

2010 -			
		:	3 :
5	2	(1)	حل التمرين 1
	1,5	(2)	
	1,5	(3)	
5	0,75 0,25 1 0,5 0,5 0,5 0,5 0,5	<p>(1) $\alpha = -2\alpha + 3$: $U_n = \alpha$: \mathbb{N} $\alpha = 1$:</p> <p>(2) $V_1 = 6$ $V_0 = -3$ $U_1 = 7$ $U_0 = -2$: -</p> <p>$V_{n+1} = U_{n+1} - 1 = -2U_n + 3 - 1 = -2(U_n - 1) = -2V_n$: -</p> <p>$U_n = -3(-2)^n - 1$: $V_n = -3(-2)^n$: $U_3 = 23$: $V_3 = 24$:</p> <p>$S = 8(1 - 2^{98})$: $S = 24 \frac{1 - (-2)^{98}}{3}$:</p> <p>$S' = (V_3 - 1) + (V_4 - 1) + \dots + (V_{100} - 1)$:</p> <p>$S' = 8(1 - 2^{98}) - 98$: $S' = S - 1 \times 98$:</p>	حل التمرين 2
10	0,5	(1)	
	1		
		<p>(1) $f(x) = \alpha x + \beta + \frac{\gamma}{x-2} = \frac{(\alpha x + \beta)(x-2) + \gamma}{x-2} = \frac{\alpha x^2 + (\beta - 2\alpha)x + \gamma - 2\beta}{x-2}$</p> <p>$\gamma = 4$ $\beta = 2$ $\alpha = 1$: $\begin{cases} \alpha = 1 \\ \beta - 2\alpha = 0 \\ \gamma - 2\beta = 0 \end{cases}$</p>	حل التمرين 3

0,5	$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty$	$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = -\infty$	(2)
0,5	$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 2 \\ x < 2}} f(x) = -\infty$	$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 2 \\ x > 2}} f(x) = +\infty$	(3)
0,5	$\cdot (C_f)$	$x = 2$	
0,5	$\lim_{ x \rightarrow +\infty} [f(x) - (x+2)] = \lim_{ x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{4}{x-2} = 0$		(4)
0,25	(C_f)	$y = x + 2$	
	$\cdot (\Delta)$	$(C_f) : x > 2$	
0,75	$\cdot (\Delta)$	$(C_f) : x < 2$	
	$\cdot (\Delta)$	$(C_f) : x = 2$	
0,5	$f'(x) = 1 - \frac{4}{(x-2)^2} = \frac{x(x-4)}{(x-2)^2}$		(5)
1	$f'(x)$		
0,5	$f(2 \times 2 - x) = f(4 - x) = 4 - x + 2 + \frac{4}{4 - x - 2} = 6 - x - \frac{4}{x-2}$		(6)
0,5	$f(2 \times 2 - x) + f(x) = 8 = 2 \times 4$		
0,25	$\cdot (C_f)$	$\omega(2; 4)$	
1		$: (C_f) \quad (\Delta)$	(7)
			(8)
0,75		$: m > 8 \quad m < 0$	
		$: 0 < m < 8$	
		$: m = 8 \quad m = 0$	
			(9)
1		$A = \int_4^5 [f(x) - (x+2)] dx$	
		$= \int_4^5 \frac{4}{x-2} dx = [4 \ln(x-2)]_4^5 u.a$	
		$A = 4 \ln(\frac{3}{2}) u.a$	