

## Correction de l'internon 2

### exo 1

$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{9x^2 - 1}{x^2 + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{9 - \frac{1}{x^2}}{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}} = 9 \quad \text{car} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x^2} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 9} \sqrt{x} = 3 \quad \text{Dmc} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 9} \sqrt{\frac{9x^2 - 1}{x^2 + 1}} = 3$$

$$2. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (1 - x^2) = -\infty \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Dmc} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{1-x^2} = 0 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} e^x = 0 \end{array} \right\} \quad \text{Dmc} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (2 - e^{1-x^2}) = 2$$

$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\pi x - 1}{4x + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\pi - \frac{1}{x}}{4 + \frac{1}{x}} = \frac{\pi}{4} \quad \text{car} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \sin x = \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\text{Dmc} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sin \left( \frac{\pi x - 1}{4x + 1} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

### exo 2

$$1. f(x) = (3x^2 + 2x)^5 \quad \text{De la forme } u^n \quad \text{avec } u = 3x^2 + 2x \quad u' = 6x + 2$$

$$(u^n)' = n u' u^{n-1}$$

$$\text{Dmc } f'(x) = 5(6x + 2)(3x^2 + 2x)^4 = (30x + 10)(3x^2 + 2x)^4$$

$$2. f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + 1} \quad \text{De la forme } \sqrt{u} \quad \text{avec } u = x^2 + 1 \quad u' = 2x$$

$$(\sqrt{u})' = \frac{u'}{2\sqrt{u}}$$

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

$$3. f(x) = e^{1-x^2} \quad \text{De la forme } e^u \quad \text{avec } u = 1 - x^2 \quad u' = -2x$$

$$(e^u)' = u' e^u$$

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

### exo 3

$$1. f(x) = -x^3 + 3x^2 - 1 = x^3 \left( -1 + \frac{3}{x} - \frac{1}{x^3} \right)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x^3} = 0 \quad \text{Dmc} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( -1 + \frac{3}{x} - \frac{1}{x^3} \right) = -1$$

$$\text{et } \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x^3 = -\infty$$

$$\text{Dmc } \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = +\infty$$

$$2. f'(x) = -3x^2 + 6x$$

$$\Delta = 6^2$$

$$x_1 = 0 \quad x_2 = 2$$

x	$-\infty$	0	2	$+\infty$
f'(x)	-	0	0	-
f	$-\infty$	-1	-17	$-\infty$

3.  $y = f'(1)(x-1) + f(1)$

$f(1) = 1 \quad f'(1) = 3$

Donc  $y = 3(x-1) + 1$

$y = 3x - 2$

4.  $f''(x) = -6x + 6$

$x$	$-\infty$	$1$	$4$
$f''(x)$		$+$	$-$
		convexe	concave

$f''(x)$  s'annule en changeant de signe en  $x=1$ .  
Donc  $f$  admet un pt d'inflexion en  $x=1$

5. La tangente est en dessous de  $f$  sur  $]-\infty; 1]$  et au dessus de  $f$  sur  $]1; 4]$ .  
car la fonction  $f$  est convexe sur  $]-\infty; 1]$  et concave sur  $]1; 4]$

exo 4

1c.  $f'(0) = 15$ . car  $m = \frac{20-5}{1-0} = 15$

2a.  $f(0) = 5$  donc  $b = 5$

$f'(0) = 15$   $f'(x) = (ax + a + b)e^x$   
 $f'(0) = a + b = 15$   
 $a + 5 = 15$   
 $a = 10$

3c.  $f''(x)$  s'annule en changeant de signe pour  $x = -1,5$

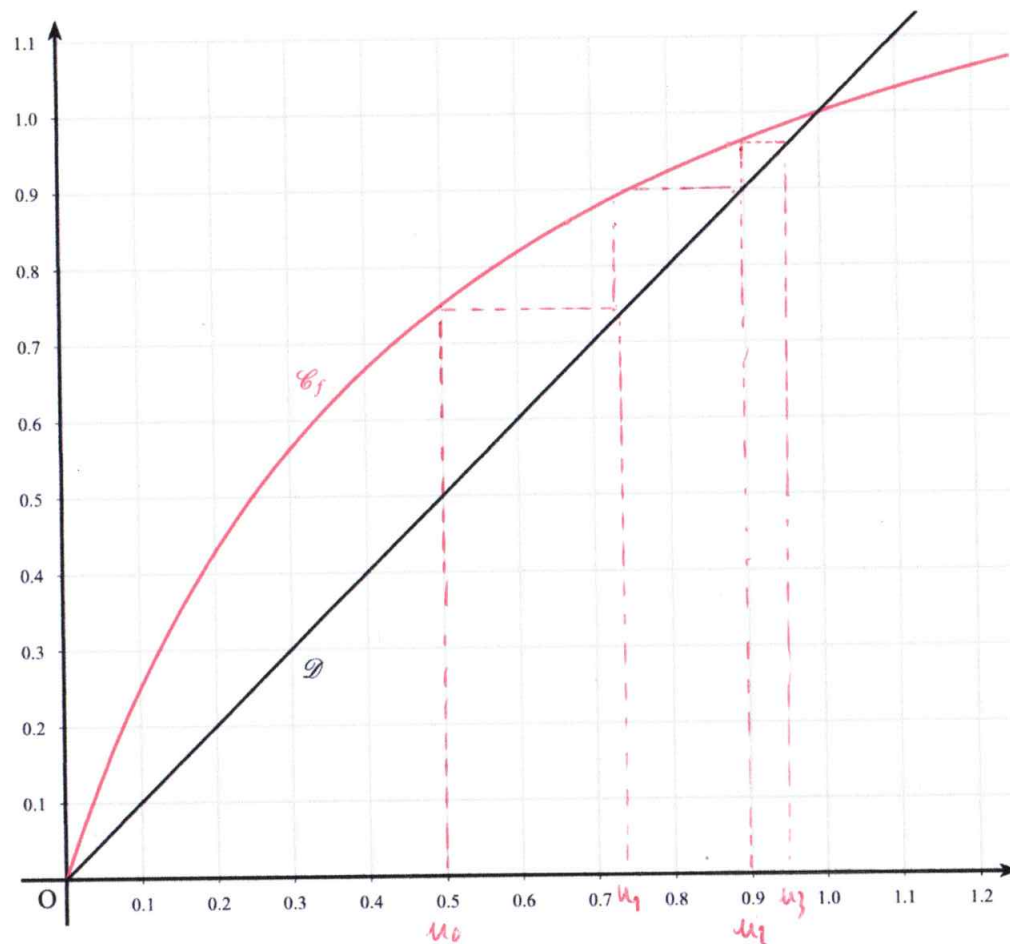
4d.

exo 5

1a.  $\mu_1 = \frac{3\mu_0}{1+2\mu_0} = \frac{3 \times \frac{1}{2}}{1+2 \times \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{3}{4}$

$\mu_2 = \frac{3\mu_1}{1+2\mu_1} = \frac{3 \times \frac{3}{4}}{1+2 \times \frac{3}{4}} = \frac{9}{10}$

b.



c. il semble que  $(\mu_n)$  suit croissante et tendre vers 1

$$2a. v_{n+1} = \frac{u_{n+1}}{1 - u_{n+1}}$$

$$v_{n+1} = \frac{\frac{3u_n}{1+2u_n}}{1 - \frac{3u_n}{1+2u_n}}$$

$$v_{n+1} = \frac{\frac{3u_n}{1+2u_n}}{\frac{1+2u_n - 3u_n}{1+2u_n}}$$

$$v_{n+1} = \frac{3u_n}{1+2u_n} \times \frac{1+2u_n}{1-u_n}$$

$$v_{n+1} = \frac{3u_n}{1-u_n}$$

$$v_{n+1} = 3v_n$$

Donc  $(v_n)$  est une suite géométrique de raison 3.

$$b. v_n = v_0 \cdot q^n \quad v_0 = \frac{u_0}{1-u_0} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{1-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} = 1$$

$$v_n = 1 \times 3^n$$

$$v_n = 3^n$$

$$c. v_n = \frac{u_n}{1-u_n}$$

$$v_n (1-u_n) = u_n$$

$$v_n - v_n \cdot u_n = u_n$$

$$v_n = u_n + v_n \cdot u_n$$

$$v_n = u_n (1 + v_n)$$

$$u_n = \frac{v_n}{1+v_n}$$

$$u_n = \frac{3^n}{1+3^n}$$

$$d. u_n = \frac{3^n}{1+3^n}$$

$$= \frac{3^n \times 1}{3^n \left( \frac{1}{3^n} + 1 \right)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\left( \frac{1}{3} \right)^n + 1}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \frac{1}{3} \right)^n = 0 \quad \text{car } -1 < \frac{1}{3} < 1$$

$$\text{Donc } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} u_n = 1$$