Section B: Covigé Rotlémortiques II

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

2) x70 3) 1+ m2x +0 (=> ln2x +-1 toujours vraie, done domp=Ro. 1)a) C.E .: 4) x + 0

lim
$$f(x) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{2}{x(1+\ln^{2}x)} = 0+$$
, done ℓ_{f} a une A.H. $\Delta_{A} = y = 0$

$$\lim_{x\to 0+} f(x) = \lim_{x\to 0+} \frac{\frac{2}{x}}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x\to 0+} \frac{\frac{2}{x}}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x\to 0+} \frac{\frac{2}{x}}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x\to 0+} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x\to 0+} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x\to 0+} \frac{1}{x} = \lim_{x\to 0$$

Ainsi \mathcal{E}_f a une asymptote verticale A.V. $\Delta_z = x = 0$.

b) dong f = Rt ar f est 2 fois l'inverse d'un produit de fonctions dérivables sur Rt. $f'(x) = -2 \cdot \frac{\left[x(4+\ln^2 x)\right]'}{x^2(4+\ln^2 x)^2} = -2 \cdot \frac{4+\ln^2 x + x \cdot 2 \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{x}}{x^2(4+\ln^2 x)^2} = -2 \cdot \frac{4+2 \ln x + \ln^2 x}{x^2(4+\ln^2 x)^2} = -2 \cdot \frac{(4+\ln x)^2}{x^2(4+\ln^2 x)^2} \le 0$

Torbleau de variation de l: $\frac{1}{4} = \frac{9e}{4+4} = e$

	×	- 00	0		2		+ 40
1	(x)			-	0	_	
f	(x)		1-		► e -		- 0

c) V200 donne over factor (d(f(x), x, 2)): $f''(x) = \frac{4 \ln x \cdot (\ln x + 1) (\ln^2 x + 2 \ln x + 3)}{x^3 (\ln^2 x + 1)^3}$

Le discriminant de y2+2y+3 vout 6=4-43=-8<0, donc ln2x+2lnx+3>0 pour tout xERT. De même x3>0 et (1+ln2x)3>0 pour tout x GRt. Ainsi le rigne de f''(x) dépend de lax (lax+1).

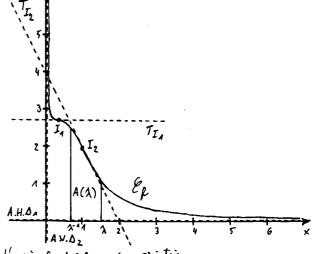
On f"(x)=0 (=) lnx=0 on lnx=-1 (=) x=1 on x= 1.

Tableau de concavité de l'p:

×	- 65	0		1 E		1		+ 00
Bnx			-		_	0	+	
1+Bex			-	0	+		+	
f"(4)			+	0	_	0	+	
te			v	Р.Г. I ₄ (4;е)		P.I. 1,(1,2	, (I A.K

$$T_{x}: y = 2 + (-2 \cdot \frac{1}{1})(x-1) = y = 2 - 2(x-1) = y = -2x + 4$$

el) Representation graphique, voir ci-contre.



2)	Si $\lambda > 1$, on a $\frac{1}{a} = \lambda^{-1} \in J_0; 1$ et $\forall x \in [\lambda^{-1}, \lambda] = f(x) > 0$ d'après le tebleau de vorietion.
	D'où: $A(\lambda) = \int_{\lambda^{-1}}^{\lambda} f(x) dx = \int_{\lambda^{-1}}^{\lambda} \frac{1}{\lambda + \ln^2 x} dx = \left[2 \operatorname{Areton} \left(\ln x \right) \right]_{\lambda^{-1}}^{\lambda}$ Esmule: $\int \frac{u'}{\lambda + u^2} dx = \operatorname{Aroton}(u(x)) + C$
	= 2 Anotan $(\ln \lambda)$ - 2 Arctan $(\ln \lambda^{-1})$ = 2 Arctan $(\ln \lambda)$ - 2 Arctan $(-\ln \lambda)$ = 4 Arctan $(\ln \lambda)$ U.A.

Alors lim $A(\lambda) = \lim_{\lambda \to +\infty} 4 \operatorname{Arctan}(\ln \lambda) = 4 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = 2\pi$

2

1) pas de conditions d'existence si x \(\) et si x > 0, lex existe toujours, dens dom f = R. $\lim_{x\to 0+} f(x) = \lim_{x\to 0+} \left[\frac{x^2 - 2x^2 \ln x - 1}{0} \right] = -1 \quad \text{cor} \quad \lim_{x\to 0+} \frac{x^2 \ln x}{0} = \lim_{x\to 0+} \frac{\frac{1}{x^2}}{x^2} = \lim_{x\to 0+} \frac{x^2}{-2x^3} = \lim_{x\to 0+} \frac{x^2}{-2} = 0$

lim
$$f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0^-} (x-1)e^{x} = -1.1 = -1 = \lim_{x \to 0^+} f(x) = f(0)$$
, arisin f est continue en 0.

En outre f est continue en tout x <0 (produit de fonctions continues) et en tout x >0 (différence entre un produit de fonctions continues et une fonction constante), donc dom, f = R.

2) lim f(x) = lim (x-1)ex = lim = x = lim -ex = lim -ex = 0-, ainsi & a une A.H. O = y = 0 is 20.00. $\lim_{x\to+\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x\to+\infty} \left(\frac{x^2(1-2\ln x)-1}{x} \right) = -\infty \quad \text{et} \quad \lim_{x\to+\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x\to+\infty} \left(\frac{x(1-2\ln x)-\frac{1}{x}}{x} \right) = -\infty$ In +00, Et m'a mi une A.H., ni une A.O. (mais tout au plus une B.P.V.) 3) $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}_0$ $f'(x) = \begin{cases} e^x + (x-1)e^x & \text{if } x < 0 \\ 2x(1-2\ln x) + x^2(-2\frac{1}{x}) & \text{if } x > 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} xe^x & \text{if } x < 0 \\ -4x\ln x & \text{if } x > 0 \end{cases}$ $\begin{array}{ll} \partial_{1}: \lim_{x \to 0+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0+} \frac{x^{2}(1 - 2\ln x) - 1 - (-1)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0+} \frac{(1 - 2\ln x)}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \to 0+} \frac{-\frac{2}{x}}{-\frac{1}{x^{2}}} = \lim_{x \to 0+} 2x = 0 = f_{d}(0) \\ \text{et}: \lim_{x \to 0-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0-} \frac{(x - 1)e^{x} + 1}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0-} xe^{x} = 0 = f_{d}(0). \end{array}$ (omme $f_d(0)=0=f_q'(0)$, or voit que f est dérivable en 0 ovec f'(0)=0. Ainsi dom df=IR. 4) f'(x)=0 \Rightarrow x=0 ou $\begin{cases} xe^x=0 & \text{if } x<0 \text{ (pos de solutions)} \end{cases}$ Vx ∈ R; | ('(x) = x e x < 0 Yx6JO;1[f'(x)=-4x lnx > 0 4x631;+0t 1'(x)=-4x hx <0 Tobleau de variation: Courbe: voir figure ai-contre: Comme f est strictement crossonte sur [0,4], f est méassairement injective sur [0;1] 5) Comme f est structement oversante sur [x,1] pour tout x & Jo;1[, on a: $V(\alpha) = \pi \int_{a(\alpha)}^{f(A)} x^2 dy$ On: $y = f(x) = y = f'(x) dx = -4x \ln x dx$ Sig= $f(\alpha)$, $x=\alpha$ et nig=f(A), x=A $= \pi \int_{-\infty}^{1} x^{2} \left(-4 \times \ln x\right) dx = \pi \int_{-\infty}^{1} -4 x^{3} \ln x \, dx \qquad \text{I.pp.:} \quad u'(x) = -4 x^{3} \qquad u(x) = -x^{4}$ $v'(x) = \ln x \qquad v'(x) = \frac{1}{2}$ = $\pi \int -x^4 \ln x \int_{-x}^{1} + \pi \int_{-x}^{x} x^3 dx = \pi x^4 \ln x + \pi \int_{-x}^{x} \frac{1}{4} x^4 \int_{-x}^{x} = \pi \left(x^4 \ln x + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} x^4 \right) \quad \text{U.V.}$ Thairs $\lim_{\kappa \to 0+} \alpha^4 \ln \kappa = \lim_{\kappa \to 0+} \frac{\ln \kappa}{\kappa^{-4}} = \lim_{\kappa \to 0+} \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{\frac{1}{4} \times 5} = \lim_{\kappa \to 0+} \frac{\kappa^4}{4} = 0$, done $\lim_{\alpha\to 0+}V(\alpha)=\lim_{\alpha\to 0+}\Pi\left(\alpha\frac{1}{2}\ln\alpha+\frac{1}{4}-\frac{1}{4}\alpha^4\right)=\frac{1}{4}U.V.$ 11) 1) Yab & Ro- 113 logal = 1 was . $3\log_{\frac{1}{4}}^{2}x + 7\log_{\frac{1}{4}}x - 7 = \log_{x}(\frac{4}{27})$ C.E. n > 0 e) $x \in \mathbb{R}^{+} \setminus \{1\}$, done $D = \mathbb{R}^{+} \setminus \{1\}$. $C = 3\log_{\frac{1}{4}}x + 7\log_{\frac{1}{4}}x - 7 = 3\log_{x}\frac{1}{3}$ $C = 3\log_{\frac{1}{4}}x + 7\log_{\frac{1}{4}}x - 7 = 3\cdot\frac{1}{\log_{\frac{1}{4}}x}$ | $\log_{\frac{1}{4}}x$ (3 log3 x + 7 log2 x - 7 log3 x = 3 () 3 log3 x + 7 log3 x - 7 log3 x - 3 = 0 Substitution: possons $y = \log_4 x$. Alors l'équation devient: $3y^3 + 7y^2 - 7y - 3 = 0 \Leftrightarrow y = -3$ on $y = -\frac{1}{3}$ on $y = 1 \Leftrightarrow \log_4 x = -3$ on $\log_4 x = 1$ $\Rightarrow x = (\frac{1}{3})^{-3} = 27$ on $x = (\frac{1}{3})^{-\frac{1}{3}} = \sqrt[3]{3}$ on $x = (\frac{1}{3})^{1} = \frac{1}{3}$ 5= 14; 33, 247 2) $\lim_{x\to +\infty} \left(1+\frac{3}{2x}\right)^{\frac{4x}{3}-1} = \lim_{x\to +\infty} \left[\left(1+\frac{3}{2x}\right)^{\frac{2x}{3}}\right]^{2} \left(1+\frac{3}{2x}\right)^{-1} = \lim_{x\to +\infty} \left[\left(1+\frac{3}{x}\right)^{\frac{4}{3}}\right]^{2} \left(1+\frac{3}{x}\right)^{\frac{4}{3}} = e^{2} \cdot 1 = e^{2}$

On pore: h= 3/2x . Six >+00, h > 0+

$$\lim_{x\to 0+} \frac{\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{(Ant + x^{2}) And an \times}{A}}{\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{(A+x^{2}) And an \times}{A}} = \lim_{x\to 0+} \frac{\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{(Ant + x^{2}) And an \times}{A}}{\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{(A+x^{2}) And an \times}{A}} = \lim_{x\to 0+} \frac{\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{(Ant + x^{2}) And an \times}{A}}{\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{(Ant + x^{2}) And an \times}{A}} = \lim_{x\to 0+} \frac{\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{(Ant + x^{2}) And an \times}{A}}{\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{(Ant + x^{2}) And an \times}{A}} = \lim_{x\to 0+} \frac{\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{(Ant + x^{2}) And an \times}{A}}{\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{(Ant + x^{2}) And an \times}{A}} = \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{(Ant + x^{2}) And an \times}{A}}{\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{(Ant + x^{2}) And an \times}{A}} = \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{(Ant + x^{2}) And an \times}{A}}{\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{(Ant + x^{2}) And an \times}{A}} = \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{(Ant + x^{2}) And an \times}{A}}{\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{(Ant + x^{2}) And an \times}{A}} = \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{(Ant + x^{2}) And an \times}{A}}{\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{(Ant + x^{2}) And an \times}{A}} = \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{(Ant + x^{2}) And an \times}{A}}{\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{(Ant + x^{2}) And an \times}{A}} = \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{(Ant + x^{2}) And an \times}{A + x^{2}} = \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{(Ant + x^{2}) And an \times}{A + x^{2}} = \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{(Ant + x^{2}) And an \times}{A + x^{2}} = \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{(Ant + x^{2}) And an \times}{A + x^{2}} = \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{(Ant + x^{2}) And an \times}{A + x^{2}} = \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{(Ant + x^{2}) And an \times}{A + x^{2}} = \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{(Ant + x^{2}) And an \times}{A + x^{2}} = \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{(Ant + x^{2}) And an \times}{A + x^{2}} = \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{(Ant + x^{2}) And an \times}{A + x^{2}} = \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{(Ant + x^{2}) And an \times}{A + x^{2}} = \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{(Ant + x^{2}) And an \times}{A + x^{2}} = \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{(Ant + x^{2}) And an \times}{A + x^{2}} = \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{(Ant + x^{2}) And an \times}{A + x^{2}} = \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{(Ant + x^{2}) Ant + x^{2}}{A + x^{2}} = \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{(Ant + x^{2}) Ant + x^{2}}{A + x^{2}} = \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{(Ant + x^{2}) Ant + x^{2}}{A + x^{2}} = \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{(Ant + x^{2}) Ant + x^{2}}{A + x^{2}} = \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{(Ant + x^{2}) Ant + x^{2}}{A + x^{2}} = \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{(Ant + x^{2}) Ant + x^{2}}{A + x^{2}} = \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{(Ant + x^{2}) Ant + x^{2}}{A + x^{2}} = \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{(Ant + x^{2}) Ant + x^{2}}{A + x^{2}} = \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{(Ant + x^{2}) Ant + x^{2}}{A + x^{2}} = \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{(Ant + x^{2}$$

$$L = \int_{0}^{1} Arcsin^{2} y \, dy \qquad live Integration pour parties: u'_{a}(y) = 1 \qquad u_{a}(y) = y$$

$$= \left[y \cdot Arcsin^{2} y \right]_{0}^{1} + \int_{0}^{1} \frac{2y}{\sqrt{1-y^{2}}} Arcsin y \, dy \qquad 2e \, \text{Ipp:} \qquad u'_{a}(y) = \frac{2y}{\sqrt{1-y^{2}}} \qquad u'_{a}(y) = 2 \cdot Arcsin y \cdot \sqrt{1-y^{2}}$$

$$= 1 \cdot \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \right)^{2} - 0 + \left[2\sqrt{1-y^{2}} \cdot Arcsin y \right]_{0}^{1} - \int_{0}^{1} 2 \, dy \qquad v'_{a}(y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-y^{2}}} \qquad u'_{a}(y) = \sqrt{1-y^{2}} \cdot \sqrt{1-y^{2}} \cdot$$

11 D'après le graphique :
$$I(2;4)$$
 et $Q(-2;4)$

$$f(x) = -ax^2 + bx + c \quad \text{avec} \quad f(c) = 4 \quad \text{et} \quad f(-2) = 4 \quad \text{downe en vérsionnt}$$

$$pav exprest à a : b = 0 \quad \text{et} \quad c = 4(a+1) ; \quad \text{done} \quad \underbrace{f(x) = -ax^2 + 4(a+1)}_{A>0}.$$

$$A>0 \quad \text{comme la concavité de la parabole est boursée veu le haut}$$

$$C = ad -a = 0$$

2) Intersection de la parabole avec l'axe
$$0x$$
:

Résoudre $f(x) = 0$; ontrouve $x = \frac{2\sqrt{a+s'}}{\sqrt{a'}}$ ou $x = -\frac{2\sqrt{a+s'}}{\sqrt{a'}}$

d'où $A(a) = \int \frac{2\sqrt{a+s'}}{\sqrt{a'}} f(x) dx = \frac{32(a+s)^{3/2}}{\sqrt{a'}}$
 $\frac{2\sqrt{a+s'}}{\sqrt{a'}}$

3)
$$g(\alpha) = \frac{32 (A+1)^{3/2}}{3 \sqrt{A}} - 16$$

•
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} g(x) = +\infty$$
 $|AV: \mathcal{X} = 0|$ $\lim_{n \to \infty} g(x) = +\infty$
• $\lim_{n \to \infty} g(x) = +\infty$ $|AV: \mathcal{X} = 0|$ $|AV: \mathcal{X}$

g'(u)=0 = a=-1 ou $a=\frac{1}{2}$ et le signe de g'(u) est alsu' de 2e-1

donc : percentage protienen ofile = 1603-16 = 3-13 = 0,4227 = 42,27 %

Exercice V200

aigsbra Csic Other Promio Cisser Up

■ -a-x²+b·x+c+f(x)

Done

- solve(f(2) = 4 and f(-2) = 4, (b c)) b = 0 and c = $4 \cdot (a + 1)$
- f(x) | b = 0 and $c = 4 \cdot (a + 1)$

 $4 \cdot (a + 1) - a \cdot x^2$

■4 (a+1) = a·x² + f(x)

Done

MAIN BAD AUTO

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