4x) - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \int 4 \cdot \cos(4x) dx$ $= \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{3x}{4}\right) \cdot \sin(4x) + \left(\frac{x}{4} + \frac{3}{16}\right) \cdot \cos(4x) - \frac{1}{16} \sin(4x)$	4 pts
3)	$\int_e^{e^e} \frac{e}{x \cdot \ln(x)} dx = e \cdot \int_e^{e^e} \underbrace{\frac{1}{x}}_{w'(x)} \cdot \underbrace{[\ln^{-1}(x)]}_{u^{-1}(x)} dx = e \cdot [\ln \ln(x) ]_e^{e^e} = e(1 - 0) = e$	3 pts

**Exercice 5 : (11 points)**

1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• C.E. : <math>x &gt; -3</math> et <math>(x + 3)^2 &gt; 0</math> Donc : <math>D = ] - 3 ; +\infty[</math></li> <li>• <math>\forall x \in D</math> :  <math display="block">[\log_3(x + 3)]^2 - \log_3[(x + 3)^2] - 3 = 0</math> <math display="block">\Leftrightarrow [\log_3(x + 3)]^2 - 2 \cdot \log_3(x + 3) - 3 = 0</math>                     Posons : <math>y = \log_3(x + 3)</math>. L'équation s'écrit alors :  <math display="block">y^2 - 2y - 3 = 0 ; \Delta = 4 + 12 = 16 &gt; 0 ; y_1 = \frac{2-4}{2} = -1 ; y_2 = \frac{2+4}{2} = 3.</math>                     Retournons à la variable <math>x</math> :                      (a) <math>\log_3(x + 3) = -1 \Leftrightarrow x + 3 = 3^{-1} \Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{8}{3} \in D</math>                      (b) <math>\log_3(x + 3) = 3 \Leftrightarrow x + 3 = 3^3 \Leftrightarrow x = 24 \in D</math>  <math display="block">S = \left\{-\frac{8}{3}; 24\right\}</math> </li> </ul>	5 pts
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2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• C.E. : <math>e^x \neq 0</math> tjs. vrai Donc : <math>D = \mathbb{R}</math></li> <li>• <math>\forall x \in D</math> : <math>\frac{e^{2x}-3}{e^x} \leq 2 - e^x \Leftrightarrow e^{2x} - 3 \leq 2e^x - e^{2x} \Leftrightarrow 2e^{2x} - 2e^x - 3 \leq 0</math> Posons : <math>y = e^x</math>, avec <math>y &gt; 0</math>. L'équation s'écrit alors : <math>2y^2 - 2y - 3 \leq 0</math> ; <math>\Delta = 4 + 24 = 28 &gt; 0</math> ; <math>y_1 = \frac{1-\sqrt{7}}{2}</math> ; <math>y_2 = \frac{1+\sqrt{7}}{2}</math>. Tds pour <math>y</math> :  <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"><math>y</math></td> <td style="padding: 5px;"><math>-\infty</math></td> <td style="padding: 5px;"><math>y_1</math></td> <td style="padding: 5px;"><math>0</math></td> <td style="padding: 5px;"><math>y_2</math></td> <td style="padding: 5px;"><math>+\infty</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"><math>2y^2 - 2y - 3</math></td> <td style="padding: 5px;"><math>+</math></td> <td style="padding: 5px;"><math>0</math></td> <td style="padding: 5px;"><math>-</math></td> <td style="padding: 5px;"><math>0</math></td> <td style="padding: 5px;"><math>+</math></td> </tr> </table> </li> </ul> <p>Donc : <math>0 &lt; y \leq \frac{1+\sqrt{7}}{2}</math>. Retourons à la variable <math>x</math> :</p> <p>(a) <math>0 &lt; e^x</math> tjs. vrai (b) <math>e^x \leq \frac{1+\sqrt{7}}{2} \Leftrightarrow x \leq \ln\left(\frac{1+\sqrt{7}}{2}\right)</math> Finalement : <math>\mathcal{S} = ]-\infty ; \ln\left(\frac{1+\sqrt{7}}{2}\right)]</math></p>	$y$	$-\infty$	$y_1$	$0$	$y_2$	$+\infty$	$2y^2 - 2y - 3$	$+$	$0$	$-$	$0$	$+$	6 pts
$y$	$-\infty$	$y_1$	$0$	$y_2$	$+\infty$									
$2y^2 - 2y - 3$	$+$	$0$	$-$	$0$	$+$									

**Exercice 6 : (6 points)**

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <math>g(x) = \frac{ax+b}{x^2+4} + \frac{c}{x-2} = \frac{(ax+b)(x-2)+c(x^2+4)}{x^3-2x^2+4x-8} = \frac{ax^2-2ax+bx-2b+cx^2+4c}{x^3-2x^2+4x-8}</math> <math>= \frac{(a+c)x^2+(b-2a)x+(4c-2b)}{x^3-2x^2+4x-8}</math></li> <li>• En comparant les coefficients des polynômes des numérateurs dans les deux écritures de <math>g(x)</math>, nous trouvons le système d'équations suivant :             <math display="block">\begin{cases} a + c = 9 &amp; (E_1) \\ -2a + b = -1 &amp; (E_2) \\ -2b + 4c = 22 &amp; (E_3) \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a + c = 9 &amp; (E_1) \\ -2a + b = -1 &amp; (E_2) \\ -4a + 4c = 20 &amp; (E'_3) \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a + c = 9 &amp; (E_1) \\ -2a + b = -1 &amp; (E_2) \\ 8c = 56 &amp; (E''_3) \end{cases}</math> </li> </ul> <p>Donc : <math>c = 7</math> ; <math>a = 9 - c = 2</math> ; <math>b = -1 + 2c = -1 + 4 = 3</math> et</p> $g(x) = \frac{2x+3}{x^2+4} + \frac{7}{x-2}$ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <math>I = \int g(x)dx = \int \frac{2x+3}{x^2+4} dx + \int \frac{7}{x-2} dx = \int \frac{2x}{x^2+4} dx + \int \frac{3}{x^2+4} dx + \int \frac{7}{x-2} dx</math> (a) <math>\int \frac{2x}{x^2+4} dx = \ln x^2+4  + k_1</math> (<math>k_1 \in \mathbb{R}</math>) (b) <math>\int \frac{3}{x^2+4} dx = \frac{3}{4} \int \frac{1}{\left(\frac{x^2}{4}\right)+1} dx = \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\left(\frac{x^2}{4}\right)+1} dx = \frac{3}{2} \text{Arctan}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + k_2</math> (<math>k_2 \in \mathbb{R}</math>) (c) <math>\int \frac{7}{x-2} dx = 7 \cdot \ln x-2  + k_3</math> (<math>k_3 \in \mathbb{R}</math>) D'où : <math>I = \ln x^2+4  + \frac{3}{2} \text{Arctan}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + 7 \ln x-2  + k</math> (<math>k \in \mathbb{R}</math>)</li> </ul>	1 pt
		1.5 pts
		3.5 pts



**Exercice 7 : (6 points)**

a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Points d'intersection :</b>  <math>f(x) = g(x)</math>  <math>\Leftrightarrow x^3 - 2x^2 + 1 = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + x + \frac{1}{2} - 2</math>  <math>\Leftrightarrow 2x^3 - 4x^2 + 2 = x^2 + 2x - 3</math>  <math>\Leftrightarrow 2x^3 - 5x^2 - 2x + 5 = 0</math>  <math>\Leftrightarrow 2x(x^2 - 1) - 5(x^2 - 1) = 0</math>  <math>\Leftrightarrow (2x - 5)(x + 1)(x - 1) = 0</math>  <math>\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{5}{2}</math> ou <math>x = -1</math> ou <math>x = 1</math></li> </ul>	1.5 pt																		
b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Position relative des deux courbes représentatives :</b></li> </ul> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><math>x</math></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><math>-\infty</math></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><math>-1</math></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><math>1</math></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><math>\frac{5}{2}</math></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><math>+\infty</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><math>f(x) - g(x)</math></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><math>-</math></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><math>0</math></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><math>+</math></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><math>0</math></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><math>+</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Position</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><math>C_g/C_f</math></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><math>C_f/C_g</math></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><math>C_g/C_f</math></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><math>C_f/C_g</math></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	$x$	$-\infty$	$-1$	$1$	$\frac{5}{2}$	$+\infty$	$f(x) - g(x)$	$-$	$0$	$+$	$0$	$+$	Position	$C_g/C_f$	$C_f/C_g$	$C_g/C_f$	$C_f/C_g$		1.5 pt
$x$	$-\infty$	$-1$	$1$	$\frac{5}{2}$	$+\infty$															
$f(x) - g(x)$	$-$	$0$	$+$	$0$	$+$															
Position	$C_g/C_f$	$C_f/C_g$	$C_g/C_f$	$C_f/C_g$																
c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Calcul d'aire :</b></li> </ul> $A = \int_{-1}^1 (f(x) - g(x)) dx + \int_1^{\frac{5}{2}} (g(x) - f(x)) dx$ $= \int_{-1}^1 \left( x^3 - \frac{5}{2x^2} - x + \frac{5}{2} \right) dx + \int_1^{\frac{5}{2}} \left( -x^3 + \frac{5}{2}x^2 + x - \frac{5}{2} \right) dx$ $= \left[ \frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{5}{6}x^3 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{5}{2}x \right]_{-1}^1 + \left[ -\frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{5}{6}x^3 + \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{5}{2}x \right]_1^{\frac{5}{2}}$ $= \frac{17}{12} - \left( -\frac{23}{12} \right) + \frac{25}{192} - \left( -\frac{17}{12} \right)$ $= \frac{937}{192} \text{ u. a.}$	3 pts																		