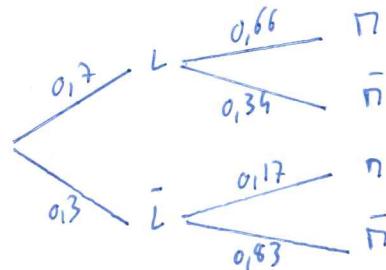


Construction de l'intervalle

exo 1

$$1. \quad P(L) = 0,7 \quad P_L(\bar{N}) = 0,66 \quad P_{\bar{L}}(\bar{N}) = 1 - 0,83 = 0,17$$

2.



$$3. \quad P(L \cap \bar{N}) = P(L) \times P_{\bar{L}}(\bar{N}) \\ = 0,7 \times 0,66 \\ = 0,462$$

$$4. \quad P(N) = P(L \cap N) + P(\bar{L} \cap N) \\ = 0,462 + 0,3 \times 0,17 \\ = 0,462 + 0,051 \\ = 0,513$$

$$5. \quad P_{\bar{N}}(\bar{L}) = \frac{P(\bar{N} \cap \bar{L})}{P(\bar{N})} \\ = \frac{0,3 \times 0,83}{1 - 0,513} \\ \approx 0,511$$

$$7. \quad P(N \cap L) = 0,462$$

$$P(N) \times P(L) = 0,513 \times 0,7 \\ = 0,3591$$

$$\text{Dmc } P(N \cap L) \neq P(N) \times P(L)$$

Les événements N et L n'ont pas d'indépendance

exo 2

$$1. \quad f(x) = \frac{x-1}{x^2+1}$$

$$u = x-1 \quad u' = 1 \\ v = x^2+1 \quad v' = 2x \\ \left(\frac{u}{v}\right)' = \frac{u'v - v'u}{v^2}$$

$$\text{Dmc } f'(x) = \frac{1(x^2+1) - 2x(x-1)}{(x^2+1)^2}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{x^2+1 - 2x^2 + 2x}{(x^2+1)^2}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{-x^2 + 2x + 1}{(x^2+1)^2}$$

$$2. \quad f'(x) = 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow \frac{-x^2 + 2x + 1}{(x^2+1)^2} = 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow -x^2 + 2x + 1 = 0$$

$A = b^2 - 4ac$ $\Delta = 2^2 - 4 \times (-1) \times 1$ $\Delta = 4 + 4$ $\Delta = 8$	$x_1 = \frac{-b - \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a}$ $x_1 = \frac{-2 - \sqrt{8}}{-2}$ $x_1 = 1 + \sqrt{2} \quad x_2 = 1 - \sqrt{2}$
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$$\text{Comme } a < 0 \text{ on a : } \begin{array}{c|ccc} x & -\infty & 1-\sqrt{2} & 1+\sqrt{2} & +\infty \\ \hline f'(x) & - & \phi & + & \phi - \end{array}$$

$$3. \quad \begin{array}{c|ccc} x & -\infty & 1-\sqrt{2} & 1+\sqrt{2} & +\infty \\ \hline f'(x) & - & \phi & + & \phi - \\ f & & -1,61 & 0,61 & \end{array}$$

comme $(x^2+1)^2 > 0$
alors $f'(x)$ est du signe
de $-x^2 + 2x + 1$

$$4. \quad y = f'(x)(x-1) + f(x)$$

$$f(x) = 0 \quad \text{Dmc T: } y = \frac{1}{2}(x-1) \\ f'(x) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$5. \text{ Posons } f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{x-1}{x^2+1} = \frac{x-1}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{x-1}{x^2+1} - \frac{x-1}{2} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{2(x-1) - (x-1)(x^2+1)}{2(x^2+1)} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x-1)[2 - (x^2+1)] = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x-1)(2-x^2-1) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x-1)(1-x^2) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x-1)(1-x)(1+x) = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{lll} \text{Smt } x-1=0 & \text{Smt } 1-x=0 & \text{Smt } 1+x=0 \\ \boxed{x=1} & \boxed{x=1} & \boxed{x=-1} \end{array}$$

L'abscisse du point B est donc -1.

exo 3

$$1. \cos^2 x + \sin^2 x = 1 \quad \text{Dmc } \cos x = \sqrt{\frac{15}{16}} > 0 \text{ ne convient pas}$$

$$\cos^2 x + \left(\frac{7}{4}\right)^2 = 1$$

$$\cos^2 x = 1 - \frac{1}{16}$$

$$\text{ou } \cos x = -\sqrt{\frac{15}{16}}$$

$$\cos^2 x = \frac{15}{16}$$

$$2. \cos(0) + \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) + \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) + \cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}\right) + \cos(\pi)$$

$$= 1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + 0 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - 1$$

$$= 0$$

$$3. -105 < -\frac{313}{3} < -104$$

Dmc la mesure principale de $-\frac{313\pi}{3}$ est :

$$-\frac{313\pi}{3} + 104\pi = -\frac{\pi}{3}.$$

$$\cos\left(-\frac{313\pi}{3}\right) = \cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\sin\left(-\frac{313\pi}{3}\right) = \sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = -\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$4a. \quad 2\cos x + \sqrt{3} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2\cos x = -\sqrt{3}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos x = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos x = \cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{6}\right)$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{5\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \\ \text{ou} \\ x = -\frac{5\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \end{cases}$$

$k \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$b. \quad \text{si } k=0 \quad \boxed{x = \frac{5\pi}{6}} \quad \text{ou } x = -\frac{5\pi}{6} \notin [0; 2\pi[.$$

$$\text{si } k=1 \quad x = -\frac{5\pi}{6} + 2\pi$$

$$\boxed{x = \frac{7\pi}{6}}$$

sur $[0; 2\pi[$, les solutions sont : $\frac{5\pi}{6}, \frac{7\pi}{6}$.