

Exercice 2.

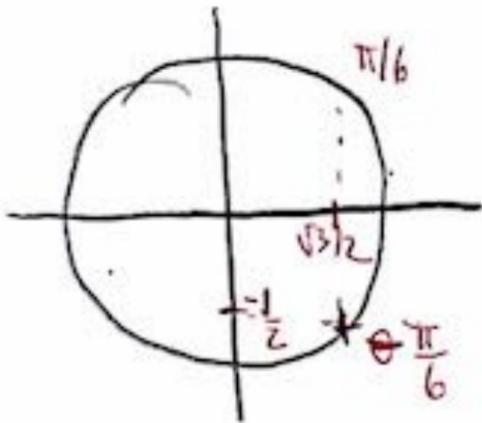
① $z = \frac{\sqrt{6} - i\sqrt{2}}{2}$

$|z| = \frac{1}{2} |\sqrt{6} - i\sqrt{2}|$ avec $|\sqrt{6} - i\sqrt{2}| = \sqrt{(\sqrt{6})^2 + (-\sqrt{2})^2} = \sqrt{6+2} = \sqrt{8} = 2\sqrt{2}$

donc $|z| = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{2} = \sqrt{2} > 0$.

donc $z = \sqrt{2} \left(\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2\sqrt{2}} - i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{2}} \right) = \sqrt{2} \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - i \frac{1}{2} \right)$

on cherche $\theta \in \mathbb{R}$ tel que $\begin{cases} \cos(\theta) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \sin(\theta) = -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$



on prend $\theta = -\frac{\pi}{6}$

donc $z = \sqrt{2} e^{i(-\frac{\pi}{6})}$

②

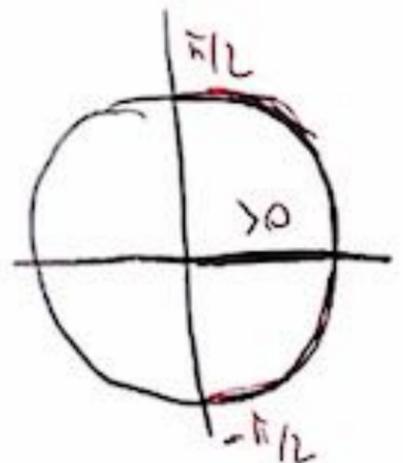
(a)

$1 + \tan^2(\theta) = \frac{1}{\cos^2(\theta)}$ donc $\frac{1}{1 + \tan^2(\theta)} = \cos^2(\theta)$

$\sqrt{\frac{1}{1 + \tan^2(\theta)}} = \sqrt{\cos^2(\theta)} = |\cos(\theta)|$

or $\theta \in]-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}[$ donc $\cos(\theta) > 0$

donc $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \tan^2(\theta)}} = \cos(\theta)$

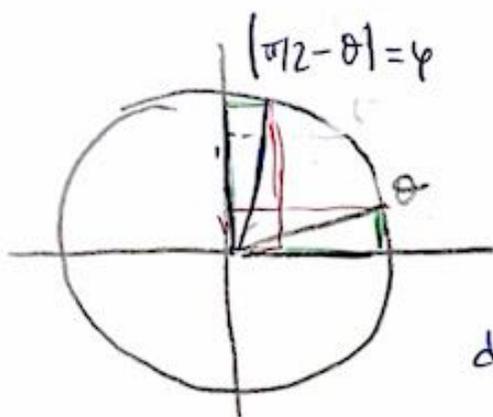


$$(b) \quad |\tan(\theta) + i| = \sqrt{\tan^2(\theta) + 1} = \frac{1}{\cos(\theta)} \quad (\text{cf (a)})$$

$$\text{donc } \tan(\theta) + i = \frac{1}{\cos(\theta)} \left(\tan(\theta) \cos(\theta) + i \cos(\theta) \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\cos(\theta)} \left(\sin(\theta) + i \cos(\theta) \right)$$

$$\text{donc on cherche } \varphi \in \mathbb{R} \text{ tel } \left. \begin{array}{l} \cos(\varphi) = \sin(\theta) \\ \sin(\varphi) = \cos(\theta) \end{array} \right\}$$



$$\cos(\theta) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta\right)$$

$$\sin(\theta) = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta\right)$$

$$\text{donc un argument de } \tan(\theta) + i \text{ est } \frac{\pi}{2} - \theta$$

(c) On note $z_1 = \tan(\theta) + i$.

$$\text{On remarque donc } z = \frac{\bar{z}_1}{z_1}$$

$$\text{or d'après b), } z_1 = \frac{1}{\cos(\theta)} e^{i\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta\right)} \quad \text{donc } \bar{z}_1 = \frac{1}{\cos(\theta)} e^{-i\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta\right)}$$

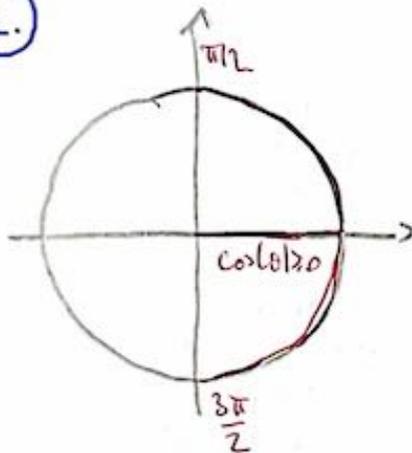
$$\text{donc } z = \frac{\frac{1}{\cos(\theta)} e^{i\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta\right)}}{\frac{1}{\cos(\theta)} e^{-i\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta\right)}} = e^{i\pi}$$

$$\text{donc } z = \cos(\theta) + i \sin(\theta)$$

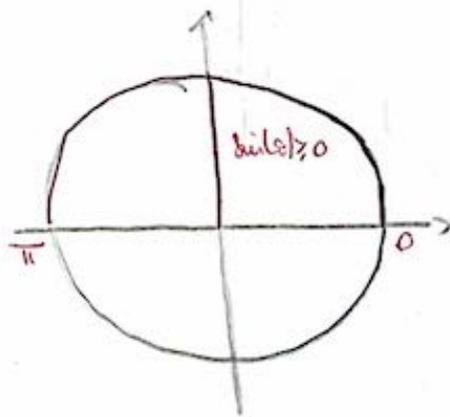
Exercice 3.

$$\theta \in [0, 2\pi[$$

1.



θ	0	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	$\frac{3\pi}{2}$	2π
$\cos(\theta)$	+	ϕ	$-\phi$	+



θ	0	π	2π
$\sin(\theta)$	ϕ	$+\phi$	$-$

2. D'après 1.

$$\text{si } \theta \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}] \cup [\frac{3\pi}{2}, 2\pi[$$

$$\cos(\theta) > 0$$

$$\text{donc } \mathcal{J} = \left\{ \sqrt{\cos(\theta)}, -\sqrt{\cos(\theta)} \right\}$$

$$\left(\mathcal{J} = \{0\} \text{ si } \theta \in \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2} \right\} \right)$$

$$\text{si } \theta \in]\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}[$$

$$\cos(\theta) < 0$$

$$\text{donc } \mathcal{J} = \left\{ -i\sqrt{-\cos(\theta)}, i\sqrt{-\cos(\theta)} \right\}$$

(3.)

On pose $z = z^2 \in \mathbb{C}$

donc (*) $\Leftrightarrow z^2 - 2\cos(\theta)z + 1 = 0$

$$\Delta = (2\cos(\theta))^2 - 4 = 4(\cos^2(\theta) - 1) = -4\sin^2(\theta) \leq 0$$

D'après 1. :

si $\theta = 0$

: $\Delta = 0$ et (*) $\Leftrightarrow z^2 - 2z + 1 = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow (z-1)^2 = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow z = 1 \in \mathbb{C}$

$\Leftrightarrow z^2 = 1$

donc $S = \{-1, 1\}$

si $\theta = \pi$

: $\Delta = 0$ et (*) $\Leftrightarrow z^2 + 2z + 1 = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow (z+1)^2 = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow z = -1 \in \mathbb{C}$

$\Leftrightarrow z^2 = -1$

donc $S = \{-i, i\}$

si $\theta \neq 0$ et $\theta \neq \pi$: $\Delta < 0$ et $\sqrt{-\Delta} = \sqrt{4\sin^2(\theta)} = 2|\sin(\theta)|$

donc (*) $\Leftrightarrow z = \frac{2\cos(\theta) + 2i|\sin(\theta)|}{2} = \cos(\theta) + i|\sin(\theta)|$

ou $z = \frac{2\cos(\theta) - 2i|\sin(\theta)|}{2} = \cos(\theta) - i|\sin(\theta)|$

donc d'après 1.

si $\theta \in]0, \pi[$: $|\sin(\theta)| = \sin(\theta)$

donc $S = \{e^{i\theta}, e^{-i\theta}\}$

si $\theta \in]\pi, 2\pi[$: $|\sin(\theta)| = -\sin(\theta)$

donc de même :

$S = \{e^{-i\theta}, e^{i\theta}\}$

Exercice 4

①. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} :$
$$f(x) = \frac{[\sqrt{1+x} - (1 + \frac{x}{2})] [\sqrt{1+x} + (1 + \frac{x}{2})]}{x^2}$$

$$= \frac{(\sqrt{1+x})^2 - (1 + \frac{x}{2})^2}{x^2 (\sqrt{1+x} + 1 + \frac{x}{2})} = \frac{1+x - (1+x + \frac{x^2}{4})}{x^2 (\sqrt{1+x} + 1 + \frac{x}{2})}$$

$$= -\frac{x^2}{4x^2 (\sqrt{1+x} + 1 + \frac{x}{2})}$$

donc $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = -\frac{1}{8}$

②. $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty}$
$$f(x) = \frac{e^{-x}}{(x+e^x)^2} + \frac{e^x(2-x)}{(x+e^x)^2}$$

• $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^{-x}}{(x+e^x)^2} = 0$ et : $\frac{e^x(2-x)}{(x+e^x)^2} = \frac{e^x(2-x)}{(e^x)^2 (1 + \frac{x}{e^x})^2}$

$$= \frac{(2-x)}{e^x} \frac{1}{(1 + \frac{x}{e^x})^2}$$

• par C.C, $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{e^x} = 0$

• $\frac{2-x}{e^x} = \frac{2}{e^x} - \left(\frac{x}{e^x}\right) \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow +\infty} 0$ par C.C (la même)

Conclusion: $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 0$

③
un - a

$$f(x) = 2 \frac{e^x}{(x+e^x)^2} + \frac{e^{-x}}{(x+e^x)^2} - \frac{x e^x}{(x+e^x)^2}$$

$$\cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} 2 \frac{e^x}{(x+e^x)^2} = 0$$

$$\cdot \frac{e^{-x}}{(x+e^x)^2} = \frac{e^{-x}}{x^2 \left(1 + \frac{e^x}{x}\right)^2}$$

$$\text{ou } \frac{e^{-x}}{x^2} = \frac{1}{x^2 e^{-x}}$$

$$\text{par C.C. : } \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x^2 e^{-x} = 0 \quad \left(\frac{\infty}{0}\right)$$

$$\text{or } x^2 e^x > 0$$

$$\text{donc } \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{e^{-x}}{x^2} = +\infty$$

$$\text{donc } \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{e^{-x}}{(x+e^x)^2} = +\infty$$

$$\cdot \text{Par C.C.}, \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x e^x = 0 \quad \text{donc } \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x e^x}{(x+e^x)^2} = 0$$

Conclusion:

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

Exercice 5.

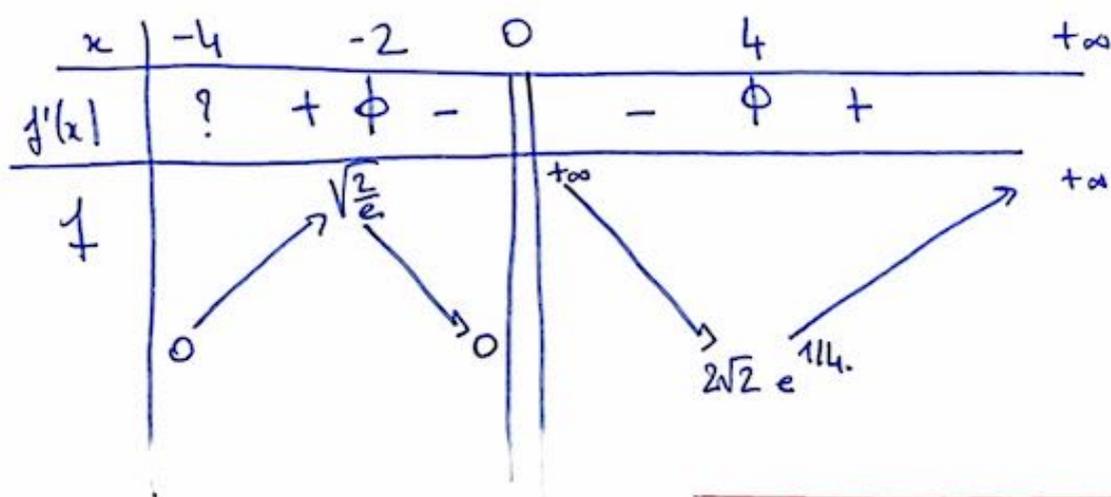
• $f(x)$ non définiessi $x+4 > 0$ et $x \neq 0$

$$\text{donc } \mathcal{D}_f =]-4, 0[\cup]0, +\infty[$$

• f dérivable sur $] -4, 0[$ et sur $]0, +\infty[$.

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+4}} e^{\frac{1}{x}} + \sqrt{x+4} \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) e^{\frac{1}{x}} \\ &= e^{\frac{1}{x}} \left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+4}} - \frac{\sqrt{x+4}}{x^2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$f'(x) = e^{\frac{1}{x}} x \frac{x^2 - 2(x+4)}{2x^2 \sqrt{x+4}} = \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{2x^2 \sqrt{x+4}} (x^2 - 2x - 8)$$



$$f(-2) = \sqrt{2} e^{-1/2} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{e}}$$

$$f(4) = \sqrt{8} e^{1/4} = 2\sqrt{2} e^{1/4}$$

$$\sqrt{2} e^{-1/2} < 2\sqrt{2} e^{1/4}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow e^{-1/2} < 2 e^{1/4} \quad (\sqrt{2} > 0)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 < 2 e^{1/2} \quad (e^{1/2} > 0)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 < 2 e^{3/4}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} < e^{3/4}$$

or $e^{3/4} > e^0 > 1 > \frac{1}{2}$ donc VRAI.

- en 0

si $x > 0$: $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ x > 0}} \frac{1}{x} = +\infty$ donc $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ x > 0}} f(x) = +\infty$

\mathcal{C}_f admet une asymptote verticale $x=0$

si $x < 0$: $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ x < 0}} \frac{1}{x} = -\infty$ donc $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ x < 0}} f(x) = 0$

en +∞:

• $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty$

• $\frac{f(x)}{x} = \frac{\sqrt{x+4} e^{1/x}}{x}$, avec $\frac{\sqrt{x+4}}{x} = \frac{\sqrt{x(1+\frac{4}{x})}}{x} = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x} (1+\frac{4}{x})$
 $= \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} (1+\frac{4}{x}) \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow +\infty} 0$

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

en +∞: Γ_f admet une branche parabolique horizontale

