

Exercice 1 :

1) $z' = 2i\bar{z} - 1 - i$

a) $k = |2i| = 2$ Vrai

b) $z_\Omega = \frac{a\bar{b} + b}{1 - |a|^2} = \frac{2i(-1+i) - 1 - i}{-3} = \frac{-3i - 3}{-3} = 1 + i$

Faux Remarque $\frac{b}{1-a} = \frac{-1-i}{1-2i} = \frac{(-1-i)(1+2i)}{5} = \frac{1-3i}{5}$

c) $\Delta : y = x \quad \Omega \in \Delta$

soit $A(-1, -1) \in \Delta, f(A) = A' \Leftrightarrow Z_{A'} = 2(-1+i) - 1 - i = -2i - 3 \Leftrightarrow A'(-3, -3) \in \Delta$ Vrai

Equation : $\overline{\Omega M'} = 2\overline{\Omega M} \Leftrightarrow z - 1 - i = 2(z - 1 - i) \Leftrightarrow$

$2i\bar{z} - 1 - i - 1 - i = 2z - 2i - 2i \Leftrightarrow 2z - 2 - 2i$

$\Leftrightarrow 2i\bar{z} - \cancel{2} - \cancel{2i} = 2z - \cancel{2} - \cancel{2i} \Leftrightarrow \bar{z} = -iz \Leftrightarrow x - iy = -ix + y \Leftrightarrow y = x$

2) a) $2012 = 190 \times 10 + 112 \Rightarrow -2012 = 190 \times (-11) + 78 \Rightarrow -2012 = (-190) \times 11 + 78$

$\Rightarrow q = 11$ Faux

b) $p \wedge (2p + 1) = 1$ car $2p + 1 - 2p = 1$ Faux

c) $\left. \begin{matrix} 31 \text{ premier} \\ 31 \wedge 5 = 1 \end{matrix} \right\} \Leftrightarrow 31/5^{30} - 1 \Rightarrow 5^{30} \equiv 1[31] \Rightarrow 5^{30n} \equiv 1[31]$ Vrai

Exercice 2 :

1) $S : \text{similitude directe} / S(J) = B \quad / S(D) = K$

a) $(\widehat{JD, BK}) \equiv (\widehat{AD, BA})(2\pi) \equiv (\widehat{BC, BA})(2\pi) \equiv \frac{\pi}{3}(2\pi)$

$k = \frac{BK}{JD} = \frac{2BA}{\frac{1}{2}BC} = 4 \times \cos \frac{\pi}{3} = 2$

b) $\overline{CD} = \overline{AK} \Rightarrow J = C * K$

CBK équilatéral et (CA) \perp (BK)

$\Rightarrow (\widehat{CJ, CB}) \equiv (\widehat{CK, CB})(2\pi) \equiv \frac{\pi}{3}(2\pi)$ et $\frac{CB}{OJ} = \frac{OB}{\frac{1}{2}CB} = 2 \Leftrightarrow S(C) = C$

2) f antidéplacement / $f(0) = A \quad / f(A) = A'$

a) $f \circ f(O) = A' \neq D \Rightarrow f$ est une symétrie glissante

$\vec{u} = \frac{1}{2} \overline{DA'} = \overline{DC} = \overline{AB}$

$\Delta' = (JI)$

b) $f(K) = S_{(J)} \text{ ot}_{\overline{AB}}(K) = S_{(J)}(A) = C$

3) $g = fos$

a) $g = \text{sim ind de rapport } k = 2 \times 1 = 2$

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b) $g \circ g(D) = ?$

$g(D) = fos(D) = f(K) = C$

$g(C) = fos(C) = f(C) = B \Rightarrow g \circ g(D) = B$

c) $h_{(\Omega, 4)}(D) = B \Rightarrow \overline{\Omega B} - 4\overline{\Omega D} = \vec{0} \Leftrightarrow \Omega \text{ by } (B, 1) \text{ et } (D, -4)$

$\overline{B\Omega} = \frac{4}{3} \overline{BD}$

d) $\Delta = \text{biss int de } (\overline{\Omega D}, \overline{\Omega C})$

Exercice 3 :

(E) : $7x - 4y = 13$

1) a) $7 \times 3 - 4 \times 2 = 21 - 8 = 13$

b) $S_Z^2 = \{(3 + 4k; 2 + 7k); k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$

2) a) $a = 4n + 3; b = 7n + 2$

a) Si d/a et $d/b \Rightarrow d/7a - 4b \Rightarrow d/21 - 8 \Rightarrow d/13$

b) $a \wedge b = 13 \Rightarrow 13|a$ et $13|b \Rightarrow 13/2a - b \Rightarrow 13/n + 4 \Rightarrow n + 4 \equiv 0[13] \Rightarrow n \equiv 9[13]$

Inversement

Si $n \equiv 9[13] \Rightarrow 4n + 3 \equiv 0[13]$ et $7n + 2 \equiv 0[13]$

$\Rightarrow 13/a$ et $13/b \Rightarrow 13/a \wedge b$ or $a \wedge b/13 \Rightarrow a \wedge b = 13$

3) a) $10^1 \equiv 10[13]; 10^2 \equiv 9[13]; 10^3 \equiv 12[13]; 10^4 \equiv [13]; 10^5 \equiv 4[13]; 10^6 \equiv 1[13]$

b) $n = 2012^{2012}; 2012 \equiv 10[13] \Rightarrow 2012^{2012} \equiv 10^2[13] \equiv 9[13] \Rightarrow a \wedge b = 13$

$$4) \begin{cases} 7a - 4b = 13 \\ a \wedge b = 13 \\ 1956 \leq b \leq 2012 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a = 4n + 3 \\ b = 7n + 2 \\ a \wedge b = 13 \\ 1956 < b \leq 2012 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} n = 9 + 13k \\ b = 63 + 91k \\ 1893 \leq 91k \leq 1949 \\ 20, \dots \leq k \leq 21, \dots \end{cases}$$

$(a, b) = (1131, 1976)$

$k = 21 \Rightarrow n = 282$

Exercice 5 :

$f(x) = x^2 - 2\ln x - 1; x > 0$

1) f est dérivable sur $]0, +\infty[$ et on a $f'(x) = 2x - \frac{2}{x} = \frac{2(x^2 - 1)}{x}$

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

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

2) a) $\lambda \in]0, 1[\quad A(\lambda) = \int_{\lambda}^1 x^2 - 2\ln x - 1 dx = \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - 2x \ln x + 2x - x^{\lambda} \right]_{\lambda}^1 = \frac{4}{3} - \frac{\lambda^3}{3} + 2\lambda \ln \lambda - \lambda$

b) $\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0^+} A(\lambda) = \frac{4}{3}$

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3) $n \geq 2$

a) $1 \leq k \leq n-1$ $0 < \frac{k}{n} \leq t \leq \frac{k+1}{n} \leq 1$ et f décroissante sur $]0, 1[$

$$\Rightarrow f\left(\frac{k+1}{n}\right) \leq f(t) \leq f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{n} f\left(\frac{k+1}{n}\right) \leq \int_{\frac{k}{n}}^{\frac{k+1}{n}} f(t) dt \leq \frac{1}{n} f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right)$$

$$k=1 \quad \frac{1}{n} f \leq \left(\frac{2}{n}\right) \int_{\frac{1}{n}}^{\frac{2}{n}} f(t) dt \leq \frac{1}{n} f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$$

$$b) \quad k=2 \quad \frac{1}{n} f \leq \left(\frac{3}{n}\right) \int_{\frac{2}{n}}^{\frac{3}{n}} f(t) dt \leq \frac{1}{n} f\left(\frac{2}{n}\right) \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} f\left(\frac{k+1}{n}\right) \text{ et } \left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \leq \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right)$$

$$k=n-1 \quad \frac{1}{n} f(1) \leq \int_{\frac{n-1}{n}}^1 f(t) dt \leq \frac{1}{n} f\left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right)$$

$$4) S_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) \quad S_n \geq \left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \text{ d'autre part } S_n - \frac{1}{n} f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \leq A\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \Rightarrow S_n \leq A\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) + \frac{1}{n} f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \frac{4}{3}$$

Exercice 5:

$$1) F(x) = \int_e^x \frac{dt}{(1+\ln^2 t)} ; n \geq e \quad \mathcal{V} = \pi \int_e^{e^{\sqrt{3}}} \frac{1}{x(1+\ln x)} dx = \pi \times F(e^{\sqrt{3}})$$

$$2) g(x) = \tan x ; x \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right[$$

a)

x	0	$\frac{\pi}{2}$
$g'(x)$		$+$
$g(x)$		$+\infty$

$0 \rightarrow$

$$b) g'(x) \neq 0 \quad (g^{-1})'(x) = \frac{1}{g'(g^{-1}(x))} = \frac{1}{1+\tan^2 t} = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$3) H(x) = \int_1^{\ln x} \frac{dt}{1+t^2} \quad \forall x \geq e$$

$$a) H(e) = 0 ; H(e^{\sqrt{3}}) = \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{dt}{1+t^2} = g^{-1}(\sqrt{3}) - g^{-1}(1) = \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{12}$$

$$b) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \mapsto \ln x \text{ est dérivable sur } [e, +\infty[\\ \frac{1}{1+t^2} \text{ continue sur } \mathbb{R}_+ ; 1 \in \mathbb{R}_+ \\ \ln([e, +\infty[) = [1, +\infty[\subset \mathbb{R}_+ \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow H \text{ est dérivable sur } [e, +\infty[$$

$$\text{et on a } H'(x) = \frac{1}{x} \times \frac{1}{1+\ln^2 x} = \frac{1}{x(1+\ln^2 x)}$$

$$c) H(x) = F(x) \Rightarrow V = \pi \times F(e^{\sqrt{3}}) = \pi \times H(e^{\sqrt{3}}) = \frac{\pi^2}{12}$$

Figure de l'exercice n°2 :

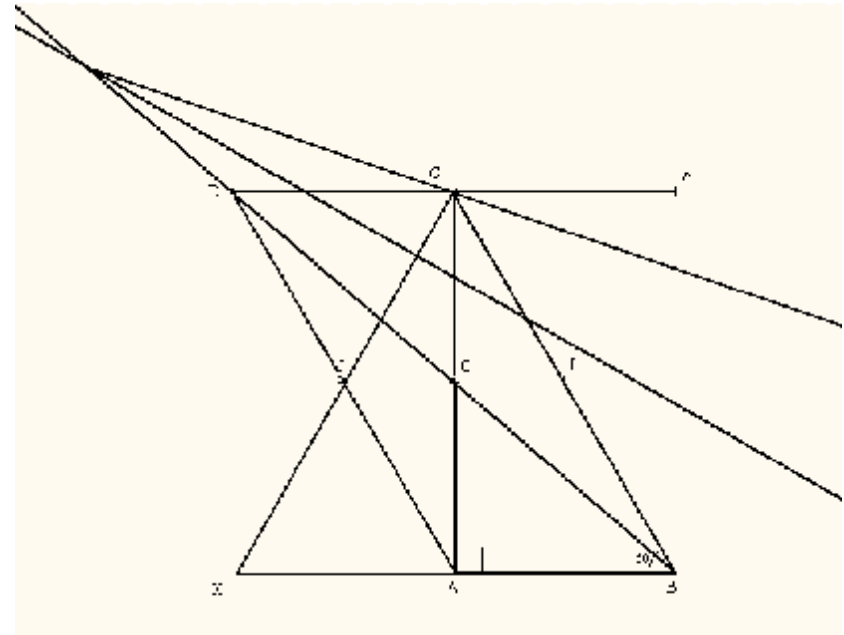


Figure de l'exercice n°4 :

