2) 
$$\lim_{x\to0} \frac{x - Arcsinx}{sin^2x} = \frac{0}{0} fi$$

$$= \lim_{x\to0} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}}{2 Ainx cor2} = \frac{0}{0} fi$$

$$= \lim_{x\to0} \frac{-\left((1-x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}\right)'}{\left(sin2x\right)'}$$

$$= \lim_{x\to0} \frac{+\frac{1}{2}\left(1-x^2\right)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \cdot \left(-2x\right)}{2 \cos 2x}$$

$$=\frac{0}{2}$$

3) on) 
$$2 \ln 3 - \ln (3-x) = \ln x - 2 \ln (x-1)$$
 Cond:  $\begin{cases} 3-x > 0 \\ x > 0 \end{cases}$   
 $\Rightarrow x \in ]1; 3 \in \mathbb{N}$   $\ln 9 + \ln (2-1)^2 = \ln x + \ln (3-x)$   $\Rightarrow \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{$ 

(=) 
$$x = \frac{21 \pm 9}{20} = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{3}{2} \end{cases}$$
 a repeter

$$(\Rightarrow) \quad x = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} = \left\{ \frac{3}{2} \right\}$$

6) 
$$\frac{2e^{x}+1}{e^{x}-1} \le e^{x}+3$$
 (C.E.:  $h \ne 0$ )

$$= \frac{2e^{x}+1-(e^{x}+3)(e^{x}-1)}{e^{x}-1} \le 0$$

$$= \frac{2e^{x}+1-e^{x}-2e^{x}+3}{e^{x}-1} \le 0$$

$$= \frac{2e^{2}+1-e^{2}-2e^{2}+3}{e^{2}-1} \le e^{2}$$

$$(2+e^{x})/(2-e^{x})$$

$$e^{x}-1$$

$$\stackrel{2-e^{2}}{=} \stackrel{1}{=} 0 \quad (can 2+e^{2} > 0, \forall x \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$(=) \quad t = e^{x} d \quad \frac{2-t}{t-1} \leq 0 \qquad \frac{t}{t-1} \quad \frac{1}{t-1} \quad \frac{2}{t-0}$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{\chi} < 1 \text{ on } e^{\chi} > 2$$

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

\* lim 
$$f'(x) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1+2\ln x}{x} = \frac{+\infty}{+\infty} f$$
  
=  $\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{2}{x}$   
 $f(x) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{2}{x}$ 

$$\frac{1}{2} \forall x \in \mathbb{Z}_{0}^{+}, \quad f'(x) = \frac{x \cdot \frac{2}{x} - (1 + 2 \ln x) \cdot 1}{x^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{2 - 1 - 2 \ln x}{t^{2}}$$

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

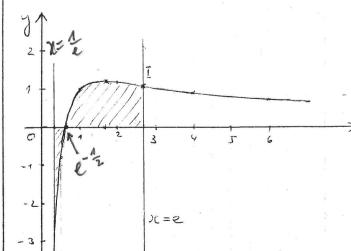
$$\frac{\chi}{f'(x)} = \frac{1+2\cdot\frac{1}{2}}{e^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{2}{e^{\frac{1}{2}}} = 1, 21 \text{ sof in max [about ]}$$

$$f(e^{\frac{1}{2}}) = \frac{1+2\cdot\frac{1}{2}}{e^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{2}{e^{\frac{1}{2}}} = 1, 21$$
 ast in max { about

\* 
$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^+$$
,  $f''(x) = \frac{\chi^2(-\frac{2}{x}) - (1 - 2\ln x) \cdot 2x}{\chi^4}$ 

$$=\frac{-2-2+4 \ln x}{x^3}$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{4(\ln x - 1)}{(x^3) > 0 \text{ sun dounf}}$$



2) 
$$A = \int_{e^{-1}}^{e^{-\frac{1}{2}}} - f(x) dx + \int_{e^{-\frac{1}{2}}}^{e} f(x) dx$$

For 
$$f(x) = \int (1+2\ln x) \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx$$
 were principles de  $f(x)$  sure  $f(x)$  =  $\frac{1}{2} \int (1+2\ln x) \cdot \frac{1}{2} dx$ 

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int (1+2\ln x) \cdot \frac{1}{2} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{(\ln(x))^2}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot (1+2\ln x)^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot (1+2\ln x)^2 \Big] e^{-\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \left[ (1+2\ln x)^2 \right] e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$
Alors:  $A = -\frac{1}{4} \left[ (1+2\ln x)^2 \right] e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ 

Alons: 
$$A = -\frac{1}{4} \left[ (42 \ln x)^2 \right]_{e^{-1}}^{e^{-\frac{1}{2}}} + \frac{1}{4} \left[ (1 + 2 \ln x)^2 \right]_{e^{-\frac{1}{2}}}^{e}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} \left( 0 - 1 \right) + \frac{1}{4} \left( 9 - 0 \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} + \frac{9}{4}$$

$$A = \frac{5}{2} \text{ M. Q.}$$

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

olong = 
$$\mathbb{R}_0$$
  
 $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}_0$ ,  $g(x) = \frac{1+\ln(-x)^2}{-x} = -\frac{1+\ln(x^2)}{x} = -g(x)$ 

D'outre part: 
$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}_{5}^{+}$$
,  $g(x) = \frac{1+2 \ln x}{x} = f(x)$ 

Donc: G comprend Gp et le symétrique de Gp par rasport.

$$\overline{III}.$$
1)  $\overline{I} = \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{x}{\sqrt{3-2x}} dx$ 

Par substitution: posous  $t = 3-2x \in x = \frac{3-t}{2}$ 

where: 
$$\frac{\partial t}{\partial x} = -2 \iff dx = -\frac{1}{2} dt$$

$$I = \int_{5}^{1} \frac{3-t}{2} \cdot t^{-\frac{2}{2}} \cdot (-\frac{1}{2}) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int_{7}^{5} (3t^{-\frac{1}{2}} - t^{\frac{3}{2}}) o(t^{-\frac{1}{2}}) dt$$

$$= \left[ \frac{3}{4} 2 \sqrt{\lambda} - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{\lambda^{\frac{2}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_{1}^{5}$$

$$= \left[\frac{3}{2}\sqrt{2} - \frac{1}{6} + \sqrt{2}\right]_{1}^{5} = \left(\frac{3}{2}\sqrt{5} - \frac{1}{6}\sqrt{5}\right) - \left(\frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{6}\right) = \left[\frac{2}{3}\sqrt{5} - \frac{4}{3}\right]$$

$$J = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (x^2 - 2) \sin 2x \, dx$$

Double iggi

Posons: 
$$\begin{cases} u(x) = x^2 - 2 \implies u_1(x) = 27 \\ v_1(x) = \sin 2\pi \implies v_1(x) = -\frac{\cos 2x}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$J = \left[\frac{2-x^2}{2}\cos 2x\right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} x\cos 2x \, dx$$

$$= 0 - 1 + \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} x \cos 2x \, dx$$

Posous: 
$$\begin{cases} u(x) = x \Rightarrow u'(x) = 1 \\ v'(x) = \cos 2x \Rightarrow v(x) = \frac{\sin 2x}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$J = -1 + \left[\frac{x}{2}\sin^2 x\right]^{\frac{\pi}{4}} - \frac{1}{2}\int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}}\sin^2 x \, dx$$

$$= -1 + \left(\frac{\pi}{8} - 0\right) + \frac{1}{4}\left[\cos^2 x\right]_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$\overline{J} = \overline{J} - LO$$

Craquis:

Abocioses des pto d'intersection des deux

$$\frac{x}{2} - 5 = -\frac{1}{2}x^{2} + 2x - 3$$

$$(=) \frac{1}{2} x^2 - \frac{3}{2} x - 2 = 0 / 2$$

$$(=)$$
  $\chi^2 - 3\chi - \gamma = 0$   $(\Delta = 25)$ 

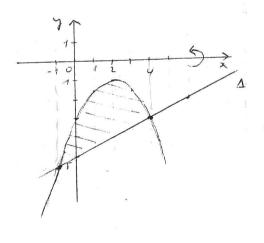
(-) 
$$x = \frac{3 \pm 5}{2} = \begin{cases} 4 \\ -1 \end{cases}$$

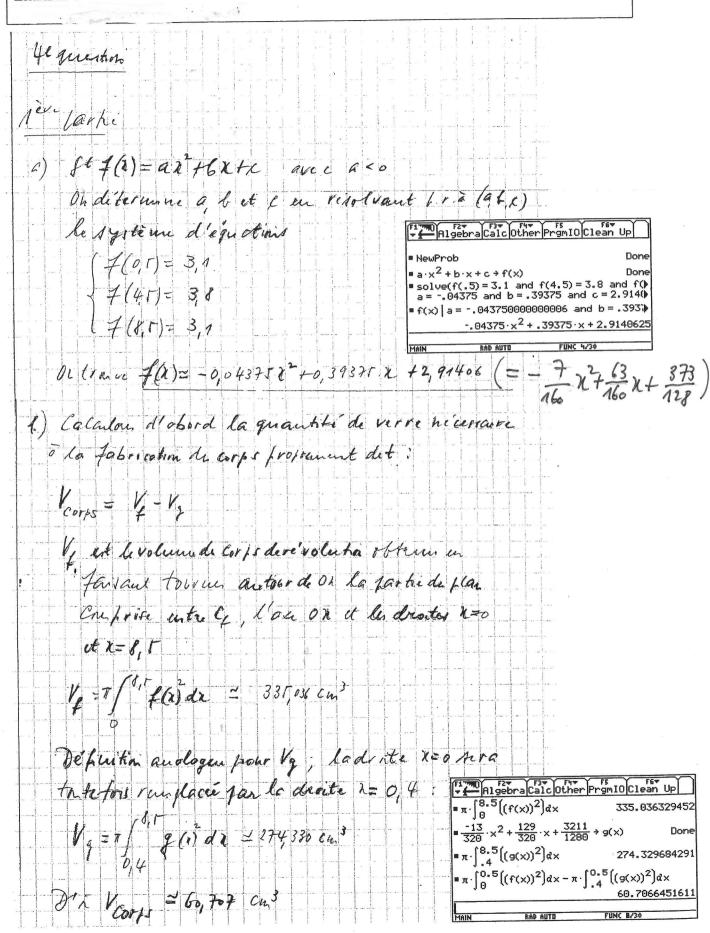
$$V = \pi \int_{-1}^{4} \left[ \left( y_{ext} \right)^{2} - \left( y_{int} \right)^{2} \right] dx$$

$$= \pi \int_{-1}^{4} \left[ \left( \frac{\chi}{2} - 5 \right)^{2} - \left( -\frac{1}{2} \chi^{2} + 2\chi - 3 \right)^{2} \right] d\chi$$

$$= \pi \int_{-1}^{4} \left( -\frac{1}{4} x^{4} + 2 x^{3} - \frac{27}{4} x^{2} + 7x + 16 \right) dx$$

$$= \pi \left[ -\frac{1}{20} x^{5} + \frac{1}{2} x^{4} - \frac{3}{4} x^{3} + \frac{7}{2} x^{2} + 16 x \right]_{1}^{4}$$





Valte = Veorps Aux le quantité de verre hécessaire à le fabrication d'un verre hra: V = 2 Veons = 121,413 cm3 c) 250 h (= 250 cm3 (1 = 1 dm3 = 1000 cm3 => 1 m (= 1 cm3) Sit 7. L'abscisse del marque (20 > 9,4)

2. doit virilier la Condition.

The gas 21 = 250 Il offit donc develoudre cutte equation praise. (Le marque fui vadique les 200 mc doit être apportée à envira 8, 5-7,7=0,8 cm=8 mm de bord preférieur de

