

Correction du DST

Automatismes

1B 2A 3D 4C

exercice 2

$$\begin{aligned} 1. \quad u_1 &= 1,5u_0 + 0 - 2 & u_2 &= 1,5u_1 + 1 - 2 \\ &= 1,5 \times 2 - 2 & &= 1,5 \times 1 - 1 \\ &= 3 - 2 & &= 1,5 - 1 \\ &= 1 & &= 0,5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} u_3 &= 1,5u_2 + 2 - 2 \\ &= 1,5 \times 0,5 \\ &= 0,75 \end{aligned}$$

2. $u_{20} = 6610,5$ arrondi au dixième

exercice 1

$$\begin{aligned} 1. \quad u_8 &= u_1 + 7r \\ 32 &= -3 + 7r \\ 7r &= 35 \\ r &= 5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2. \quad u_n &= u_1 + (n-1)r & u_n &= 5n - 8 \\ u_n &= -3 + 5(n-1) & & \\ u_n &= -3 + 5n - 5 & & \\ & & 3. \quad u_{25} &= 5 \times 25 - 8 \\ & & &= 125 - 8 = 117 \end{aligned}$$

Exercice 3

$$\begin{aligned} 1. \quad u_2 &= 500 \times \left(1 + \frac{2}{100}\right) & u_3 &= u_2 \times 1,02 \\ &= 500 \times 1,02 & &= 510 \times 1,02 \\ &= 510 & &= 520,2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2. \quad u_{m+1} &= u_m \times \left(1 + \frac{2}{100}\right) \\ u_{m+1} &= 1,02u_m \end{aligned}$$

(u_m) est une suite géométrique de raison 1,02.

$$\begin{aligned} 3. \quad a. \quad u_m &= u_1 \times q^{m-1} \\ u_m &= 500 \times 1,02^{m-1} \\ u_{20} &= 500 \times 1,02^{19} \\ u_{20} &= 728,41 \text{ €} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b. \quad S &= u_1 + u_2 + \dots + u_{20} \\ &= u_1 \cdot \frac{1 - q^{20}}{1 - q} \\ &= 500 \cdot \frac{1 - 1,02^{20}}{1 - 1,02} \\ &\approx 12148,68 \text{ €} \end{aligned}$$

exercice 4

Affirmation 1: vraie

$$\begin{aligned}t_{n+1} &= u_{n+1} - 5 \\ &= 2u_n - 5 - 5 \\ &= 2u_n - 10 \\ &= 2(u_n - 5) \\ &= 2t_n\end{aligned}$$

Donc (t_n) suite géométrique de raison 2.

Affirmation 2: vraie

$$\begin{aligned}t_0 &= u_0 - 5 & t_n &= t_0 \times 9^n \\ &= 14 - 5 & &= 9 \times 2^n \\ &= 9 & &\end{aligned}$$

Comme $t_n = u_n - 5$
 $u_n = t_n + 5$
 $u_n = 9 \times 2^n + 5$.

Affirmation 3: vraie

$$\begin{aligned}&(8 \times 1 + 3) + (8 \times 2 + 3) + \dots + (8 \times n + 3) \\ &= (8 \times 1 + 8 \times 2 + \dots + 8 \times n) + (3 + 3 + \dots + 3) \\ &= 8(1 + 2 + \dots + n) + 3 \times n \\ &= 8 \cdot \frac{n(n+1)}{2} + 3n \\ &= 4n(n+1) + 3n = n(4(n+1) + 3) = n(4n+7)\end{aligned}$$

exercice 5

$$\begin{aligned}1. \quad v_{n+1} &= \frac{1}{u_{n+1}} \\ &= \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} \\ &= \frac{u_n + 1}{u_n} \\ &= 1 + v_n\end{aligned}$$

Donc (v_n) SA de raison 1.

Sm 1^{er} terme: $t_0 = \frac{1}{u_0} = \frac{1}{2}$

$$\begin{aligned}2. \quad v_n &= v_0 + n \cdot 1 & \text{Donc } v_n &= \frac{1}{u_n} \\ v_n &= \frac{1}{2} + n & u_n &= \frac{1}{v_n} \\ & & u_n &= \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2} + n \times 2} = \frac{2}{1 + 2n}\end{aligned}$$

exercice 6

$$\begin{aligned} 1. \quad u_1 &= 0,8u_0 + 0,3v_0 & v_1 &= 0,2u_0 + 0,7v_0 \\ &= 0,8 \times 32 + 0,3 \times 18 & &= 0,2 \times 32 + 0,7 \times 18 \\ &= 31 & &= 19 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2. \quad S_{n+1} &= u_{n+1} + v_{n+1} \\ &= 0,8u_n + 0,3v_n + 0,2u_n + 0,7v_n \\ &= u_n + v_n \\ &= S_n \end{aligned}$$

Donc (S_n) est constante.

$$\begin{aligned} S_n &= S_0 = 32 + 18 \\ &= 50 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3. \quad t_{n+1} &= -2u_{n+1} + 3v_{n+1} \\ &= -2(0,8u_n + 0,3v_n) + 3(0,2u_n + 0,7v_n) \\ &= -1,6u_n - 0,6v_n + 0,6u_n + 2,1v_n \\ &= -u_n + 1,5v_n \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(-2u_n + 3v_n) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}t_n \end{aligned}$$

Donc (t_n) SG de raison $\frac{1}{2}$

$$\begin{aligned} t_0 &= -2u_0 + 3v_0 \\ &= -2 \times 32 + 3 \times 18 \\ &= -10 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} h. \quad t_n &= t_0 \times q^n \\ t_n &= -10 \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 5. \quad S_n &= S_0 & t_n &= -2u_n + 3v_n \\ u_n + v_n &= S_0 & t_n &= -2u_n + 3(S_0 - u_n) \\ v_n &= S_0 - u_n & t_n &= -2u_n + 150 - 3u_n \\ & & t_n &= -5u_n + 150 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Dmc} \quad 5u_n &= 150 - t_n \\ u_n &= 30 - \frac{1}{5}t_n \\ u_n &= 30 - \frac{1}{5} \left[-10 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \right] \\ u_n &= 30 + 2 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \rightarrow \left(30 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} \right) \\ v_n &= S_0 - u_n \\ &= 50 - \left[30 + 2 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \right] \\ &= 20 - 2 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \\ &= 20 - 2 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \rightarrow \left(30 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} \right) \end{aligned}$$