

Correction ex 2

QCM

1B 2C 3D 4D 5B 6B 7D 8D 9C 10D MC 12C

ou

1A 2B 3C 4C 5C 6D 7B 8A 9B 10B 11B 12D

exo 1

$$\begin{aligned} 1. M_1 &= 10000 \times 1,04 - 500 \\ &= 10400 - 500 \\ &= 9900 \end{aligned}$$

2. Augmentation de 4% $\rightarrow M_n \times 1,04$ $\left(1 + \frac{4}{100}\right)$
retrait de 500 € $\rightarrow 1,04M_n - 500$

$$\text{Dmc } M_{n+1} = 1,04M_n - 500$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3. a. V_{n+1} &= M_{n+1} - 12500 \\ &= 1,04M_n - 500 - 12500 \\ &= 1,04M_n - 13000 \\ &= 1,04(M_n - 12500) \\ &= 1,04V_n \end{aligned}$$

Dmc (V_n) est une suite géométrique de raison 1,04

$$\begin{aligned} V_0 &= M_0 - 12500 \\ &= 10000 - 12500 = -2500 \end{aligned}$$

son 1^{er} terme est :

$$V_0 = -2500$$

$$b. V_n = V_0 \times q^n$$

$$V_n = -2500 \times 1,04^n$$

$$\text{Comme } V_n = M_n - 12500$$

$$\text{alors } M_n = V_n + 12500$$

$$M_n = -2500 \times 1,04^n + 12500$$

4. Posons $M_n \leq 8000$

$$12500 - 2500 \times 1,04^n \leq 8000$$

$$-2500 \times 1,04^n \leq -4500$$

$$1,04^n \geq \frac{-4500}{-2500}$$

$$1,04^n \geq \frac{45}{25} \times 4$$

$$1,04^n \geq \frac{180}{100}$$

$$1,04^n \geq 1,8$$

~~1,04~~

Pour $n=15$

Sat en $2024 + 15 = 2039$, le capital sera inférieur à 8000 €

mo2

(A)

$$1. \vec{AD} + \vec{AE} = \vec{AI} + \vec{ID} + \vec{AI} + \vec{IE}$$

$$= 2\vec{AI} + \underbrace{\vec{ID} + \vec{IE}}_{\vec{0} \text{ con I milieu de } [DE]}$$

$$2. (\vec{AD} + \vec{AE}) \cdot (\vec{BA} + \vec{AG}) = \underbrace{\vec{AD} \cdot \vec{BA}} + \vec{AD} \cdot \vec{AG} + \vec{AE} \cdot \vec{BA} + \underbrace{\vec{AE} \cdot \vec{AG}}$$

$$= 0 - AD \times AG + AE \times BA + 0$$

$$= -axb + bxa$$

$$= 0$$

$$3. (\vec{AD} + \vec{AE}) \cdot (\vec{BA} + \vec{AG}) = 0$$

$$2\vec{AI} \cdot \vec{BG} = 0$$

$$\vec{AI} \cdot \vec{BG} = 0$$

Dmc (AI) \perp (BG)

(B) 1. A(0;0) B(1;0) E(-b/a; 0) D(0;1)

$$G(0; -\frac{b}{a})$$

$$\pm(-\frac{b}{2a}; \frac{1}{2})$$

$$2. \vec{AI}(-\frac{b}{2a}; \frac{1}{2}) \quad \vec{BG}(-1; -\frac{b}{a})$$

$$\vec{AI} \cdot \vec{BG} = -\frac{b}{2a} \times (-1) + \frac{1}{2} \times (-\frac{b}{a}) = \frac{+b}{2a} - \frac{b}{2a} = 0$$

Dmc (AI) \perp (BG)

mo3

$$1. \Pi \in [AB]$$

Dmc $x \in [0; 5]$

$$Df = [0; 5]$$

$$2. f(x) = A_{irc}(\Pi N J B) + A_{irc}(N I D P)$$

$$= (5-x)x + x(10-x)$$

$$= 5x - x^2 + 10x - x^2$$

$$= -2x^2 + 15x$$

$$3. -2x^2 + 15x \geq 28$$

$$-2x^2 + 15x - 28 \geq 0$$

$$\Delta = 15^2 - 4(-2)(-28)$$

$$\Delta = 225 - 224$$

$$\Delta = 1$$

$$x_1 = \frac{-15-1}{-4} \quad x_2 = \frac{-15+1}{-4}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{-16}{-4} \quad x_2 = \frac{-14}{-4}$$

$$x_1 = 4 \quad x_2 = \frac{7}{2}$$

2l	0	7/2	4	5	
-2x^2 + 15x - 28	-	0	+	0	-

$$x \in [7/2; 4]$$