



**Entrance Exam 2015 - 2016**  
The distribution of grades is over 25

**Mathematics**

**Duration : 3 hours**  
July 04 , 2015

**I- ( 2.5 pts )** Consider the equation  $(E) : z^2 + (6+23i)z + 17 - 31i = 0$  where  $z$  is a complex number .

- 1- Verify that  $1+i$  is a root of  $(E)$  and determine the other root .
- 2- Determine an argument of each of the roots of  $(E)$  .

3- Calculate the product of the two roots of  $(E)$  and deduce that  $\arctan \frac{24}{7} + \arctan \frac{31}{17} = \frac{3\pi}{4}$  .

**II- ( 2.5 pts )** Consider the sequences  $(U_n)$  and  $(V_n)$  defined for  $n \geq 1$  by  $U_n = \cos \frac{\alpha}{2^n}$  and  $V_n = \sin \frac{\alpha}{2^n}$  where  $\alpha \in \left]0 ; \frac{\pi}{2}\right[$  .

1- a) Determine the limit of each of these two sequences and prove that  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (2^n V_n) = \alpha$  .

b) Prove that , for all  $n \geq 1$  ,  $2U_{n+1} \times V_{n+1} = V_n$  .

2- Consider the sequence  $(W_n)$  defined, for  $n \geq 1$ , by  $W_n = U_1 \times U_2 \times U_3 \times \dots \times U_n$  .

Prove by induction that , for all  $n \geq 1$  ,  $W_n \times V_n = \frac{1}{2^n} \sin \alpha$  and determine the limit of  $(W_n)$  .

**III- ( 2 pts )** Consider two boxes  $E$  and  $F$  containing identical balls such that :

$E$  contains 4 white balls and 2 red balls and  $F$  contains 3 white balls .

3 balls are drawn at random from box  $E$  and put in box  $F$  , then 3 balls are drawn at random from  $F$  .

Consider the event  $L$  : " the balls drawn from box  $F$  do not have the same color " .

1- What drawing from box  $E$  makes the event  $L$  impossible ?

2- Prove that the probability of the event  $L$  is equal to  $\frac{23}{50}$  .

**IV- ( 6 pts )** The complex plane is referred to a direct orthonormal system  $(O ; \vec{u}, \vec{v})$ .

Consider the straight lines  $(d_1)$  and  $(d_2)$  of respective equations  $y = x$  and  $y = -x$  .

To each point  $M$  of affix  $z = \alpha + i\beta$  not belonging to  $(d_1) \cup (d_2)$  we associate the points  $M'$  and  $M''$

of respective affixes  $z'$  and  $z''$  such that  $z' = \frac{1}{2}(z + i\bar{z})$  and  $z'' = \frac{1}{2}(z - i\bar{z})$  .

1- a) Prove that  $\frac{z' - z}{1+i}$  and  $\frac{z'' - z}{1-i}$  are pure imaginary numbers .

b) Prove that  $M'$  and  $M''$  are the orthogonal projections of  $M$  on  $(d_1)$  and  $(d_2)$  respectively .



Suppose in what follows that  $z^2 + \bar{z}^2 = 8$ .

- 2- a) Prove that the set of  $M$  is the hyperbola  $(H)$  of equation  $x^2 - y^2 = 4$ .
- b) Determine the focus  $F$  of positive abscissa of  $(H)$  and the corresponding directrix  $(d)$ . Draw  $(H)$ .
- c) Using the product  $z'z''$ , prove that, as  $M$  varies on  $(H)$ , the area of the rectangle  $OM'MM''$  remains constant.
  
- 3- a) Write an equation of the tangent  $(T)$  to  $(H)$  at the point  $M$  with affix  $z = \alpha + i\beta$
- b) Prove that  $(T)$  cuts  $(d_1)$  and  $(d_2)$  respectively at the points  $R$  and  $S$  with affixes  $2z'$  and  $2z''$ .
- c) Deduce that  $M$  is the mid point of  $[RS]$ .
  
- 4- Determine the points  $M_1$  and  $M_2$  where the tangents  $(T_1)$  and  $(T_2)$  to  $(H)$  cut the directrix  $(d)$  at the point  $L$  with ordinate 1 and prove that  $[M_1M_2]$  is a focal chord of  $(H)$ .

**V- (4 pts)** Consider, in an oriented plane, two points  $A$  and  $B$  such that  $AB = 4$ .

Let  $R_1$  be the rotation of center  $A$  and angle  $\frac{\pi}{3}$  rad and  $R_2$  the rotation of center  $B$  and angle  $-\frac{2\pi}{3}$  rad.

- 1- Draw a figure and plot the points  $C$  and  $D$  such that  $C = R_1(B)$  and  $D = R_2(A)$ .
- 2- Let  $R_3$  be the inverse rotation of  $R_1$  and  $f = R_2 \circ R_3$ .
  - a) Determine  $f(A)$  and  $f(C)$ .
  - b) Determine the nature and the elements of  $f$  and deduce that  $ABCD$  is a parallelogram.
- 3- Consider a point  $M$  distinct from  $A$  and  $B$ .
  - a) Plot the points  $M_1$  and  $M_2$  such that  $M_1 = R_1(M)$  and  $M_2 = R_2(M)$ .
  - b) Prove that, as  $M$  varies, the mid point of  $[M_1M_2]$  remains fixed.
- 4- a) Determine a measure in radians of each of  $(\overrightarrow{MM_1}; \overrightarrow{MA})$  and  $(\overrightarrow{MB}; \overrightarrow{MM_2})$ .
- b) Prove that  $(\overrightarrow{MM_1}; \overrightarrow{MM_2}) = (\overrightarrow{MA}; \overrightarrow{MB}) + \frac{\pi}{2} \quad (2\pi)$ .
- c) Deduce the set of points  $M$  such that  $M$ ,  $M_1$  and  $M_2$  are collinear.

**VI- (8 pts)** The plane is referred to an orthonormal system  $(O; \vec{i}, \vec{j})$ .

**A-** Let  $(L)$  be the curve of equation  $y = 2e^x$  and  $(\Delta)$  the straight line of equation  $y = 2x$ .

Let  $A$  and  $B$  be two points of abscissa  $m$  belonging to  $(L)$  and  $(\Delta)$  respectively.

The tangent  $(T)$  to  $(L)$  at  $A$  cuts the axis of ordinates at a point  $C$ .

1- Write an equation of  $(T)$  and determine the ordinate of  $C$  in terms of  $m$ .

- 2- a) Determine, in terms of  $m$ , the coordinates of the point  $G$  such that  $4\overrightarrow{OG} = \overrightarrow{OA} + \overrightarrow{OB} + \overrightarrow{OC}$ .
- b) Determine the set of  $G$  as  $m$  traces  $IR$ .



**B-** Consider the function  $f$  defined on  $\mathbb{R}$  by  $f(x) = x + e^{2x} - xe^{2x}$  and let  $(C)$  be its representative curve .

1- a) Set up the table of variations of the derivative  $f'$  of  $f$  .

b) Prove that  $f$  has a maximum at a real number  $\alpha$  and prove that  $f(\alpha) = \frac{2\alpha^2}{2\alpha - 1} - 1$ .

c) Set up the table of variations of  $f$  .

2- a) Study the concavity of  $(C)$  and write an equation of the tangent  $(\delta)$  to  $(C)$  at the point of inflection  $I$  .

b) Determine the abscissas of the points of  $(C)$  with ordinate 1 .

c) Assuming that  $\alpha = 0.634$  and that 2 is an approximate value of  $f(\alpha)$  . Draw  $(\delta)$  and  $(C)$  .

d) Calculate the area of the domain bounded by  $(C)$ , the straight line  $(d)$  of equation  $y = x$  , the axis of ordinates and the straight line of equation  $x = 1$  .

3- a) Prove that the restriction of  $f$  to the interval  $K = ]-\infty ; \alpha]$  has an inverse function  $h$  whose domain of definition is to be determined .

b) Draw the representative curve  $(C')$  of  $h$  in the same system as  $(C)$  .

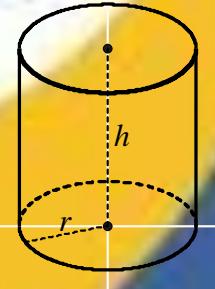
4- Let  $M$  be a point of  $(C)$  whose abscissa  $a$  belongs to the interval  $K$  .

a) The perpendicular to  $(d)$  drawn through  $M$  cuts  $(C')$  at a point  $M'$  . Calculate  $MM'$  in terms of  $a$  .

b) Determine  $a$  so that  $MM'$  is maximum and prove that the tangents to  $(C)$  and  $(C')$  at the corresponding points  $M$  and  $M'$  are parallel .

**VII- ( 1 pt Bonus )** We want to make a metallic cylindrical box with lid having a given volume  $V$  .

Find the relation between its height  $h$  and the radius  $r$  of the base that minimize the amount of sheet metal used .



# Éléments des réponses

Notes

**I**

Soit  $E(z) = z^2 + (6+23i)z + 17 - 31i = 0$

1.  $E(1+i) = (1+i)^2 + (6+23i)(1+i) + 17 - 31i = \dots = 0$ ;  $(1+i)$  est une racine  
 $\bullet z' + z'' = -\frac{b}{a} = -6-23i$ , nous donne l'autre racine  $z'' = -7-24i$

2.  $\bullet$  un argument de  $z' = \arg(1+i) = \frac{\pi}{4}$  [2]  $\arg(z') = \frac{\pi}{4}$   
 $\bullet \arg(z'') = \arg(-7-24i) - \pi = \arctan\left(\frac{24}{7}\right) - \pi$   $\arg(z'') = \arctan\left(\frac{24}{7}\right) - \pi$   
 $\bullet |z' z'| = \frac{c}{a} = 17-31i$  }  $\arg(z' z'') = \arg(17-31i) = -\arg(7+24i)$  [2]

3.  $\bullet \arg(z') + \arg(z'') = -\arg(7+24i) + 2k\pi$  où  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ , nous donnons:

$$\frac{\pi}{4} + \arctan\left(\frac{24}{7}\right) - \pi = -\arctan\left(\frac{31}{17}\right) + 2k\pi, \text{ donc:}$$

$$\arctan\left(\frac{24}{7}\right) + \arctan\left(\frac{31}{17}\right) = \frac{3\pi}{4} + 2k\pi \text{ où } k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$\bullet$  Mais  $\frac{\pi}{4} < \arctan\left(\frac{24}{7}\right) < \frac{\pi}{2}$  et  $\frac{\pi}{4} < \arctan\left(\frac{31}{17}\right) < \frac{\pi}{2}$  alors:

$$\frac{\pi}{2} < \frac{3\pi}{4} + 2k\pi < \pi, \text{ donc } -\frac{\pi}{8} < k\pi < \frac{\pi}{8}, \text{ alors: } k=0 \text{ donc!}$$

$$\arctan\left(\frac{24}{7}\right) + \arctan\left(\frac{31}{17}\right) = \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

**II**

1a.  $\sin \rightarrow +\infty$ ,  $2^n \rightarrow +\infty$ ;  $\frac{\alpha}{2^n} \rightarrow 0$  alors:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} U_n = 1$   $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} V_n = 0$

$\bullet$  Soit  $\theta = \frac{\alpha}{2^n}$ , si  $n \rightarrow +\infty$ ;  $\theta \rightarrow 0$ , or  $\lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \theta}{\theta} = 1$

alors:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (2^n \cdot V_n) = \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \left[ \alpha \cdot \left( \frac{\sin \theta}{\theta} \right) \right] = \alpha$   $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (2^n V_n) = \alpha$

1b.  $2V_{n+1} \cdot U_{n+1} = 2\cos\left(\frac{\alpha}{2^{n+1}}\right) \cdot \sin\left(\frac{\alpha}{2^{n+1}}\right) = \sin\left[2\left(\frac{\alpha}{2^{n+1}}\right)\right] = \sin\frac{\alpha}{2^n}$

donc:  $2V_{n+1} \cdot U_{n+1} = V_n$  (pour  $n \geq 1$ ) "  $\sin 2x = 2 \cos x \cdot \sin x$ "

2. pour  $n=1$ :  $W_1 \cdot U_1 = U_1 \cdot V_1 = \cos\frac{\alpha}{2} \cdot \sin\frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \sin \alpha$  (vraie pour  $n=1$ )

on passe que l'égalité  $W_k \cdot V_k = \frac{1}{2^K} \sin \alpha$  est vraie pour  $K$ .

$$W_{K+1} \cdot V_{K+1} = U_1 U_2 U_3 \cdots U_K U_{K+1} \cdot V_{K+1} = W_K \cdot U_{K+1} \cdot V_{K+1}$$

$$= W_K \cdot \left( \frac{1}{2} V_K \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2^K} \sin \alpha \right) = \frac{1}{2^{K+1}} \sin \alpha \text{ alors}$$

L'égalité est vraie pour l'ordre  $K+1$ , donc:

$$W_n \cdot V_n = \frac{1}{2^n} \sin \alpha \quad (\text{pour tout entier } n \geq 1)$$

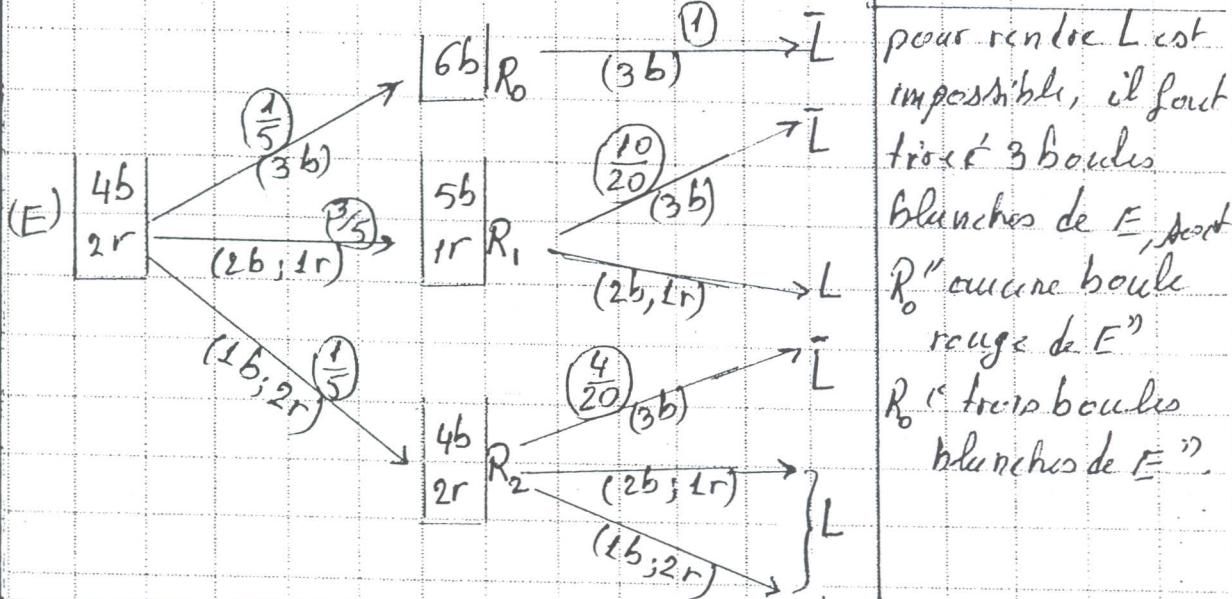
$\bullet \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (W_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \frac{1}{2^n} \right) \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{\alpha} \sin \alpha$ , donc:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} W_n = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\alpha}$

Q

# Éléments des réponses

(III)

- 1 on désigne par  $R$  l'événement "k boules rouges tirées de  $E'$ " avec  $k \in \{0, 1, 2\}$ ,  $\bar{L}$ : "Les boules tirées de  $F$  sont de m<sup>es</sup> couleur".



pour rendre  $L$  est impossible, il faut tirer 3 boules

blanches de  $E'$ , dont  $R_0$  une boule rouge de  $E'$   
 $R_0$  trois boules blanches de  $E'$ .

1

2

$$P(L) = 1 - P(\bar{L}) = 1 - P(3 \text{ boules blanches de la boîte } F)$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(\bar{L}) &= P(R_0 \cap \bar{L}) + P(R_1 \cap \bar{L}) + P(R_2 \cap \bar{L}) \\ &= \left[ \frac{\binom{C_4^3}{C_6^3}}{\binom{C_6^3}{C_6^3}} \right] (1) + \left[ \frac{\binom{C_4^2 \cdot C_2^1}{C_6^3}}{\binom{C_6^3}{C_6^3}} \right] \left( \frac{C_5^3}{C_6^3} \right) + \left[ \frac{\binom{C_4^1 \cdot C_2^2}{C_6^3}}{\binom{C_6^3}{C_6^3}} \right] \left( \frac{C_4^3}{C_6^3} \right) \\ &= \left( \frac{4}{20} \right) (1) + \left( \frac{12}{20} \right) \left( \frac{10}{20} \right) + \left( \frac{4}{20} \right) \left( \frac{4}{20} \right) = \dots = \frac{27}{50}, \text{ d'où: } P(L) = \frac{23}{50} \end{aligned}$$

3

(IV)

1a)  $M(\beta = \alpha + i\beta) \notin (d_1) \cup (d_2)$  alors:  $\beta \neq \alpha$  et  $\beta \neq -\alpha$  d'où:  $\beta^2 \neq \alpha^2$

$$\beta' = \frac{1}{2}(\beta + i\bar{\beta}) = \dots = \left( \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \right)(1+i) \text{ et } \beta'' = \frac{1}{2}(\beta - i\bar{\beta}) = \dots = \left( \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \right)(1-i)$$

le calcul complexe nous donne:

$$\frac{\beta - \bar{\beta}}{1+i} = \frac{(\alpha - \beta)}{2}i \text{ est un imaginaire pur, car } (\alpha \neq \beta; M \notin (d_1))$$

$$\frac{\beta'' - \bar{\beta}}{1-i} = \frac{-(\alpha + \beta)}{2}i \text{ est un imaginaire pur, car } (\beta \neq -\alpha; M \notin (d_2))$$

1

1b) Soit  $\vec{V}(1, 1)$  et  $\vec{W}(1, -1)$  deux vecteurs directeurs des  $(d_1)$  et  $(d_2)$

$$\cdot \frac{\beta - \bar{\beta}}{1+i} = \frac{\vec{Z} \vec{M} \vec{M}'}{\vec{Z} \vec{V}} \text{ (imaginaire réel, } \vec{M} \vec{M}' \perp \vec{V} \text{ )} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{mais } \beta' = \left( \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \right) + i \left( \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \right), M' \in (d_1) \\ \text{donc: } M = \text{proj}_M(d_1) \end{array} \right.$$

2

$$\cdot \frac{\beta'' - \bar{\beta}}{1-i} = \frac{\vec{Z} \vec{M} \vec{M}''}{\vec{Z} \vec{W}} \text{ (imaginaire réel, } \vec{M} \vec{M}'' \perp \vec{W} \text{ )} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{mais } \beta'' = \left( \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \right) - i \left( \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \right), M'' \in (d_2) \\ \text{donc: } M = \text{proj}_M(d_2) \end{array} \right.$$

# Éléments des réponses

Notes

2a	$\bar{z}^2 + \bar{\bar{z}}^2 = 8$ , Soit $M(z=x+iy)$ : alors: $(x+iy)^2 + (x-iy)^2 = 8$ , donc $x^2 - y^2 = 4$ (H) est une hyperbole équilatérale. ( $a=b=2$ )	1
	L'axe focal de (H) est l'axe $x'$ , $F(x', 0)$ , $C^2 = 2a^2 = 8$ , $C = 2\sqrt{2}$ $F(2\sqrt{2}, 0)$	
2b	la directrice ( $d$ ) associée à $F$ est: $x = \frac{a^2}{c} = \frac{4}{2\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{2}$ , d'où ( $d$ ) $x = \sqrt{2}$ Asymptotes: $(d_1): y = x$ $(d_2): y = -x$	2
2c	$ z - z''  = \frac{1}{2}  (z + i\bar{z}) - (z - i\bar{z})  = \frac{1}{2}  z^2 + \bar{z}^2  = \frac{1}{2} (8) = 2$ . $(d_1) \perp (d_2)$ , $\text{aire}(OM'MM'') = OM \cdot OM'' =  z'   z''  =  z - z''  = 2$ aire $A = 2$ $u^2$	1
3a	$M(\alpha; \beta) \in (H)$ , une équation de (T) est: $\alpha x - \beta y = 4$ où $(\alpha^2 - \beta^2 = 4)$	1
3b	$T \cap (d_1): \begin{cases} \alpha x - \beta y = 4 \\ y = x \end{cases}$ nous donne: $x = \frac{4}{\alpha - \beta} = \frac{4(\alpha + \beta)}{\alpha^2 - \beta^2} = \alpha + \beta$ d'où $R(\alpha + \beta; \alpha + \beta)$ mais $\bar{z} = (\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}) + i(\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2})$ , donc $\bar{z}_R = 2\bar{z}'$	1
	$T \cap (d_2): \begin{cases} \alpha x - \beta y = 4 \\ y = -x \end{cases}$ nous donne: $x = \frac{4}{\alpha + \beta} = \frac{4(\alpha - \beta)}{\alpha^2 - \beta^2} = \alpha - \beta$ $S(\alpha - \beta; \beta - \alpha)$ mais $\bar{z}'' = (\frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}) + i(\frac{\beta - \alpha}{2})$ , donc $\bar{z}_S = 2\bar{z}''$	
3c	$\bar{z}_R + \bar{z}_S = 2\bar{z}' + 2\bar{z}'' = \bar{z} + i\bar{z} + \bar{z} - i\bar{z} = 2\bar{z} = 2\bar{z}_M$ alors: $M$ est le milieu de $[RS]$	1
4	• $M(\alpha; \beta) \in (H)$ alors $\alpha^2 - \beta^2 = 4$ , si une tangente passe par le point $L(\sqrt{2}; 1)$ alors: $\alpha\sqrt{2} - \beta = 4$ , d'où $\beta = \alpha\sqrt{2} - 4$ Le système $\begin{cases} \alpha^2 - \beta^2 = 4 \\ \beta = \alpha\sqrt{2} - 4 \end{cases}$ nous donne: $\alpha^2 - 8\sqrt{2}\alpha + 20 = 0$ équation (E)	2
	• L'équation (E) admet deux racines: $\alpha_1 = 4\sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{6}$ et $\alpha_2 = 4\sqrt{2} - 2\sqrt{6}$ d'où: $\beta_1 = \alpha_1\sqrt{2} - 4 = 4 + 2\sqrt{6}$ donc: $M_1(4\sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{6}; 4 + 2\sqrt{6})$ $\beta_2 = \alpha_2\sqrt{2} - 4 = 4 - 2\sqrt{6}$ donc: $M_2(4\sqrt{2} - 2\sqrt{6}; 4 - 2\sqrt{6})$	
	• Les coordonnées des $M_1$ et $M_2$ vérifient $\beta = \alpha\sqrt{2} - 4$ alors la droite $(M_1, M_2)$ est: $y = x\sqrt{2} - 4$ mais $F(2\sqrt{2}, 0)$ vérifie cette équation d'où $F \in (M_1, M_2)$ , donc $[M_1, M_2]$ corde focale <sup>l'oublier</sup> <sup>coordonnées</sup> page (3)	2

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# Éléments des réponses

(V)

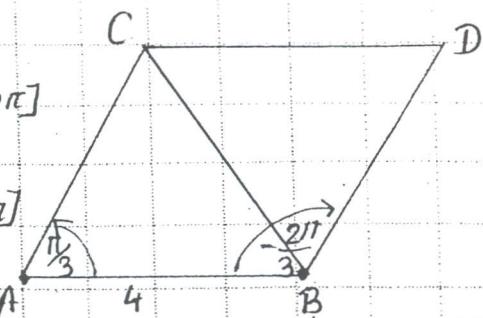
1  $R_1(A; \frac{\pi}{3}), R_2(B; -\frac{2\pi}{3})$

$\bullet R_1(B) = C : AC = AB \text{ et } (\vec{AB}, \vec{AC}) = \frac{\pi}{3} [2\pi]$

$ABC$  triangle équilatéral direct.

$\bullet R_2(A) = D : BD = BC \text{ et } (\vec{BA}, \vec{BD}) = -\frac{2\pi}{3} [2\pi]$

puis  $CBD$  équilatéral direct (figure).



1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

2a  $R_1^{-1} = R_3(A; -\frac{\pi}{3})$  ;  $f = R_2 \circ R_3$  ;  $f(A) = D$

$\bullet f(A) = R_2(R_3(A)) = R_2(A) = D \quad \bullet f(C) = R_2(R_3(C)) = R_2(B) = B \quad f(C) = B$

2b En général la composition des deux rotations est une rotation, mais angle  $f = \text{angle } R_2 + \text{angle } R_3 = -\frac{2\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{3} = -\pi$ , donc  $f$  est une symétrie centrale, or  $f(C) = B$ , le centre de  $f$  est le milieu  $I$  de  $[BC]$ .  
 $f = \text{symétrie centrale } / I$ .

$\bullet f(A) = D$  et  $f(C) = B$  alors  $I$  est le milieu de  $[AD]$  et  $[CB]$ , en déduire que  $ABDC$  est un parallélogramme.

3a  $(M \neq A \text{ et } M \neq B)$

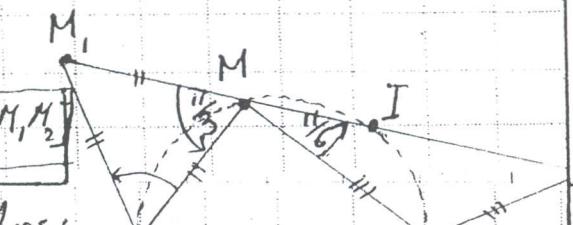
$M_1 = R_1(M)$  "construction de  $M_1$ "

$M_2 = R_2(M)$  "construction de  $M_2$ "

3b  $M \xrightarrow{R_1=R_3} M_1 \xrightarrow{R_2} M_2$

$M_1 = R_1(M) = R_2(R_3(M_1)) = f(M_1)$  alors :

$M_2 = \text{sym}(M_1)$ , donc :  $I$  milieu de  $[M_1 M_2]$



4a •  $AMM_1$  triangle équilatéral direct alors :

$(\vec{MM}_1, \vec{MA}) = \frac{\pi}{3} [2\pi]$  (une mesure est  $\frac{\pi}{3}$ )

$(\vec{MM}_2, \vec{MA}) = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \pi - \frac{2\pi}{3} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\pi}{3} \right) = \frac{\pi}{6} [2\pi]$ , donc :

$(\vec{MM}_2, \vec{MB}) = \frac{\pi}{6} [2\pi]$  (une mesure est  $\frac{\pi}{6}$ )

4b  $(\vec{MM}_1, \vec{MM}_2) = (\vec{MM}_1, \vec{MA}) + (\vec{MA}, \vec{MB}) + (\vec{MB}, \vec{MM}_2) = [\pi]$

$= \frac{\pi}{3} + (\vec{MA}, \vec{MB}) + \frac{\pi}{6} = (\vec{MA}, \vec{MB}) + \frac{\pi}{2} [2\pi]$

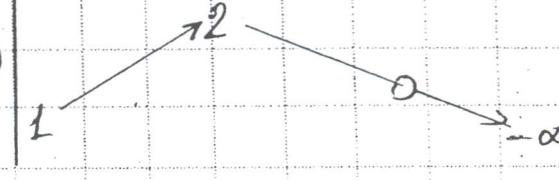
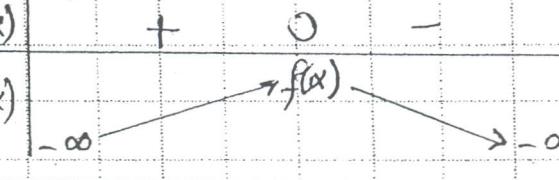
4c Dans le cas où  $M, M_1$  et  $M_2$  sont alignés :  $(\vec{MM}_1, \vec{MM}_2) = k\pi$ ,  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$

alors  $(\vec{MA}, \vec{MB}) = -\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi$ , d'où  $MA \perp MB$  sont orthog.

donc : " L'ensemble des  $M$  est le cercle de diamètre  $[AB]$  privé des points  $A$  et  $B$ ".

## Éléments des réponses

Notes

2	<p><math>y = 2e^x</math>, <math>y' = 2e^x</math>; <math>A(m; 2e^m)</math> et <math>pente = 2e^m</math>, d'où (7) : <math>y = 2e^m(x - m + 1)</math></p>		
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(T) coupe l'axe <math>y=y</math> en <math>C</math>; <math>u_C=0</math> alors: <math>y_C = 2(L-m)e^{-m}</math></li> </ul>	1	
2 a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><math>x_G = \frac{1}{4}(x_A + x_B + x_C) = \frac{1}{4}(m + m + 0) = \frac{m}{2}</math> alors:</li> </ul> $y_G = \frac{1}{4}(y_A + y_B + y_C) = \frac{1}{4}[2e^m + 2m + 2(1-m)e^{-m}] \quad G\left(\frac{m}{2}; \frac{1}{4}(m + 2e^m - me^{-m})\right)$	$\frac{1}{2}$	
2 b	$\frac{OC}{G} = \frac{m}{\frac{m}{2}} \Rightarrow m = 2x_G$ alors $y_G = \frac{1}{2}(2x_G + 2e^{-2x_G} - 2x_G e^{-2x_G}) = x_G + e^{-2x_G} - x_G e^{-2x_G}$ alors: l'ensemble des $G$ est la courbe de la fonction $y = 2e^{-x} - xe^{-x}$	1	
B) 1 a	$f(x) = x + e^{-2x} - xe^{-2x} = x + (1-x)e^{-2x}$ $f'(x) = 1 + (1-x)e^{-2x}$ $f''(x) = -4x e^{-2x}$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (1 + e^{-2x} - xe^{-2x}) = 1 + 0 - 0 = 1$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f'(x) = 1 + (-\infty)(+\infty) = -\infty$	$\begin{array}{c ccccc} x & -\infty & 0 & \alpha & +\infty \\ \hline f''(x) & + & 0 & - & - \end{array}$ 	$\frac{1}{2}$
1 b	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><math>f'(x)</math> est continue sur <math>\mathbb{R}</math>, <math>f'(x)</math> est strictement croissante sur <math>]-\infty; 0]</math> et croît de limite 1 à 2, <math>f'(x) &gt; 0</math> pour <math>x \in ]-\infty; 0]</math></li> <li><math>f'(x)</math> continue et st. décroissante sur <math>[0; +\infty[</math> et passe d'une valeur positive 2 à <math>-\infty</math>, alors <math>f'(x) = 0</math> admet une seule solution <math>\alpha</math> et <math>f'(x)</math> change leur signe de (+) à (-), donc <math>f</math> admet un maximum d'absolue <math>\alpha</math>.</li> </ul>	1	
2 a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><math>f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow e^{-2x} = \frac{1}{2x-1}</math> alors:</li> </ul> $f(x) = \alpha + (1-\alpha) \frac{1}{2x-1} = \alpha + (1-\alpha) \frac{2x^2+1-2x}{2x-1} \quad \text{d'où: } f(x) = \frac{2x^2}{2x-1} - 1$	$\begin{array}{c ccccc} x & -\infty & \alpha & +\infty \\ \hline f'(x) & + & 0 & - \end{array}$	-
1 c	$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (x + e^{-2x} - xe^{-2x}) = -\infty$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[x + (1-x)e^{-2x}\right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \left[1 + \left(\frac{1}{x} - 1\right)e^{-2x}\right] = (+\infty)(-\infty) = -\infty$	$\begin{array}{c ccccc} x & -\infty & \alpha & +\infty \\ \hline f'(x) & + & 0 & - \end{array}$ 	1
2 a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><math>f''(x)</math> s'annule au valeur <math>x=0</math> avec changement de signe alors (C) admet un point d'inflexion <math>I(0; 1)</math></li> <li><math>f''(x) &gt; 0</math>; <math>x &lt; 0</math>, (C) admet une concavité vers le sens des y possibl.</li> <li><math>f''(x) &lt; 0</math>; <math>x &gt; 0</math>, (C) admet une concavité vers le sens des y négatifs.</li> <li>La tangente en I est: <math>y = 2x + 1</math> (S)</li> </ul>	$\begin{array}{c ccccc} x & -\infty & 0 & +\infty \\ \hline f''(x) & + & 0 & - \end{array}$	1
2 b	$ y - f(x)  = 1$ alors: $x + (1-x)e^{-2x} - 1 = 0$ puis: $(x-1)(1-e^{-2x}) = 0$ alors $x = 1$ ou $e^{-2x} = 1$ , d'où ( $x = 1$ ou $x = 0$ ), on obtient les points $(0; 1)$ et $(1; 1)$	$\frac{1}{2}$	

Q

## Éléments des réponses

Notes

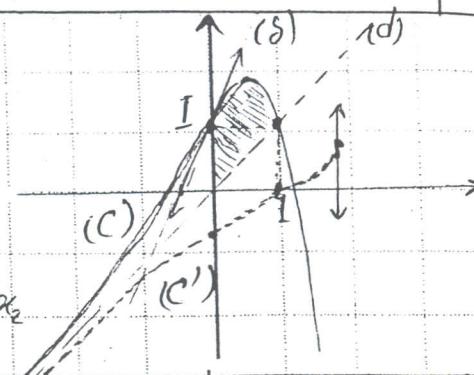
2C (Courbe): Vérifions

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} [f(x) - x] = 0, (d): y = x \text{ Ad}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [f(x)] = +\infty, D.A \parallel y$$

$$\bullet \max(\alpha, f(\alpha)) \quad I(0; 1), A(1; 1)$$

• (C) coupe  $x \times x$  en deux points d'abscisse  $x_1, x_2$   
 $-0,6 < x_1 < -0,5$  et  $1,1 < x_2 < 1,2$ .



2

$$2d \text{ aire } A = \int [f(x) - x] dx = \int (1-x)e^{2x} dx = \left[ \left( \frac{3}{4} - \frac{x}{2} \right) e^{2x} \right]_0^1 \text{ dérivé } t = x+1 \text{ primitive } -1 \quad 1 \quad 1/2$$

(par parties) d'où :  $A = \frac{e^2 - 3}{4}$  (unité d'aires)

3a  $f$  est continue et strictement croissante sur  $K = ]-\infty; \alpha]$  alors elle est bijective et admet une fonction réciproque  $f^{-1} = h$ .  $D_h = f(K) = ]-\infty; f(\alpha)]$

1

3b La courbe  $(C')$  est la symétrique de  $(C)$  par rapport à  $(d): y = x$  (figurc)

1

4a  $M(\alpha, f(\alpha))$ ,  $M' \in (C')$  et  $M' = \text{Sym}(M)$  alors  $M'(f(\alpha), \alpha)$  d'où :

$$MM' = 2 \cdot d_{(M, d)} = 2 \cdot \sqrt{K - 2} \frac{|f(\alpha) - \alpha|}{\sqrt{1+1}} = \sqrt{2} |f(\alpha) - \alpha| = \sqrt{2} |(1-\alpha) e^{2\alpha}|,$$

mais  $\alpha \in K$ ,  $\alpha < \alpha < 1$ ,  $1-\alpha > 0$  et  $e^{2\alpha} > 0$ , donc  $MM' = \sqrt{2}(1-\alpha) e^{2\alpha}$

$$\text{au bren: } MM' = (f(\alpha) - \alpha)^2 + (\alpha - f(\alpha))^2 = 2(f(\alpha) - \alpha)^2$$

1

4b Soit la fonction  $u(\alpha) = \sqrt{2}(1-\alpha) e^{2\alpha}$  où  $\alpha \in ]-\infty; \alpha]$

$$u'(\alpha) = \sqrt{2}(1-2\alpha) e^{2\alpha}$$

quand  $MM'$  ait maximum

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{2}$$

$\alpha$	$-\infty$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\alpha$
$u'(\alpha)$	+	0	-
$u(\alpha)$	↗ max ↘		

$$\text{dans ce cas: pent}(T_M) = f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 1,$$

$$\text{pent}(T_{M'}) = \frac{1}{f'\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)} = 1 \quad \left\{ \text{les tangentes en } M \text{ et } M' \text{ sont} \right.$$

parallèles à  $(d): y = x$ .

2

VII

BONUS :

$$\bullet V = \text{base} \times \text{hauteur} = \pi r^2 \cdot h \quad \text{d'où } h = \frac{V}{\pi r^2} \text{ où } (r > 0)$$

$$\bullet \text{aire } A = 2 \cdot \text{base} + \text{aire latérale}$$

$$= 2\pi r^2 + 2\pi r \cdot h = 2\pi r^2 + 2\pi r \cdot \frac{V}{\pi r^2} \Rightarrow A(r) = 2(\pi r^2 + \frac{V}{r})$$

$$\bullet A'(r) = 2\left(2\pi r - \frac{V}{r^2}\right) = 2\left(\frac{2\pi r^3 - V}{r^2}\right), \quad \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline r & 0 & \frac{V}{2\pi} & +\infty \\ \hline A'(r) & - & 0 & + \\ \hline \end{array}$$

• pour  $A'(r)$  ait minimum,  $A'(r) = 0$

$$r^3 = \frac{V}{2\pi} \quad \text{d'où: } V = 2\pi r^3 = \pi r^2 h$$

on obtient:  $h = 2r$ .

