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Exercise 1:

Let f be the function defined on \mathbb{R} by:

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, f(x) = \frac{1}{e^x + 1}.$$

- 1. Find the Taylor expansion of f up to order 3 at zero.
- 2. Deduce the equation of the tangent line to the curve C_f of f at the point with abscissa 0.
- 3. Also deduce that the curve C_f crosses the tangent line at 0 (i.e., (0, f(0)) is an inflection point).
- 4. (a) Study the convexity and concavity of the function f on \mathbb{R} .
 - (b) Deduce that for all $(a, b) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ such that $a \ge 1$ and $b \ge 1$, we have:

$$\frac{2}{1+\sqrt{ab}} \le \frac{1}{1+a} + \frac{1}{1+b}.$$

N.B.: Question 4 is independent of the previous questions.

Answer Area

Exercise 2:

Consider the function $F: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ defined by:

$$F(x) = \int_{x}^{2x} e^{-t^2} dt.$$

- 1. Verify that F is defined on \mathbb{R} . Also show that F is odd.
- 2. Show that F is differentiable on \mathbb{R} , and calculate its derivative. Deduce the variations of F on \mathbb{R} .

(Hint: use any antiderivative F_0 of the function $t \mapsto e^{-t^2}$).

3. Show that

$$\forall x \ge 0, 0 \le F(x) \le x \cdot e^{-x^2}.$$

- 4. Deduce $\lim_{x\to+\infty} F(x)$.
- 5. Sketch the curve C_F of the function F.

Answer Area

Exercise 3:

For all $(n, m) \in \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}$, let:

$$I_{n,m} = \int_0^1 t^n \cdot (1-t)^m dt.$$

- 1. Calculate $I_{n,0}$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$.
- 2. Show (using an appropriate change of variable) that $I_{n,m} = I_{m,n}$ for all $(n,m) \in \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}$.
- 3. Show (using integration by parts) that

$$\forall (n,m) \in \mathbb{N}^* \times \mathbb{N}, I_{n,m} = \frac{n}{m+1} \cdot I_{n-1,m+1}.$$

4. Deduce that

$$\forall (n,m) \in \mathbb{N}^2, I_{n,m} = \frac{n! \, m!}{(n+m+1)!}.$$

5. Show (using the binomial theorem) that

$$\forall (n,m) \in \mathbb{N}^2, I_{n,m} = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \cdot \frac{(-1)^k}{m+k+1}.$$

Answer Area