

Exercice I

$$1) Z_m = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^m e^{\frac{i m \pi}{3}} \quad ; \quad Z_m \text{ réel donc } \frac{m \pi}{3} = k \pi \text{ alors } \textcircled{1} \quad \textcircled{A}$$

$$2) \left| \frac{i\bar{z}-1}{z-i} \right| = \left| \frac{i(\bar{z}+i)}{z-i} \right| = \frac{|i|}{|z-i|} \frac{|\bar{z}+i|}{|z-i|} = \frac{|i|}{|z-i|} \frac{|z-i|}{|z-i|} = 1 \quad \textcircled{B}$$

$m\pi = 3k\pi$ donc $m = 3k$

$$3) (\ln x)^2 - 2 \ln x \geq 0 \quad \text{et } x > 0$$

$$(\ln x)(\ln x - 2) \geq 0$$

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

$\ln x - 2 = 0$
 $\ln x = 2 \rightarrow x = e^2$ $\textcircled{1}$

$$D_f =]0, 1] \cup [e^2, +\infty[\quad \textcircled{B}$$

$$4) \int_1^e \frac{(\ln x)^3}{x} dx = \int_1^e \left(\frac{1}{x}\right) (\ln x)^3 dx = \left[\frac{(\ln x)^4}{4} \right]_1^e$$

$$= \frac{(\ln e)^4}{4} - \frac{(\ln 1)^4}{4} = \frac{1}{4} - 0 = \frac{1}{4} \quad \textcircled{1} \quad \textcircled{C}$$

$$5) h'(x) = \frac{\left(\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}\right)'}{\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}} = \frac{\frac{f'(x) \cdot g(x) - g'(x) f(x)}{(g(x))^2}}{\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}} \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$h'(x) = \frac{f'(x) \cdot g(x) - g'(x) f(x)}{(g(x))^2} \times \frac{g(x)}{f(x)} = \frac{f'(x) g(x) - g'(x) f(x)}{f(x) \cdot g(x)}$$

$$h'(1) = \frac{f'(1) \cdot g(1) - g'(1) f(1)}{f(1) \cdot g(1)} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \times 3 - 5 \times 2}{2 \times 3} = \frac{\frac{3}{2} - 10}{6} = \frac{-17}{12} \quad \textcircled{C}$$

$$6) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln(x+2) - \ln 2}{\sqrt{4+x} - 2} = \frac{\ln 3 - \ln 2}{\sqrt{5} - 2} \text{ défini}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(x+2) - \ln 2}{\sqrt{4+x} - 2} \stackrel{\text{R.H.}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x+2}}{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{4+x}}} = 2 \quad \textcircled{1} \quad \textcircled{A}$$

Exercice II,

$$1) A(z) \rightarrow OA = |z|$$

$$B(\bar{z}) \rightarrow OB = |\bar{z}| = |z|$$

$$C\left(\frac{z^2}{\bar{z}}\right) \rightarrow OC = \left|\frac{z^2}{\bar{z}}\right| = \frac{|z^2|}{|\bar{z}|} = \frac{|z|^2}{|z|} = |z| \quad \text{Vrai} \quad (1)$$

alors $OA = OB = OC = |z|$ donc A, B et C appartiennent au même cercle de centre O

$$2) AB = |z_B - z_A| = |\bar{z} - z| = |a - ib - a - ib| = 2b$$

$$AC = |z_C - z_A| = \left|\frac{z^2}{\bar{z}} - z\right| = |z| \left|\frac{z}{\bar{z}} - 1\right| \\ = |z| \frac{|z - \bar{z}|}{|\bar{z}|} = \frac{|z| |z - \bar{z}|}{|z|} = |z - \bar{z}| = 2b \quad \text{Vrai}$$

$$3) (\vec{CB}, \vec{CA}) = \arg\left(\frac{\vec{CA}}{\vec{CB}}\right) = \arg\left(\frac{z_A - z_C}{z_B - z_C}\right)$$

$$= \arg\left(\frac{z - \frac{z^2}{\bar{z}}}{\bar{z} - \frac{z^2}{\bar{z}}}\right) = \arg\left(\frac{\frac{z\bar{z} - z^2}{\bar{z}}}{\frac{\bar{z}^2 - z^2}{\bar{z}}}\right)$$

$$= \arg\left(\frac{z\bar{z} - z^2}{\bar{z}^2 - z^2}\right) = \arg\left(\frac{(a+ib)(a-ib) - (a+ib)^2}{(a-ib)^2 - (a+ib)^2}\right)$$

$$= \arg\left(\frac{a^2 + b^2 - a^2 - 2aib + b^2}{a^2 - 2aib + b^2 - a^2 - 2aib + b^2}\right) \quad (1)$$

$$= \arg\left(\frac{2b^2 - 2aib}{2b^2 - 4aib}\right) = \arg\left(\frac{b - ai}{b - 2ai}\right)$$

$$= \arg\left(\frac{(b - ai)(b + 2ai)}{b^2 + 4a^2}\right) = \arg\left(\frac{b^2 + 2aib - aib + 2a^2}{b^2 + 4a^2}\right)$$

$$= \arg\left(\frac{2a^2 + b^2 + aib}{b^2 + 4a^2}\right) = \arg(2a^2 + b^2 + aib)$$

$$\tan(\vec{CB}, \vec{CA}) = \frac{ab}{2a^2 + b^2} \quad \text{or} \quad \tan(\vec{OA}, \vec{OB}) = \frac{b}{a} \quad \text{Vrai}$$

$$4) z' = re^{-i\theta} + \frac{r^2 e^{2i\theta}}{re^{-i\theta}} = \frac{r^2 e^{-2i\theta} + r^2 e^{2i\theta}}{re^{-i\theta}}$$

$$z' = r^2 2 \left(\frac{e^{-2i\theta} + e^{2i\theta}}{2} \right) \times \frac{1}{re^{-i\theta}} = 2r e^{i\theta} \cos(2\theta) \quad \text{Vrai}$$

Exercice III.

$$1) P(z) = 8 + 2(\sqrt{2}-1)z + 4(1-\sqrt{2})z^2 - 8$$

$$P(z) = 8 + 8\sqrt{2} - 8 + 8 - 8\sqrt{2} - 8 = 0 \text{ alors } P(z) \text{ est divisible par } z-2 \quad \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} z^3 + 2(\sqrt{2}-1)z^2 + 4(1-\sqrt{2})z - 8 & z-2 \\ \hline -z^3 - 2z^2 & \\ \hline z^2(2\sqrt{2}) + 4(1-\sqrt{2})z - 8 & \\ -2\sqrt{2}z^2 - 4\sqrt{2}z & \\ \hline z(4) - 8 & \\ -4z - 8 & \\ \hline 0 & \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} z-2 \\ \hline z^2 + 2\sqrt{2}z + 4 \end{array}$$

$$P(z) = (z-2)(z^2 + 2\sqrt{2}z + 4) \quad (E) \quad \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$P(z) = 0 \quad \therefore z = 2 \text{ ou } z^2 + 2\sqrt{2}z + 4 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 8 - 16 = -8 = 8i^2$$

$$3) a) z_k = \frac{2 + \sqrt{2}i - \sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$z_1 = \frac{-2\sqrt{2} - 2\sqrt{2}i}{2} = -\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{2}i$$

$$z_k = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}i + \frac{2-\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$z_2 = -\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2}i$$

$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$

$$OA = 2 \quad OB = \sqrt{(-\sqrt{2})^2 + (\sqrt{2})^2} = 2 \quad \text{donc } OA = OB$$

$$(\vec{u}, \vec{OK}) = (\vec{OA}, \vec{OK}) = \frac{1}{2}(\vec{OA}, \vec{OB}) = \frac{1}{2} \arg\left(\frac{\vec{OB}}{\vec{OA}}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \arg\left(\frac{-\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2}i}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \arg\left(\frac{-\sqrt{2}}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) \quad \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\frac{3\pi}{4} \right) + 2k\pi \right] = \frac{3\pi}{8} + k\pi \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$$

$$b) z_k = \frac{2-\sqrt{2}}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad |z|^2 = \left(\frac{2-\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 \rightarrow |z| = \sqrt{2-\sqrt{2}} \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$c) \arg(z) = \frac{3\pi}{8} \text{ et } |z| = \sqrt{2-\sqrt{2}}$$

$$z = \sqrt{2-\sqrt{2}} \left(\cos \frac{3\pi}{8} + i \sin \frac{3\pi}{8} \right)$$

$$z = \frac{2-\sqrt{2}}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$\text{Donc } \cos \frac{3\pi}{8} = \frac{\frac{2-\sqrt{2}}{2}}{\sqrt{2-\sqrt{2}}} = \frac{2-\sqrt{2}}{2} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2-\sqrt{2}}} \times \frac{\sqrt{2-\sqrt{2}}}{\sqrt{2-\sqrt{2}}} = \frac{\sqrt{2-\sqrt{2}}}{2} \quad \textcircled{3}$$

$$\text{et } \sin \frac{3\pi}{8} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{\sqrt{2-\sqrt{2}}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2-\sqrt{2}}} \times \frac{\sqrt{2-\sqrt{2}}}{\sqrt{2-\sqrt{2}}} = \frac{\sqrt{4-2\sqrt{2}}}{2(2-\sqrt{2})} \quad \textcircled{4}$$

Exercice IV

1) $(1-z)^n = (1+z)^n$ alors $|1-z|^n = |1+z|^n \quad \textcircled{1}$
 donc $|1-z| = |1+z|$ c.à.d. - MA = MB où A(1) et B(1)
 donc Π varie sur la médiatrice de [AB]

2) $z = i \tan \alpha$ donc $(1 - i \tan \alpha)^n = (1 + i \tan \alpha)^n$
 $\left(1 - i \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha}\right)^n = \left(1 + i \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha}\right)^n \rightarrow (\cos \alpha - i \sin \alpha)^n = (\cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha)^n \quad \textcircled{1}$
 $(e^{-i\alpha})^n = (e^{i\alpha})^n \rightarrow e^{-in\alpha} = e^{in\alpha}$

$$n\alpha = -n\alpha + 2K\pi \text{ où } K \text{ entier}$$

$$2n\alpha = 2K\pi \text{ alors } \alpha = \frac{K\pi}{n} \quad \textcircled{1}$$

3) les racines sont $i \tan \frac{K\pi}{n}$ où K prend $(2n)$ valeurs entières consécutives $\textcircled{1}$,
 alors l'équation admet $(2n)$ racines

Exercice V.

$$1) \vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AC} = AB \cdot AC \cdot \cos(\widehat{A}) ; \cos \widehat{A} = \frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{(1+\sqrt{2})(\sqrt{2})} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

donc $\widehat{A} = \frac{\pi}{4} [2\pi]$

$$\text{Aire } ABC = \frac{1}{2} (1+\sqrt{2})(\sqrt{2}) \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}+1}{2} u^2 \quad (1/2)$$

$$2) a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos \widehat{A} \text{ donc } a = \sqrt{3} u \quad (1/4)$$

$$\cos B = \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2ac} \text{ donc } \cos B = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} \quad (1)$$

$$3) \vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AC} = AM^2 - \frac{BC^2}{2} \text{ d'où } 1+\sqrt{2} = AM^2 - \frac{3}{4}$$

$$AM = \frac{\sqrt{7+4\sqrt{2}}}{2} u \quad (1)$$

$$\sin B = \frac{AH}{AB} \text{ donc } AH^2 = AB^2 \times \sin^2 B = AB^2 (1 - \cos^2 B) = \frac{1}{3} AB^2$$

$$AH = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} (1+\sqrt{2}) \text{ donc } AH = \frac{\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{6}}{3} u \quad (1)$$

Exercice VI.

$$1) x^2 - 2x \geq 0 ; x(x-2) \geq 0 ; x \leq 0 \text{ ou } x \geq 2$$

$D_f =]-\infty; 0] \cup [2; +\infty[\quad (1/2)$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2 + 2x + 1 - x^2 + 2x}{x+1-|x|} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{4x+1}{2x+1} = 2$$

Donc $y=2$ est une asymptote horizontale au voisinage de $-\infty$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \infty$ donc possibilité d'asymptote oblique.

$$a = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x+1+\sqrt{x^2-2x}}{x} \stackrel{\text{R.H.}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} 1 + \frac{2x-2}{2\sqrt{x^2-2x}} = 2$$

$$b = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [f(x) - 2x] = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{[-x+1+\sqrt{x^2-2x}][\cancel{-x-1-\sqrt{x^2-2x}}]}{-x-1-\sqrt{x^2-2x}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2-2x+1-x^2+2x}{-x-1-|x|} = \frac{1}{-\infty} = 0$$

Alors $y=2x$ est une asymptote oblique au voisinage de $+\infty$ ①

$$3) f'(x) = 1 + \frac{2x-2}{2\sqrt{x^2-2x}} = \frac{\sqrt{x^2-2x} + x - 1}{\sqrt{x^2-2x}}$$

$$\sqrt{x^2-2x} + x - 1 > 0$$

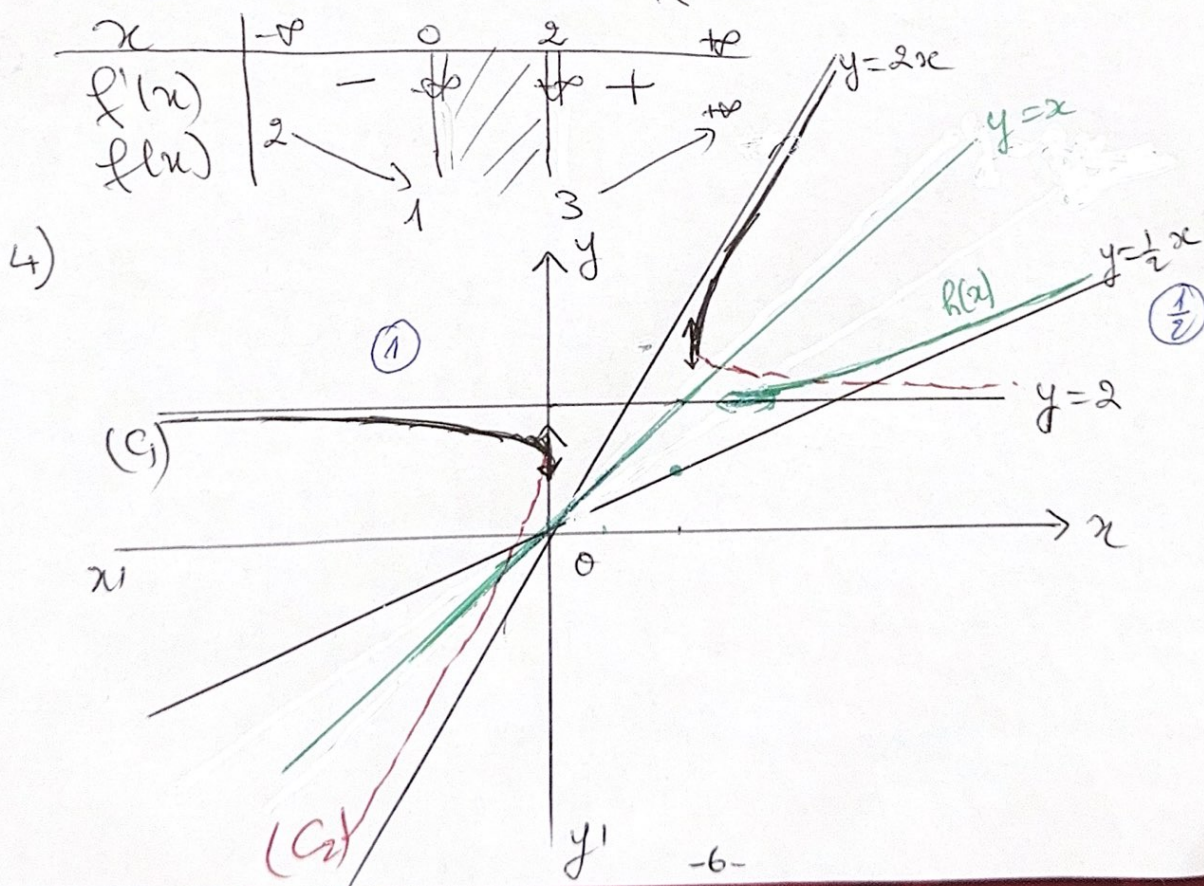
$$\sqrt{x^2-2x} > 1-x$$

$$\text{si } 1-x < 0 \rightarrow -x < -1 \rightarrow x > 1 \rightarrow f'(x) > 0$$

$$\text{si } 1-x > 0 \rightarrow x^2-2x > 1-2x+x^2$$

$$0 > 1 \text{ non vérifié donc } f'(x) < 0$$

①



$$5) a) T'(x) = \frac{f'(x)}{x+1+\sqrt{x^2-2x}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-2x}}$$

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

$$W'(x) = 2\sqrt{x^2-2x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-2x}} \Rightarrow W'(x) = 2\sqrt{x^2-2x} + T'(x)$$

$$b) A = \int_2^3 f(x) dx = \int_2^3 (x+1+\sqrt{x^2-2x}) dx \quad (1/2)$$

$$A = \left[\frac{x^2}{2} + x + \frac{1}{2} (W(x) - T(x)) \right]_2^3 = \frac{7}{2} + \sqrt{3} - \frac{1}{2} \ln(2+\sqrt{3}) \quad (1)$$

6) pour $x \in [2; +\infty[$, f est continue et strictement monotone croissante donc elle définit une bijection de $[2; +\infty[$ sur $[3; +\infty[$, elle admet alors une fonction réciproque définie de $[3; +\infty[$ vers $[2; +\infty[$. (1)

$$7) \begin{aligned} f(x) &= x+1-\sqrt{x^2-2x} & y-x-1 &= -\sqrt{x^2-2x} \\ g(x) &= x+1+\sqrt{x^2-2x} & y-x-1 &= \sqrt{x^2-2x} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Donc } (y-x-1)^2 = (\sqrt{x^2-2x})^2$$

$$y^2 + x^2 + 1 - 2xy + 2x - 2y - x^2 + 2x = 0$$

$$(y^2 - 2xy + 4x - 2y + 1 = 0) \text{ équation de (H)} \quad (1)$$

Exercice VII

$$A-1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = -\infty$$

$$(1/2) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} g(x) = +\infty$$

$$2) g'(x) = 4x + \frac{1}{x}$$

$x > 0$ alors $g'(x) > 0$ donc $g \nearrow$

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

$$3) g(1) = 0$$

Donc pour $x \in]0, 1[$; $g(x) < 0$

pour $x \in]1, +\infty[$; $g(x) > 0$

pour $x = 1$; $g(1) = 0$ (1/2)

$$B-1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left[2x + \frac{1}{x} - \frac{\ln x}{x} \right] = \infty$$

$x=0$ Asymptote verticale (1/2) Car $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{x} = -\infty$ (com)

$$2a) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty ; f(x) - 2x = \frac{1 - \ln x}{x} \quad (1/2)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1 - \ln x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-1/x}{1} = 0 \quad \text{donc } y = 2x \text{ Asymptote oblique au voisinage de } +\infty$$

b) pour $0 < x < e$; $f(x) - 2x > 0$; (C) au-dessus de (d)
 pour $x = e$; $f(x) - 2x = 0$; (C) coupe (d) en $(e; 2e)$
 pour $x > e$; $f(x) - 2x < 0$; (C) en dessous de (d)

$$3) f'(x) = 2 + \frac{-\frac{1}{x} \cdot x - 1 + \ln x}{x^2} = \frac{2x^2 - 2 + \ln x}{x^2} = \frac{g(x)}{x^2}$$

x	0	1	$+\infty$
$f'(x)$	$+\infty$	-	+
$f(x)$	$+\infty$	3	$+\infty$

(1)

5a) sur $[1; +\infty[$, f est définie, continue strictement monotone croissante donc elle admet une fonction

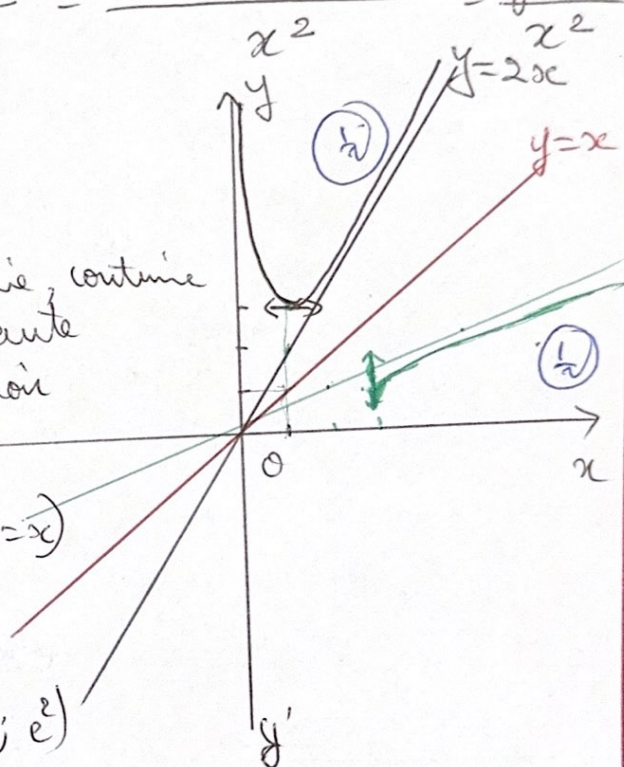
reciproque h. $D_f = [3; +\infty[\quad (1/2)$

b) Trace (symétrique % à $y=x$)

$$c) f'(x) = 2 ; g(x) = 2x^2 ;$$

$$\ln x = 2 ; x = e^2 \quad (1)$$

d'où le point $(2e^2 - e^2; e^2)$



$$c-1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} p(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x^2(1 + \ln x) - 3x + 2)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{1 + \ln x}{\frac{1}{x^2}} - 3x + 2 \right] \stackrel{\text{A.H.}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{1/x}{-2/x^3} - 3x + 2 \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{x^2}{-2} - 3x + 2 \right] = 2$$

donc p est prolongeable en $x=0$ (1)

$$2) \frac{p(x)}{x} = x(1 + \ln x) - 3 + \frac{2}{x} = x + x \ln x - 3 + \frac{2}{x} \quad (1/2)$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) - 3 = \frac{2}{x} + \left(1 - \ln\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)\right)x - 3 = \frac{2}{x} + x + x \ln x - 3$$

le minimum de f est 3 donc $f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) - 3 \geq 0 \rightarrow p(x) \geq 0$

$$3) p(x) = 0 \text{ pour } f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = 3 ; \frac{1}{x} = 1 \text{ alors } x = 1 \quad (1/2)$$