

Exercice 1:

TP 4
Bac de MATHÉMATIQUES

$$(E) \Leftrightarrow e^{x^3 \ln(x)} > e^{4x \ln(x)}$$

donc on résout sur $]0, +\infty[$:

$$(E) \Leftrightarrow x^3 \ln(x) \geq 4x \ln(x)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ln(x) (x^3 - 4x) \geq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \ln(x) (x^2 - 4) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow \ln(x) (x^2 - 4) \geq 0 \text{ car } x > 0$$

x	0	1	2	$+\infty$
$\ln(x)$	-	0	+	+
$x^2 - 4$	-	-	0	+
$\ln(x)(x^2 - 4)$	+	0	-	0

Exercice 2:

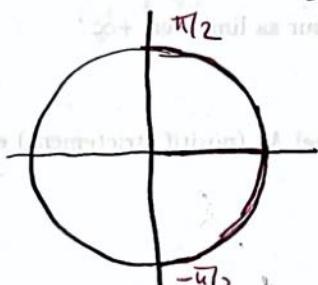
$$x \in]-\pi, \pi[,$$

$$-1 \leq \sin(x) \leq 1$$

$$\text{donc } -\frac{1}{2} \leq \frac{1}{2} \sin(x) \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{donc } \frac{1}{2} \leq 1 + \frac{1}{2} \sin(x) \leq \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\text{donc } 1 + \frac{1}{2} \sin(x) \geq 0 \quad \text{donc on résout sur }]-\pi, \pi[.$$



• si $x \in]-\pi, -\frac{\pi}{2} [\cup]\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi [$, $\cos x < 0$

donc l'inéquation n'est pas vérifiée.

• si $x \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$:

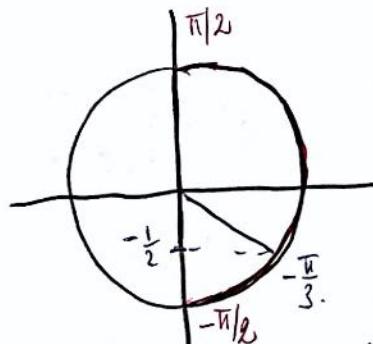
$$\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{2} \sin x} < \cos x \Leftrightarrow 1 + \frac{1}{2} \sin x < \cos^2 x$$

car ($x \mapsto x^2$) est sur \mathbb{R}_+ et
 $\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{2} \sin x} > 0$ et $\cos x > 0$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} \sin x < \cos^2 x - 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} \sin x < 1 - \sin^2 x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sin x \left(\sin x + \frac{1}{2} \right) < 0$$



x	$-\pi/2$	$-\pi/3$	0	$\pi/2$
$\sin x$	-	-	+	+
$\sin x + \frac{1}{2}$	-	+	+	+
$\sin x (\sin x + \frac{1}{2})$	+	-	-	+

Conclusion:

$$S = \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, -\frac{\pi}{3} \right] \cup \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2} \right]$$

Exercice 3:

$$(y) \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textcircled{1} x + y + z = m \\ -3y - z = -m \\ y - 2z = -1 \\ 2y + 2z = 2m + 1 \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{array}{l} l_2 \leftarrow l_2 - 2l_1 \\ l_3 \leftarrow l_3 - l_1 \\ l_4 \leftarrow l_4 + l_1 \end{array}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textcircled{1} x + y + z = m \\ \textcircled{2} y - 2z = -1 \\ -3y - z = -m \\ 2y + 2z = 2m + 1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textcircled{1} x + y + z = m \\ \textcircled{2} y - 2z = -1 \\ \textcircled{3} -7z = -m - 3 \\ \textcircled{4} 2z = 2m + 3 \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{array}{l} l_3 \leftarrow l_3 + 3l_2 \\ l_4 \leftarrow l_4 - 2l_2 \end{array}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textcircled{1} x + y + z = m \\ \textcircled{2} y - 2z = -1 \\ \textcircled{3} -7z = -m - 3 \\ \hline \textcircled{4} 10 = 12m + 15 \end{array} \right. \quad l_4 \leftarrow 7l_4 + 2l_3 .$$

$\boxed{\text{AC } m \neq -\frac{5}{14}} : \quad (\text{S}) \text{ ist unkompatibel.}$

$$\text{AC } m = -\frac{5}{14} : \quad (Y) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x + y + z = -\frac{5}{4} \\ y - 2z = -1 \\ -7z = \frac{5}{14} - 3 = -\frac{7}{4} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = -\frac{5}{4} - y - z = -\frac{5}{4} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} = -1 \\ y = -1 + 2z = -1 + 2 \times \frac{1}{4} = -1 + \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2} \\ z = \frac{1}{4} \end{array} \right.$$

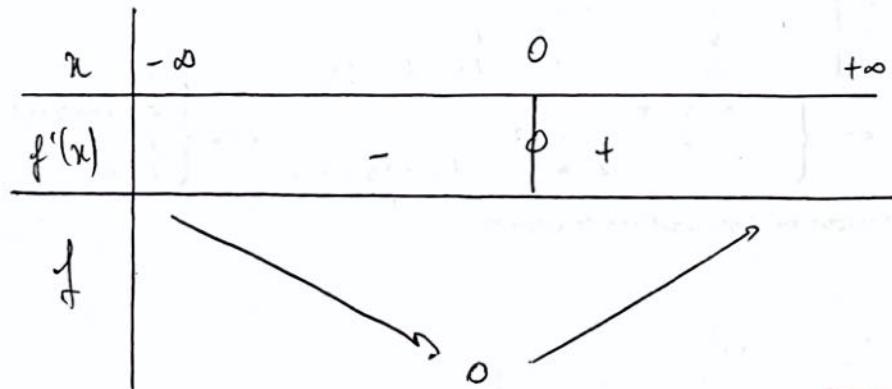
$$\boxed{Y = \left\{ \left(-1, -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4} \right) \right\}}$$

Exercice 4:

$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$, on considère $f(x) = xe^x - e^x + 1$.

f est dérivable sur \mathbb{R} comme somme de fonctions dérivables.

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, f'(x) = e^x + xe^x - e^x = xe^x$$



Conclusion: $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, f(x) \geq 0$, soit: $\boxed{\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, xe^x - e^x + 1 \geq 0}$

Exercice 5:

$$f(x) = |x|^{\frac{1}{n}} = e^{\frac{1}{n} \ln|x|}$$

• $f(x)$ bien définie si $|x| > 0$ et $x \neq 0$ sauf $x=0$

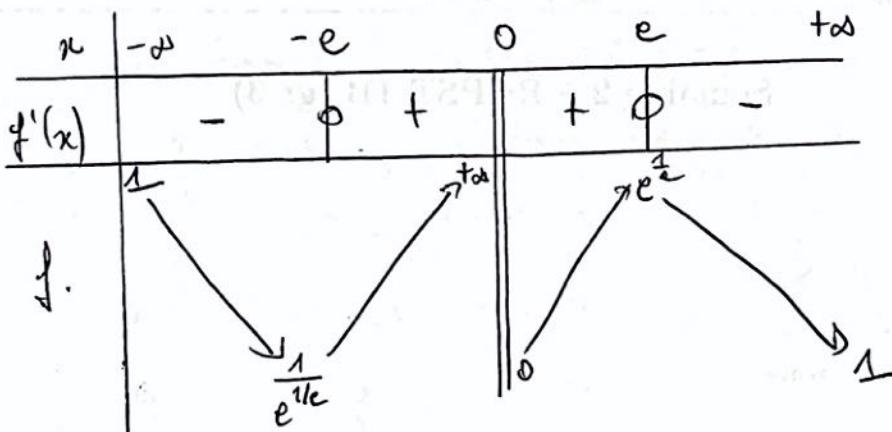
$$\text{Donc } \boxed{\mathcal{D}_f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}}$$

• f est dérivable sur $]-\infty, 0[$ et sur $]0, +\infty[$ comme composée et produit de fonctions dérivables.

$$\begin{aligned} \forall x \neq 0, f'(x) &= \left(-\frac{1}{n^2} \ln|x| + \frac{1}{n} \times \frac{1}{x} \right) e^{\frac{1}{n} \ln|x|} \\ &= \frac{1}{n^2} e^{\frac{1}{n} \ln|x|} \left(1 - \ln|x| \right) \end{aligned}$$

• $f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 1 - \ln|x| = 0 \Leftrightarrow \ln|x| = 1 \Leftrightarrow |x| = e \Leftrightarrow x = e \text{ ou } x = -e$

• $f'(x) > 0 \Leftrightarrow 1 - \ln|x| > 0 \Leftrightarrow \ln|x| < 1 \Leftrightarrow \ln|x| < \ln e \Leftrightarrow -e < x < e$



• $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0}$:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln|x| = -\infty$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{• } \underset{x > 0}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0}} : \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ x > 0}} \frac{1}{x} = +\infty \\ \text{done } \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ x > 0}} \frac{1}{x} \ln|x| = -\infty \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} = +\infty \\ \text{done } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{• } \underset{x < 0}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0}} : \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ x < 0}} \frac{1}{x} = -\infty \\ \text{done } \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ x < 0}} \frac{1}{x} \ln|x| = +\infty \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} = -\infty \\ \text{done } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = +\infty \end{array} \right\}$$

• $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty}$:

$$\text{• } \underset{x \rightarrow +\infty}{\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty}} : x > 0 \text{ done } \frac{1}{x} \ln|x| = \frac{\ln(x)}{x} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow +\infty} 0$$

$$\text{done } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 1$$

$$\text{• } \underset{x \rightarrow -\infty}{\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty}} : x < 0 \text{ done } \frac{1}{x} \ln|x| = \frac{1}{x} \ln(-x) = -\frac{1}{-x} \ln(-x)$$

$$\text{or } \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} -x = +\infty \text{ done } \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\ln(-x)}{-x} = 0$$

$$\text{done } \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = 1$$

• Allure graphique:

éléments remarquables:

- * tangente horizontale aux points $(-e, \frac{1}{e^{1/e}})$ et $(e, e^{1/e})$
- * y admet une tangente horizontale en l'infini d'équation $y=1$
- * y admet une tangente verticale en 0 .

