

Corrigé

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

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

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

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

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$$\begin{cases} x-3 = \alpha \cdot 2 + \beta \cdot 1 \\ y-1 = \alpha \cdot (-1) + \beta \cdot 0 \\ z-3 = \alpha \cdot 1 + \beta \cdot (-1) \end{cases} \rightarrow \underbrace{\begin{array}{l} (1) \quad \begin{cases} x = 3 + 2\alpha + \beta \\ y = 1 - \alpha \\ z = 3 + \alpha - \beta \end{cases} \\ (2) \quad x = 3 + 2(1-y) + \beta \\ \beta = x + 2y - 5 \end{array}}_{\text{équations paramétriques de } p}$$

(2) :  $\alpha = 1-y$

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

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

$\underbrace{p \equiv x + 3y + z - 9 = 0}_{\text{éq. cartésienne de } p}$

c) 
$$\begin{cases} 2x - 3y + 3z = 7 \\ 3x - 4y + 3z = 10 \\ -2x + y + 3z = -5 \end{cases} \xrightarrow[E_3 + E_1]{2E_2 - 3E_1} \begin{cases} 2x - 3y + 3z = 7 \\ y - 3z = -1 \\ -2y + 6z = 2 \end{cases} \mid :(-2)$$

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

6 3 plans sécants en une droite  $d$   
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  $d$  :

$d = \underbrace{\begin{cases} x = 3\alpha + 2 \\ y = 3\alpha - 1 \\ z = \alpha \end{cases}, \alpha \in \mathbb{R}}_{\text{}}$

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

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

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

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

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

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$$x(x^2-4) + 3(x^2-4) \geq 0 \quad \text{racing: } x = -2 \text{ or } x = 2 \text{ or } x = -3$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\underline{\mathcal{D}_f = [-\infty, -1[ \cup ]-\frac{2}{3}, +\infty[}$$

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

\* CE:  $2x+1 > 0$

$$\underline{\mathcal{D}_f = [-\frac{1}{2}; +\infty[}$$

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

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

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

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

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$$(4) \text{ a)} A = \int_0^1 \frac{e^{2x} - 3e^x + 1}{e^x} dx = \int_0^1 (e^x - 3 + e^{-x}) dx$$

$$= \left[ e^x - 3x - e^{-x} \right]_0^1 = \left[ \frac{e^{2x} - 3e^x - 1}{e^x} \right]_0^1$$

$$\underline{A = \frac{e^2 - 3e - 1}{e} - \frac{1 - 0 - 1}{1}}$$

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

$$\text{b)} B = \int_1^e (x^2 + 1) \ln x dx \quad f(x) = \ln x \quad f'(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$g(x) = x^2 + 1 \quad g'(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 + x$$

$$B = \left[ \left( \frac{1}{3}x^3 + x \right) \ln x \right]_1^e - \int_1^e \left( \frac{1}{3}x^3 + x \right) \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$= \left[ \left( \frac{1}{3}x^3 + x \right) \ln x \right]_1^e - \int_1^e \left( \frac{1}{3}x^2 + 1 \right) dx = \left[ \left( \frac{1}{3}x^3 + x \right) \ln x \right]_1^e - \left[ \frac{1}{9}x^3 + x \right]_1^e$$

$$= \left[ \left( \frac{1}{3}e^3 + e \right) \cdot 1 - \frac{1}{9}e^3 - e \right] - \left[ \left( \frac{1}{3} + 1 \right) \cdot 0 - \frac{1}{9} - 1 \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}e^3 + e - \frac{1}{9}e^3 - e + \frac{1}{9} + 1$$

$$\underline{\underline{B = \frac{2}{9}e^3 + \frac{10}{9}}}$$

$$(5) y_p = x^2 - 3x ; y_d = x + 5$$

\* points d'intersection:  $y_p = y_d$   
 $x^2 - 3x = x + 5$

$$x^2 - 4x - 5 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 16 + 20 = 36$$

$$x_1 = \frac{4-6}{2} = -1 ; x_2 = \frac{4+6}{2} = 5$$

points d'intersection: A(-1; 4) at B(5; 10)

\*  $A = \int_{-1}^5 (y_d - y_p) dx = \int_{-1}^5 (5 + 4x - x^2) dx$

$$= \left[ 5x + 2x^2 - \frac{1}{3}x^3 \right]_{-1}^5 = \left( 25 + 50 - \frac{125}{3} \right) - \left( -5 + 2 + \frac{1}{3} \right)$$

$$\underline{\underline{A = 36 \text{ u.a.}}}$$