4

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Question I

a)
$$P(3i) = 0$$
 (=) $-9x + 3/3i + 15 - 3i = 0$ $\left[-\frac{1}{2}\right]$ (4)

$$P(-3) = 3 - 9i = 3 + 3 + 4 + 2i = 3 - 9i$$

$$\Rightarrow 3 \times -3 + 4 + 2i = 3 - 3i$$

$$\Rightarrow 3 \times -\beta + 4 + 2i = 3 - 3i$$

$$(A) + (2) : (i - 1)\beta + 3 + \lambda = 0$$

$$\beta = \frac{3 + \lambda}{4 - \lambda} \cdot \frac{1 + \lambda}{4 + \lambda}$$

$$\beta = \frac{9 + 9\lambda + \lambda - 4}{2}$$

$$\beta = \frac{4 + 5\lambda}{2}$$

dans (2):
$$3 \times -4 - 5i + 4 + 2i = 0$$

 $3 \times = 3i$
 $\times = i$

$$P(z) = (z - 3i)(iz + 1 + 5i)$$
$$= (z - 3i)(i + 1 + 5i)$$

Aissi la 2º racine est égal à [i-5],

2)
$$Z = \frac{2z-i}{\overline{z}+2i}$$
 (z ≠ 2i) { Notons z = x+iy (x,y∈R)}
= $\frac{2x+2yi-i}{x-yi+2i}$
= $\frac{2x+(2y-A)i}{x+(2-y)i}$ $\frac{x-(2-y)i}{x-(2-y)i}$

$$= \frac{2x^{2} - 2x(2-y)i + (2y-x)\cdot x \cdot i + (2y-x)(2-y)}{x^{2} + (2-y)^{2}}$$

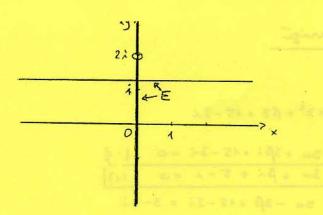
$$= \frac{2x^{2} + (2y-x)(2-y) + [-2x(2-y) + x(2y-x)]i}{x^{2} + (2-y)^{2}}$$

$$Z_{1} \in \mathbb{R}$$
 (=) $-4x + 2xy + 2xy - x = 0$ and $Z_{2} \neq 2i$
(=) $-5x + 4xy = 0$
(=) $x \cdot (-5 + 4y) = 0$
(=) $x = 0$ on $y = \frac{5}{4}$ (ip. de 2 duoites)

1

3

1



Finalement E est la récenion de 2 droites privée du pt. d'affixe Z=2i

b)
$$\frac{z_8 - z_c}{z_A - z_c} = \frac{-5 + 6i + 4i}{8 + 4i}$$

$$= \frac{-5 + 10i}{8 + 4i}$$

$$= \frac{5}{4}, \frac{-1 + 2i}{2 + i}, \frac{2 - i}{2 - i}$$

$$= \frac{5}{4} = \frac{-2 + i + 4i + 2i}{5}$$

$$= \frac{5}{4} = \frac{5}{4}$$

Comme oug $\frac{2B-2c}{2A-2c} = \frac{11}{2} = \overline{CA} \cdot \overline{CB}$, on conclut que le triangle ABC est rectangle en C.

(i)
$$Z_{D} = \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{2} \right) \cdot \frac{-3}{2}$$

$$= \left(8 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) \right) \cdot \frac{-3}{2}$$

1)
$$x = -\sqrt{-\frac{1}{2}y^2 + 2y + 6}$$

$$x^2 = -\frac{1}{2}y^2 + 2y + 6$$

$$2x^2 + y^2 - 4y - 12 = 0$$

$$2x^2 + y^2 - 2 \cdot y \cdot 2 + 4 = 12 + 4$$

$$2x^2 + (y - 2)^2 = 16$$

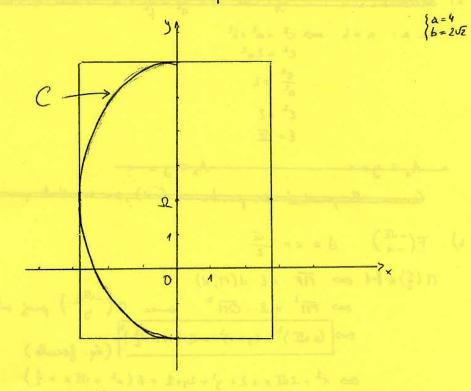
$$\frac{x^2}{8} + \frac{(y - 2)^2}{16} = 1$$

$$(\text{Eq. of une ellipse de cate}$$

$$-\Omega(\frac{0}{2}) d^3 \text{ are foul Oy})$$

Cond: 1)
$$\times \leq 0$$

2) $-\frac{1}{2}y^2 + 2y + 6 \geq 0$ [.(2)
 $y^2 - 4y - 12 \leq 0$
 $\Delta = 16 - 4 \cdot (-12)$
 $= 16 + 48$
 $= 64$
 $y_1 = \frac{4+8}{2} = 6$
 $y_2 = \frac{4-8}{2} = -2$
 $y \in [-2, 6]$



C'est une moitié d'ellipse.

2)
$$T = y^2 = -2x + 6$$
 $y^2 = -2(x-3)$ { éq. d'une parabolo de sommet $S(\frac{3}{0})$ orientée vers la gandle

(omne $t \parallel d = y = x$, notos

 $t = y = x + \lambda$ ($A \in \mathbb{R}$)

Résolvans le système souvant:

$$\begin{cases} \lambda_1 = -5 \times + 0 & (3) \\ \lambda_2 = -5 \times + 0 & (3) \end{cases}$$

(4) ds. (2):
$$(x+1)^2 = -2x+6$$

 $x^2 + 21x + 1^2 + 2x - 6 = 0$
 $x^2 + (21 + 2)x + (1^2 - 6) = 0$

set. double (a)
$$\Delta = 0$$

(a) $(21+2)^2 - 4\cdot 1\cdot (1^2 - 6) = 0$
(b) $41^2 + 221\cdot 2 + 4 - 41^2 + 24 = 0$
(c) $81 = -28$

Finalement, la tougente cherchée est $t = y = x - \frac{7}{2}$

* On a:
$$a = b$$
 $\implies c^2 = a^2 + b^2$

$$c^2 = 2a^2$$

$$\frac{c^2}{a^2} = 2$$

2

b)
$$F\left(\begin{array}{c} -\sqrt{2} \\ -\sqrt{2} \end{array} \right)$$
 $d = x = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$
 $\Pi\left(\stackrel{\vee}{y} \right) \in \mathbb{H} \iff \overline{\Pi}F = \mathcal{E} \ d\left(\Pi, d \right)$
 $\iff \overline{F}\Pi^2 = 2 \cdot \overline{Q}\Pi^2 \quad \text{ower} \quad Q\left(\begin{array}{c} -\sqrt{2}/2 \\ y \end{array} \right) \quad \text{proj. with. do M sun d}$
 $\iff \overline{\left(x + \sqrt{2} \right)^2 + \left(y + \Lambda \right)^2 = 2 \left(x + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)^2} \left(\stackrel{\circ}{\text{ep. focolo}} \right)$
 $\iff x^2 + 2\sqrt{2} \times + 2 + y^2 + 2y + 1 = 2 \left(x^2 + \sqrt{2} \times + \frac{d}{2} \right)$

 $(\Rightarrow) \frac{x^{2} + 2\sqrt{2}x + 2+(4y+1)^{2}}{2} - 2x^{2} - 2\sqrt{2}x - 1 = 0$

$$\Leftrightarrow \boxed{x^2 - (y+1)^2 = 1}$$
 (ép. cont. réduite)

25 canonds : en chaisir 3 (sans remise, ordre ne jour pas de riole)

$$X \in \left\{ 30, 110, 130, 150, 170 \right\}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 3.30 & 2.30 + 1.50 \end{array}$$
ou 3.50

$$\begin{array}{c} 30 + 50 + 70 \\ 2.50 + 70 \end{array}$$

2·30 + 70 on 1·30 + 2·50

$$P(X = 90) = \frac{C_{45}^{3}}{C_{25}^{3}} = \frac{455}{2300} = \frac{91}{460} \approx 0,1978$$

$$P(X=110) = \frac{C_{15}C_{9}^{1}}{C_{25}^{2}} = \frac{945}{2300} = \frac{189}{460} \approx 0,0002$$

$$P(X=130) = \frac{C_{15}^{2} C_{1}^{4} + C_{15}^{4} C_{3}^{2}}{C_{25}^{3}} = \frac{645}{2300} = \frac{129}{460} \approx 0,2804$$

$$P(X = 150) = \frac{c_{15}^{4} c_{1}^{4} + c_{3}^{3}}{c_{25}^{3}} = \frac{219}{2300} \approx 0,0352$$

$$P(X = 170) = \frac{C_g^2 C_A^4}{C_{25}^2} = \frac{36}{2300} = \frac{9}{575} \approx 0,0157$$

verif: E(X=R) = 1

(1 a)
$$P_5 = 5! = 120$$
 trajets

5.4 possibilités pour placer D et E

2 les 3 coses restantes penvent être ouppées dons l'ordre ABC on ACB, Ainsi, il you en tout:

• X suit une loi binômiale de paramètres
$$m=12$$
, $p=0.08$ et $q=0.32$

$$P(X=k) = \binom{k}{12} \cdot 0,08 \cdot 0,32$$

1 6)
$$P(X=2) = C_{12}^2 \cdot 0.08^2 \cdot 0.52^{10} \cong 0.1835$$

c)
$$P(X=0 \text{ or } X=1 \text{ or } X=2)$$

$$= 0.92^{12} + C_{12}^{1} \cdot 0.08 \cdot 0.92^{11} + C_{12}^{2} \cdot 0.08 \cdot 0.92^{11}$$

$$\stackrel{\sim}{=} 0.3677 + 0.3837 + 0.4835$$

$$\stackrel{\sim}{=} 0.9348$$

Question I

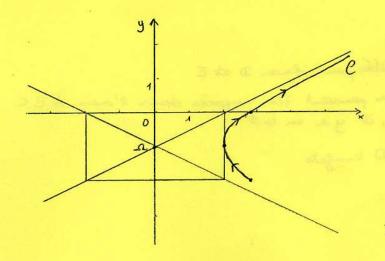
1.
$$C = \begin{cases} x = \frac{2}{4} \\ y = tant - 1 \end{cases}$$
 $t \in \Gamma = \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2} \Gamma$

$$(=) \begin{cases} \frac{x}{2} = \frac{1}{\cos t} \\ y+1 = t \cot t \end{cases}$$

Comme:
$$\frac{1}{\cos^2 t} = 1 + \tan^2 t \iff \frac{1}{\cos^2 t} - \tan^2 t = 1$$

On a:
$$\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2 - (y+1)^2 = 1$$

$$\left[\frac{x^2}{4} - (y+1)^2 = 1\right] \quad \text{ég. d'une hyperbole de centre} \quad \mathcal{I}\left(\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ -1 \end{array}\right) \begin{cases} a = 2 \\ b = 1 \end{cases}$$



$$\frac{t}{-\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\Gamma(t)}{(2\sqrt{2}, -2)}$$

$$O \quad (2, -1)$$

$$\lim_{t \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \times (t) = \lim_{t \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2}{\cot t} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{t \to \frac{\pi}{2}} y(t) = \lim_{t \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\tan t - 1}{\cot t} = +\infty$$

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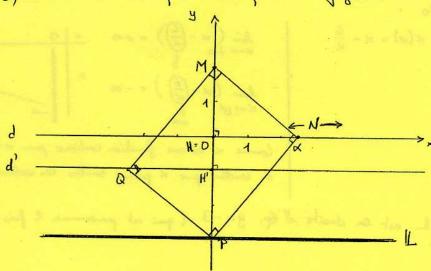
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$$\lim_{t \to \infty} x(t) = +\infty$$

. 7.] 2. a) Soit un RON tel que l'indique la figure:



Ona:
$$d \equiv \mathbf{y} = 0$$

 $d' \equiv \mathbf{y} = -1$

$$MH' = 3MH$$
 et H fixe. On choisit $M(2)$.

Ainai: $H(3)$ et $H'(3)$.

 $N(0) \in d$ anec $x \neq 0$, can $N \neq H$ (Si N = H, alors il n'est pour possible Se (paramètre) construire le rectaugh MNPQ.)

[b) Comme on a une synétrie p. n. à l'ave dis y, on étudie le cers on X > 0 et on complètere le par symétrie axide.]

c) Equation de (MQ):

$$X(\overset{\times}{y}) \in (MQ) \iff \widetilde{HX} \perp \widetilde{HX}$$
 $\iff \widetilde{HX}(\overset{\times}{y}-2) \circledcirc \widetilde{HX}(\overset{\times}{-2}) = 0$
 $\iff X \times - 2(y-2) = 0$
 $\iff X \times - 2y + 4 = 0$

On a $Q(\overset{\times}{-1})$, d^{2} on $X \times + 2 + 4 = 0$
 $X = \frac{-6}{x}$ onec $x \neq 0$
 $X = \frac{-6}{x}$

d) HNPQ est un rectangle
$$\Leftrightarrow$$
 HN = QP $\begin{cases} P(\S) \end{cases}$
 \Leftrightarrow $\begin{cases} x = x + \frac{6}{x} \\ -2 = y + 1 \end{cases}$
 \Leftrightarrow $\begin{cases} x = x - \frac{6}{x} \end{cases}$ eq. parametriques du lieu L
 $\begin{cases} y = -3 \end{cases}$ ($x \in \mathbb{R}_0$)

e) On a une ép, sous paramètre, c'est donc l'ép, contésienne du lieu: y=-3

Tour la lieu proprenent dit, regardons les valeurs prises pour x Si KERO

$$\times(\kappa) = \kappa - \frac{6}{\kappa}$$

lin
$$(x - \frac{6}{x}) = +\infty$$
 $\frac{1}{x} = +\infty$ $\frac{1}{x} = +\infty$ $\frac{1}{x} = +\infty$ lin $(x - \frac{6}{x}) = -\infty$ $\frac{1}{x} = +\infty$ lin $(x - \frac{6}{x}) = -\infty$ $\frac{1}{x} = +\infty$ lin $(x - \frac{6}{x}) = -\infty$ $\frac{1}{x} = +\infty$ lin $(x - \frac{6}{x}) = -\infty$ $\frac{1}{x} = -\infty$ lower $x = -\infty$

Finalement IL est la droite d'ép. y=-3 (qui est parcourue 2 fois),