

Exercice 1

① (E): $x^3 - 27 = 3^3 - 27 = 0 \Rightarrow x=3$ est une solution de (E)
 \Rightarrow on peut factoriser (E) par $(x-3)$

② (E): $(x-3)(ax^2+bx+c) = 0$
 $ax^3 + bx^2 - 3ax^2 + cx - 3bx - 3c = 0$
 $ax^3 + x^2(b-3a) + x(c-3b) - 3c = 0$
 $\Rightarrow \boxed{a=1} \quad \begin{matrix} b-3a=0 \\ b=3a \\ \boxed{b=3} \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} -3c = -27 \\ \boxed{c=9} \end{matrix}$

\Rightarrow (E): $(x-3)(x^2+3x+9) = 0$

③ $\Leftrightarrow \quad \begin{matrix} x-3=0 \\ x_1=3 \end{matrix} \quad \text{ou} \quad \begin{matrix} x^2+3x+9=0 \\ \Delta = b^2-4ac = 9-4 \cdot 1 \cdot 9 = -27 < 0 \\ \Rightarrow x_{2,3} = \frac{-b \pm i\sqrt{|\Delta|}}{2a} = \frac{-3 \pm 3\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{matrix}$

$\Psi = \left\{ 3; \frac{-3+3\sqrt{3}i}{2}; \frac{-3-3\sqrt{3}i}{2} \right\}$

③ ① $|z_A| = \sqrt{\left(\frac{-3}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{9}{4} + \frac{27}{4}} = \sqrt{\frac{36}{4}} = \frac{6}{2} = \boxed{3}$

$\arg(z_A) = \alpha : \left. \begin{matrix} \cos \alpha = \frac{-\frac{3}{2}}{3} = -\frac{1}{2} \\ \sin \alpha = \frac{\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{matrix} \right\} \alpha = \frac{2\pi}{3} + 2k\pi$

$z_A = 3 \left(\cos \frac{2\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{3} \right)$

$|z_C| = |z_A|$ car $\bar{z}_C = z_A$

$\Rightarrow \arg z_C = -\frac{2\pi}{3} \Rightarrow z_C = 3 \left(\cos\left(-\frac{2\pi}{3}\right) + i \sin\left(-\frac{2\pi}{3}\right) \right)$

$|z_D| = \sqrt{\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{9}{16} + \frac{3}{16}} = \sqrt{\frac{12}{16}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

$\arg z_D = \beta : \left. \begin{matrix} \cos \beta = \frac{\frac{3}{4}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \sin \beta = \frac{-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = -\frac{1}{2} \end{matrix} \right\} \beta = \frac{-\pi}{6} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{z_0 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \left(\cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right) + i \sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right) \right)}$$

$$b.) \frac{z_0}{z_c} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{\frac{3}{1}} \left(\cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) + i \sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) \right)$$

$$\boxed{\frac{z_0}{z_c} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} \left(\cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{6}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{6}\right) \right)}$$

$$\frac{z_0}{z_c} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} \left(0 + i \right) = \boxed{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} i}$$

$$c.) z = (z_c)^4 \cdot (z_0)^2 = 3^4 \cdot \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 \left(\cos\left(-\frac{8\pi}{3} - \frac{2\pi}{6}\right) + i \sin\left(-\frac{8\pi}{3} - \frac{2\pi}{6}\right) \right)$$

$$= \frac{3^4 \cdot 3}{4} \left(\cos\left(-\frac{18\pi}{6}\right) + i \sin\left(-\frac{18\pi}{6}\right) \right)$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{3^5}{4} \left(\cos(-3\pi) + i \sin(-3\pi) \right)}$$

$$z = \frac{3^5}{4} \left(-1 + i \cdot 0 \right)$$

$$z = -\frac{3^5}{4} = \boxed{-\frac{243}{4}}$$

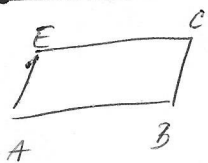
$$\textcircled{3} \vec{AB} = z_B - z_A = 3 + \frac{3}{2} - i \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{9}{2} - i \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} \Rightarrow AB = \sqrt{\left(\frac{9}{2}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{81}{4} + \frac{27}{4}} = \sqrt{\frac{108}{4}} = \sqrt{27} = \boxed{3\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\vec{AC} = z_C - z_A = -\frac{3}{2} - i \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{3}{2} - i \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} = -3\sqrt{3}i \Rightarrow AC = \sqrt{0^2 + (3\sqrt{3})^2} = \sqrt{27} = \boxed{3\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\vec{BC} = z_C - z_B = -\frac{3}{2} - i \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} - 3 = -\frac{9}{2} - i \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} \Rightarrow BC = \boxed{3\sqrt{3}}$$

$\Rightarrow \underline{AB = AC = BC} \Rightarrow A \text{ } ABC \text{ est } \text{équilatéral}$

$\textcircled{4}$

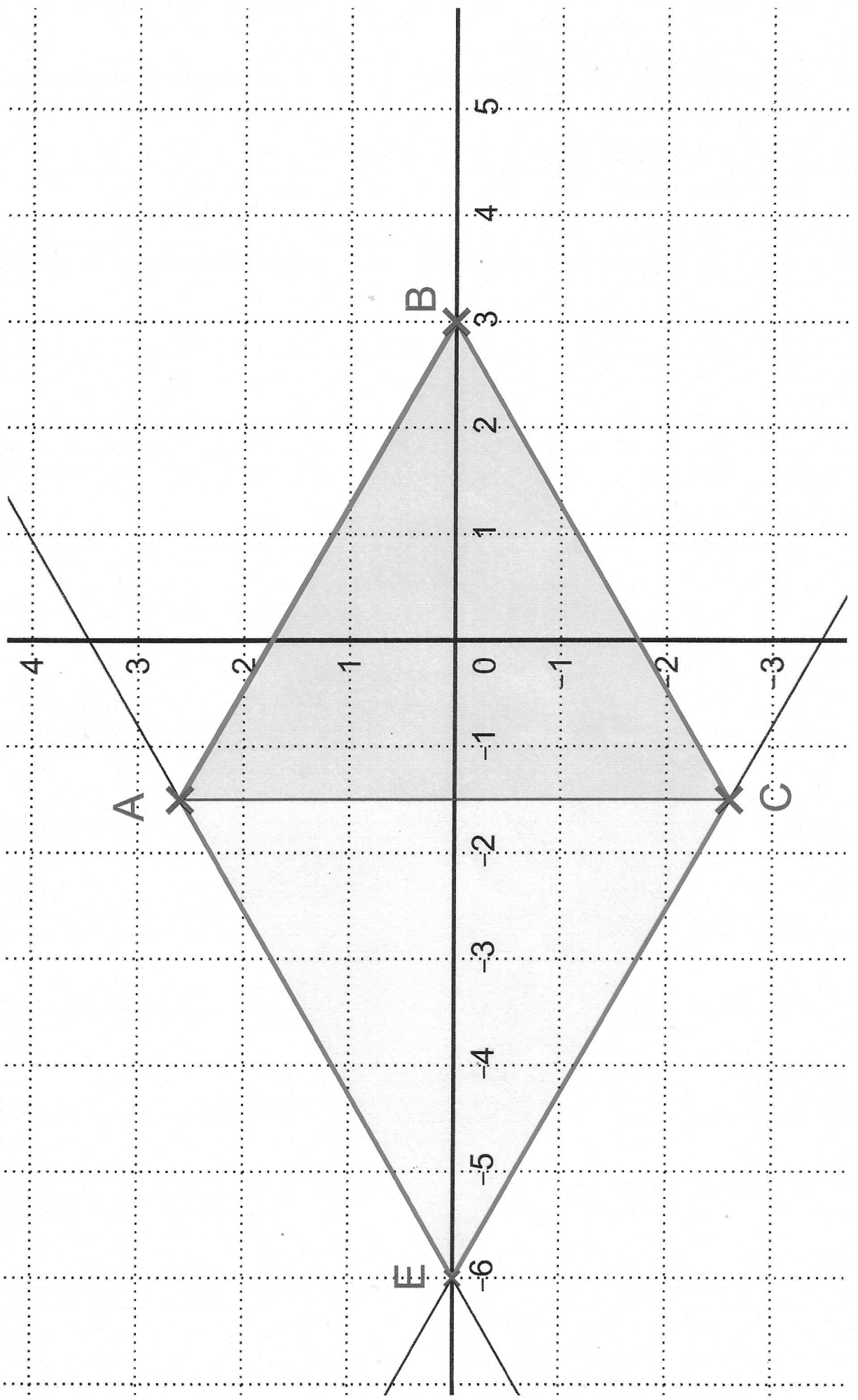


$$\vec{AB} = \vec{EC}$$

$$\frac{9}{2} - i \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} = -\frac{3}{2} - i \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} - z_E$$

$$z_E = -\frac{3}{2} - i \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{9}{2} + i \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} = -\frac{12}{2} = \boxed{-6}$$

$\textcircled{5}$ un parallélogramme ABCE avec deux côtés consécutifs $[AB]$ et $[BC]$ de même longueur est un losange



Exercice 2

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \vec{AB} (1; -1; -1) \\ \vec{AC} (2; -5; -3) \end{array} \right\} \vec{AC} \stackrel{?}{=} k \cdot \vec{AB} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} 2 = k \cdot 1 \Rightarrow k = 2 \\ -5 = k \cdot (-1) \Rightarrow k = 5 \\ -3 = k \cdot (-1) \Rightarrow k = 3 \end{array} \right\} \neq \Rightarrow \nexists k \in \mathbb{R}$$

$\rightarrow \vec{AB}$ et \vec{AC} ne sont pas colinéaires
 $\Rightarrow \underline{A, B, C}$ ne sont pas alignés

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \text{a.) } \vec{u} \cdot \vec{AB} = 2 \cdot 1 - 1 \cdot (-1) + 3 \cdot (-1) = 2 + 1 - 3 = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{u} \perp \vec{AB}$$

$$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{AC} = 2 \cdot 2 - 1 \cdot (-5) + 3 \cdot (-3) = 4 + 5 - 9 = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{u} \perp \vec{AC}$$

\vec{u} est orthogonal à deux vecteurs directeurs de (ABC) non colinéaires, alors \vec{u} est orthogonal à (ABC) \Rightarrow

$(A) \perp (ABC) \Rightarrow \vec{u}$ est le vecteur normal à (ABC)

$$\text{b.) } (ABC) : 2x - y + 3z + d = 0$$

$$A \in (ABC) : 2 \cdot 0 - 4 + 3 \cdot 1 + d = 0$$

$$d = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{(ABC) : 2x - y + 3z + 1 = 0}$$

$$\text{c.) } (A) : \begin{cases} x = 7 + 2t \\ y = -1 - t \\ z = 4 + 3t \end{cases} \quad t \in \mathbb{R}$$

d.) $\{H\} = (A) \cap (ABC) \Rightarrow H \in (A) \Rightarrow H(7+2t; -1-t; 4+3t)$ pour un certain t .

$$H \in (ABC) \Rightarrow 2x_H - y_H + 3z_H + 1 = 0$$

$$2(7+2t) - (-1-t) + 3(4+3t) + 1 = 0$$

$$14 + 4t + 1 + t + 12 + 9t + 1 = 0$$

$$14t = -28$$

$$t = -2$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{H(3; 1; -2)}$$

③ a.) $\vec{m}(-2; 1; 5)$ est normal à (P)

$\vec{m}'(1; 2; 0)$ —||— à (R)

$$\vec{m} \cdot \vec{m}' = -2 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 2 + 5 \cdot 0 = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{m} \perp \vec{m}' \Rightarrow \boxed{(P) \perp (R)}$$

b.) $(P): -2x + y + 5z + d = 0$

Sc $(P): -2 \cdot 1 - 2 + 5 + d = 0$

$$d = -1$$

$$(P): \boxed{-2x + y + 5z - 1 = 0}$$

On cherche $(d) \cap (P):$

$$-2 \cdot (-1 + 2t) + (4 - t) + 5(-1 + t) - 1 = 0$$

$$\textcircled{2} -4t + \textcircled{4} - t - \textcircled{5} + 5t - \textcircled{1} = 0$$

$$0 = 0 \Rightarrow (d) \cap (P) = (d)$$

On vérifie $(d) \cap (R):$

$$x + 2y - 7 = 0$$

$$-1 + 2t + 2(4 - t) - 7 = 0$$

$$-1 + 2t + 8 - 2t - 7 = 0$$

$$0 = 0 \Rightarrow (d) \cap (R) = (d)$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{d = (P) \cap (R)}$$

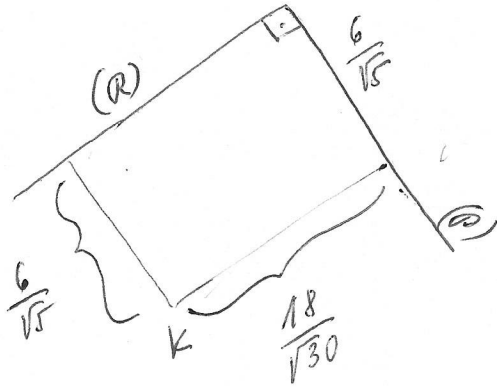
c.) $d(K; (P)) = \frac{|-2x_k + y_k + 5z_k - 1|}{\|\vec{m}\|} = \frac{|-2 \cdot 5 - 2 + 5(-1) - 1|}{\sqrt{(-2)^2 + 1^2 + 5^2}} =$

$$= \frac{|-18|}{\sqrt{4+1+25}} = \frac{18}{\sqrt{30}} \text{ u.g.}$$

$$d(K; (R)) = \frac{|x_k + 2y_k - 7|}{\|\vec{m}'\|} = \frac{|5 + 2 \cdot (-2) - 7|}{\sqrt{1^2 + 2^2 + 0^2}} =$$

$$= \frac{|-6|}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{6}{\sqrt{5}} \text{ u.g.}$$

d.)



$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow d(K; (d)) &= \left(\frac{18}{\sqrt{30}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{6}{\sqrt{5}}\right)^2 \\ &= \frac{324}{30} + \frac{36}{5} = \\ &= \frac{324 + 216}{30} \\ &= \frac{540}{30} = \frac{54}{3} = 18 \\ &= 9 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{d(K; (d)) = 3 \cdot \sqrt{2} \text{ u.g.}}$$

④ $\vec{n}(2; -1; 3)$ est le v. normal à (ABC)

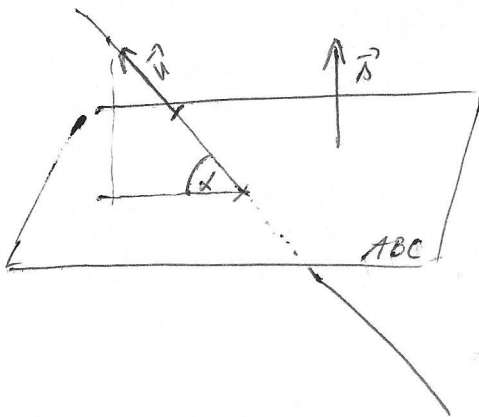
$\vec{s}(2; -1; 1)$ est le v. directeur de (d)

$$\vec{s} \cdot \vec{n} = 2 \cdot 2 - 1(-1) + 3 \cdot 1 \neq 0$$

$\Rightarrow (d) \not\parallel (ABC)$

$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{(d) \text{ coupe le plan (ABC)}}$

⑤



$$\begin{aligned} \sin \alpha &= \frac{|\vec{n} \cdot \vec{s}|}{\|\vec{n}\| \cdot \|\vec{s}\|} \\ &= \frac{|2 \cdot 2 + 1 + 3|}{\sqrt{2^2 + (-1)^2 + 3^2} \cdot \sqrt{2^2 + (-1)^2 + 1^2}} = \\ &= \frac{8}{\sqrt{14} \cdot \sqrt{6}} \Rightarrow \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\alpha = 60,8^\circ}$$

Ex 3

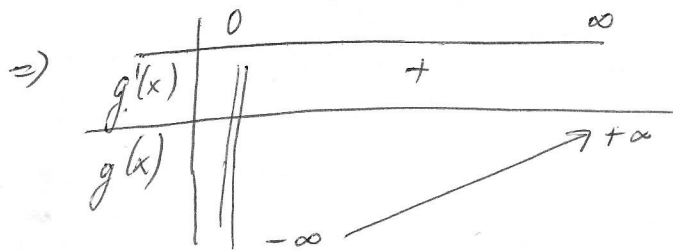
A : $g(x) = x^3 - 1 + 2 \cdot \ln x$

① $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x) = \boxed{-\infty}$ car $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x^3 - 1) = -1$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln x = -\infty$

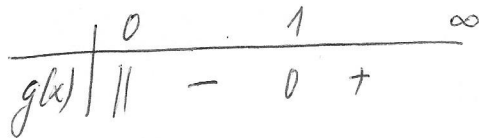
$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} g(x) = \boxed{+\infty}$ car $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x^3 - 1) = +\infty$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln x = +\infty$

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

sur $]0; +\infty[$: $\left. \begin{array}{l} 3x^3 + 2 > 0 \\ x > 0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow g'(x) \text{ est } \oplus$



③ $g(1) = 1 - 1 + 2 \cdot \ln 1 = 0 \Rightarrow$



③ ① $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \boxed{+\infty}$ car $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x = 0$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln x}{x^2} = -\infty$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \boxed{+\infty}$ car $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^x} = 0$ (formulaire)
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x = +\infty$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{2} \quad f'(x) &= 1 - \frac{\frac{1}{x} \cdot x^2 - 2x \cdot \ln x}{x^4} = \\
 &= 1 - \frac{x - 2x \ln x}{x^4} = \\
 &= 1 - \frac{1 - 2 \ln x}{x^3} = \frac{x^3 - 1 + 2 \ln x}{x^3} = \frac{g(x)}{x^3} \text{ c.q.f.d.}
 \end{aligned}$$

	0	1	$+\infty$
$g(x)$	-	0	+
x^3	+	1	+
$f'(x)$	-	0	+
$f(x)$	$+\infty$		$+\infty$

↘ 1 ↗

$$f(1) = 1 - \frac{0}{1} = \boxed{1}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \text{On étudie } f(x) - x = -\frac{\ln x}{x^2}$$

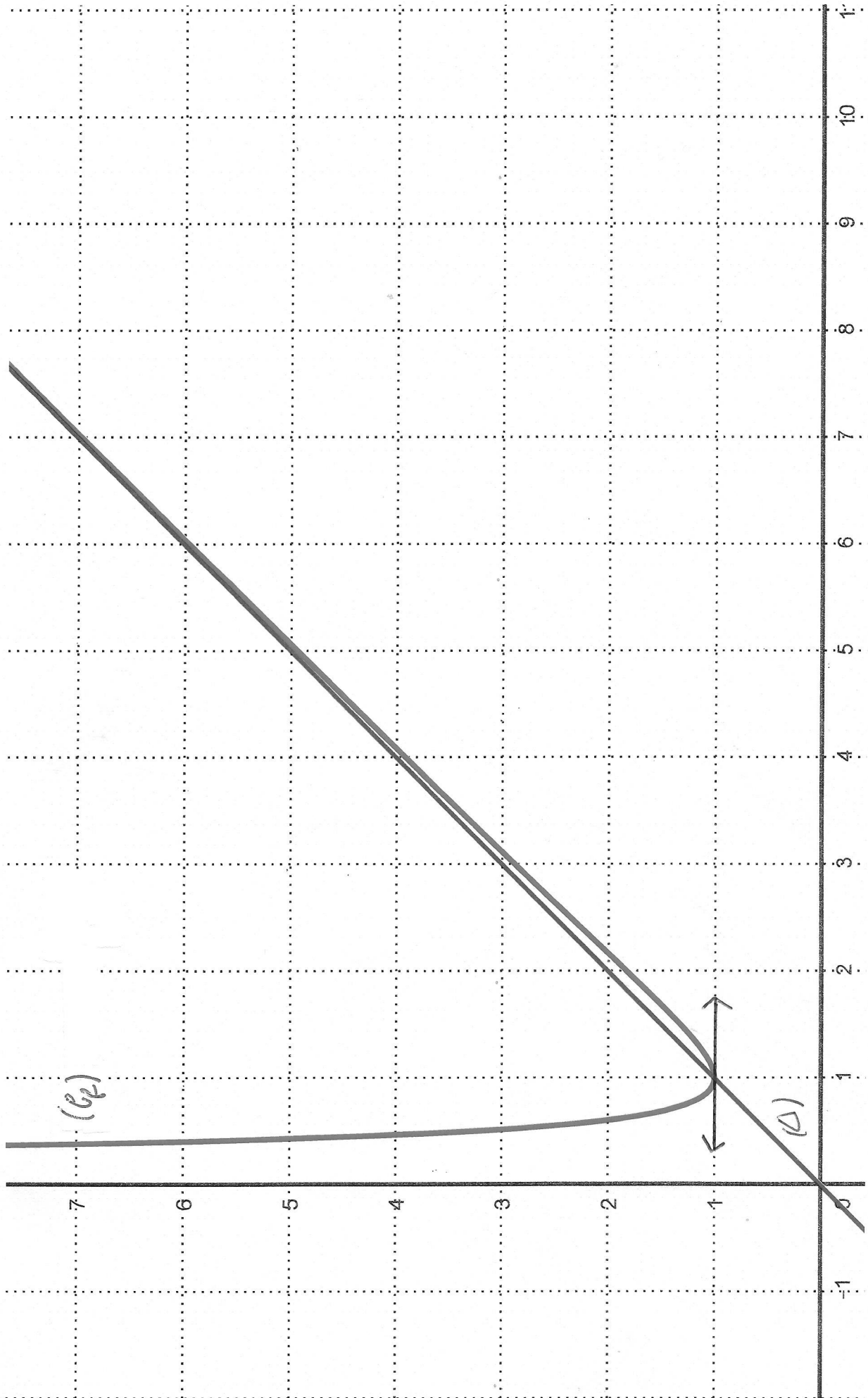
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(-\frac{\ln x}{x^2} \right) = 0 \text{ (formulaire)} \Rightarrow$$

La droite (A): $y = x$ est une asymptote oblique à (C) en $+\infty$.

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \text{On étudie le signe de } f(x) - x = -\frac{\ln x}{x^2}$$

	0	1	$+\infty$
$-\ln x$	+	0	-
x^2	+	1	+
$f(x) - x$	+	0	-

\Rightarrow sur $]0; 1[$: $f(x)$ est au-dessus de (A)
 sur $]1; +\infty[$: $f(x)$ est au-dessous de (A)
 \Rightarrow en $x = 1$ $f(x)$ et (A) se coupent.



Exercice 4

1.) $f(x) = 0,4$ admet deux solutions

2.) sur $[-2; 2]$ $f(x)$ est $\nearrow \Rightarrow$ $f'(x) \geq 0$

3.) $f'(0) = 1 \Rightarrow y = x + t$ et coupe l'axe des ordonnées
en $y = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow$ $y = x + \frac{1}{2}$

4.) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \frac{1}{2}$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} g(f(x)) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \ln \frac{1}{2} = \boxed{-\ln 2}$$