

Exercice 1.

$$\begin{cases} 2x - 3y + 4z = -25 \\ x + 2y - 3z = 20 \\ 3x + y - 2z = 14 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x + 2y - 3z = 20 \\ 2x - 3y + 4z = -25 \\ 3x + y - 2z = 14 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x + 2y - 3z = 20 \\ -7y + 10z = -65 \\ -5y + 7z = -46 \end{cases} \\ L_2 \leftarrow L_2 - 2L_1 \\ L_3 \leftarrow L_3 - 3L_1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x + 2y - 3z = 20 \\ -7y + 10z = -65 \\ -z = 3.97 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = 20 - 2y + 3z = 20 - 2 \times 15.5 + 3 \times (-3.97) = 20 - 31 - 11.91 = -2.91 \\ y = \frac{6.5}{7} + \frac{10}{7}z = \frac{6.5}{7} + \frac{10}{7} \times (-3.97) = \frac{6.5 - 39.7}{7} = \frac{-33.2}{7} = -4.74 \\ z = -3.97 \end{cases}$$

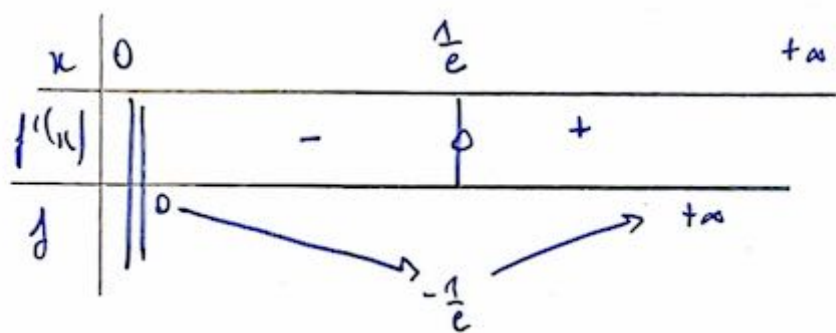
$$S = \{(2.91, -4.74, -3.97)\}$$

Exercice 2.

$$D_f =]0, +\infty[$$

f dérivable sur $]0, +\infty[$. $\forall x > 0$, $f'(x) = 1 \times \ln(x) + x \times \frac{1}{x} = \ln(x) + 1$

$$f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \ln(x) = -1 \Leftrightarrow x = e^{-1} = \frac{1}{e} > 0$$



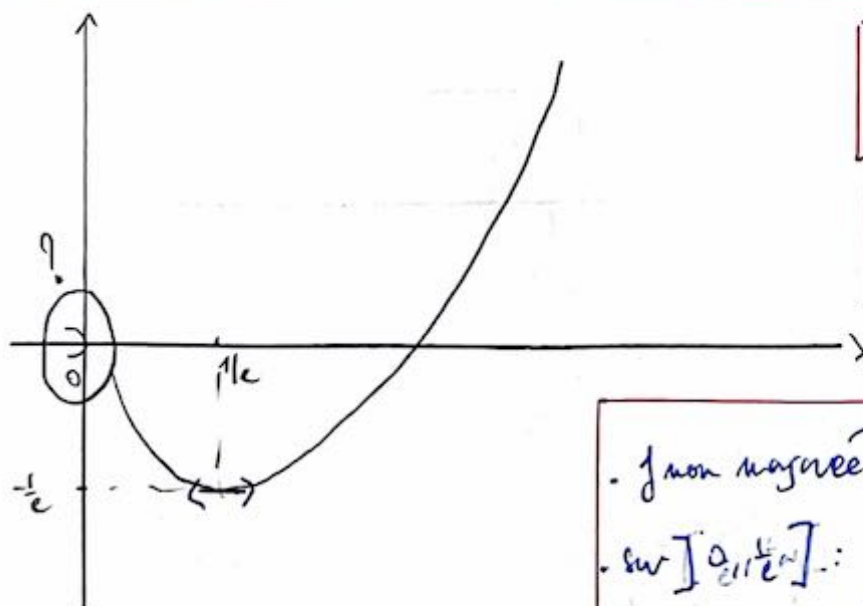
- en 0: par C.C, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \ln(x) = 0$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) = \frac{1}{e} \ln\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) = -\frac{1}{e} \ln(e) = -\frac{1}{e}$$

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

$\frac{f(x)}{x} = \ln(x) \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow +\infty} +\infty$ donc Γ_f admet une branche parabolique verticale en $+\infty$

Γ_f admet une tangente horizontale en $\left(\frac{1}{e}, -\frac{1}{e}\right)$



$$f(]0, +\infty[) = \left[-\frac{1}{e}, +\infty[$$

$$f\left[\frac{1}{e}, +\infty[\right) = \left[-\frac{1}{e}, +\infty[$$

- f non majorée / minime par $-\frac{1}{e}$, atteint en $\frac{1}{e}$
 - sur $]\frac{1}{e}, +\infty[$: majorée par 0, non atteint
 minime par $-\frac{1}{e}$, atteint en $\frac{1}{e}$