

exercice 1 F F V V

On traduit l'énoncé puis on résout l'équation (système 2 équations (inconnues))

-  $P + C = 54\ 000$

Système

	janvier	juin	mois
Pierre	P	P-C	$P-C + \frac{P-C}{2} = \frac{3}{2}(P-C)$
Collet	C	C	$2C - \frac{P-C}{2} = \frac{3C}{2}$

$$\begin{cases} P + C = 54\ 000 \\ P - C + \frac{P-C}{2} = 1,5(P-C) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} C = 18\ 000 \\ P = 36\ 000 \end{cases}$$

Exercice 2 V V F V

On teste tout (par l'absurde) si la proposition est vraie alors on voit si ça marche. (16 cas sur 16) (seul sport possible)

Si	1. Vrai	2. Vrai	3. Vrai	4. Vrai
1	$C = \bar{F}$	$C = F$	$C = F$	
2	$B = G$	$B = \bar{G}$	$B = G$	
3	$B = F$	$B = F$	$B = \bar{F}$	
4	$C = \bar{G}$	$C = G$	$C = \bar{G}$	
			$M = T$	

pas possible  
Ben j'ai 2

Exercice 3 FFFF

$\frac{530}{1000}$  votes       $53\%$   $\hat{=} +10\%$   $\sim 53,53\%$   $\left( a < 58,3 \right)$

Exercice 4 en 2 mat en 202 100 pour jailler. FFVV

	100 personnes	notes	nb d'élus	Adhète pers
$< 30$ ①	300	91	3	24
$30-50$ ②	50	92	10	40
$> 50$ ③	20	935	7	13

$\frac{20}{100}$  adhérent

Exercice 5 VFFF

centaine (1 élève a au max) = aucun MA en moins de 3

Exercice 6 FFVV

$g(x)' = 2 \times 5 \times \frac{1}{x} \ln x \quad ((u^m)' = m u' u^{m-1})$

~~g' discontinu~~  $g = \frac{10}{x} \ln x$   
~~g' discontinu~~  $g' = \left( \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2} \right)$  max en  $x = e$

~~juste et g(x) > 0~~  $\Rightarrow g(e) = \frac{10}{e}$   
 $\begin{cases} \ln > 0 & x > 1 \\ 1/x > 0 & x > 0^+ \end{cases}$

$\int_1^e g(x) = [5 \ln x^2]_1^e = 5$

Exercício 7

F V V V

$$k: a \xrightarrow{e^x} \mathbb{R}^+ \xrightarrow{e^x + e} [2; +\infty[ \xrightarrow{\ln} [k(a), +\infty[$$

#  
R

$$b) k(0) = \ln(3) > 1 \quad (k=)$$

$$h'(x) = \frac{dV - UV'}{V^2} = \frac{2e^x(e^x + e) - (e^{2x} + e)e^x}{(e^x + e)^2}$$

$$h'(0) = \frac{2(1+e) - (2-2)e}{3^2} = \frac{2+2}{3^2} = \frac{2}{3} \approx 0,66 < 1$$

$$c) k(x) = \frac{e^x}{e^x + e} \quad \left(\frac{u'}{u}\right)$$

$$3k' - 1 = \frac{3e^x}{e^x + e} - 1 = \frac{2e^x - e}{e^x + e} = h(x)$$

d)

$$\int_0^2 h = \int_0^2 (3k' - 1) = 3 \int_0^2 k' - \int_0^2 1$$

$$= 3[k] - [x]$$

$$= 3 \ln(e^2 + e) - 3 \ln(3) - (2)$$

$$= \ln \left( \frac{(e^2 + e)^3}{27} \right) - 2$$

Exercício 8

V F F V

$$A. P_n(n) = n^3 - 3n^2 + (3n^2 - 1)n - n(n^2 - 1) = 0$$

$$B. P(m-1) = (m-1)^3 - 3m(m-1)^2 + (3m^2 - 1)(m-1) - m(m+1)(m-1)$$

$$= (m-1)^2(m-1 - 3m) + (m-1)(3m^2 - 1 - m^2 - m)$$

$$= (m-1)^2(-2m-1) + (m-1)(2m^2 - m - 1)$$

$$= (m-1)(-2m^2 - 2m + 2m + 1 + 2m^2 - m - 1) = 0$$

$$f(m+1) = (m+1)^3 + (3m^2+1)(m+1) - 5m(m+1)^2 - (m)(m+1)(a-1)$$

$$= (m+1) \left[ (m+1)^2 + (3m^2+1) - a(m+1) \right]$$

$$= (m+1) \left[ m^2 + 2m + 1 + 3m^2 + 1 - m^2 - m \right]$$

$$= (m+1) (3m^2 + 5m) = 3(m+1)(m^2+1) \neq 0$$

C.  $P'_n(z) = 3z^2 - 6na + (3n^2 - 1)$

$$P'_n(m) = 3m^2 - 6m^2 + 3m^2 - 1$$

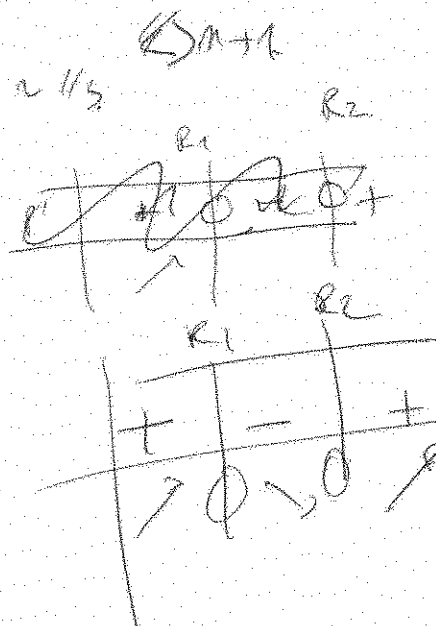
$$= -1 \neq 0$$

D.  $\Delta = \frac{36n^2 - 4 \times 3 \times (3m^2 - 1)}{6}$

V  $= \frac{36m^2 - 36m^2 + 12}{6} = 2$

$$P' \left\{ \begin{aligned} R_1 &= \frac{6n - \sqrt{2}}{6} = n - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{6} \quad | < n+1 \\ R_2 &= \frac{6n + \sqrt{2}}{6} = n + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{6} \quad | > n+1 \end{aligned} \right.$$

if  $\alpha > R_2 > n+1$



Exercice 3

$F \neq V$

-  $f_e(x) = x + ae^{-x}$

-  $A \in (0, a)$

-  $T_a$

Si  $f_a$  monotone sur  $\mathbb{R} \Leftrightarrow f'_a$  signe constant sur  $\mathbb{R}$

$f'_a(x) = 1 - ae^{-x}$

$\begin{cases} f' \geq 0 & 1 - ae^{-x} \geq 0 & e^{-x} \leq \frac{1}{a} & \text{or } x \leq \ln a \\ \text{ou} & & & \end{cases}$

$\begin{cases} f' \leq 0 & 1 - ae^{-x} \leq 0 & e^{-x} \geq \frac{1}{a} & \text{or } x \geq \ln a \\ & & & \text{ou } x \geq \ln a \end{cases}$

Imposé

B.  $\mathbb{R} \text{ (ouvert)} \quad I(a, 0)$

$T_a = f'_a(0)(1-a) + f_a(0) = (1-a)(1) + a \neq 0 \neq T_a$

C.  $\min(f_a) < 0 \Leftrightarrow a < e-1$

$x \neq 0$  no extremum (inter) ln(a)

$f'_a$

$\begin{matrix} & \text{ln}(a) & \\ & - & + \\ & \searrow & \nearrow \end{matrix}$

$\min = f_a(\ln a) = \ln a + \frac{1}{e^{\ln a}} - \frac{\ln a + 1}{a}$

$\min < 0 \Leftrightarrow \ln a + \frac{1}{a} < -1$

$e^{-1} < \ln a$

$a < e^{(-1)} \neq e-1$

D.

$$T_a = f_a'(0)(a) + f_a(0)$$

$$T_a = (1-a)x + a$$

$$(OI): y=0$$

$$(1-a)x + a = 0$$

$$V: x = \frac{-a}{1-a} = \frac{a}{a-1}$$

exercice 10

V FUV

A.

$$c_1 = 0,1$$

$$\frac{1}{10} \times \frac{3}{10}$$

+

$$\frac{9}{10} \times \frac{3}{10}$$

$$\frac{32}{100}$$

B

$$\begin{aligned} C_{m+1} &= 0,3 \overline{C_m} + 0,5 \overline{C_m} \\ &= 0,3(1 - C_m) + 0,5 C_m \\ &= 0,3 + 0,2 C_m \end{aligned}$$

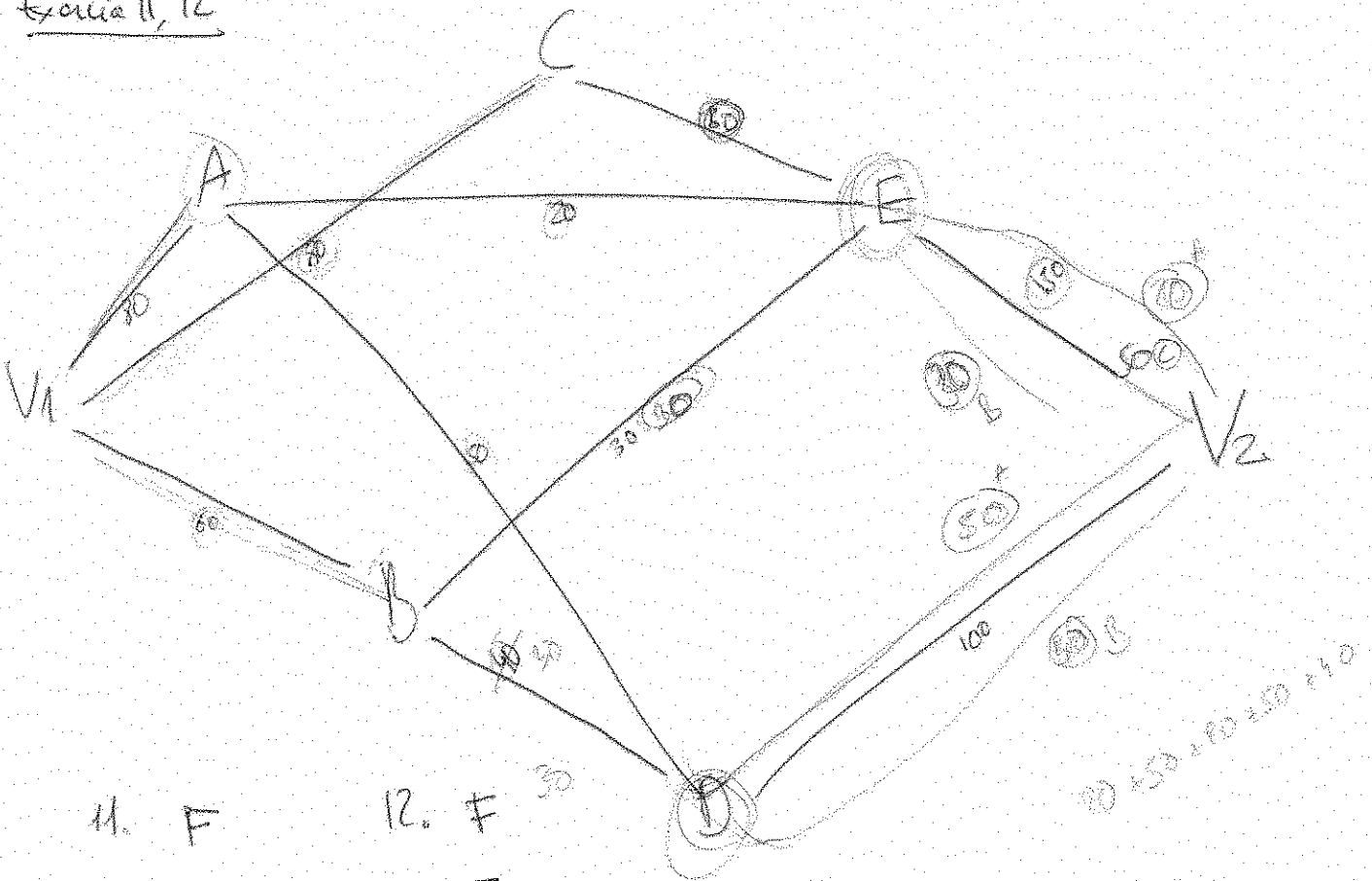
$$C \quad \forall m+1 = C_{m+1} - \frac{5}{8} = (0,2(C_m + 0,3)) - \frac{5}{8} = \frac{2}{10} \overline{C_m}$$

$$D \quad \forall m = \left(\frac{2}{10}\right)^{m-1} \overline{C_1}$$

$$C_m = \overline{C_m} + \frac{5}{8}$$

$$\lim C_m = 5/8 = 0,315$$

Exercice 11, 12



11. F      12. F  
 F      F  
 V      V  
 F      F

Exercice 13

$P(E_1) = 0,07$

$P(E_2) = 0,05$

$P(E_1 \cap E_2) = 0,03$

F A .  $0,07 + 0,05 - 0,03 = 0,09$

V B  $1 - 0,03 = 0,97$

F C  $\frac{93}{100} = \frac{97}{100} = \frac{(100-7)(100-3)}{100 \times 100} = \frac{100^2 - 300 - 700 + 21}{100^2}$

F D  $\frac{1}{3} \times 180 = \underline{36/\text{year}}$   $= \frac{10000 - 1000 + 21}{100^2}$

$= \frac{9021}{100^2} \neq 0,91$

Exercise 14

FFVV

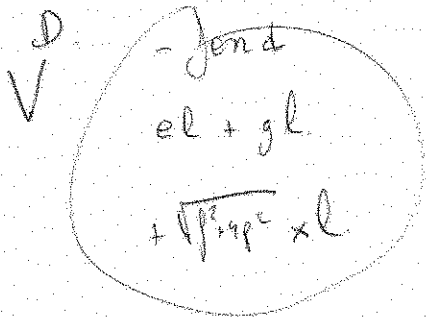
A.  $V_3 = l \times g \times 5p$

B.  $V_2 = (f \times l \times p) + \frac{1}{3} (f \times l \times 3p)$

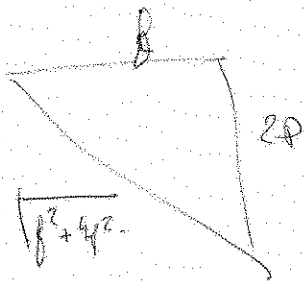
$V_2 = flp + \frac{1}{3} flp$

$V_2 = \frac{4}{3} flp = 2 flp$

C.  $V_1 + V_2 + V_3 = elp + 2flp + 3glp$   
 $= lp(e + 2f + 3g)$



fond =  $l(e + g + \sqrt{5^2 + 4^2})$



taun

$lp(2ep + 2fp + 2 \times \frac{1}{3} \times 3p + 2g3p + 3pl)$

taun =  $p(l + 2e + 2f + 2g + 6g + 3l)$   
 $= p(4l + 4f + 2e + 6g)$

Exercise 15

FVTF

A. taun =  $(\frac{60}{180} + \frac{120}{160} + \frac{40}{160} + \frac{120}{160}) = 340$

fond =

B.  $15(20 + 60 + 60) = 15 \times 140 = 1400 + 5 \times 140 = 40 \times 1400 + \frac{1400}{2}$

C.  $\frac{2100}{20} = \frac{2100000}{20 \times 60}$

C.  $\frac{2100}{20} = \frac{2100000}{20 \times 60}$

D.