11. 
$$Df = R = Df'$$
, then par  $dA.V$ .

$$\lim_{\chi \to \pm \infty} f(\chi) = \pm \infty \quad \text{done par } d'A.V.$$

$$\lim_{\chi \to \pm \infty} f(\chi) = \pm \infty \quad \text{done par } d'A.V.$$

$$\lim_{\chi \to \pm \infty} f(\chi) = \lim_{\chi \to \pm \infty} \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{e^{\chi}}{2} - \frac{e^{-\chi}}{2} \right) = \lim_{\chi \to \pm \infty} \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{e^{\chi}}{2} - \frac{1}{2e^{\chi}} \right) = \lim_{\chi \to \pm \infty} \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{e^{\chi}}{2} - \frac{1}{2e^{\chi}} \right) = \lim_{\chi \to \pm \infty} \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{e^{\chi}}{2} - \frac{1}{2e^{\chi}} \right) = \lim_{\chi \to \pm \infty} \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{e^{\chi}}{2} - \frac{1}{2e^{\chi}} \right) = \lim_{\chi \to \pm \infty} \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{e^{\chi}}{2} - \frac{1}{2e^{\chi}} \right) = \lim_{\chi \to \pm \infty} \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{e^{\chi}}{2} - \frac{1}{2e^{\chi}} \right) = \lim_{\chi \to \pm \infty} \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{e^{\chi}}{2} - \frac{1}{2e^{\chi}} \right) = \lim_{\chi \to \pm \infty} \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{e^{\chi}}{2} - \frac{1}{2e^{\chi}} \right) = \lim_{\chi \to \pm \infty} \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{e^{\chi}}{2} - \frac{1}{2e^{\chi}} \right) = \lim_{\chi \to \pm \infty} \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{e^{\chi}}{2} - \frac{1}{2e^{\chi}} \right) = \lim_{\chi \to \pm \infty} \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{e^{\chi}}{2} - \frac{1}{2e^{\chi}} \right) = \lim_{\chi \to \pm \infty} \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{e^{\chi}}{2} - \frac{1}{2e^{\chi}} \right) = \lim_{\chi \to \pm \infty} \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{e^{\chi}}{2} - \frac{1}{2e^{\chi}} \right) = \lim_{\chi \to \pm \infty} \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{e^{\chi}}{2} - \frac{1}{2e^{\chi}} \right) = \lim_{\chi \to \pm \infty} \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{e^{\chi}}{2} - \frac{1}{2e^{\chi}} \right) = \lim_{\chi \to \pm \infty} \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{e^{\chi}}{2} - \frac{1}{2e^{\chi}} \right) = \lim_{\chi \to \pm \infty} \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{e^{\chi}}{2} - \frac{1}{2e^{\chi}} \right) = \lim_{\chi \to \pm \infty} \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{e^{\chi}}{2} - \frac{1}{2e^{\chi}} \right) = \lim_{\chi \to \pm \infty} \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{e^{\chi}}{2} - \frac{1}{2e^{\chi}} \right) = \lim_{\chi \to \pm \infty} \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{e^{\chi}}{2} - \frac{1}{2e^{\chi}} \right) = \lim_{\chi \to \pm \infty} \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{e^{\chi}}{2} - \frac{1}{2e^{\chi}} \right) = \lim_{\chi \to \pm \infty} \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{e^{\chi}}{2} - \frac{1}{2e^{\chi}} \right) = \lim_{\chi \to \pm \infty} \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{e^{\chi}}{2} - \frac{1}{2e^{\chi}} \right) = \lim_{\chi \to \pm \infty} \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{e^{\chi}}{2} - \frac{1}{2e^{\chi}} \right) = \lim_{\chi \to \pm \infty} \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{e^{\chi}}{2} - \frac{1}{2e^{\chi}} \right) = \lim_{\chi \to \pm \infty} \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{e^{\chi}}{2} - \frac{1}{2e^{\chi}} \right) = \lim_{\chi \to \pm \infty} \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{e^{\chi}}{2} - \frac{1}{2e^{\chi}} \right) = \lim_{\chi \to \pm \infty} \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{e^{\chi}}{2} - \frac{1}{2e^{\chi}} \right) = \lim_{\chi \to \pm \infty} \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{e^{\chi}}{2} - \frac{1}{2e^{\chi}} \right) = \lim_{\chi \to \pm \infty} \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{e^{\chi}}{2} - \frac{1}{2e^{\chi}} \right) = \lim_{\chi \to \pm \infty} \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{e^{\chi}}{2} - \frac{1}{2e^{\chi}} \right) = \lim_{\chi \to \pm \infty} \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{e^{\chi}}{2} - \frac{1}{2e^{\chi}} \right) = \lim_{\chi \to \pm \infty} \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{e^{\chi}}{2} - \frac{1}{2e^{\chi}} \right) = \lim_{\chi \to \pm \infty} \frac{1}{2} \left$$

cccar l'exposentielle l'enjoite sue x>> done lim = + 0, done por d'A.O. (Bp. de dai. Oy.)

2) 
$$f'(x) = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} \quad (= x \ln x) \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

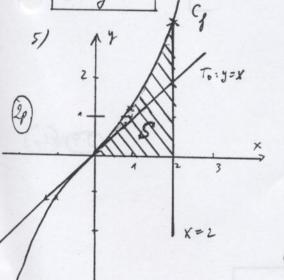
$$\begin{cases} x - \infty & + \infty \\ f'(x) & + \\ f(x) - \infty & \rightarrow + \infty \end{cases}$$

3) 
$$f''(x) = \frac{e^{x} - e^{-x}}{2} = f(x)$$
 ( $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ )

$$f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow e^{x} = e^{x} / e^{x}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow e^{2x} = 1$$

f'(4) change de signe pour x=0, l'origine est un point d'inflexion pour q



G10x={0(00)}

6) 
$$A = \int_{0}^{\infty} f(x) - 0 dx = \int_{0}^{2} \frac{e^{x} - e^{-x}}{2} dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2x} + \frac{e^{x}}{2} \int_{0}^{2x} \frac{2}{2} \frac{2}{16} \ln a = M \text{ cm}^{2}$$

$$7) V = \pi \int_{0}^{2} \int_{1}^{2} |x| dx$$

$$= \pi \int_{0}^{2} \left( \frac{x^{2} - e^{-x}}{2} \right)^{2} dx \qquad (4)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} \int_{0}^{2} e^{2x} - 2 + e^{-2x} dx \qquad (3)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} \int_{0}^{2x} e^{2x} - 2x + \frac{e^{-2x}}{2} \int_{0}^{2x} e^{-2x} dx \qquad (4)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot 23,3$$

$$V \approx 18,3 \text{ and } V$$

$$V \approx 146,33 \text{ and } V$$

II)

•  $I_{\lambda}(x) = \int \sin^2 x \cos^3 x \, dx + \int \frac{4}{x^3 + 4x} \, dx$  $V200 \mid t collect \quad V200 \mid Expand$  C.E.: XER

 $= \frac{1}{16} \int (\cos 5x + \cos 3x - 2\cos x) dx + \int \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{x}{x^2 + 4}\right) dx$   $= -\frac{1}{80} \sin 5x - \frac{1}{48} \sin 3x + \frac{1}{9} \sin x + \ln|x| - \frac{1}{2} \frac{x}{\ln|x^2 + 4|} + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$   $I_1(x) = -\frac{1}{80} \sin 5x - \frac{1}{48} \sin 3x + \frac{1}{9} \sin x + \ln \frac{|x|}{\sqrt{x^2 + 4}} + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$ 

N.S.: on him: \sin^2x \cos^3x dx = \sin^2x. (A-\sin^2x). \cos x dx = \sin^2x \cos x dx - \sin^2x \cos x dx

(\begin{align\*}
& \left\[ \frac{1}{2} \left\[ \left\[ \frac{1}{2} \right\] \\ \lef

•  $I_2 = \int_0^1 x^2 e^{-x} dx$  integer part party:  $u(x) = x^2 \Rightarrow u'(x) = 2x$   $= \left[ -x^2 e^{-x} \right]_0^1 + 2 \int_0^1 x e^{-x} dx$  integer party parties:  $u(x) = x \Rightarrow u'(x) = -e^{-x}$   $= -\frac{1}{6} + 2 \left[ -x e^{-x} \right]_0^1 + 2 \int_0^1 e^{-x} dx$  or  $\int_0^1 e^{-x} dx = \left[ -e^{-x} \right]_0^1 = -\frac{1}{6} + A$   $= -\frac{1}{6} - \frac{2}{6} + 2 \left[ -\frac{1}{6} + 2 \right]_0^1$   $= -\frac{5}{6} + 2 = -\frac{5$ 

•  $I_3(x) = \int \frac{1}{c_0 x} dx$  ipp.  $u(x) = \frac{1}{c_0 x} \implies u'(x) = \frac{+2 sin x}{c_0 x}$   $v(x) = \frac{1}{c_0 x} \implies v(x) = ton x$ 

CE. X + E+LT,

 $= \frac{t_{onx}}{Cos^{3}x} - 2 \int \frac{sinx t_{onx}}{Cos^{3}x} dx$   $= \frac{sinx}{Cos^{3}x} - 2 \int \frac{sin^{3}x}{Cos^{4}x} dx \text{ on } \frac{sin^{3}x = 1 - fin^{3}x}{cos^{4}x}$ 

3.9=(2)

 $I_3(x) = \frac{s_{mx}}{c_{so}^3 x} - 2 I_3(x) + 2 \int \frac{1}{c_{so}^3 x} dx + 2 I_3(x)$ 

3I3(x) = sin x + 2 kan x + c , c eR 1:3

d'son  $I_3(x) = \frac{sinx}{3cos^3x} + \frac{2}{3}tonx + c'$ , c'ER

```
II) 1) extended = et1 (*) C.E. : X ER
   tx oR, l'ignation s'icriten multipliant par et les deux membres:
                   e^{ex} + e^{x} = (e + n)e^{x} poor y = e^{x}
              (3)
              (=) 2=0 on 2=1 d'on 5= {0,1}
            2) [2 lm (2x-1)-lm (3x-2x2) > lm (4x-3)-lm x
      \forall x \in \left[\frac{3}{4}, \frac{2}{4}\right] (4) (5) \ln \frac{(2x-n)^2}{2x-2x^2} > \ln \frac{4x-3}{2} | \ln 7
                 \Leftrightarrow \frac{(2x-n)^2}{3x-2x^2} > \frac{4x-3}{x} \Rightarrow 3x-2x^2 > 0
                         x (2x-1)2 = (3x-222)(4x-3)
                          423-422+2>-823+1822-92
                          12x3-22x2+10x>0
                          2x(6x2-11x+5)>0 2 34+ 51+1
                                                      f(x)
                        x \in ]_{\xi, \xi[J], \xi[J]}^{\xi, \xi[J]}
       3) · lin x h x = " o . (- 00) " fi
      = \lim_{x\to 0+} \frac{-\ln x^x}{\binom{4}{x^x}} = \frac{-\infty}{+\infty} i
                                              · lim (1+ 4) 3x-7
                                               = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{2} \right)^{3x} \cdot \left( 1 + \frac{4}{2} \right)^{-7}
                                               = lim (1+ (2)) = (1+ 4)
      =\lim_{x\to 0_+} \left(2x^2\right) = 0
```

## Examen de pin d'études secondoires: Section C

Corigi du problème:

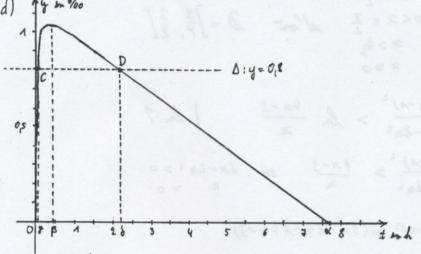
1) a) q = 3.11g = 33g, done  $f(t) = \frac{33}{29.5}(1 - e^{-9t}) - 0.145t$ L'écran graphique de la V200 clonne les receines t = 0 (évident) et t = K = 7.715h (= 7h 42.3') Ainsi sur l'intervalle [0,01], la personne « de l'alcoul dans le sang.

b)  $\forall x \in [0, x]$   $f'(t) = -0.145 e^{-9t} (e^{9t} - 63.433)$   $f'(t) = 0 = e^{9t} - 69.433 = 0 = 0 t = \beta \approx 0.471 l (= 28.26')$   $f'(t) > 0 = -(e^{9t} - 69.433) > 0 = 0 t < \beta$  et  $f'(t) < 0 = 0 - (e^{9t} - 69.433) < 0 = 0 t > \beta$ . Tableau de variation:

t	0		β		×
f'(+)		+	0	-	
1(4)	0-		> f(B) -		- 0

1(B) × 1,034 %00

c) Soit y2(x)=0,8 et D= y=0,8. Graphiquement, la V200 donne Ep 1 D = { C(8;0,8); D(5;0,8)} over y = 0,147 h= 8,82' et 8= 2,198 h= 2h M,88'. Aini la personne ne devrait pas conduire pendant l'intervalle [8,8] car d'après le tableon de variation  $\forall t \in [8,8]$  f(t) = 0,8.



e) effet = \ \ \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \text{(4) at } \sime 4,191

2) a)  $f(t) = \frac{33}{29.5} (1 - e^{-1.2t}) - 0.145t$ ,  $f'(t) = 0 \implies t = 1.855 \text{ at } f(1.855) \approx 0.729 < 0.8$ Done le toux d'alcoolèmie ne dépare pos le seuil de 0.8% o.

b)  $f(t) = \frac{44}{29,5} (1 - e^{-1,24}) - 0.145t$ ,  $f'(t) = 0 \Longrightarrow t = 2.094 \text{ at } f(2.094) \approx 1.067 > 0.8$ Ainsi la personne ne durait pas boire un quatrième verre.

## Examen de fin d'études secondaires : Section C

Problème : Écrans de la V200

