The annee ST. Corrigé: Examen de Renflacement: 2019 | 2020 - MATHS2. 1) Exercice (1): 1. On décompose en eléments simples: $\frac{1}{\pi(1+n^2)^2} = \frac{a}{\pi} + \frac{bx+c}{(1+n^2)^2} + \frac{dn+e}{(1+n^2)}$ Par identification, on thomas: a=1 a+d=0 2a+b+d=0 c+e=0 b=-1 b+d=-2 $\frac{\partial \operatorname{onc}}{n(1+n^2)^2} = \frac{1}{n} - \frac{n}{(1+n^2)^2} - \frac{n}{(1+n^2)^2}$ $\int \frac{1}{\pi (1+n^2)^2} dn = \int \frac{1}{n} dn - \int \frac{\pi}{(1+n^2)^2} dn - \int \frac{\pi}{(1+n^2)^2} dn.$ $= \ln |x| - \frac{-1}{2(1+x^2)} - \frac{1}{2} \ln (1+x^2) + C.$

Con clusion:

 $\int_{\mathcal{H}(1+n^2)^2} \frac{1}{dn} = \ln \frac{|x|}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} - \frac{1}{2(1+x^2)} + C.$

$$\begin{cases} u(n) = n + 1 \\ v'(n) = \bar{e}^{2n} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} u'(n) = 2n \\ v(n) = -1/2 \bar{e}^{2n} \end{cases}$$

$$I = -\frac{1}{2}(n+1) = 2n + \int n = 2n \, dn.$$

On intégre J par partis:

Shifted par parties:

$$\begin{cases}
f(n) = n \\
g'(n) = \overline{e^{2n}}
\end{cases} = \begin{cases}
f'(n) = 1.
\end{cases}$$

$$g(n) = -\frac{1}{2}e^{2n}.$$

$$\Rightarrow \overline{J} = -\frac{1}{2}ne^{2n} + \frac{1}{2}(e^{2n}dn.)$$

$$\Rightarrow \overline{J} = -\frac{1}{2}n \overline{e}^{2n} + \frac{1}{2} \int \overline{e}^{2n} dn.$$

Renplacer J dans I:

$$I = -\frac{1}{2}(n^2+1)\bar{e}^{2n} - \frac{1}{2}n\bar{e}^{2n} - \frac{1}{4}\bar{e}^{2n} + C$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2}\bar{e}^{2n}\left[n^2+n+\frac{3}{2}\right] + C$$

Couclusin:

$$I = \int (n^2 + 1) e^{2n} dn = -\frac{1}{2} e^{2n} (n^2 + n + \frac{3}{2}) + C$$

Exercise (2): In identification, it results:

$$a = 1, b = 2.$$

$$\frac{\partial v - 1}{\partial (n-1)} = \frac{1}{\pi} + \frac{2}{\pi - 1} \quad (\pi + + 1 \text{ et } 0).$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\pi} dx = \ln |x| + C_1, \quad C_1 \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$\int \frac{2}{\pi - 1} dx = \ln |x| + C_1, \quad C_2 \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$\int \frac{2}{\pi - 1} dx = \ln |x| + \ln (\pi - 1)^2 + C_2.$$

$$= \ln (|\pi - 1|^2 + C_2.$$

$$= \ln (|\pi - 1|^2) + C_3$$

$$= \ln (|\pi - 1|^2) + C_4.$$

$$= \ln (|\pi - 1|^2) + C_5.$$
Source forms normalise, pour $\pi \neq \{0, 1\}$, ona:
$$(E) \Leftrightarrow y' - \frac{3\pi - 1}{\pi (\pi - 1)} = -(\pi - 1)(3\pi - 1) \cdot \frac{2\pi}{\pi (\pi - 1)}.$$

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

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

$$= \ln (|\pi - 1|^2) + (\pi - 1)(3\pi$$

$$|y| = \frac{c}{4} \cdot |x| - (x-1)^{2} / G = \frac{c}{2} > 0$$

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$$|x| = \frac{c}{4} \cdot |x| - (x-1)^{2} , k = \pm C_{4} \in \mathbb{R} . Cost la Solution}$$

$$|x| = \frac{c}{4} \cdot |x| + \frac{$$

$$|y|' - 3y' + 2y = (2n-1)e^{x} - ... (E)$$

$$|y|' - 3y' + 2y = 0 - ... (Eo)$$

$$|x' - 2y' + 2y = 0 - ... (Eo)$$

$$|x' - 2y' + 2y = 0 - ... (Eo)$$

$$|x' - 2y' + 2y = 0 - ... (Eo)$$

$$|x' - 2y' + 2y' - 2y' + 2y' - 2y$$

Enfin, La Solutin générale de
$$(E)$$
 et:

$$y_{G}(x) = y_{G}(x) + y_{G}(x)$$

$$= c_{G}e + c_{G}e + (2x + 5x)e^{x} / c_{G}c \in \mathbb{R}.$$

• Exercice(3):
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & \alpha & 2 \\ -5 & -2 & \alpha \end{pmatrix}$$

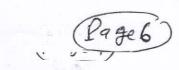
$$a = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & \alpha & 2 \\ -5 & -2 & \alpha \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a = 1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \alpha & 2 \\ -2 & \alpha & -5 & \alpha \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \alpha & 1 \\ -5 & -2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \alpha & 1 \\ -5 & -2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \alpha & 1 \\ -5 & -2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \alpha & 1 \\ -5 & -2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \alpha & 1 \\ -5 & -2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \alpha & 1 \\ -5 & -2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \alpha & 1 \\ -5 & -2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \alpha & 1 \\ -5 & -2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \alpha & 1 \\ -5 & -2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \alpha & 1 \\ -5 & -2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \alpha & 1 \\ -5 & -2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \alpha & 1 \\ -5 & -2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \alpha & 1 \\ -5 & -2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \alpha & 1 \\ -5 & -2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \alpha & 1 \\ -5 & -2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \alpha & 1 \\ -5 & -2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \alpha & 1 \\ -5 & -2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \alpha & 1 \\ -5 & -2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \alpha & 1 \\ -5 & -2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \alpha & 1 \\ -5 & -2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \alpha & 1 \\ -5 & -2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \alpha & 1 \\ -5 & -2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \alpha & 1 \\ -5 & -2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \alpha & 1 \\ -5 & -2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \alpha & 1 \\ -5 & -2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \alpha & 1 \\ -5 & -2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \alpha & 1 \\ -5 & -2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \alpha & 1 \\ -5 & -2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \alpha & 1 \\ -5 & -2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \alpha & 1 \\ -5 & -2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \alpha & 1 \\ -5 & -2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \alpha & 1 \\ -5 & -2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \alpha & 1 \\ -5 & -2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \alpha & 1 \\ -5 & -2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \alpha & 1 \\ -5 & -2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \alpha & 1 \\ -5 & -2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \alpha & 1 \\ -5 & -2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \alpha & 1 \\ -5 & -2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \alpha & 1 \\ -5 & -2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \alpha & 1 \\ -5 & -2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \alpha & 1 \\ -5 & -2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \alpha & 1 \\ -5 & -2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \alpha & 1 \\ -5 & -2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \alpha & 1 \\ -5 & -2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \alpha & 1 \\ -5 & -2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \alpha & 1 \\ -5 & -2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \alpha & 1 \\ -5 & -2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \alpha & 1 \\ -5 & -2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \alpha & 1 \\ -5 & -2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \alpha & 1 \\ -5 & -2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \alpha & 1 \\ -5 & -2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \alpha & 1 \\ -5 & -2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \alpha & 1 \\ -5 & -2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \alpha & 1 \\ -5 & -2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \alpha & 1 \\ -5 & -2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \alpha & 1 \\ -5 & -2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \alpha & 1 \\ -5 & -2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \alpha & 1 \\ -5 & -2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \alpha & 1 \\ -5 & -2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \alpha & 1 \\ -5 & -2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \alpha & 1 \\ -5 & -2 & -2 \end{vmatrix}$$

b/ A est inversible
$$\iff$$
 det $(A) \neq 0$.
 $\iff (d-2)(d-3) \neq 0$.
 $\iff (Z,3)$

C/ Pour d=1: A est inversible Car det(A)=2+0 L'invese de A se donne par:

$$\overline{A}^{1} = \frac{1}{\det(A)}$$
, $Com(A)$



$$Com(A) = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -11 & 3 \\ 2 & -4 & 2 \\ 1 & -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
; $Com(A) = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2 & 1 \\ -11 & -4 & -3 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

$$= \begin{array}{c} -1 \\ A = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2 & 1 \\ -M & -4 & -3 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{5}{2} & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -2 & -\frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{3}{2} & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 1 \end{array}$$

d/ Le système s'écrit sous forme matricielle!

$$A.X = B \iff X = \overline{A}.B$$

$$\iff \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -5 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

O-FIN

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