

Παλι  
Conrège

Exercice 1

$$z^2 + 8iz - 16 + 2i = 0$$

$$\Delta = (8i)^2 - 4(-16 + 2i)$$

$$= -64 + 64 - 8i = -8i$$

← (0,5)

$$(x+iy)^2 = -8i \quad \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 - y^2 = 0 \\ 2xy = -8 \\ x^2 + y^2 = 8 \end{cases}$$

← ~~2,5~~

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x=2 \\ y=-2 \end{cases} \quad \text{ou} \quad \begin{cases} x=-2 \\ y=2 \end{cases}$$

← 1

On prend  $\sqrt{\Delta} = 2 - 2i$

← (0,5)

$$z = \frac{-8i \pm (2 - 2i)}{2} = \frac{2 - 10i}{2} = 1 - 5i$$

ou

$$\frac{-2 - 6i}{2} = -1 - 3i$$

← 1

4

Π1

## Exercice 2

1)  $\arccos$  est la réciproque de  $\cos$   
sur  $[0, \pi]$

← (0,5)

$$\text{donc } \arccos(\cos(3x)) = 3x$$

$$\text{pour } 3x \in [0, \pi], \text{ i.e. } x \in [0, \pi/3]$$

← (1)

$$2). \arccos(\cos(3x + 2\pi)) = \arccos(\cos(3x))$$

← (0,5)

$$\arccos(\cos 3(x + \frac{2\pi}{3}))$$

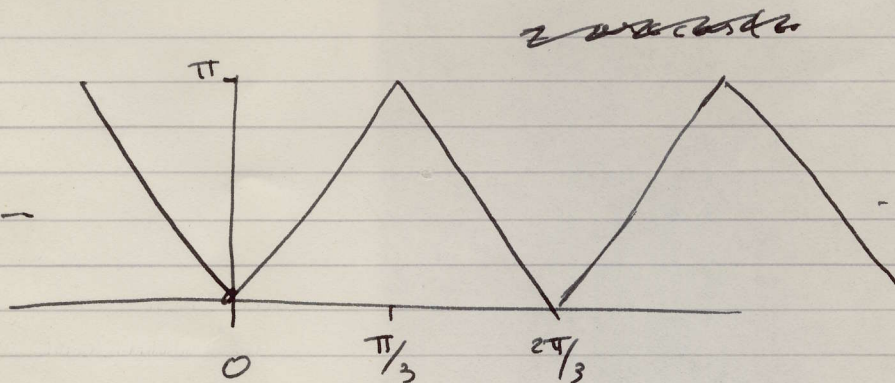
← (0,5)

Elle est  $\frac{2\pi}{3}$ -périodique.

$$\bullet \arccos(\cos 3(-x)) = \arccos(\cos 3x)$$

← (0,5)

3)



← (1)

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(4)

(NR)

### Exercice 3

$$f(x) = \operatorname{sh} x^3$$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 \operatorname{ch}(x^3)$$

~~total~~

#### Méthode 1

Extrema = pts critiques  
ou pts du bord

← (0,5)

Points critiques :  $f'(x) = 0$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3x^2 = 0$$

car  $\operatorname{ch} \neq 0$

← (1)

$$\Leftrightarrow x = 0$$

$$f(0) = \operatorname{sh} 0 = 0$$

← (0,5)

$$f(-1) = \operatorname{sh}(-1) = \frac{e^{-1} - e^1}{2}$$

$$f(2) = \operatorname{sh}(8) = \frac{e^8 - e^{-8}}{2}$$

$$f(-1) < f(0) < f(2)$$

← (1)

$$\text{car } f(-1) < 0$$

$$\text{et } f(2) > 1$$

← (0,5)

← (0,5)

#### Méthode 2 dérivée

← (0,5)

$f'(x) \geq 0$  car  $\operatorname{ch}$  est toujours  $> 0$

← (1,5)

donc  $f$  est ~~strictement~~ croissante

← (0,5)

$$\text{donc min} = f(-1) = \operatorname{sh}(-1)$$

$$\text{max} = f(2) = \operatorname{sh}(2)$$

} ← (1,5)

~~total~~

~~total~~

(13)

Total

(4)

# Exercice 4

$$1) \ln(1+h) = h + h \varepsilon(h)$$

$$\text{avec } \varepsilon(h) \rightarrow 0 \\ h \rightarrow 0$$

⇒ (1)

$$2) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \ln(1+h) \leftarrow (0,5)$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} (h + h \varepsilon(h)) \leftarrow (0,5)$$

$$= 1 \leftarrow (0,5)$$

$$3) \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = e^{x \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)} \leftarrow (0,5)$$

$$\text{donc } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = e^1 = e \leftarrow (0,5)$$

car exp est continue  $\leftarrow (0,5)$

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(4)

### Exercice 5

$$\int_{-\ln 2}^{\frac{1}{2} \ln 3 - \ln 2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - e^{2x}}} e^x dx.$$

$y = e^x$  est une bijection dérivable

← 0,5

$dy = e^x dx$  ~~ou  $dx = \frac{1}{y} dy$~~  (ou  $dx = \frac{1}{y} dy$ )

← 1

$$= \int_{e^{\ln 1/2}}^{e^{\ln \sqrt{3}/2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - y^2}} dy$$

← 1

$$= \int_{1/2}^{\sqrt{3}/2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - y^2}} dy = [\arcsin y]_{1/2}^{\sqrt{3}/2}$$

← 1

$$= \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

← 0,5

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4

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Grand total 21

175