Corrigé $f(x) = \begin{cases} x - e^{\frac{A}{x}} \\ 0 \\ x^2 (A - 2 \ln x) \end{cases}$ X < O 1) contimuité en 0 i e lim x² (1-2 lux) f.i."0.00" x→0+ -0 -0 = lim 1-2 lm x H lim x-0+ donc lim f(x) = 0 = f(0), par consignent f est continue en 0. dirivabilité un 0 ; $\lim_{x\to 0^{-}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x\to 0^{-}} (1 - \frac{1}{x})$ en effet : $= \lim_{X \to 0^{-}} \frac{\frac{-1}{x^{2}}}{\frac{1}{x^{2}}} = \lim_{X \to 0^{-}} -e^{\frac{1}{x}} = 0$ lim f(x) - f(0) = lim x (1-2 hix) x-0+ x-0+0 - +0 $= \lim_{X \to 0^{+}} \frac{1 - 2 \ln X}{\frac{1}{X}} = \lim_{X \to 0^{+}} \frac{-2}{X} = \lim_{X \to 0^{+}} 2X = 0$ for (Q) + for (O), donc for int par dérivable en 0. O(0,0) ut un joint auguleux.

 $\lim_{X\to 0^-} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{\lambda}}}{x} = \lim_{X\to 0^-} \frac{\frac{1}{\lambda}}{e^{\frac{-1}{\lambda}}} \int_{-\frac{1}{\lambda}+\infty}^{-\infty} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{\lambda}}}{e^{\frac{-1}{\lambda}}} dx$ don f = TR = donc f dom of = Ro lim X2 (1-2 lnx) = -00 $f(x) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} x \left(\frac{1}{x} \ln x \right) = -\infty$

B.P. dans la direction de l'axe du Y $\lim_{X \to -\infty} \left(X - e^{\frac{A}{X}} \right) = -\infty$ $\lim_{X \to -\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{X \to -\infty} \left(1 - \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{x}\right) = 1$ $\lim_{x \to \infty} (f(x) - x) = \lim_{x \to \infty} (-e^{\frac{A}{x}}) = -1$ A.0.: Y = X - 13) Yx ∈ Io;+ = [, $f'(x) = 2x \cdot (1 - 2 \ln x) + x^2 \cdot \frac{-2}{x} = -4x \cdot \ln x$ Vx ∈]-0;0 [$f'(x) = 1 - \frac{-1}{x^2} e^{\frac{1}{x}} = 1 + \frac{1}{x^2} e^{\frac{1}{x}}$ MAX YXE JO; +0 [, f"(x) = -4. ln x - 4x. 1 = -4(1+lnx) Yx ∈ J-0; OE $f''(x) = \frac{-2}{x^3} e^{\frac{1}{x}} - \frac{1}{x^4} e^{\frac{1}{x}} = \frac{-1}{x^4} e^{\frac{1}{x}} (2x + 1)$ points of inflexion: $A\left(\frac{-1}{2}; \frac{-1}{2} - e^{-2}\right)$ $B\left(\frac{1}{e};\frac{3}{e^2}\right)$

6)
$$\int_{VE}^{VE} | = 0$$
win = $-\int_{VE}^{C} x^{2} (A-2 \ln x) dx$

$$\frac{Pon partin:}{u(X) = A-2 \ln x} \quad v^{2}(x) = \frac{x^{2}}{3} x^{3}$$

$$= -\left[\frac{1}{3}x^{3}(A-2 \ln x)\right]_{VE}^{C} + \int_{VE}^{C} \frac{-1}{3}x^{3} dx$$

$$= -\left(\frac{-1}{3}e^{3} - 0\right) + \left[\frac{-1}{9}x^{3}\right]_{VE}^{C}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}e^{3} - \frac{1}{9}e^{3} + \frac{1}{9}e^{1/2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}e^{3} + \frac{1}{9}e^{1/2} + \frac{1}{9}e^{1/2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}e^{3} + \frac{1}{9}e^{3} + \frac{1}{9}e^{1/2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}e^{3} + \frac{1}{9}e^{3} + \frac{1}{9}e^{1/2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}e^{3} - \frac{1}{9}e^{3} + \frac{1}{9}e^{1/2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}e^{3} - 0 + \left[\frac{-1}{9}x^{3}\right]_{VE}^{C}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}e^{3} - 0 + \left[\frac{-1}{9}e^{2}x^{3}\right]_{VE}^{C}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}e^{3} + 2 e^{1/2}e^{1/2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}e^{3} + 2 e^{1/2}e^{1/2}e^{1/2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}e^{3} + 2 e^{1/2}e^{1/2}$$

$$= \frac$$

3)
$$\int \frac{e^{x}}{\sqrt{z-e^{2x}}} dx = \int \frac{e^{x}}{\sqrt{z}} dx$$

$$= \operatorname{Arcsin}\left(\frac{e^{x}}{\sqrt{z}}\right) + C = F(x)$$

$$\operatorname{Diterminon} C:$$

$$F(0) = 0$$

$$\iff C = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$A' \circ n : F(x) = \operatorname{Arcsin}\left(\frac{e^{x}}{\sqrt{x}}\right) - \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$4) \quad k < 0.$$

$$V(k) = \pi \cdot \int_{k}^{0} \left[f(x)\right]^{2} dx$$

$$= \pi \int_{k}^{0} \frac{e^{2x}}{2 - e^{2x}} dx$$

$$= \pi \int_{k}^{0} \frac{e^{2x}}{2 - e^{2x}} dx$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \left[\ln\left(2 - e^{2x}\right) \right]_{k}^{0}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \ln\left(2 - e^{2x}\right) = \frac{\pi \cdot \ln 2}{2}$$

$$5) \quad C.E.: \Lambda \times 70 \quad dx \neq \Lambda$$

$$2 \quad \Lambda - \times 70 \quad dx \neq \Lambda$$

$$2 \quad \Lambda - \times 70 \quad dx \neq \Lambda$$

$$3) \quad x + 5 \neq 0 \quad x \neq -5$$

$$\forall x \in D =]0; \Lambda E$$

$$\log_{x} \sqrt{\Lambda - x} + \log_{x} \left(x + 5\right) \geqslant 0$$

$$\approx \frac{\ln \sqrt{\Lambda - x}}{2 \ln x} + \frac{\ln (x + 5)}{2 \ln x} \geqslant 0$$

$$\approx \frac{\Lambda}{2} \frac{\ln (\Lambda - x)}{4 \ln x} + \frac{\ln (x + 5)}{2 \ln x} \Rightarrow 0 \quad e^{2x} \cdot \ln (-x^{2} - 4x + 5) \leq 0$$

$$\approx \frac{\Lambda}{2} - \frac{\ln (\Lambda - x)}{2 \ln x} + \frac{\ln (x + 5)}{2 \ln x} \Rightarrow 0 \quad e^{2x} \cdot \ln (-x^{2} - 4x + 5) \leq 0$$

$$\approx \frac{\Lambda}{2} - \frac{\Lambda}{2} - \frac{\Lambda}{2} + \frac{\Lambda}{2} + \frac{\Lambda}{2} \cdot \frac{\Lambda}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2\sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2\sqrt{$$

6)
$$C.E.:$$

$$4^{X} - 2^{X+A} = A \qquad (**)$$

$$< > 2^{2X} - 2 \cdot 2^{X} - A = 0$$

Poser:
$$Y = 2^{\times}$$

$$Y^{2} - 2Y - A = 0 \qquad (*)$$

$$\Delta = 4 + 4A = 4(A+A)$$

10 cas: A <-1

(*) n'admet par sole racine rulle

(**) in admet par de robitions

Reas 1 a = -1

(*) admet une sul racine: 1

(++) adout me sule racine: 0

3º cari a7-1

(*) solut 2 raines rulles x, et x2

$$S = X_1 + X_2 = +2$$

$$P = X_1 \cdot X_2 = -2$$

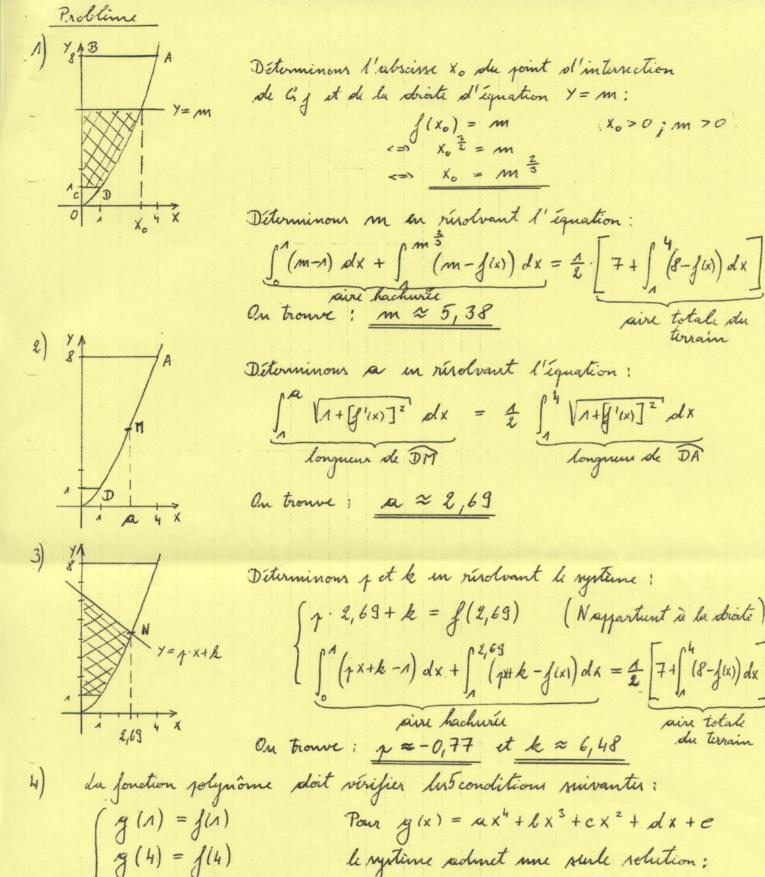
Si -1< a < 0, X, et X a rout strictionent jositifs et (**) admit & solutions.

ti x=0, mu der racions est mille it l'autre est égale à 2. Donc (**) sadmet une sule solution.

dis rignes contraires et (**) solmet mu seule robution.

a	nombre de solitions de (**)
1a <-1	0
na =-1	1
-1 < R < 0	2
a=0	N
RTO	1

III 1) \ \((2x+1)^2 \ \ x+1 \ dx Poser: t = x+1 (=) x= t-1 $\frac{dx}{dt} = 1$ $= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (\ell t - n)^{\ell} \sqrt{t'} \, dt$ hix=-1, t=0. tix=0, t=1. $= \int_{0}^{4} \left(4t^{\frac{2}{k}} - 4t^{\frac{3}{k}} + t^{\frac{4}{k}} \right) dt$ $= \left| \frac{d}{7} t^{\frac{7}{2}} - \frac{d}{5} t^{\frac{5}{2}} + \frac{5}{3} t^{\frac{3}{2}} \right|^{3}$ $= \frac{8}{7} - \frac{8}{5} + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{22}{105}$ 2) \int_0 \frac{1}{(2+\sin x) \cos x} dx Poser: t = tan & $\frac{dt}{dx} = \left(1 + \tan^2 \frac{x}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2}$ $= \frac{1 + t^2}{2}$ $\int_{0}^{3} \frac{1}{\left(2 + \frac{2t}{1 + t^{2}}\right) \cdot \frac{1 - t^{2}}{1 + t^{2}}} \cdot \frac{\hat{t}}{1 + t^{2}} dt$ $\text{Ain } X = \frac{\text{lt}}{\text{Att}^2}$ $\cos x = \frac{A - t^2}{A + t^2}$ $\int_{0}^{\frac{3}{3}} \frac{1+t^{2}}{\left(1+t+t^{2}\right)\left(1-t^{2}\right)} dt$ hix=0, t=0 HX = 1, t = 13 (THV200 expand) dn = 2 dt $\int_{0}^{3} \frac{-it-\lambda}{3(t^{2}+t+\lambda)} + \frac{\lambda}{t+\lambda}$ $= \left[\frac{-1}{3} \ln |t^2 + t + 1| + \ln |t + 1| - \frac{1}{3} \ln |t - 1| \right]$ $= \frac{1}{3} \ln \left(\frac{2(9\sqrt{3} + 16)}{(3)} \right) = -\frac{1}{3} \ln \left(\frac{-9\sqrt{3} + 16}{2} \right)$ $= \frac{-1}{3} \ln \frac{4+\sqrt{3}}{3} + \ln \frac{3+\sqrt{3}}{3} - \frac{1}{3} \ln \frac{3-\sqrt{3}}{3} \approx 0,527$ 3) Je xx sarctan (ex) dx Poser: t=ex = $\int t^{\ell}(\operatorname{sarctan} t) \frac{1}{t} \operatorname{olt}$ Par parties: n(t) = auctant v'(t)=t = f t (arctant) polt $n'(t) = \frac{1}{n+t^2} N(t) = \frac{t^2}{2}$ $= \frac{t^2}{2} \arctan t - \left| \frac{t^2}{2(t^2+A)} \right| olt$ $= \frac{t^2}{2} \operatorname{Arctant} - \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{1 + t^2} \right) dt$ $= \frac{t^2}{2} \arctan t - \frac{1}{2}t + \frac{1}{2} \arctan t + C$ $= \frac{t^2+1}{2} \arctan t - \frac{1}{2}t + C$ $= \frac{e^{2x}+1}{2} \arctan(e^{x}) - \frac{1}{2}e^{x} + C$

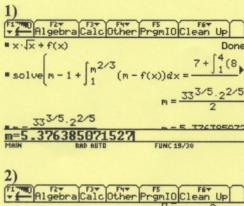


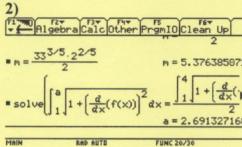
g(3) = 4

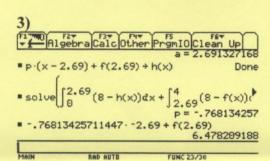
g'(1) = f'(1)

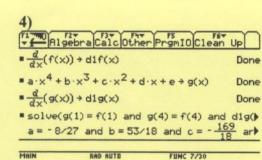
g'(4) = f'(4)

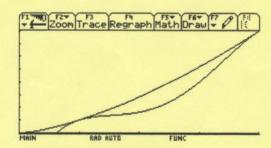
 $(7 \cdot 2,69 + k = f(2,69))$ (Napartunt à la soiate) $\left| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\gamma x + k - \Lambda \right) dx + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\gamma x + k - f(x) \right) dx \right| = \frac{1}{2} \left| 7 + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(8 - f(x) \right) dx \right|$ On Fronve: $p \approx -0.77$ et $k \approx 6,48$ du terrain doit virifier lus conditions suivantes: Pour y(x) = ax4+6x3+cx2+dx+e le système sobret une sule solution: $A = \frac{-8}{27}$; $L = \frac{53}{18}$; $R = \frac{-169}{18}$; $d = \frac{341}{27}$; $e = \frac{-44}{9}$. Par consignent la fonction polynôme de degré minimal virificant les conditions est définie par $19(x) = \frac{-8}{27} \times ^4 + \frac{53}{18} \times ^3 + \frac{-169}{18} \times ^2 + \frac{341}{27} \times + \frac{-44}{9}$

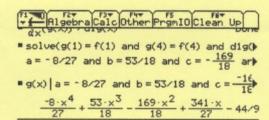












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