

BAC
2016

Toutou Mnt Med Mahmoud Med Mewloud.

Session
Normale.

①

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Ex 1

1) a) 5 et 3 sont premiers donc premiers entre eux
 on $3 \wedge 5 = 1$
 et 1 divise 17
 par suite (E) admet des solutions de \mathbb{Z}
 $5x - 3y = 20 - 3 = 17$
 donc $(4, 1)$ est une solution particulière de (E)

b) $5x - 3y = 1$
 $5(x-1) - 3(y-1) = 1$
 $5(x-1) = 3(y-1)$

D'après $5 \mid 3(y-1)$
 mais $5 \wedge 3 = 1$
 $5 \mid (y-1) \Leftrightarrow \exists k \in \mathbb{Z} /$
 $\begin{cases} y-1 = 5k \\ x-1 = 3k \end{cases}$

$$\begin{cases} y = 1 + 5k \\ x = 1 + 3k \end{cases}$$

l'ensemble des solutions de (E)

5 $\{ u + 3k, 1 + 5k \}$
 2) (x, y) une solution de (E)

a) Si $x \mid y$ alors il existe $y' \in \mathbb{Z}$ tel que $y = xy'$ et (E) devient $5x - 3xy' = 17 \Leftrightarrow x(5 - 3y') = 17$
 $\Rightarrow x \mid 17$

b) $m \in \mathbb{Z} / \frac{1 + 5m}{4 + 3m} \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow x \mid y$

$x \mid 17 \Leftrightarrow x \in \{-17, -1, 1, 17\}$

$3m + 4 = 17$

$3m = 13 \text{ imp}$

$3m + 4 = -17$

$3m = -21 \Rightarrow m = -7$

$3m + 4 = -1$

$3m = -5 \text{ imp}$

$3m + 4 = 1 \Rightarrow 3m = -3$

$m = -1$

Donc les valeurs de m sont $\{-7, -1\}$

(2)

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Ex 2

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(2i) &= (2i)^3 - (4+8i)(2i)^2 + (-24+24i)(2i) + 32+4i \\
 &= -8i + 16 + 32i - 28i - 48 + 32 + 4i \\
 &= -36i + 36i + 48 - 48 = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$P(2i) = 0$$

T.H

	1	$-4-8i$	$-24+24i$	$32+4i$
$2i$	///	$2i$	$12-8i$	$-32-4i$
	1	$-4-6i$	$-2+16i$	0

$$b) P(z) = (z-2i)(z^2 - (4+6i)z - 2+16i)$$

$$\Delta' = (2+3i)^2 - (-2+16i)$$

$$N = 4 + 12i - 9 + 2 - 16i$$

$$N = -3 - 4i = (1-2i)^2$$

$$z_1 = 2+3i + 1-2i = 3+i \quad \boxed{z_1 = 3+i}$$

$$z_2 = 2+3i - 1+2i = 1+5i \quad \boxed{z_2 = 1+5i}$$

$$S = \{z_1 = 2i, z_2 = 3+i, z_3 = 1+5i\}$$

$$c) z_0 = \frac{5 \times 0 - 7 \times (2i) + 4(1+5i)}{2} \quad \boxed{z_0 = 2+3i}$$

$$2) Q(z) = z^2 - (4+6i)z - 2+16i$$

$$a) \text{ Pour } z = x + iy \text{ on a}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q(z) &= x^2 - y^2 + 2xyi - (4+6i)(x+iy) - 2+16i \\
 &= x^2 - y^2 - 4x + 6y - 2 + (2xy - 6x - 4y + 16)i
 \end{aligned}$$

(3)

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$$Q(z) = x^2 - y^2 - 4x + 6y - 2 + (2xy - 6x - 4y + 16)i$$

$$M \in \Gamma \Leftrightarrow Q(z) \in (i\mathbb{R}) \Leftrightarrow \operatorname{Im}(Q(z)) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 - y^2 - 4x + 6y - 2 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x^2 - 4x) - (y^2 - 6y) - 2 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x-2)^2 - 4 - [(y-3)^2 - 9] - 2 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x-2)^2 - (y-3)^2 - 4 + 9 - 2 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x-2)^2 - (y-3)^2 = -3$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -\frac{(x-2)^2}{(\sqrt{3})^2} + \frac{(y-3)^2}{(\sqrt{3})^2} = 1$$

Γ alors Γ est hyperbole équilatérale

b) de centre $O(2, 3)$ et d'axe focal
d'excentricité est $\sqrt{2}$ et
les sommets $A(2, 3+\sqrt{3})$ et $A'(2, 3-\sqrt{3})$

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Ex 3

$$\begin{cases} f(x) = x e^{\frac{1}{x}} \\ f(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

1) a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} = x e^{\frac{1}{x}}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ \frac{1}{x} = +\infty \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} = 0 \times 0 = 0$$

alors f est continue
à gauche car $f(0) = 0$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x e^{\frac{1}{x}}$ on pose

$$t = \frac{1}{x} \text{ m } x = \frac{1}{t}$$
$$x \rightarrow 0^+ \Rightarrow t \rightarrow +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{t} e^t$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} = \frac{e^t}{t} = +\infty$$

$$\boxed{x = 0 \text{ A.V.}}$$

b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x e^{\frac{1}{x}}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} = x e^{\frac{1}{x}} = 0$$

alors f est dérivable en 0

4)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (f(x) - (x+1))$$

on pose $t = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{t}$

$$\begin{aligned} x &\rightarrow -\infty \\ t &\rightarrow 0^- \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{e^t - 1}{t} = 1$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^-} = \frac{e^t - 1}{t} = 1 = 1 - 1 = 0$$

De même $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x)$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^t - 1}{t} = 1 = 1 - 1 = 0$$

alors $y = x+1$ A.V. 0
au voisinage de $-\infty$ et $+\infty$

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

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

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

$$f'(x) = 0 \quad \boxed{x = 1}$$

$$f(1) = e$$

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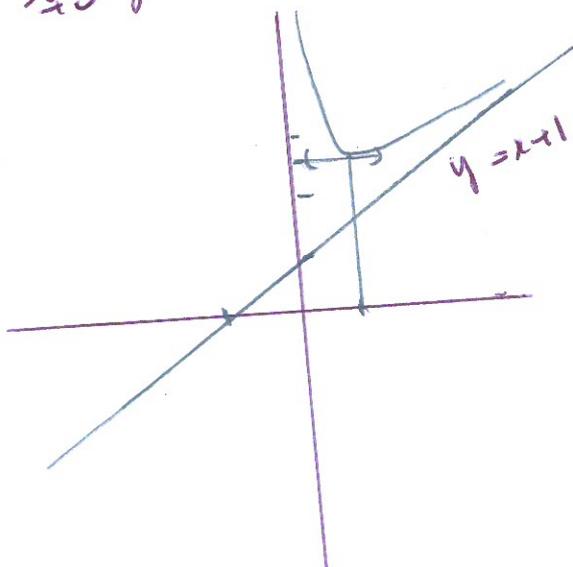
Suite Ex3

T. V

x	$-\infty$	0	1	$+\infty$
	+	-	+	
	\nearrow	\searrow	\nearrow	

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = -\infty \times 1 = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty \times 1 = +\infty$$



2) $f_n \begin{cases} f_n(x) = x e^{\frac{n}{x}} \\ f_n(0) = 0 \end{cases}$

a) Soit $h(0, k)$ une homothétie

$$\vec{OM}' = k \vec{OM} \Leftrightarrow \vec{OM} = \frac{1}{k} \vec{OM}'$$

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$$M(x, y) \in \ell$$

$$\Leftrightarrow M'(x', y') \in k(\ell)$$

$$f(x) = y \Leftrightarrow f_n(kx) = ky$$

$$f_n(kx) = k f(x)$$

$$kx e^{\frac{n}{kx}} = kx e^{\frac{1}{x}}$$

$k = n$ donc (cn) est l'image de (c) par l'homothétie de centre 0 et de rapport n

b) La tangente est horizontale pour $f'_n(x) = 0$

$$f'_n(x) = e^{\frac{n}{x}} - \left(\frac{n}{x^2} e^{\frac{n}{x}}\right) x$$

$$f'_n(x) = e^{\frac{n}{x}} \left(1 - \frac{n}{x}\right)$$

$$= e^{\frac{n}{x}} \left(\frac{n-x}{x}\right)$$

$$f'_n(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow n-x = 0$$

$$\boxed{x = n}$$

$$f_n(x) = n e^{\frac{n}{n}} = ne$$

$$\boxed{x = ne}$$

$M_n(n, ne)$ ce point est sur la droite

$$\boxed{\Delta : y = x}$$

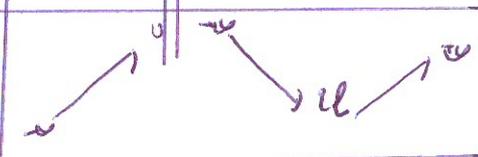
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suite Ex3

$$2) \begin{cases} f_n(x) = x e^{\frac{n}{2}} \\ f_n(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

1) $T = V$

x	$-\infty$	0	2	$+\infty$
$f(x)$		0	0	
$f(x)$				

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

1) a)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} = \ln(x+1) - \frac{x}{x+1}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} = -\infty + \infty \text{ FI}$$

on pose $t = x+1 \Rightarrow x = t-1$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} t = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} x+1 = 0^+$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} = \frac{t \ln t - t + 1}{t} = \frac{1}{t} = +\infty$$

$x = -1 = A \cup V$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln(x+1) - \frac{x}{x(\frac{1}{x} + 1)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} = \ln(x+1) - \frac{1}{\frac{1}{x} + 1}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} = \ln(x+1) = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} = -1 + \infty = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} = \frac{\ln(x+1) - \frac{x}{x+1}}{x}$$

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$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} = \frac{\ln x}{x} + \frac{\ln(1 + \frac{1}{x})}{x} \rightarrow \frac{1}{x-1}$$

Donc $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} = 0$ alors BP (0x1)

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

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

$$f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0 \quad f(0) = 0$$

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

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

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

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

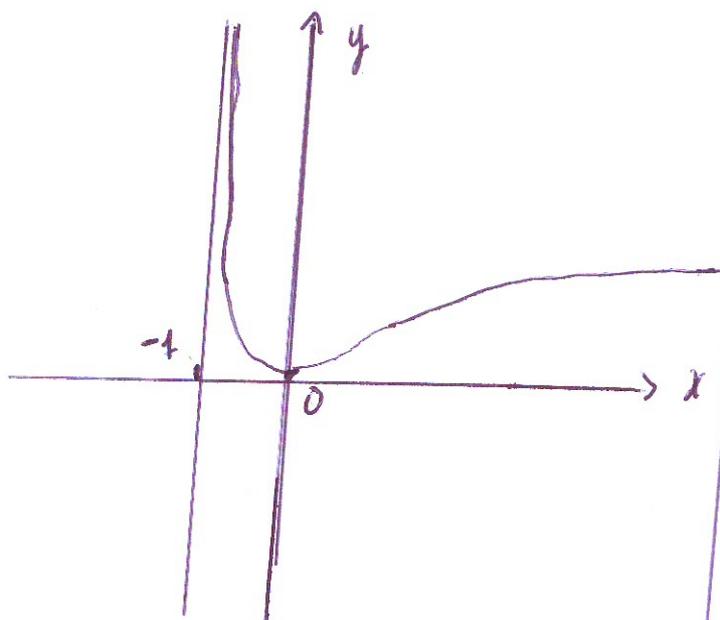
$$f''(x) = 0 \quad 1-x \Leftrightarrow x=1$$

$f(1) = \ln 2 - \frac{1}{2}$
 f'' n'annule en 1 et change de signe donc $A(1, -\frac{1}{2} + \ln 2)$ est un point d'inflexion

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suite ExU

1) d) Tracer la courbe



2) a) on pose $\int_0^x \ln(1+t) dt$

$$\begin{cases} u(t) = \ln(1+t) \\ v'(t) = 1 \end{cases} \begin{cases} u'(t) = \frac{1}{1+t} \\ v(t) = t+1 \end{cases}$$

$$J(x) = [\ln(1+t)(1+t)]_0^x - \int_0^x dt$$

$$J(x) = [\ln(1+t)(1+t)]_0^x - [t]_0^x$$

$$J(x) = (\ln(1+x)(1+x) - x)$$

$$\boxed{\int_0^x \ln(1+t) dt = \ln(1+x)(1+x) - x}$$

(8)

$$F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt =$$

$$\int_0^x \ln(t+1) - \int_0^x \frac{t-1+t}{t+1}$$

$$= J - \int_0^x 1 - \frac{1}{t+1} dt$$

$$= J - [t - \ln(1+t)]_0^x$$

$$= J - x + \ln(1+x)$$

$$= \ln(1+x)(1+x) - x - x + \ln(1+x)$$

$$\boxed{F(x) = \ln(1+x)(1+x) - 2x}$$

b) An $\int_0^{\frac{1}{n}} f(x) dx$

$$An = [F(x)]_0^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

$$An = \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) \left(2 + \frac{1}{n}\right) - \frac{2}{n}$$

$$\boxed{An = \frac{1+2n}{n} \ln\left(\frac{1+n}{n}\right) - \frac{2}{n}}$$