

# الدورة العادية 2004

التمرين الأول :

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 4y + 2z + 2 = x^2 + (y-2)^2 + (z+1)^2 - 3 \quad (1)$$

$\Omega(0,2,-1)$  معادلة ديكارتية لـ  $(S)$  فلقة مركزها

$$r = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\Omega A = \sqrt{3} \Rightarrow A \in (S) \quad (2)$$

$$M(x,y,z) \in (P) \Leftrightarrow \overrightarrow{\Omega A} \cdot \overrightarrow{AM} = 0 \Leftrightarrow x + y - z = 0 \quad (3)$$

$$d = -2 \Leftrightarrow B \in (Q) \text{ و } (Q) : x + y + z + d = 0 \Leftrightarrow (Q) \text{ منظمية على } \vec{n}(1,1,1) \quad (3)$$

$$d \prec r \Leftrightarrow d(\Omega, (Q)) = \frac{|0+2-1-2|}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \quad (3)$$

$$H\left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}\right) \Leftrightarrow t = \frac{1}{3} \Leftrightarrow \exists t \in \mathbb{R} / \begin{cases} a = t \\ b = 2+t \\ c = -1+t \\ a+b+c-2 = 0 \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

$$\therefore H\left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}\right) \Leftrightarrow t = \frac{1}{3} \Leftrightarrow \exists t \in \mathbb{R} / \begin{cases} a = t \\ b = 2+t \\ c = -1+t \\ a+b+c-2 = 0 \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

التمرين الثاني :

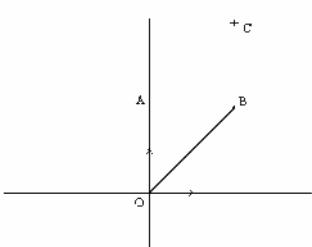
$$\Delta = (2\sqrt{2}(1+i))^2 \Leftrightarrow 2i = (1+i)^2 \text{ و } \Delta = -16 + 16(1+i) = 16i \quad (1)$$

$$z'' = 2i + 2\sqrt{2}(1+i) = 2\sqrt{2} + (2 + 2\sqrt{2}) \quad z' = 2i - 2\sqrt{2}(1+i) = -2\sqrt{2} + (2 - 2\sqrt{2})$$

$$z' = z_2 \text{ و } z'' = z_1 \Leftrightarrow \operatorname{Re}(z'') > 0$$

$$b = \left[ 2, \frac{\pi}{4} \right] \text{ و } a = \left[ 2, \frac{\pi}{2} \right] \quad (2)$$

أ (3)



$$\overrightarrow{OC} = \overrightarrow{OA} + \overrightarrow{OB} \Leftrightarrow \operatorname{aff}(C) = \operatorname{aff}(A) + \operatorname{aff}(B)$$

$$OA = OB \Leftrightarrow \frac{|a|}{|b|} = 1$$

ب - متوازي الأضلاع  $OB \parallel CA \Leftrightarrow \overrightarrow{OC} = \overrightarrow{OA} + \overrightarrow{OB}$

$$\arg(z_1) \equiv \left( \ell_1, \overrightarrow{OC} \right] 2\pi \quad \text{معين .} \quad OB \parallel CA \Leftrightarrow OA = OB$$

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$$\cdot \left( \vec{e}_1, \overrightarrow{OC} \right) = \arg(b) + \frac{1}{2} \left( \overrightarrow{OB}, \overrightarrow{OA} \right) = \frac{3\pi}{8} [2\pi] \Leftarrow \left( \vec{e}_1, \overrightarrow{OC} \right) = \left( \vec{e}_1, \overrightarrow{OB} \right) + \left( \overrightarrow{OB}, \overrightarrow{OC} \right)_{2\pi}$$

التمرين الثالث :

$$p(B) = \frac{C_5^3 + C_4^3}{C_9^3} = \frac{1}{6} \quad , \quad p(A) = \frac{C_2^1 C_3^1 C_4^1}{C_9^3} = \frac{2}{7} \quad (1)$$

"لا توجد أي بيدقة حمراء من بين البيدقات المنسوبة"  $\Rightarrow p(C) = 1 - p(\bar{C})$

$$p(C) = \frac{16}{21} \Leftarrow p(\bar{C}) = \frac{C_6^3}{C_9^3} = \frac{5}{21}$$

$$\cdot p(A \cap B) = \frac{C_2^1 C_1^1 C_2^1}{C_9^3} = \frac{1}{21} \Leftarrow "B_1 R_1 N_1": A \cap B \quad (2)$$

التمرين الرابع :

$$\forall x \in IR, \quad \frac{1}{e^{-x} + 1} = \frac{e^x}{1 + e^x} = \frac{e^x + 1 - 1}{1 + e^x} = 1 - \frac{1}{e^x + 1} \quad \text{أ-} \quad (1)$$

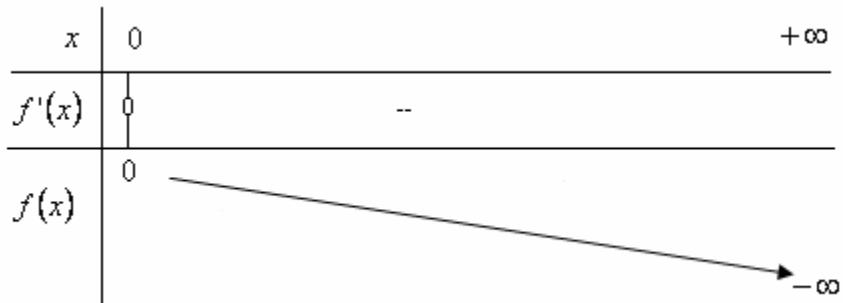
ب-  $IR$  متماثل بالنسبة للصفر

$$\forall x \in IR, \quad f(-x) = 1 + \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{2}{e^{-x} + 1} = 1 + \frac{1}{2}x - 2\left(1 - \frac{1}{e^x + 1}\right) = -f(x) \quad \text{و-}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = -\infty \quad (2)$$

$$\forall x \in IR, \quad f'(x) = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2e^x}{(e^x + 1)^2} = -\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{e^{2x} - 2e^x + 1}{(e^x + 1)^2} \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{e^x - 1}{e^x + 1} \right)^2 \quad \text{أ-} \quad (3)$$

ب- لكل  $x$  من  $IR^+$  لدينا  $f'(x) < 0$   $\Leftarrow f'(x) < 0$  ، إذن :



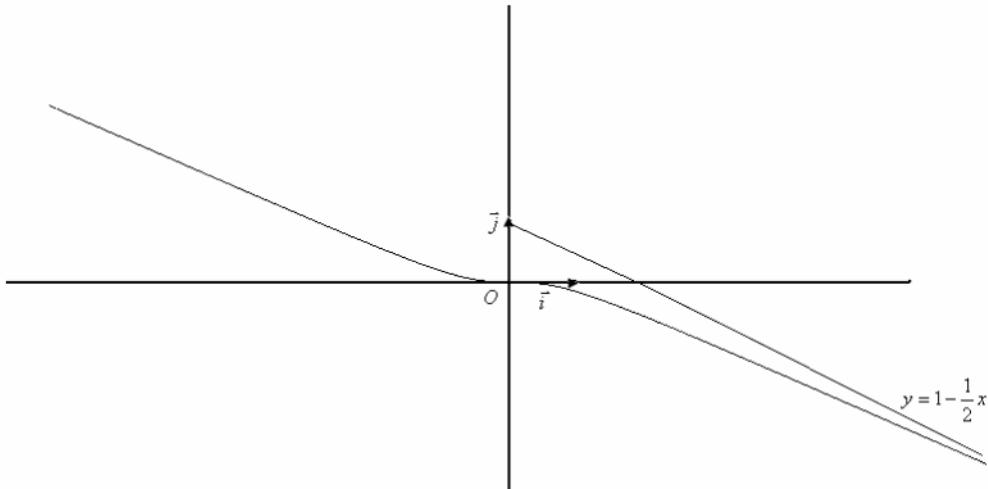
ج-  $f$  تناقصية قطعا على  $IR^+$  ، إذن  $f(x) \leq f(0)$   $\Leftarrow x \geq 0$  :

$$\forall x \in IR^+ : 1 - \frac{2}{e^x + 1} \leq \frac{1}{2}x \quad \text{و منه}$$

$$\cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^x = +\infty \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ f(x) - \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2}x \right) \right] = 0 \quad (4)$$

$$y = 1 - \frac{1}{2}x \quad \text{يقبل مقاربا مائلا بجوار } +\infty \quad \text{معادلته}$$

(5) المنحنى



$$\int_{-1}^0 \frac{1}{1+e^x} dx = \int_e^1 \frac{t}{1+t} \left( -\frac{dt}{t} \right) = - \int_e^1 \frac{1}{1+t} dt = \ln\left(\frac{e+1}{2}\right) \quad \text{إذن} \quad dx = -\frac{dt}{t} \Leftrightarrow t = e^{-x} \quad \text{أـ} \quad (6)$$

$$A = \int_{-1}^0 |f(x)| dx = \left[ x - \frac{1}{4}x^2 \right]_{-1}^0 - 2 \ln\left(\frac{e+1}{2}\right) = \frac{5}{4} - 2 \ln\left(\frac{e+1}{2}\right) (um) \quad \text{بـ}$$

$$\text{من أجل } U_0 = 1 > 0 : n = 0 \quad (1) \quad \text{-II}$$

$$U_{n+1} = 1 - \frac{2}{e^{U_n+1}} > 0 \quad \text{أـ} \quad \frac{2}{e^{U_n+1}} < 1 \quad \text{إذن} \quad U_n > 0 \quad \text{و منه} \quad e^{U_n} + 1 > 2 \quad \text{فـ} \quad \forall n \in IN \quad U_n > 0 \quad \text{إذن :}$$

$$1 - \frac{2}{e^{U_n} + 1} \leq \frac{1}{2} U_n \quad \text{فـ} \quad (U_n > 0) \quad x = U_n \quad \text{نـ} \quad \forall x \in IR^+ \quad : 1 - \frac{2}{e^x + 1} \leq \frac{1}{2} x \quad \text{أـ لـ} \quad (2)$$

$$\text{لـ} \quad \forall n \in IN \quad U_{n+1} \leq \frac{1}{2} U_n \quad \text{أـ}$$

$$\text{لـ} \quad U_{n+1} \leq \frac{1}{2} U_n \quad \text{لـ} \quad U_{n+1} - U_n \leq -\frac{1}{2} U_n < 0 \quad \text{لـ} \quad U_{n+1} \leq \frac{1}{2} U_n \quad \text{لـ} \quad (U_n \text{ مـ تـاـلـيـةـ تـاـقـصـيـةـ})$$

$$U_0 = 1 \leq \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^0 = 1 : n = 0 \quad \text{من أجل} \quad (3)$$

$$(U_{n+1} \leq \frac{1}{2} U_n \text{ لـ}) \quad U_{n+1} \leq \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^{n+1} \quad \text{و منه} \quad \frac{1}{2} U_n \leq \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^{n+1} \quad \text{إذن} \quad U_n \leq \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^n \quad \text{نـ}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} & \text{. } IN \text{ من } n \text{ لكل } U_n \leq \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \text{ إذن} \\ & \text{. } \lim U_n = 0 \iff \lim \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n = 0 \text{ و } 0 < U_n \leq \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \text{ لدينا} \end{aligned}$$