

$$\text{I) } \begin{cases} 3x - y + z = 2 & (1) \\ 4x + 2y - 3z = 7 & (2) \\ x + 3y - 4z = 5 & (3) \end{cases}$$

$$(1) \Rightarrow z = 2 - 3x + y \quad (1')$$

$$\text{Dans (2): } 4x + 2y - 3(2 - 3x + y) = 7$$

$$4x + 2y - 6 + 9x - 3y = 7$$

$$13x - y = 13$$

$$\text{Dans (3): } x + 3y - 4(2 - 3x + y) = 5$$

$$x + 3y - 8 + 12x - 4y = 5$$

$$13x - y = 13$$

$$\begin{cases} 13x - y = 13 & \text{système simplement} \\ 13x - y = 13 & \text{indéterminé} \end{cases}$$

$$-y = 13 - 13x$$

$$y = -13 + 13x$$

$$\text{Dans (1'): } z = 2 - 3x - 13 + 13x$$

$$z = -11 + 10x$$

$$\text{pos: } x = \alpha$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \alpha \\ y = -13 + 13\alpha \\ z = -11 + 10\alpha \end{cases}$$

$$S = \{(\alpha, -13 + 13\alpha, -11 + 10\alpha) / \alpha \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

Les 3 plans se coupent suivant une droite d passant par le point $A(0, -13, -11)$ et de vecteur directeur $\vec{u}(1, 13, 10)$.

$$\text{II) 1) } M(x, y, z) \in AB \Leftrightarrow \vec{AM} = k \vec{AB} \quad (k \in \mathbb{R}) \quad \vec{AB} \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 5 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x - 4 = -4k & (1) \\ y + 2 = 5k & (2) \\ z - 1 = -2k & (3) \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{éq. param.} \\ \text{de AB} \end{array}$$

$$(1) \Rightarrow k = \frac{x-4}{-4}$$

$$(2) \Rightarrow k = \frac{y+2}{5}$$

$$(3) \Rightarrow k = \frac{z-1}{-2}$$

$$\text{D'où: } \frac{x-4}{-4} = \frac{y+2}{5}$$

$$\text{D'où: } \frac{y+2}{5} = \frac{z-1}{-2}$$

$$5x - 20 = -4y - 8$$

$$-2y - 4 = 5z - 5$$

$$5x + 4y - 12 = 0$$

$$2y + 5z - 1 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} 5x + 4y - 12 = 0 & \text{éq. cart.} \\ 2y + 5z - 1 = 0 & \text{de AB} \end{cases}$$

2) $C(x_c, y_c, -3) \in AB$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 5x_c + 4y_c - 12 = 0 & (1) \\ 2y_c - 15 - 1 = 0 & (2) \Rightarrow 2y_c = 16 \Rightarrow y_c = 8 \end{cases}$$

Dans (1) : $5x_c + 32 - 12 = 0 \Rightarrow 5x_c = -20 \Rightarrow x_c = -4$

$C(-4, 8, -3)$

III) 1) $(\frac{2}{5})^{-2x+10} \geq (\frac{25}{4})^{3x-1}$

$$(\frac{5}{2})^{2x-10} \geq (\frac{5}{2})^{6x-2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2x - 10 &\geq 6x - 2 \\ -4x &\geq 8 \quad | : (-4) \\ x &\leq -2 \end{aligned}$$

$S =]-\infty, -2]$

2) $2 \log_{\frac{1}{3}} x - \log_{\frac{1}{3}} (3-x) \leq \log_{\frac{1}{3}} (2x-1)$

Cond: $\cdot x > 0$ $\cdot 2x - 1 > 0 \Leftrightarrow x > \frac{1}{2}$
 $\cdot 3 - x > 0 \Leftrightarrow x < 3$

$D =]\frac{1}{2}, 3[$

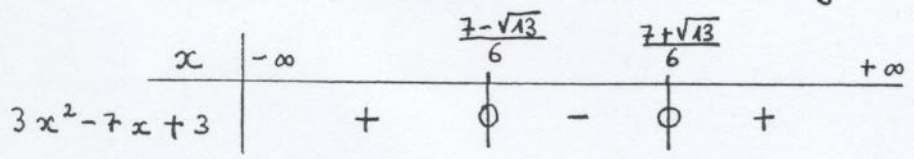
$$\log_{\frac{1}{3}} x^2 \leq \log_{\frac{1}{3}} (2x-1) + \log_{\frac{1}{3}} (3-x)$$

$$\log_{\frac{1}{3}} x^2 \leq \log_{\frac{1}{3}} [(2x-1)(3-x)]$$

$$x^2 \geq 6x - 2x^2 - 3 + x$$

$$3x^2 - 7x + 3 \geq 0$$

$\Delta = 49 - 36 = 13$ $x_i = \frac{7 \pm \sqrt{13}}{6} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} 1,77 \\ 0,57 \end{matrix}$



$\Rightarrow x \in]-\infty, \frac{7-\sqrt{13}}{6}] \cup [\frac{7+\sqrt{13}}{6}, +\infty[$

$S =]\frac{1}{2}, \frac{7-\sqrt{13}}{6}] \cup [\frac{7+\sqrt{13}}{6}, 3[$

IV) 1) $f(x) = \frac{e^{3x}}{e^x - 3}$

Cond: $e^x - 3 \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow e^x \neq 3 \Leftrightarrow x \neq \ln 3$

Dom $f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{\ln 3\}$

$f'(x) = \frac{(e^x - 3) 3e^{3x} - e^{3x} \cdot e^x}{(e^x - 3)^2}$
 $= \frac{e^{3x} (3e^x - 9 - e^x)}{(e^x - 3)^2}$
 $= \frac{e^{3x} (2e^x - 9)}{(e^x - 3)^2}$

2) $f(x) = (1-x)^2 \ln(1-x)$

Cond: $1-x > 0 \Leftrightarrow x < 1$

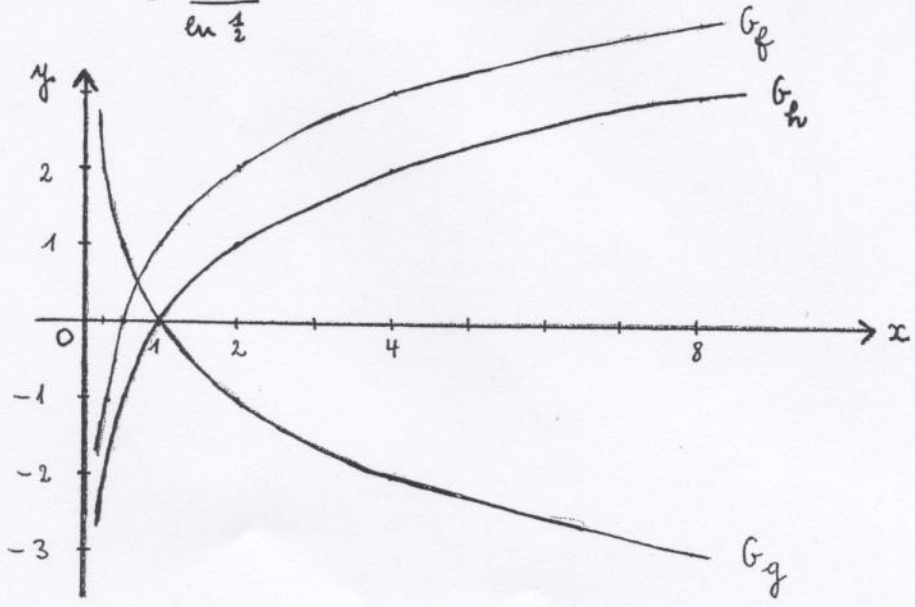
Dom $f =]-\infty, 1[$

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

ou: $f'(x) = -(1-x) [2 \ln(1-x) + 1]$
 $= (x-1) [2 \ln(1-x) + 1]$

V) 1) $g(x) = \log_{\frac{1}{2}} x$
 $= \frac{\ln x}{\ln \frac{1}{2}}$

x	1/4	1/2	1	2	4	8
g(x)	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3



2) $g(x) = \log_{\frac{1}{2}} x$

$h(x) = -\log_{\frac{1}{2}} x = -g(x)$

$f(x) = 1 - \log_{\frac{1}{2}} x = 1 + h(x)$

symétrie par rapport à (Ox)
déplacement d'une unité vers le haut

$$3) f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 1 - \log_{\frac{1}{2}} x = 0 \Leftrightarrow \log_{\frac{1}{2}} x = 1 \Leftrightarrow \log_{\frac{1}{2}} x = \log_{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{2} \quad (4)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{2} = \text{racine de } f$$

$$\text{VI) 1) } f(x) = \frac{2 - \ln x}{x} = -(2 - \ln x) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x}\right)$$

$$F(x) = -\frac{(2 - \ln x)^2}{2} + c$$

$$F(e) = 2 \Leftrightarrow -\frac{1}{2} + c = 2 \Leftrightarrow c = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$F(x) = -\frac{(2 - \ln x)^2}{2} + \frac{5}{2}$$

$$2) I = \int_0^1 (x-1) e^{-2x} dx$$

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

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

$$I = -\frac{1}{2} [(x-1)e^{-2x}]_0^1 + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 e^{-2x} dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} (0 + 1) + \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{e^{-2x}}{-2} \right]_0^1$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} (e^{-2} - 1)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4e^2} + \frac{1}{4}$$

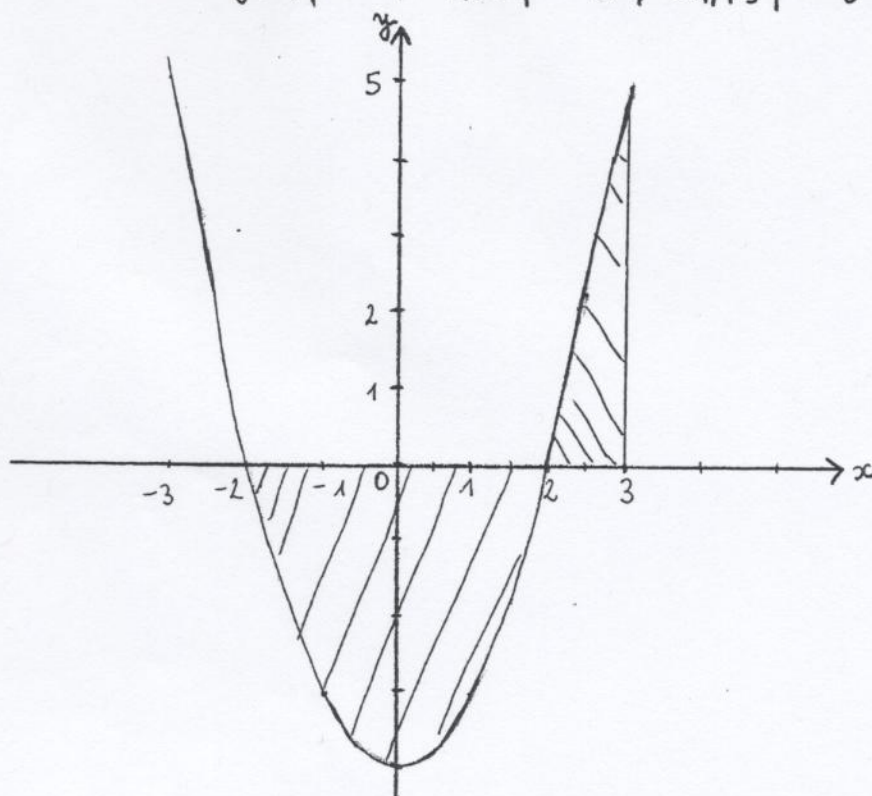
$$= -\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4e^2}$$

$$I = \frac{-e^2 - 1}{4e^2}$$

$$\text{VII) } f(x) = x^2 - 4$$

x	0	0,5	1	1,5	2	2,5	3
f(x)	-4	-3,75	-3	-1,75	0	2,25	5

1)



(5)

$$\begin{aligned} 2) \quad a &= -\int_{-2}^2 f(x) dx + \int_2^3 f(x) dx \\ &= -\int_{-2}^2 (x^2 - 4) dx + \int_2^3 (x^2 - 4) dx \\ &= -\left[\frac{x^3}{3} - 4x\right]_{-2}^2 + \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - 4x\right]_2^3 \\ &= -\left(\frac{8}{3} - 8 + \frac{8}{3} - 8\right) + \left(\frac{27}{3} - 12 - \frac{8}{3} + 8\right) \\ &= -\frac{16}{3} + 16 + 5 - \frac{8}{3} \\ &= 21 - 8 \end{aligned}$$

$$a = 13 \text{ u. a. (cm}^2\text{)}$$