

التمرين الثاني :

$$z_A = 3i ; z_B = 2 ; z_C = 2 - 3i ; z_D = -9 + 3i$$

$$\begin{cases} z_A = az_C + b \\ z_D = az_B + b \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3i = a(2 - 3i) + b \\ -9 + 3i = a(2) + b \end{cases} /1$$

$$\begin{cases} 9 = -3ia \\ -9 + 3i = 2a + b \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = \frac{9}{3i} = -3i \\ b = -9 - 3i \end{cases}$$

$$\boxed{z' = 3iz - 9 - 3i}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} 3i(z_\Omega) - 9 - 3i &= 3i(-3i) - 9 - 3i \\ &= 9 - 9 - 3i = z_\Omega \end{aligned}$$

مركز التشابه $\Omega(0; -3)$

$$r = \arg(3i) = \frac{f}{2} \text{ ونسبته } k = |3i| = 3 \text{ وزاويته}$$

$\Omega \quad \Omega A C$ (/3

$$\begin{aligned} z_G &= \frac{z_A + 2z_\Omega - 2z_C}{1 + 2 - 2} = \frac{3i + 2(-3i) - 2(2 - 3i)}{1} \\ &= 3i - 4 \Rightarrow G(-4; 3) \end{aligned}$$

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$$|z - z_A|^2 + 2|(z - z_\Omega)^2| - 2|z - z_C|^2 = 25$$

$$MA^2 + 2M\Omega^2 - 2MC^2 = 25$$

$$(\overline{MG} + \overline{GA})^2 + 2(\overline{MG} + \overline{G\Omega})^2$$

$$- 2(\overline{MG} + \overline{GC})^2 = 25$$

$$MG^2 + GA^2 + 2G\Omega^2 - 2GC^2$$

$$+ 2\overline{MG}(\overline{GA} + 2\overline{G\Omega} - 2\overline{GC}) = 25$$

$$GA^2 = 16; G\Omega^2 = 52; GC^2 = 72$$

$$MG^2 + 16 + 104 - 144 = 25$$

$$MG^2 = 49$$

دائرة مركزها G ونصف قطرها $r = 7$

التصحيح :

$$11x + 3y = 65 \text{ :التمرين الأول}$$

$$\begin{cases} 11x_0 + 3y_0 = 65 \\ 2x_0^2 - 3y_0 = 11 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2x_0^2 + 11x_0 - 76 = 0 \\ 3y_0 = 2x_0^2 - 11 \end{cases} /1$$

$$\Delta = (11)^2 - 4(2)(-76) = 729 \quad \sqrt{\Delta} = 27$$

$$x_0 = \frac{-11 - 27}{4} = \frac{38}{4} \notin \mathbb{Z}$$

$$x_0 = \frac{-11 + 27}{4} = 4$$

$$3y_0 = 2(4)^2 - 11 \Rightarrow y_0 = \frac{21}{3} = 7$$

$$(x_0; y_0) = (4; 7)$$

$$\begin{cases} 11x + 3y = 65 \\ 11(4) + 3(7) = 65 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 11(x - 4) = -3(y - 7) /2$$

$$\frac{3}{11}(x - 4) \xrightarrow{GAUS} 3/x - 4 \Rightarrow x = 3k + 4$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{11}{-3}(y - 7) \xrightarrow{GAUS} \frac{11}{-y} + 7 \\ \Rightarrow y = -11k + 7 \end{aligned}$$

$$s = \{(x; y) / x = 3k + 4; y = -11k + 7 \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}\} /3$$

$$\begin{cases} 3k + 4 > -5 \\ -11k + 7 > -5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3k > -9 \\ -11k > -12 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} k > -3 \\ k < \frac{12}{11} \end{cases}$$

$$\boxed{k \in \{-2, -1, 0, 1\}}$$

$$\Rightarrow (x; y) \in \{(-2; 29); (1; 18); (4; 7); (7; -4)\}$$

$$y = \frac{-4-8}{4} = -3 ; y = \frac{-4+8}{4} = 1$$

$$e^x = 1 \Rightarrow x = 0 \quad e^x = -3$$

x	$-\infty$	0	$+\infty$
$g(x)$	$-$	0	$+$

/1 (II)

$$f'(x) = 1e^{2x} + 2e^{2x}(x - \frac{1}{2}) + 4e^x + 4e^x(x - 1) - 6x$$

$$= xg(x)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = +\infty ; \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = -\infty /2$$

x	$-\infty$	0	$+\infty$
$f'(x)$	$-$	0	$-$
$f(x)$	$+\infty$		$-\infty$

$I(0; -4.5)$ 0 ولم تغير إشارتها النقطة /4

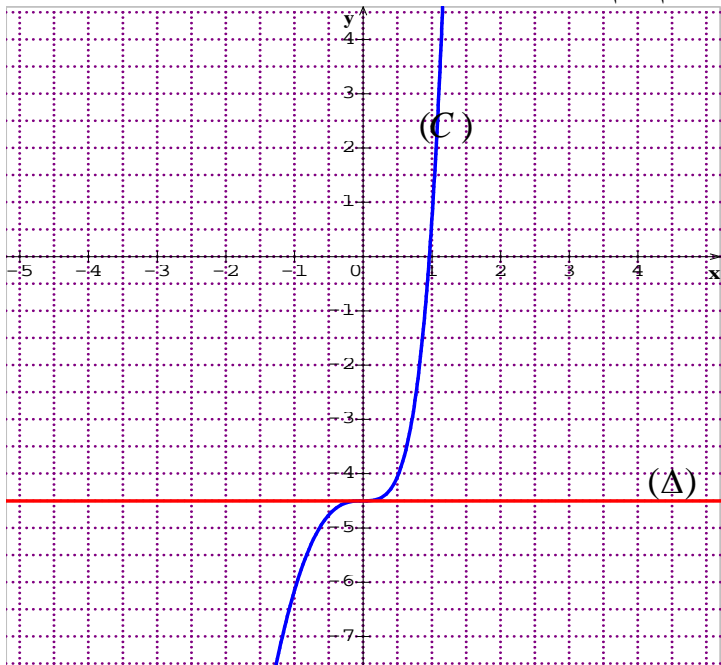
$$y = f'(0)(x - 0) + f(0)$$

$$y = -4.5$$

$]0.5; 1[$ f /5

$$f(0.5)f(1) = -4.4 \times 0.6 < 0$$

حسب م ق م المعادلة تقبل حل وحيد



$$MA^2 - MB^2 = 1$$

$$(x - 1)^2 + (y - 1)^2 + (z - 2)^2 -$$

$$(x + 1)^2 + (y - 0)^2 + (z + 2)^2 = 1$$

$$-4x - 2y - 8z = 0$$

$$-4x - 2y - 8z = 0 \text{ (مستوي معادلته } (p))$$

$$R = \sqrt{\frac{(-2)^2 + (-2)^2 + (-2)^2 - 4(-6)}{4}} = 3/2$$

$$\Omega(1; 1; 1)$$

/3

$$G\left(\frac{1+1-1}{1}; \frac{1-0-2}{1}; \frac{2+2-6}{1}\right); G(1; -1; -2)$$

(S) G

$$(q) \quad \overline{\Omega G} \quad ($$

$$\overline{\Omega G}(0; -2; -3)$$

$$0x - y - 3z + d = 0$$

$$0(1) - (-1) - 3(-2) + d = 0 \Rightarrow d = -7$$

$$-y - 3z - 7 = 0 \text{ المعادلة هي}$$

(I) التمرين الرابع:

$$g(x) = 2e^{2x} + 4e^x - 6$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} g(x) = -6 ; \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} g(x) = +\infty /1$$

$$g'(x) = 4e^{2x} + 4e^x = 4e^x(e^x + 1) > 0$$

x	$-\infty$	0	$+\infty$
$g'(x)$	$+$	$+$	
$g(x)$	$-\infty$	0	$+\infty$

$$g(x) = 0 \Rightarrow 2e^{2x} + 4e^x - 6 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2y^2 + 4y - 6 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 16 + 48 = 64$$

ومنه زاوية الدوران هي $-\frac{f}{2}$

$$z_{\overline{OA}} = 3 + 3i ; z_{\overline{BC}} = z_C - z_B = 3 + 3i$$

$$OACB \quad \overline{OA} = \overline{BC}$$

التمرين الثاني :

$$\overline{AB} \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} ; \overline{AC} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \frac{-3}{-2} \neq \frac{1}{-3} \text{ : صحيح لأن : /1}$$

/2 صحيح لأن :

$$A \quad 2 + 8(1) - (-1) - 11 = 0$$

$$B \quad -1 + 8(2) - (4) - 11 = 0$$

$$C \quad 1 + 8(1) - (-2) - 11 = 0$$

$$A \quad /3$$

: /4

$$d(D; (p)) = \frac{|1 - 2(1) - 2 + 1|}{\sqrt{6}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$$

: /5

$$-\frac{4}{3} - 2\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) + \frac{5}{3} + 1 = -\frac{8}{3} + \frac{8}{3} = 0 \Rightarrow E \in (P)$$

$$\vec{n}(1; -2, 1) \text{ غير مرتبط خطيا مع } \overline{EC} \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} ; \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} ; \begin{pmatrix} -11 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

التمرين الثالث :

$$g \text{ متزايدة تماما على المجال } g(1) = 1 \text{ /لدينا } 1$$

$$g(x) > 1 \quad x > 1 \quad]1; +\infty[$$

/2

(u_n) المتتالية (

التمرين الأول:

$$z^2 - 6z + 18 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 36 - 72 = -36 = 36i^2 \quad /1$$

$$z_1 = \frac{6 - 6i}{2} = 3 - 3i ; z_2 = 3 + 3i$$

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$$|z_1| = 3\sqrt{2}$$

$$\cos_{n_1} = \frac{3}{3\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} ; \sin_{n_1} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$n = -\frac{f}{4} \Rightarrow z_1 = 3\sqrt{2}e^{-i\frac{f}{4}}$$

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$$r_1 r_3 = 6 \Rightarrow r_3 \cdot 3\sqrt{2} = 6 \Rightarrow r_3 = \sqrt{2}$$

$$n = -\frac{f}{4} = \frac{f}{12} \Rightarrow n = \frac{f}{3}$$

$$z_3 = \sqrt{2}e^{i\frac{f}{3}} = \sqrt{2}(\cos\frac{f}{3} + i \sin\frac{f}{3}) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} z_1 z_3 &= (3 - 3i) \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} \right) \\ &= \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{3\sqrt{6}}{2}i - \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}i + \frac{3\sqrt{6}}{2} \\ &= \frac{3\sqrt{2} + 3\sqrt{6}}{2} + i \frac{3\sqrt{6} - 3\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\cos\frac{f}{12} = \frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6}}{4} ; \sin\frac{f}{12} = \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4}$$

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$$\frac{z_B - z_O}{z_A - z_O} = a \Rightarrow a = \frac{3 - 3i}{3 + 3i}$$

$$a = \frac{(3 - 3i)(3 - 3i)}{(3 + 3i)(3 - 3i)} = -i$$

$$g(x) = \frac{x+1}{2x+1} - \ln x \quad (I)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} g(x) = +\infty; \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} g(x) = -\infty / 1$$

$$g'(x) = \frac{-1}{(2x+1)^2} - \frac{1}{x} = \frac{-4x^2 - 5x - 1}{(2x+1)^2} \quad /2$$

$$\Delta = 9 \Rightarrow x_1 = -\frac{1}{4}; x_2 = -1$$

x	0	$+\infty$
$g'(x)$		-
$g(x)$	$+\infty$	$-\infty$

$$[1.8; 1.9] \quad g / 3$$

$$g(1.8)g(1.9) = 0.02 \times -0.5 < 0$$

حسب مبرهنة القيم المتوسطة المعادلة تقبل حل وحيد
 $1.8 < r < 1.9$

x	0	a	$+\infty$
$g(x)$	+	0	-

$$f(x) = \frac{2 \ln x}{x^2 + x} \quad (II)$$

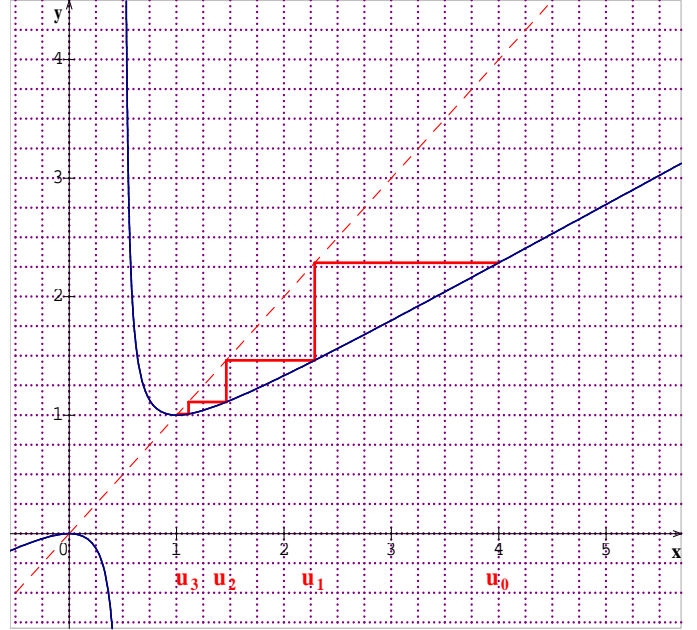
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$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \frac{-\infty}{0^+} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2 \ln x}{x^2(1 + \frac{1}{x})} = 0$$

المنحنى يقبل مستقيم مقارب عمودي معادلته $x = 0$

المنحنى يقبل مستقيم مقارب أفقي معادلته $y = 0$



$$u_0 = 4 > 1 \text{ لدينا } n = 0 \quad /3$$

نفرض صحتها من أجل $n > 1$

نثبت صحتها من أجل $n + 1$

$$u_n > 1 \Rightarrow f(u_n) > 1 \Rightarrow u_{n+1} > 1$$

/4

$$u_{n+1} - u_n = \frac{u_n^2}{2u_n - 1} - u_n = \frac{-u_n^2 + u_n}{2u_n - 1} = \frac{u_n(1 - u_n)}{2u_n - 1}$$

إشارته من إشارة $1 - u_n$

$$u_n > 1 \Rightarrow 1 - u_n < 0$$

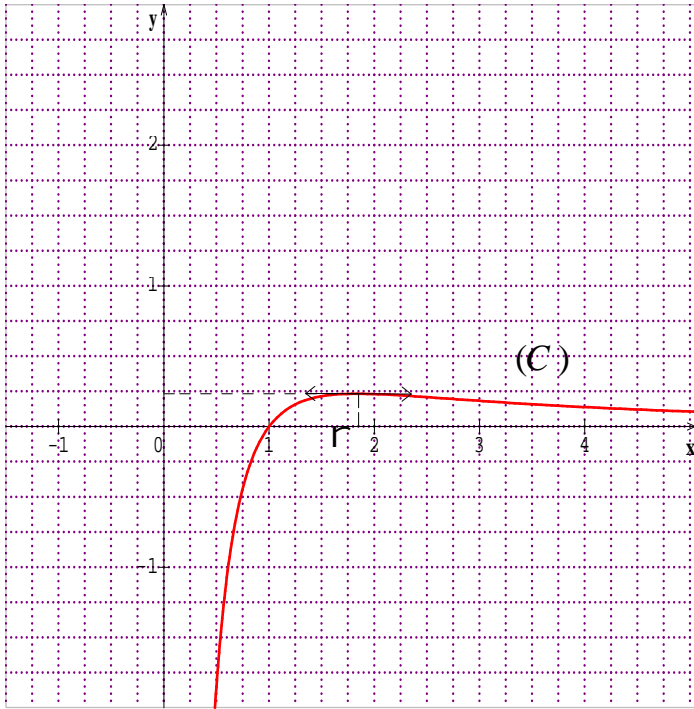
5/ المتتالية (u_n) متناقصة تماما ومحدودة من الأسفل فهي متقاربة

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} u_n = l$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} u_{n+1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} u_n \Rightarrow \frac{l^2}{2l - 1} = l$$

$$l = 1 \quad l = 0 :$$

التمرين الرابع :



$$\begin{aligned}
 f'(x) &= \frac{\frac{2}{x}(x^2+x) - (2x+1)2\ln x}{(x^2+x)^2} \\
 &= \frac{2(x+1) - (2x+1)2\ln x}{(x^2+x)^2} \\
 &= \frac{2(2x+1)\left(\frac{x+1}{2x+1} - \ln x\right)}{(x^2+x)^2} \\
 &= \frac{2(2x+1)}{(x^2+x)^2} \times g(x)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$g(x) \quad f'(x)$$

x	0	a	$+\infty$
$f'(x)$	+	0	-
$f(x)$	$-\infty$	$f(a)$	0

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$$f(r) = \frac{2\ln r}{r^2+r}$$

$$g(r) = 0 \Rightarrow \ln r = \frac{r+1}{2r+1}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(r) &= \frac{2\frac{r+1}{2r+1}}{r^2+r} = \frac{2(r+1)}{r(r+1)(2r+1)} \\
 &= \frac{2}{r(2r+1)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$1.8 < r < 1.9$$

$$4.6 < 2r+1 < 4.8$$

$$8.28 < r(2r+1) < 9.12$$

$$0.10 < \frac{1}{r(2r+1)} < 0.12$$

$$0.20 < \frac{2}{r(2r+1)} < 0.24$$