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Gr: 2

EX3: Bac 2011 S.N

f définie sur \mathbb{R} par:

$$f(x) = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}}$$

1) a) calcul de limite de f.

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{e^{-x}(e^{2x} - 1)}{e^{-x}(e^{2x} + 1)} = \frac{0 - 1}{0 + 1} = -1 \end{aligned}$$

$y = -1$ AH au voisinage de $(-\infty)$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x(1 - e^{-2x})}{e^x(1 + e^{-2x})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{e^{2x}}}{1 + \frac{1}{e^{2x}}} \\ &= \frac{1 - 0}{1 + 0} = 1; \quad y = 1 \text{ AH au} \\ &\text{voisinage de } (+\infty). \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{D}_f = \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow x \in \text{D}_f, -x \in \text{D}_f$$

$$f(-x) = \frac{e^{-x} - e^x}{e^{-x} + e^x} = -f(x)$$

donc f est impaire.

Le variation de f.

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

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

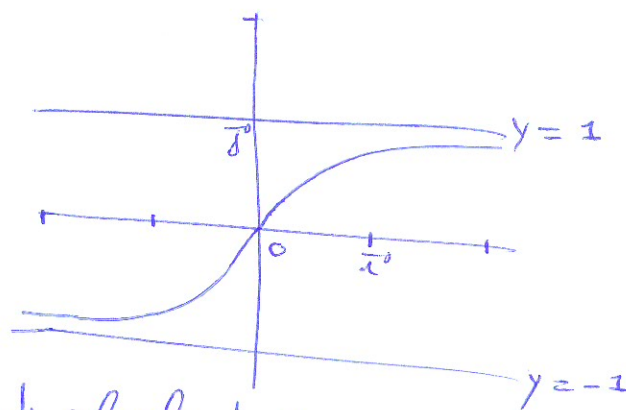
$$f'(x) = \frac{4e^{-x}e^x}{(e^x + e^{-x})^2} =$$

$$\frac{4}{\dots} > 0$$

T. v de f:

x	$-\infty$	$+\infty$
$f(x)$		+
$f(x)$	-1	1

c) la courbe de f (E_f).



d) calcul de A

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \int_0^{\ln 3} f(x) dx = \int_0^{\ln 3} \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}} dx \\ &= [\ln(e^x + e^{-x})]_0^{\ln 3} \\ &= \ln(3 + \frac{1}{3}) - \ln(1 + 1) = \ln \frac{5}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \ln \frac{5}{3} \text{ U.a}$$

2) on définit la suite (U_n) par:

$$U_n = \int_0^{\ln 3} (f(t))^n dt$$

a) calcul de $U_1 = \int_0^{\ln 3} f(t) dt = A$

$$\Rightarrow U_1 = \frac{5}{3}$$

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2) b) Mg $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ on a

$$0 \leq U_n \leq \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^n \cdot \ln 3$$

• on sait que f est \rightarrow sur $[0, \ln 3]$

alors $\forall t \in [0, \ln 3]$

$$f(0) \leq f(t) \leq f(\ln 3) \Rightarrow 0 \leq (f(t))^n \leq \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^n$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^{\ln 3} 0 dt \leq \int_0^{\ln 3} (f(t))^n dt \leq \int_0^{\ln 3} \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^n dt$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 \leq U_n \leq \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^n \cdot [\ln 3]$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 \leq U_n \leq \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^n \cdot \ln 3$$

• Comme $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^n = 0$ alors

d'après T.G $\left\{ \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} U_n = 0 \right\}$

c) Verifions que pour tout $x \geq 0$

$$1 - 2f'(x) = (f(x))^2$$

$$1 - f'(x) = 1 - \frac{4e^{-x}e^x}{(e^x + e^{-x})^2} =$$

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

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

$$= \frac{e^{2x} - 2e^{-x}e^x + e^{-2x}}{(e^x + e^{-x})^2} = \frac{(e^x - e^{-x})^2}{(e^x + e^{-x})^2}$$

$$= (f(x))^2$$

$\forall n \geq 0$

$$U_{n+2} - U_n = \frac{-1}{n+1} \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^{n+2}$$

$$U_{n+2} - U_n = \int_0^{\ln 3} (f(t))^{n+2} dt - \int_0^{\ln 3} (f(t))^n dt$$

$$= \int_0^{\ln 3} ((f(t))^{n+2} - (f(t))^n) dt$$

$$= \int_0^{\ln 3} (f^n(t)(f^2(t) - 1)) dt$$

$$= \int_0^{\ln 3} (f^n(t)(-f(t))) dt$$

$$= - \int_0^{\ln 3} (f'(t) \times f^n(t)) dt$$

$$= \left[-\frac{1}{n+1} f^{n+1}(t) \right]_0^{\ln 3}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{n+1} \left[(f(\ln 3))^{n+1} - (f(0))^{n+1} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{n+1} \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^{n+1}$$

$$\text{alors } \forall n \geq 0, U_{n+2} - U_n = \frac{-1}{n+1} \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^{n+1}$$

d) pour tout $n \geq 0 \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\bullet \text{ Mg } U_{2n} = \ln 3 - \sum_{p=1}^n \frac{1}{2p-1} \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^{2p-1}$$

on applique la relation démontrée dans la question 2) c):

$$\forall k \geq 2, U_k - U_{k-2} = \frac{-1}{k-1} \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^{k-1}$$

pour les termes consécutifs d'indices paires de la suite (U_n) , termes d'indices $k = 2p$ et $k-2 = 2p-2$,

$$p \in \mathbb{N}^*$$

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$$\text{Donc } \forall p \geq 1 \quad U_{2p} - U_{2p-2} = \frac{-1}{2^{p-1}} \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^{2p-1}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} p=1: U_2 - U_0 = \frac{-1}{2 \times 1 - 1} \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^{2 \times 1 - 1} \\ p=2: U_4 - U_2 = \frac{-1}{2 \times 2 - 1} \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^{2 \times 2 - 1} \\ p=3: U_6 - U_4 = \frac{-1}{2 \times 3 - 1} \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^{2 \times 3 - 1} \\ \dots \\ \dots \\ \dots \\ p=2n: U_{2n} - U_{2n-2} = \frac{-1}{2n-1} \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^{2n-1} \end{array} \right.$$

en additionnant et simplifiant
membres a membres
on obtient

$$U_{2n} - U_0 = \sum_{p=1}^n \frac{-1}{2^{p-1}} \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^{2p-1} \text{ or}$$

$$U_0 = \int_0^{\ln 3} (f(t))^0 dt = [t]_0^{\ln 3} = \ln 3$$

$$\text{donc } U_{2n} = \ln 3 - \sum_{p=1}^n \frac{1}{2^{p-1}} \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^{2p-1}$$

montrons de m que

$$U_{2n+1} = \ln \frac{5}{3} - \sum_{p=1}^n \frac{1}{2^p} \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^{2p}$$

on applique la relation de montre
dans la question 2) c):

$$\forall k \geq 2: U_k - U_{k-2} = \frac{-1}{k-1} \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^{k-1}$$

pour le terme successifs

d'indices impaires de la suite

(U_n) , termes d'indices $k = 2p+1$

et $k-2 = 2p-1$, $p \in \mathbb{N}^*$

$$\text{donc } U_{2p+1} - U_{2p-1} = \frac{-1}{2^p} \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^{2p} \quad \forall p \geq 1$$

alors:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} p=1: U_3 - U_1 = \frac{-1}{2 \times 1} \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^{2 \times 1} \\ p=2: U_5 - U_3 = \frac{-1}{2 \times 2} \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^{2 \times 2} \\ p=3: U_7 - U_5 = \frac{-1}{3 \times 2} \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^{3 \times 2} \\ \dots \\ \dots \\ \dots \\ p=2n: U_{2n+1} - U_{2n-1} = \frac{-1}{2n} \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^{2n} \end{array} \right.$$

en additionnant et simplifiant
membres a membres on obtient:

$$U_{2n+1} - U_1 = \sum_{p=1}^n \frac{-1}{2^p} \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^{2p} \text{ or } U_1 = \ln \frac{5}{3}$$

$$\text{Donc } U_{2n+1} = \ln \frac{5}{3} - \sum_{p=1}^n \frac{1}{2^p} \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^{2p}$$

d) pour tout entier naturelle $n \geq 0$
on pose:

$$S_n = \frac{4}{5} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^3 + \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^4 + \dots$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2n} \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^{2n} = \sum_{p=1}^{2n} \frac{1}{p} \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^p$$

calcul de limite de la suite S_n

$$\text{on a } S_n = \sum_{p=1}^{2n} \frac{1}{p} \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^{2p-1} = -U_{2n} + \ln 3 \text{ et}$$

$$\sum_{p=1}^n$$

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calcul de la limite (S_n):

$$\text{on a } S_n = \sum_{p=1}^{2n} \frac{1}{p} \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^p = \sum_{p=1}^n \frac{1}{2p} \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^{2p} +$$

$$\sum_{p=1}^n \frac{1}{2p-1} \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^{2p-1}.$$

or d'après la question 2)d) on a:

$$\sum_{p=1}^n \frac{1}{2p-1} \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^{2p-1} = -U_{2n} + \ln 3 \text{ et}$$

$$\sum_{p=1}^n \frac{1}{2p} \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^{2p} = -U_{2n+1} + \ln \frac{5}{3}$$

$$\text{Alors } S_n = -U_{2n} + \ln 3 - U_{2n+1} +$$

$$\ln 5 - \ln 3$$

et comme $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} U_n = 0$

$$\text{alors } \boxed{\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} S_n = \ln 5.}$$

FIN...

