

Exercice 1:

$$f(x) = e^x \ln(e^x + 1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1^\circ) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (e^x \ln(e^x + 1)) \\ &= 0 \times 0 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = 0$$

Di $y=0$ A.O.H au voisinage de $-\infty$

$$\begin{aligned} - \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (e^x \ln(e^x + 1)) \\ &= +\infty \times +\infty = +\infty \end{aligned}$$

D'où $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x \ln(e^x + 1)}{x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{e^x}{x} \right) \ln(e^x + 1) \\ &= +\infty \times +\infty = +\infty \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = +\infty$$

C_f admet une B.P. de direction (oy) au voisinage de $+\infty$

2. a) Comme $f(x)$ est continue et dérivable sur \mathbb{R}

$$f'(x) = e^x \ln(e^x + 1) + e^x \left(\frac{e^x}{e^x + 1} \right)$$

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

or $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}; \text{oual}$

$$e^x > 0 \Leftrightarrow e^x + 1 > 0 \text{ avec } \ln(e^x + 1) > 0$$

d'où $f'(x) > 0$

T. V de $f(x)$

x	$-\infty$	$+\infty$
$f'(x)$		+
$f(x)$		$\nearrow +\infty$

b) Comme $f(x)$ est continue sur \mathbb{R}

(strictement croissante) alors

$f(x)$ réalise une bijection de

$$]-\infty, +\infty[\text{ sur }]0, +\infty[$$

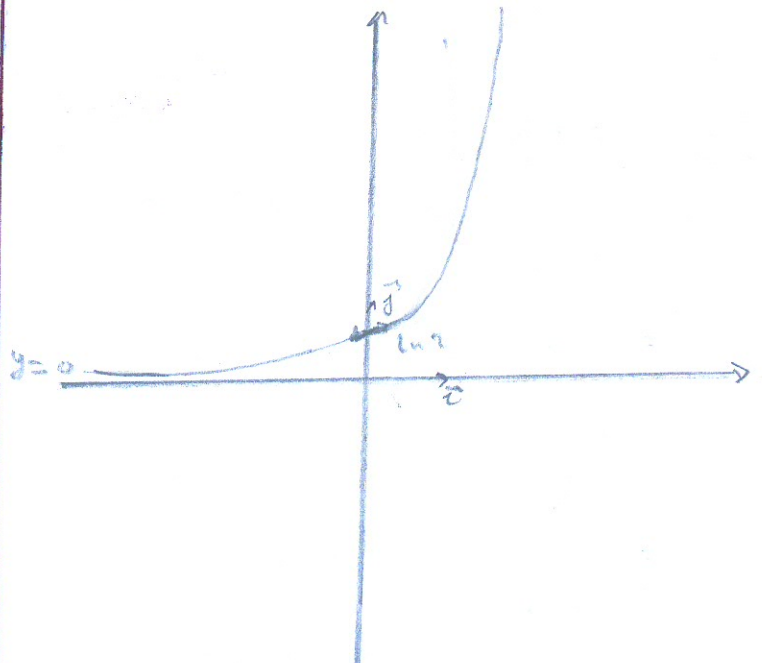
$$J =]0, +\infty[.$$

c) La courbe (C_f)

$$C_f \cap (oy) \Leftrightarrow f(x) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \ln 2$$

$C_f \cap \mathcal{A}(oy)$ car $f(x) > 0$



$$3^o) I = \int_0^1 f(n) dn$$

Methode a)

$$f'(n) = f(n) + a e^n + b + \frac{c e^{-n}}{1 + e^n}$$

$$= f(n) + a e^n + b + \frac{c e^{-n}}{1 + \frac{1}{e^n}}$$

$$= f(n) + a e^n + b + \frac{c}{\frac{e^n + 1}{e^n}}$$

$$= f(n) + a e^n + b + \frac{c}{e^n + 1}$$

$$= f(n) + a e^n + b \frac{(e^n + 1) + c}{e^n + 1}$$

$$= f(n) + a e^n + \frac{b e^n + b + c}{e^n + 1}$$

$$= f(n) + \frac{a e^n (e^n + 1) + b e^n + b + c}{e^n + 1}$$

$$= f(n) + \frac{a e^{2n} + a e^n + b e^n + b + c}{e^n + 1}$$

$$f'(n) = f(n) + \frac{a e^{2n} + (a+b) e^n + b+c}{e^n + 1}$$

$$\text{or } f'(n) = e^n \ln(e^n + 1) + \frac{e^{2n}}{e^n + 1}$$

$$= f(n) + \frac{e^{2n}}{e^n + 1}$$

$$\cancel{f(n)} + \frac{e^{2n}}{e^n + 1} = \cancel{f(n)} + \frac{a e^{2n} + (a+b) e^n + b+c}{e^n + 1}$$

$$\frac{e^{2n}}{e^n + 1} = \frac{a e^{2n} + (a+b) e^n + b+c}{e^n + 1}$$

Par identification

$$\begin{cases} a=1 \\ a+b=0 \\ b+c=0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a=1 \\ b=-1 \\ c=1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{D'où } \boxed{f'(n) = f(n) + e^n - 1 + \frac{e^{-n}}{1 + e^n}}$$

$$I = \int_0^1 f(n) dn = \int_0^1 f'(n) dn$$

$$\text{or } f(n) = f'(n) - e^n + 1 - \frac{e^{-n}}{1 + e^n}$$

$$I = \int_0^1 (f'(n) - e^n + 1 - \frac{e^{-n}}{1 + e^n}) dn$$

$$I = \int_0^1 f'(n) dn - \int_0^1 e^n dn + \int_0^1 1 dn + \int_0^1 \frac{-e^{-n}}{1 + e^n} dn$$

$$= [f(n)]_0^1 - [e^n]_0^1 + [n]_0^1 + [\ln(1 + e^n)]_0^1$$

$$\text{or } f(1) = e \ln(e+1)$$

$$f(0) = \ln(2)$$

$$I = e \ln(e+1) - e + 1 + 1 - 0 + \ln(1 + e) - \ln(2)$$

$$= e \ln(e+1) - e + 2 + \ln(1 + \frac{1}{e}) - \ln(2)$$

$$= e \ln(e+1) - e + 2 + \ln(\frac{e+1}{e}) - \ln(2)$$

$$= e \ln(e+1) - e + 2 + \ln(e+1) - \ln e - \ln(2)$$

$$= (e+1) \ln(e+1) - e + 2 - 2 \ln 2 - 1$$

$$I = (e+1) \ln(e+1) - e + 1 - 2 \ln 2$$

D'où:

$$\boxed{I = (e+1) \ln(e+1) - e + 1 - 2 \ln 2}$$

Methode b) on pose $t = e^n + 1$

$$n=0 \Leftrightarrow t=2$$

$$n=1 \Leftrightarrow t=e+1$$

$$dt = e^n dn \text{ or } e^n = t-1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow dt = (t-1) dn \Leftrightarrow dn = \frac{dt}{t-1}$$

suite eno1) 3°) Methode b1

$$I = \int_2^{e+1} \frac{\ln t}{(t-1)} dt$$

$$= \int_2^{e+1} \ln t dt$$

on pose $\begin{cases} u(n) = \ln t \\ v'(n) = 1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} u'(n) = \frac{1}{t} \\ v(n) = t \end{cases}$

d'où $I = [t \ln t]_2^{e+1} - \int_2^{e+1} t \left(\frac{1}{t}\right) dt$

$$= [t \ln t]_2^{e+1} - \int_2^{e+1} dt$$

$$= [t \ln t]_2^{e+1} - [t]_2^{e+1}$$

$$= [t \ln t - t]_2^{e+1}$$

$$= (e+1) \ln(e+1) - e - 1 - 2 \ln 2 + 2$$

$$\boxed{I = (e+1) \ln(e+1) - e - 1 - 2 \ln 2}$$

En3) $E_0: z^2 - (6 \cos \theta)z + 4 + 5 \cos^2 \theta = 0$

1. a°) $\Delta = b^2 - 4ac$

$$= (6 \cos \theta)^2 - 4(1)(4 + 5 \cos^2 \theta)$$

$$= 36 \cos^2 \theta - 16 - 20 \cos^2 \theta$$

$$= 16 \cos^2 \theta - 16$$

$$= 16(\cos^2 \theta - 1)$$

$$= 16(-\sin^2 \theta)$$

$$\Delta = -16 \sin^2 \theta$$

$$\Delta = 4i^2 \sin^2 \theta$$

$$z_1 = \frac{6 \cos \theta + 4i^2 \sin^2 \theta}{2}$$

$$\boxed{z_1 = 3 \cos \theta + 2i^2 \sin^2 \theta}$$

$$z_2 = \frac{6 \cos \theta - 4i^2 \sin^2 \theta}{2}$$

$$\boxed{z_2 = 3 \cos \theta - 2i^2 \sin^2 \theta}$$

b°) E_0 admet une solution double

$$\Delta = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sin \theta = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \theta = 0 \text{ ou } \theta = \pi \quad (\theta \in [0, 2\pi])$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z_1 = 3 \cos 0 = 3$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z_1 = 3$$

$$z_2 = 3 \cos \pi = -3$$

$$z_2 = -3$$

• $(E_0)'$ admet des solutions imaginaires

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos \theta = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ ou } \theta = \frac{3\pi}{2} \quad (\theta \in [0, 2\pi])$$

$$z_{B_1} = 2i^2 \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{2} = 2i^2$$

$$z_{B_2} = -2i^2 \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{2} = -2i^2$$

2°) $z_{M_1} = 3 \cos \theta + 2i^2 \sin^2 \theta$

$$z_{M_2} = 3 \cos \theta - 2i^2 \sin^2 \theta$$

$$\begin{cases} x_{M_1} = 3 \cos \theta \\ y_{M_1} = 2 \sin^2 \theta \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \left(\frac{x_{M_1}}{3}\right)^2 = \cos^2 \theta \\ \left(\frac{y_{M_1}}{2}\right)^2 = \sin^2 \theta \end{cases}$$

Donc

$$\frac{x^2}{3^2} + \frac{y^2}{2^2} = \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta = 1$$

Ex 41

$$f(n) = n - \ln n$$

$$1^{\circ}) D_f =]0; +\infty[$$

comme $f(n)$ est continue et dérivable

sur D_f .

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0^+} f(n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow 0^+} (n - \ln n) = +\infty$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow 0^+} f(n) = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} f(n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (n - \ln n) = +\infty - \infty \quad \text{F. I.}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n \left(1 - \frac{\ln n}{n}\right) = +\infty (1 - 0)$$

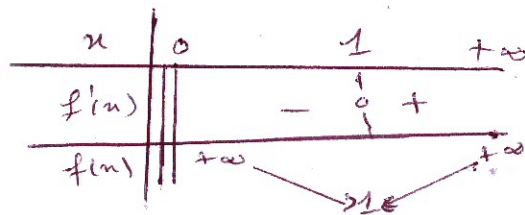
$$2^{\circ}) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} f(n) = +\infty$$

$$f'(n) = 1 - \frac{1}{n} = \frac{n-1}{n}$$

$$\boxed{f'(n) = \frac{n-1}{n}}$$

le signe de $f'(n)$ est celui de $n-1$

$$n-1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow n = 1 \quad \text{or } f(1) = 1$$



$$2^{\circ}) I \in \mathbb{R}^*$$

$$I(1) = \int_1^1 f(n) dn$$

$$a^{\circ}) \int_1^1 \ln n dn$$

on pose

$$\begin{cases} u(n) = \ln n \\ v'(n) = 1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} u'(n) = \frac{1}{n} \\ v(n) = n \end{cases}$$

$$2^{\circ}) I(1) = [n \ln n]_1^1 - \int_1^1 n \left(\frac{1}{n}\right) dn$$

$$= [n \ln n]_1^1 - \int_1^1 1 dn$$

$$= [n \ln n]_1^1 - [n]_1^1$$

Suite exercice 4b

$$2.a) I(1) = [n \ln n - n]_1^1 \\ = -1 \ln 1 + 1 - 0 = 1$$

$$I(1) = 1 - 1 - 1 \ln 1$$

$$b) I(1) = \int_1^1 n - \ln n \\ = \int_1^1 n \, dn - \int_1^1 \ln n \, dn \\ = \left[\frac{n^2}{2} \right]_1^1 - (1 - 1 - 1 \ln 1) \\ = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1^2 - 1 + 1 + 1 \ln 1$$

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

$$\lim_{1 \rightarrow +\infty} I(1) = \lim_{1 \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 \ln 1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1^2 - 1 + \frac{3}{2} \right)$$

Donc $\lim_{1 \rightarrow +\infty} I(1) = \frac{3}{2}$

3) $n \in \mathbb{N}; n \geq 2; 1 \leq k \leq n$

$$S_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right)$$

$$a) \begin{cases} 1 \leq k \leq n-1 \\ 2 \leq k+1 \leq n \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{1}{n} \leq \frac{k}{n} \leq \frac{n-1}{n} \\ \frac{2}{n} \leq \frac{k+1}{n} \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 0 < \frac{1}{n} < \frac{k}{n} < \frac{k+1}{n} < 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left[\frac{k}{n}; \frac{k+1}{n} \right] \subset [0; 1]$$

or $f(n) \rightarrow$ sur $[0; 1]$

$$d'où \frac{k}{n} \leq t \leq \frac{k+1}{n}$$

$$ou a) f\left(\frac{k+1}{n}\right) \leq f(t) \leq f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right)$$

$$\therefore \int_{\frac{k}{n}}^{\frac{k+1}{n}} f\left(\frac{k+1}{n}\right) dt \leq \int_{\frac{k}{n}}^{\frac{k+1}{n}} f(t) dt \leq \int_{\frac{k}{n}}^{\frac{k+1}{n}} f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) dt$$

$$\frac{1}{n} f\left(\frac{k+1}{n}\right) \leq \int_{\frac{k}{n}}^{\frac{k+1}{n}} f(t) dt \leq \frac{1}{n} f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right)$$

$$b) \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{1}{n} f\left(\frac{k+1}{n}\right) \leq \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \int_{\frac{k}{n}}^{\frac{k+1}{n}} f(t) dt \leq \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{1}{n} f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} f\left(\frac{k+1}{n}\right) \leq \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \int_{\frac{k}{n}}^{\frac{k+1}{n}} f(t) dt \leq \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{n} \left(f\left(\frac{2}{n}\right) + f\left(\frac{3}{n}\right) + \dots + f\left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right) \right) \leq \int_{\frac{1}{n}}^{\frac{2}{n}} f(t) dt + \int_{\frac{2}{n}}^{\frac{3}{n}} f(t) dt + \dots + \int_{\frac{n-1}{n}}^1 f(t) dt \leq \frac{1}{n} \left(f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) + f\left(\frac{2}{n}\right) + \dots + f\left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right) \right)$$

$$S_n - \frac{1}{n} f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \leq \int_{\frac{1}{n}}^1 f(t) dt \leq S_n - \frac{1}{n} f(1)$$

$$S_n - \frac{1}{n} f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \leq I\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \leq S_n - \frac{1}{n} f(1) \leq S_n$$

$$S_n - \frac{1}{n} f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \leq I\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \leq S_n$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} S_n - \frac{1}{n} f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \leq I\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \\ I\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \leq S_n \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} S_n \leq I\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) + \frac{1}{n} f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \\ I\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \leq S_n \end{array} \right.$$

$$I\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \leq S_n \leq I\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) + \frac{1}{n} f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$$

$$I\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \leq S_n \leq I\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) + \frac{1}{n} f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$$

$$c) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} I\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) = \lim_{1 \rightarrow +\infty} \left(I\left(\frac{1}{1}\right) \right) = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{n} f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n} - \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{n} \right) \frac{1}{n}$$
$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n^2} - \frac{1}{n} \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{n} \right) = 0$$

donc, $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} I\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(I\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) + \frac{1}{n} f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \right)$

$$= 3$$

D'après T.O.G.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} S_n = \frac{3}{2}$$

Zeinebau of Mohamed Alderahman

Bac: 2012 S.C

Exercice 1:

$$1^{\circ}) P(z) = z^3 - (4-2i)z^2 + (4-6i)z - 4+8i$$

$$a^{\circ}) P(-2i) = (-2i)^3 - (4-2i)(-2i)^2 + (4-6i)(-2i) - 4+8i$$

$$= 8i + 16 - 8i - 8i - 12 - 4 + 8i$$

$$\therefore P(-2i) = 0$$

$$(z+2i)(z^2+az+b)$$

	1	-4+2i	4-6i	-4+8i
-2i	↓	-2i	8i	4-8i
	1	-4	4+2i	0

$$b^{\circ}) P(z) = (z+2i)(z^2-4z+4+2i)$$

$$\text{donc } a = -4$$

$$b = 4+2i$$

$$b^{\circ}) P(z) = 0$$

$$(z+2i)(z^2-4z+2i+4) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} z+2i=0 & \text{ou} & z^2-4z+2i+4=0 \\ z=-2i & \text{ou} & z^2-4z+4+2i=0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Delta = (4)^2 - 4(1)(4+2i)$$

$$\Delta = 16 - 16 - 8i = -8i$$

$$\Delta = (2-2i)^2$$

$$\delta = 2-2i$$

$$z_1 = \frac{4-2+2i}{2} = \frac{2+2i}{2}$$

$$z_1 = 1+i$$

$$z_2 = \frac{4+2-2i}{2} = \frac{6-2i}{2}$$

$$z_2 = 3-i$$

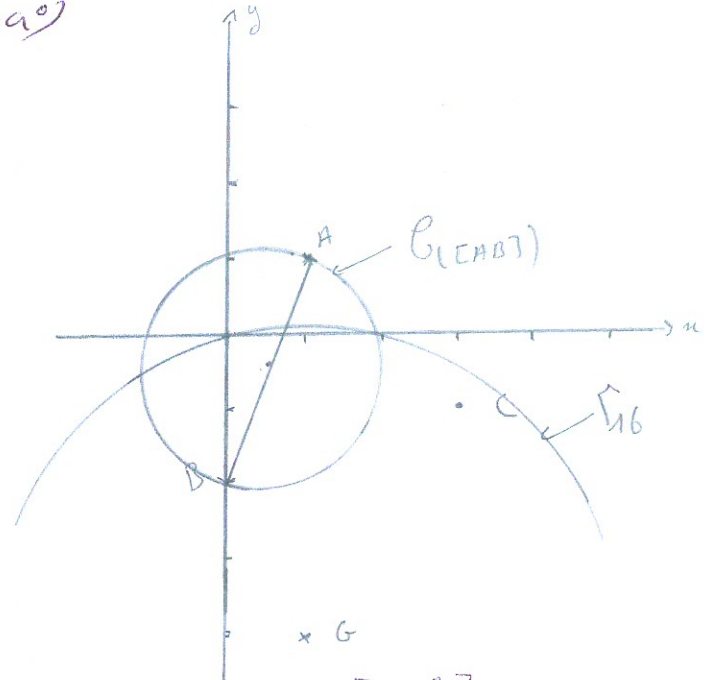
$$|1+i| < |-2i| < |3-i|$$

$$z_A = 1+i$$

$$z_B = -2i$$

$$z_C = 3-i$$

2. a)



$$b^{\circ}) z_G = \frac{3z_0 - 4z_A + z_B + 2z_C}{2}$$

$$z_G = \frac{3 \times 0 - 4(1+i) + 2i + 2(3-i)}{2}$$

$$z_G = \frac{0 - 4 - 4i - 2i + 6 + 2i}{2}$$

$$z_G = \frac{2-8i}{2}$$

$$\boxed{z_G = 1-4i}$$

Verification:

$$z_A = \frac{5z_0 - 5z_B + 2z_G}{2}$$

$$= \frac{5 \times 0 - 5(-2i) + 2(1-4i)}{2}$$

$$= \frac{10i + 2 - 8i}{2}$$

$$z_A = 1+i$$

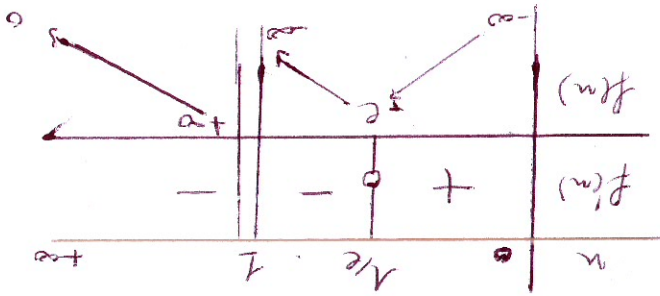


Tabelle f(x)

$$f\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) = -e$$

$$f'(n) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 1 + \ln n = 0 \Leftrightarrow \ln n = -1 \Leftrightarrow n = e^{-1} = \frac{1}{e}$$

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

derivable am Pf.

b) courbe f(x) est continue et

$y = 0$ n. H. an Variations de y
 $n = 1$ n. H. an Variations de x
 $n = 0$ n. H. an Variations de x

Interprétation

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} f(n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{1}{1 + \ln n} \right) = \frac{1}{+\infty} = 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 1^+} f(n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow 1^+} \left(\frac{1}{1 + \ln n} \right) = \frac{1}{0^+} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 1^-} f(n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow 1^-} \left(\frac{1}{1 + \ln n} \right) = \frac{1}{0^-} = -\infty$$

$$1. a) \lim_{n \rightarrow 0^+} f(n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\frac{1}{1 + \ln n} \right) = \frac{1}{-\infty} = -0$$

$$E_{n,2} \quad f(n) = \frac{1}{1 + \ln n} \quad n \in \mathbb{N}^* \setminus \{1\}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow n \in \mathbb{N}^* \setminus \{1\}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow n \in \mathbb{N}^*$$

$$= -8 + 4 + 20 = 16$$

$$\overline{f}(e) = -40n^2 + 0n^2 + 20e^2$$

$$b) \quad \frac{1}{e} = \mathcal{L}(g; \sqrt{17})$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \cdot \text{Si } k > -18 \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{k} \in \mathcal{L}(g; \sqrt{18+k}) \\ & \cdot \text{Si } k = -18 \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{k} = \sqrt{g} \\ & \cdot \text{Si } k < -18 \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{k} = \emptyset \end{aligned}$$

$$K \in \mathbb{N}^* \Leftrightarrow M \in \mathbb{N}^* = 18 + k$$

$$\boxed{f(g) = -18}$$

$$= 571 - 100 + 5 + 26$$

$$d) \text{ car } f(g) = 3 \times 17 - 4 \times 25 + 5 + 2(17)$$

$$|g| = \sqrt{13} \Leftrightarrow g^2 = 13$$

$$|g| = |z - z_c| = |3 - i - 1 + 4i| = |2 - 3i|$$

$$g^2 = 5$$

$$|g| = \sqrt{5}$$

$$|g| = |z - z_c| = |-2 - 1 + 4i| = |-1 + 2i|$$

$$g^2 = 25$$

$$|g| = 5$$

$$|g| = |z - z_c| = |1 + i - 1 + 4i| = |5i|$$

$$g^2 = 17$$

$$|g| = |z - z_c| = |0 - 1 + 4i| = \sqrt{17}$$

$$\text{or } f(g) = 3g^2 - 4g^2 + g^2 + 2g^2$$

$$= 2Mg^2 + f(g)$$

$$3) f(M) = 3M^2 - 4M^2 + M^2 + 2M^2$$

$$M \in \mathcal{L}[\mathbb{R}] \setminus \{1\}$$

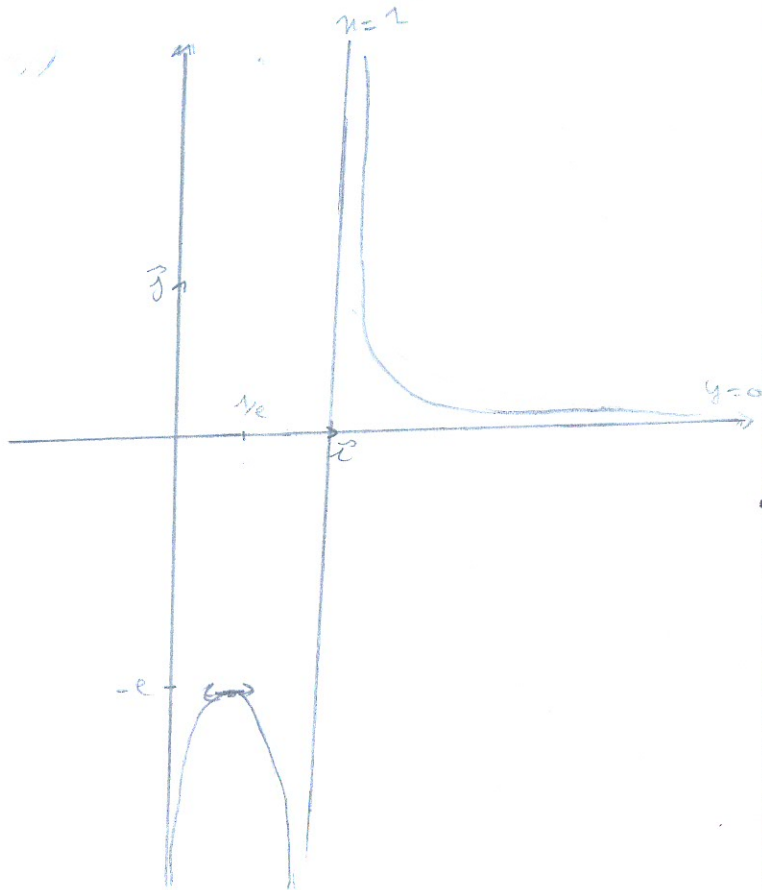
$$\Leftrightarrow M = n \text{ on } \text{arg} \left(\frac{M}{15} \right) = \frac{2}{n} [n]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = 1 + i$$

$$c) \quad \frac{z-1-i}{z+2i} \in \mathbb{R}$$

Suite Exercice 21

c) la courbe C_f



$$U_n = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{1}{k \ln k} - n \ln n$$

2) f est décroissante sur $]1, +\infty[$

$$n \leq t \leq n+1$$

$$f(n+1) \leq f(t) \leq f(n)$$

$$\int_n^{n+1} f(t) dt \leq \int_n^{n+1} f(t) dt \leq \int_n^{n+1} f(n) dt$$

$$f(n+1) \int_n^{n+1} dt \leq \int_n^{n+1} f(t) dt \leq f(n) \int_n^{n+1} dt$$

$$f(n+1) [t]_n^{n+1} \leq \int_n^{n+1} f(t) dt \leq f(n) [t]_n^{n+1}$$

$$f(n+1) (n+1-n) \leq \int_n^{n+1} f(t) dt \leq f(n) (n+1-n)$$

$$f(n+1) \leq \int_n^{n+1} f(t) dt \leq f(n)$$

$$\frac{1}{(n+1) \ln(n+1)} \leq \int_n^{n+1} f(t) dt \leq \frac{1}{n \ln n}$$

$$b) U_{n+1} - U_n = \sum_{k=0}^{n+1} \frac{1}{k \ln k} - \ln(n+1) - \left(\sum_{k=0}^n \frac{1}{k \ln k} + \ln(n) \right)$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{n+1} \frac{1}{k \ln k} + \frac{1}{(n+1) \ln(n+1)} - \ln(n+1) - \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{1}{k \ln k} + \ln(n)$$

$$= \frac{1}{(n+1) \ln(n+1)} - (\ln(n+1) - \ln(n))$$

$$= \frac{1}{(n+1) \ln(n+1)} - \int_n^{n+1} f(t) dt \leq 0$$

Donc U_n est décroissante

c) on a) pour $n \geq 2$

$$\frac{1}{(n+1) \ln(n+1)} \leq \int_n^{n+1} f(t) dt \leq \frac{1}{n \ln n}$$

$$\frac{1}{(n+1) \ln(n+1)} - \frac{1}{n \ln n} \leq \frac{1}{(n+1) \ln(n+1)} - \int_n^{n+1} f(t) dt$$

$$\frac{1}{(n+1) \ln(n+1)} - \frac{1}{n \ln n} \leq U_{n+1} - U_n$$

$$\text{on a) } f(3) - f(2) \leq U_3 - U_2$$

$$f(4) - f(3) \leq U_4 - U_3$$

(+)

$$f(n) - f(n-1) \leq U_n - U_{n-1}$$

$$f(n+1) - f(n) \leq U_{n+1} - U_n$$

$$f(n+1) - f(2) \leq U_{n+1} - U_2$$

$$u_n = \frac{1}{2 \ln 2} + \ln(\ln 2) > \frac{1}{n \ln 2} - \frac{1}{2 \ln 2}$$

$$u_n + \ln(\ln 2) > \frac{1}{n \ln 2} > 0$$

$$u_n > -\ln(\ln 2)$$

d) Comme u_n est décroissante et Majorée elle converge, et on a

$$-\ln(\ln 2) \leq u_n \leq u_n$$

$$-\ln(\ln 2) \leq u_n \leq \frac{1}{2 \ln 2} - \ln(\ln 2)$$

Donc

$$-\ln(\ln 2) \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} u_n \leq \frac{1}{2 \ln 2} - \ln(\ln 2)$$

$$-\ln(\ln 2) \leq l \leq \frac{1}{2 \ln 2} - \ln(\ln 2)$$

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

1. a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(\frac{2x^3}{e^x} \right) = -\infty$

car $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(\frac{e^x}{2x^3} \right) = 0$

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

$y = 0$ A.T. au voisinage de $+\infty$

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

D_f admet une B.P de direction $(0, y)$ au voisinage de $-\infty$

b) comme $f(x)$ est continue et dérivable sur D_f

$$f'(x) = \frac{(6x^2 - 6x) e^x - e^x (2x^3 - 3x^2 + 1)}{e^{2x}}$$

$$e^{-x} (-2x^3 + 9x^2 - 6x - 1)$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{-2x^3 + 9x^2 - 6x - 1}{e^x}$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \iff -2x^3 + 9x^2 - 6x - 1 = 0$$

on remarque que 1 est une solution de l'équation

	-2	9	-6	+1
1	↓	-2	+7	1
	-2	+7	1	0

$$\iff f'(x) = (x-1)(2x^2 + 7x + 1)$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \iff \begin{cases} x-1=0 \\ 2x^2 + 7x + 1 = 0 \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} x=1 \\ 2x^2 + 7x + 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Delta = (49) - 4(-2)(1)$$

$$\Delta = 57$$

$$x_1 = \frac{-7 - \sqrt{57}}{-4} = \frac{7 + \sqrt{57}}{4}$$

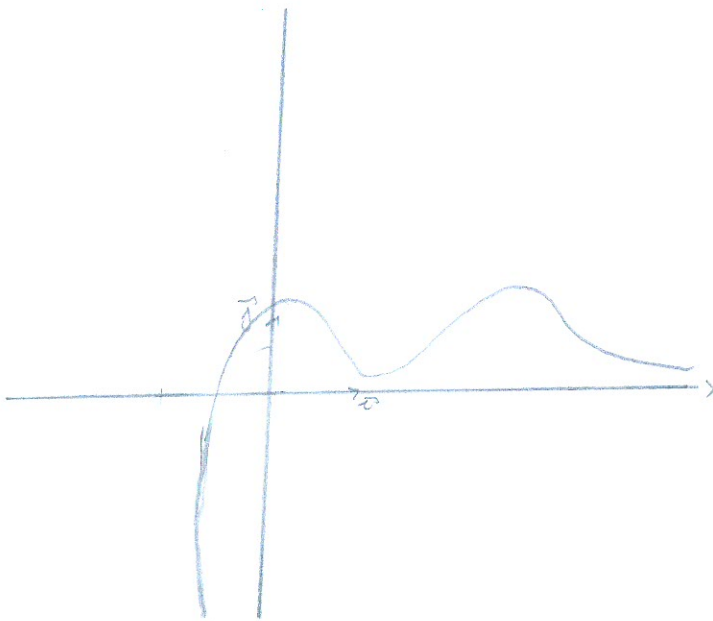
$$x_2 = \frac{7 - \sqrt{57}}{4}$$

$f(2) = 0$

T.V de $f(x)$

x	$-\infty$	x_2	1	x_1	$+\infty$
$f'(x)$	+	0	-	0	-
$f(x)$	$-\infty$	$f(x_2)$	0	$f(x_1)$	0

c) la courbe:



$$3.a) I_n = \int_0^1 n^n e^{-n} dx$$

La fonction $n^n e^{-n}$ est continue sur son intervalle $[0, 1]$ donc I_n est bien définie

b) $x \in [0, 1] \Rightarrow n^n e^{-n} > 0 \Rightarrow I_n > 0$

$$I_{n+1} - I_n = \int_0^1 n^n e^{-n} (n-1) dx \leq 0$$

$\Rightarrow I_n$ est décroissante

et comme I_n décroissante minorée par 0 elle est convergente

c) $0 \leq n \leq 1 \Rightarrow -1 \leq -n \leq 0$

$$\frac{1}{e} \leq e^{-n} \leq 1 \Rightarrow \frac{n^n}{e} \leq n^n e^{-n} \leq n^n$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{e(n+1)} \leq \int_0^1 n^n e^{-n} dx \leq \frac{1}{n+1}$$

$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} I_n = 0$ (D'après T.G.)

$$4.a) I_0 = \int_0^1 e^{-x} dx = [e^{-x}]_0^1$$

$$I_0 = 1 - \frac{1}{e} = \frac{e-1}{e}$$

$$b) I_n = \int_0^1 x^n e^{-x} dx$$

ou par

$$\begin{cases} u(x) = e^{-x} \\ v(x) = x^n \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} u'(x) = -e^{-x} \\ v'(x) = \frac{n x^{n-1}}{n+1} \end{cases}$$

$$I_n = \left[-\frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} e^{-x} \right]_0^1 + \int_0^1 e^{-x} \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{n+1} \times \left(\frac{1}{e}\right) + \frac{1}{n+1} \int_0^1 e^{-x} x^{n+1} dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{(n+1)e} + \frac{1}{n+1} I_{n+1}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow I_n = \frac{1}{(n+1)e} + \frac{1}{(n+1)} I_{n+1}$$

$$(n+1)I_n = \frac{1}{e} + I_{n+1}$$

$$\boxed{I_{n+1} = (n+1)I_n - \frac{1}{e}}$$

$$c) A = \int_0^1 f(x) dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 (2x^3 - 3x^2 + 1) e^{-x} dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 2x^3 e^{-x} dx - 3 \int_0^1 x^2 e^{-x} dx + \int_0^1 e^{-x} dx$$

$$= 2 \int_0^1 x^3 e^{-x} dx - 3 \int_0^1 x^2 e^{-x} dx + \int_0^1 \frac{1}{e^x} dx$$

$$\boxed{A = 2I_3 - 3I_2 + I_0}$$

