

Exercice N° 2

A) $g(x) = 1 - e^{2x} - 2xe^{2x}$

1) $\lim_{+\infty} g(x) = ?$

$\lim_{+\infty} e^{2x} = +\infty$

$\lim_{+\infty} xe^{2x} = +\infty$

$\Rightarrow \lim_{+\infty} g(x) = -\infty$

$\lim_{-\infty} g(x) = ?$

$\lim_{-\infty} e^{2x} = 0$

$\lim_{-\infty} xe^{2x} = 0$ (car e^{2x} est plus fort que x)

Donc $\lim_{-\infty} g(x) = 1$

2) $g'(x) = -2e^{2x} - 2e^{2x} - 4xe^{2x} = -e^{2x}(4 + 4x) = -4e^{2x}(1+x)$

3) Tableau de Variations

x	$x \geq -1$	$g'(x) \leq 0$
x	$x \leq -1$	$g'(x) \geq 0$

x	$-\infty$	-1	$+\infty$
$g'(x)$		0	
$g(x)$	1	$1 + \frac{1}{e^2}$	$-\infty$

4) $g(0) = 1 - 1 - 0 = 0$

on en déduit que $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{si } x \leq 0, g(x) \geq 0 \\ \text{et si } x \geq 0, g(x) \leq 0. \end{array} \right.$

B) $f(x) = x + 3 - xe^{2x}$

1) $\lim_{+\infty} f = ?$

$\lim_{+\infty} x - xe^{2x} = \lim_{+\infty} x(1 - e^{2x}) = +\infty + -\infty = -\infty$

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

$\lim_{-\infty} f = ?$

$\lim_{-\infty} x - xe^{2x} = -\infty - 0 = -\infty$

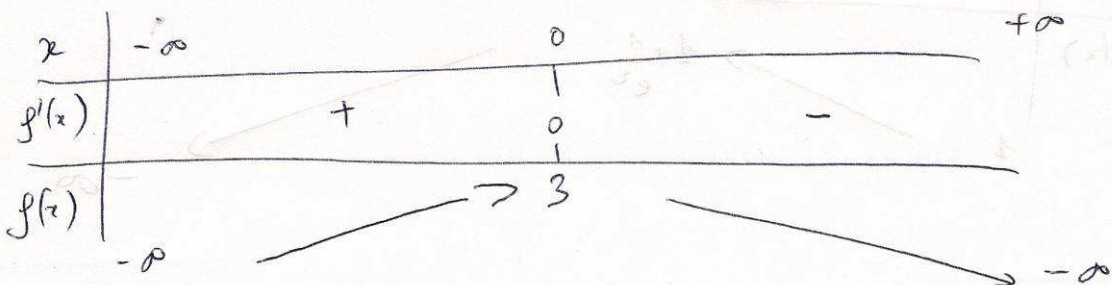
Donc $\lim_{-\infty} f(x) = -\infty$

2) $f'(x) = 1 - e^{2x} - 2xe^{2x}$

3) D'après A) , $f'(x) = g(x)$

Donc si $x \leq 0, f'(x) \geq 0$

si $x \geq 0, f'(x) \leq 0$



4) $I \begin{pmatrix} x_I \\ y_I \end{pmatrix} \in (r) \cap (\text{Axe des } x) \Leftrightarrow I \in (r) \text{ et } I \in (\text{Axe des } x)$. ③

$$\text{Dc } \begin{cases} 4I = x_I + 3 - x_I e^{2x_I} \\ y_I = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x_I + 3 - x_I e^{2x_I} = 0 \\ y_I = 0 \end{cases}$$

Sur $[0, +\infty[$, la fonction $f(x)$ est décroissante, donc elle traverse l'axe des x (puisque la fonction varie de 3 à $-\infty$). Dc il n'existe qu'une seule valeur x_I pour laquelle $x_I + 3 - x_I e^{2x_I} = 0$.

$$f(1) \approx -3,38$$

$$f(0,5) \approx 2,14$$

$$f(0,6) \approx 1,61$$

$$f(0,7) \approx 0,86$$

$$f(0,8) \approx -0,163$$

Dc

$$\underline{\underline{0,7 < x_I < 0,8}}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = 0 \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$$

Exercice N°2

⑥

$$P(z) = z^3 - (1 - 2\sin\alpha)z^2 + (1 - 2\cos\alpha)z - 1$$

1) a) $P(1) = 1 - (1 - 2\sin\alpha) + (1 - 2\cos\alpha) - 1$
 $= 1 - 1 + 2\sin\alpha + 1 - 2\cos\alpha - 1$
 $= 0$

b) $P(1) = 0$, donc $\exists a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$, tel que

$$P(z) = (z-1)(az^2 + bz + c)$$

$$P(z) = (z-1)(az^2 + bz + c)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow P(z) = az^3 + bz^2 + cz - az^2 - bz - c$$
$$= az^3 + z^2(b-a) + z(c-b) - c$$

Donc $a=1$
 $b-a = -(1-2\sin\alpha)$
 $c-b = 1-2\cos\alpha$
 $-c = -1$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a=1 \\ b-1 = -1+2\sin\alpha \\ c = b+1-2\cos\alpha \\ c=1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a=1 \\ b=2\sin\alpha \\ c=2\sin\alpha+1-2\cos\alpha \\ c=1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a=1 \\ b=2\sin\alpha \\ c=1 \end{cases}$$

Donc $P(z) = (z-1)(z^2 + 2\sin\alpha z + 1)$

c) $P(z) = 0 \Leftrightarrow (z-1)(z^2 + 2\sin\alpha z + 1) = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow z=1$ ou $z^2 + 2\sin\alpha z + 1 = 0$

$$z^2 + 2\sin d z + 1 = 0$$

⑤

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac$$

$$= 4\sin^2 d - 4$$

$$= -4(1 - \sin^2 d)$$

$$= -4\cos^2 d$$

$$\text{D.C. } z = \frac{-2\sin d \pm \sqrt{4\cos^2 d}}{2} = \underline{\underline{-\sin d \pm i\cos d}}$$

$$\text{ou } z = \frac{-2\sin d - 2i\cos d}{2} = \underline{\underline{-\sin d - i\cos d}}$$

Pour $P(z) = 0 \Rightarrow$

$$\boxed{z = 1 \quad \text{ou } z = -\sin d + i\cos d \\ \text{ou } z = -\sin d - i\cos d}$$

$$2) \quad z_1 = 1 \quad z_2 = -\sin d + i\cos d \quad z_3 = -\sin d - i\cos d$$

$$\exists \theta_1, z_1 = \|z_1\| e^{i\theta_1} \quad \|z_1\| = 1 \quad \text{et } \theta_1 = 0$$

$$\boxed{z_1: \text{Module } 1, \text{ 1 Argument } = 0}$$

$$\exists \theta_2, z_2 = \|z_2\| e^{i\theta_2} \quad \text{avec } e^{i\theta_2} = \cos \theta_2 + i \sin \theta_2$$

$$\|z_2\| = \sqrt{\sin^2 d + \cos^2 d} = 1$$

$$\text{D.C. } \cos \theta_2 + i \sin \theta_2 = -\sin d + i \cos d = \cos \left(d + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) + i \sin \left(d + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$\text{D.C. } \boxed{z_2: \text{Module } 1, \text{ 1 Argument } : \left(d + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}$$

$$\exists \theta_3, z_3 = \|z_3\| e^{i\theta_3} \quad \text{avec } e^{i\theta_3} = \cos \theta_3 + i \sin \theta_3$$

$$\|z_3\| = 1$$

$$\text{D.C. } \cos \theta_3 + i \sin \theta_3 = -\sin d - i \cos d = \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + d\right) + i \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + d\right)$$

⑥ $\cos \theta_3 + i \sin \theta_3 = \sin(\pi + \alpha) + i \cos(\pi + \alpha)$

$= \cos(\pi/2 - (\pi + \alpha)) + i \sin(\pi/2 - (\pi + \alpha))$

$= \cos(-\pi/2 - \alpha) + i \sin(-\pi/2 - \alpha)$

De z_3 : Modulus 1, 1 Arguent: $-\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha$

~~$\cos(\pi/2 - \alpha) = \sin \alpha$~~

~~$\sin(\pi/2 - \alpha) = \cos \alpha$~~

~~$\cos(\pi/2 + \alpha) = -\sin \alpha$~~

~~$\sin(\pi/2 + \alpha) = \cos \alpha$~~

~~$\cos(\pi - \alpha) = -\cos \alpha$~~

~~$\sin(\pi - \alpha) = \sin \alpha$~~

~~$\cos(\pi + \alpha) = -\cos \alpha$~~

~~$\sin(\pi + \alpha) = -\sin \alpha$~~

~~$\cos(\pi/2 - \alpha) = \sin \alpha$~~

~~$\sin(\pi/2 - \alpha) = \cos \alpha$~~

~~$\cos(\pi/2 + \alpha) = -\sin \alpha$~~