## Examen de fin d'études secondaires 2012 - Sections E, F, G - Mathématiques Corrigé

I. 1) Soient  $\overrightarrow{AB} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$  et  $\overrightarrow{AC} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -4 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$  deux vecteurs directeurs (non colinéaires) du plan  $\pi$ .

Alors: 
$$M(x; y; z) \in \pi \Leftrightarrow \overrightarrow{AM} = k\overrightarrow{AB} + h\overrightarrow{AC} (k, h \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$\begin{cases} x - 2 = 2k + 3h & x = 2 + 2k + 3h & (1) \\ y - 1 = -4h & \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = 2 + 2k + 3h & (2) \\ z + 4 = k - 2h & z = -4 + k - 2h & (3) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 2 + 2k + 3h & (1) & x = 2 + 2k + 3h & (1) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x - 2 = 2k + 3h & x = 2 + 2k + 3h & (1) \\ y - 1 = -4h & \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = 2 + 2k + 3h & (1) \\ y = 1 - 4h & (2) \\ z = -4 + k - 2h & (3) \end{cases} \\ \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = 2 + 2k + 3h & (1) \\ y = 1 - 4h & (2) & \Leftrightarrow \end{cases} \begin{cases} x = 2 + 2k + 3h & (1) \\ y = 1 - 4h & (2) & \Leftrightarrow \end{cases} \begin{cases} x = 2 + 2k + 3h & (1) \\ y = 1 - 4h & (2) & (2) \end{cases} \\ x - 2z = 10 + 7h & (3) / (1) - 2(3) \end{cases}$$

Donc:  $\pi = 4x + 7y - 8z - 47 = 0$ 

2) 
$$\begin{cases} 2x - y + z = 5 & (1) \\ -x + 2y + 2z = -1 & (2) \\ 5x - y + 5z = 14 & (3) \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2x - y + z = 5 & (1) \\ 3y + 5z = 3 & (2) / (1) + 2(2) \\ -3y - 5z = -3 & (3) / 5(1) - 2(3) \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2x - y + z = 5 & (1) \\ 3y + 5z = 3 & (2) \\ 3y + 5z = 3 & (3) \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2x - y + z = 5 & (1) \\ 3y + 5z = 3 & (2) \end{cases}$$

Le système est simplement indéterminé.

Posons z = k, avec  $k \in \mathbb{R}$ .

(2): 
$$3y = -5k + 3 \Leftrightarrow y = -\frac{5}{3}k + 1$$

(1): 
$$2x = -\frac{5}{3}k + 1 - k + 5 \Leftrightarrow 2x = -\frac{8}{3}k + 6 \Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{4}{3}k + 3$$

$$S = \left\{ \left( -\frac{4}{3}k + 3; -\frac{5}{3}k + 1; k \right) | k \in \mathbf{R} \right\}$$

Interprétation géométrique:

Les trois plans ont comme intersection la droite passant par le point A (3;1;0) et de

vecteur directeur 
$$\vec{u} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{4}{3} \\ -\frac{5}{3} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
.

II. 1) a) 
$$C_8^4 \cdot C_{24}^2 = 70 \cdot 276 = 19320$$
 tirages

b) 
$$C_{32}^6 - C_{28}^6 = 906192 - 376740 = 529452$$
 tirages

2) a) 
$$B_6^2 = 6^2 = 36$$
 tirages

b) 
$$A_8^2 + A_6^2 = 56 + 30 = 86$$
 tirages



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

$$C.E.: e^{3x} - 2 \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow e^{3x} \neq 2 \Leftrightarrow e^{3x} \neq e^{\ln 2} \Leftrightarrow 3x \neq \ln 2 \Leftrightarrow x \neq \frac{\ln 2}{3}$$

$$Dom f = \mathbf{R} - \left\{ \frac{\ln 2}{3} \right\}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{3e^{3x} \cdot \left( e^{3x} - 2 \right) - \left( e^{3x} + 1 \right) \cdot 3e^{3x}}{\left( e^{3x} - 2 \right)^2} = \frac{3e^{3x} \cdot \left( e^{3x} - 2 - e^{3x} - 1 \right)}{\left( e^{3x} - 2 \right)^2} = \frac{-9e^{3x}}{\left( e^{3x} - 2 \right)^2}$$
2) 
$$2\ln(x+3) - \ln(1-x) \leq \ln 2$$

$$C.E.: x+3 > 0 \Leftrightarrow x > -3 \text{ et } 1-x > 0 \Leftrightarrow x < 1$$

$$D = \left[ -3; 1 \right[$$
On obtient: 
$$2\ln(x+3) \leq \ln 2 + \ln(1-x) \Leftrightarrow \ln(x+3)^2 \leq \ln[2(1-x)]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x+3)^2 \leq 2(1-x) \Leftrightarrow x^2 + 6x + 9 \leq 2 - 2x \Leftrightarrow x^2 + 8x + 7 \leq 0$$

$$\Delta = 64 - 28 = 36; \ x_1 = \frac{-8+6}{2} = -1; \ x_2 = \frac{-8-6}{2} = -7$$

$$\frac{x}{x^2 + 8x + 7} = -\frac{-8-6}{2} = -7$$

$$\frac{x}{x^2 + 8x + 7} = -\frac{-8-6}{2} = -7$$

$$E = \left[ -7; -1 \right]$$

 $S = D \cap E = [-3;-1]$ 

IV. 1) 
$$\int \frac{2x}{x^2 + 1} dx = \int \frac{2x}{x^2 + 1} dx = \ln |x^2 + 1| + k = \ln (x^2 + 1) + k \quad (k \in \mathbb{R})$$
2) 
$$F(x) = \int \frac{\ln^3 x}{x} dx = \int \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{(\ln x)^3}{[u(x)]^3} dx = \frac{\ln^4 x}{4} + k \quad (k \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$F(e) = 2 \Leftrightarrow \frac{\ln^4 e}{4} + k = 2 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{4} + k = 2 \Leftrightarrow k = \frac{7}{4}$$
Donc: 
$$F(x) = \frac{\ln^4 x}{4} + \frac{7}{4}$$
3) 
$$\int_0^2 \frac{3x - 1}{(3x^2 - 2x + 4)^3} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 2(3x - 1) (3x^2 - 2x + 4)^{-3} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 \frac{(6x - 2)(3x^2 - 2x + 4)^{-3}}{[u(x)]^{-3}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{(3x^2 - 2x + 4)^{-2}}{-2} \right]_0^2 = \left[ -\frac{1}{4(3x^2 - 2x + 4)^2} \right]_0^2$$

$$= -\frac{1}{576} + \frac{1}{64} = \frac{1}{72}$$



V. 
$$f(x) = (x-2)e^{x}$$

$$\frac{x}{(x-2)e^{x}} - 0 + \infty$$
Intégration par parties:
$$u(x) = x-2; \ u'(x) = 1$$

$$v'(x) = e^{x}; \ v(x) = e^{x}$$

$$\int (x-2)e^{x}dx = (x-2)e^{x} - \int e^{x}dx = (x-2)e^{x} - e^{x} + k = (x-3)e^{x} + k \ (k \in \mathbb{R})$$
Aire:  $-\int_{0}^{2} f(x)dx = -[(x-3)e^{x}]_{0}^{2} = -(-e^{2}+3) = e^{2} - 3 \approx 4{,}39 \text{ u.a.}$ 

