

2002 Ex 1

$$1) \frac{1}{2} \cos x - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\cos \frac{\pi}{3} \cos x - \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \sin x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right)$$

$$x - \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi \quad x = -\frac{2\pi}{3} + 2k\pi$$

$$\text{ou } -\frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi \quad \text{ou } x = 2k\pi$$

2/ ~~Signe de $2 \cos 2n - 1$~~ :

$$\frac{2 \cos 2n - 1}{1 + 2 \cos 2n} = \frac{d-1}{1+d} \text{ du signe de } (d-1)/(d+1) = d-1$$

donc négatif si $d \in]-1; 1[$ (entre racines) i.e :

~~signe de $1 + 2 \cos 2n$~~ :

$$-1 < 2 \cos 2n < 1$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} < \cos 2n < \frac{1}{2}$$



$$\frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi < 2n < \frac{2\pi}{3} + 2k\pi$$

$$\text{ou } -\frac{2\pi}{3} + 2k\pi < 2n < -\frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi$$

$$\text{d'où : } \frac{\pi}{6} + k\pi < n < \frac{\pi}{3} + k\pi$$



$$-\frac{\pi}{3} + k\pi < n < -\frac{\pi}{6} + k\pi$$



Ex 2

$$|z| = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\arg(z) = \arg(3) - \arg(\sqrt{3} + i)$$

$$= 0 - \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$= -\frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$|z^4| = \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^4 = \frac{81}{16}$$

$$\arg(z^4) = 4 \arg(z) = -\frac{4\pi}{6} = -\frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$z^4 = \frac{81}{16} \left(\cos\left(-\frac{2\pi}{3}\right) + i \sin\left(-\frac{2\pi}{3}\right) \right) = \frac{81}{16} \left(-\frac{1}{2} - i \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) = -\frac{81}{32} - i \frac{81\sqrt{3}}{32}$$

2001 Ex3

$$\text{Nb tirages : } C_{11}^3 = \frac{11 \times 10 \times 9}{6} = 165.$$

1) Au moins 2 blanches = 2 blanches ou 3 blanches

$$\downarrow$$
$$C_5^2 \times C_6^1$$

$$= \frac{5 \times 4}{2} \times 6$$
$$= 60$$

$$\downarrow$$
$$C_5^3 = \frac{5 \times 4 \times 3}{6} = 10$$

$$\text{d'où } \frac{70}{165} = \frac{14 \times 5}{5 \times 33} = \frac{14}{33}.$$

2) 2 de même couleur = 2 blanches : 60

$$\text{ou 2 rouges : } C_2^1 \times C_9^1 = 9$$

$$\text{ou 2 noirs : } C_4^2 \times C_7^1 = \frac{4 \times 3}{2} \times 7 = 42$$

3 de même couleur : 3 blanches : $C_5^3 = 10$

$$3 \text{ noirs : } C_4^3 = 4$$

$$\text{Total : } \frac{125}{165} = \frac{5 \times 25}{5 \times 33} = \frac{25}{33}.$$

3) Contrainte de 2 : $\frac{8}{33}.$

Ex4

2002 Ex 1

$$\text{On a } \left(\frac{1}{(x^3+1)^p} \right)' = \left((x^3+1)^{-p} \right)' = -p \times 3x^2 \times (x^3+1)^{-p-1}$$

$$= -3p \cdot \frac{x^2}{(x^3+1)^{p+1}}$$

d'où (I.P.P.) $I_p = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{(1+x^3)^p} dx$

$$= \left[x \times \frac{1}{(1+x^3)^p} \right]_0^1 - \int_0^1 -3p \frac{x^2}{(1+x^3)^{p+1}} \times x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^p} + 3p \int_0^1 \frac{x^3 + 1 - 1}{(1+x^3)^{p+1}} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^p} + 3p \left(\int_0^1 \frac{1}{(1+x^3)^p} dx - \int_0^1 \frac{1}{(1+x^3)^{p+1}} dx \right)$$

$$I_p = \frac{1}{2^p} + 3p (I_p - I_{p+1})$$

$$I_p(1-3p) = \frac{1}{2^p} - 3p I_{p+1}$$

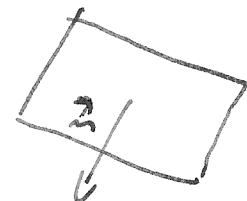
$$I_{p+1} = \frac{1}{3p \cdot 2^p} + I_p \left(1 - \frac{1}{3p} \right).$$

Ex 6

(S) : $\left(x - \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 + y^2 + z^2 = \frac{9}{4}$

$\mathcal{C}\left(\frac{3}{2}; 0; 0\right) \quad R = \frac{3}{2}$

(P) : $x + y + z - 1 = 0 \quad \text{v.m.} \quad \vec{n} \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)$



méthode naïve : (S) et (P) ont deux pts communs :

$(1; -1; 1)$ et $(1; 1; -1)$ donc ils ont de centre.

centre du cercle : projection de $\mathcal{C}$ sur (P) $\vec{r}_H = k \vec{n} = \left(\frac{k}{3} \right)$

$x_H = k + 3/2$ et $x_H + y_H + z_H - 1 = 0 \quad 3k + \frac{1}{2} = 0 \quad k = -\frac{1}{6}$

$y_H = k \quad z_H = k$

$\mathcal{C} \left(\frac{1}{6}; -\frac{1}{6}; -\frac{1}{6} \right)$

$r = \sqrt{R^2 - r_H^2} = \sqrt{\frac{9}{4} - 3k^2} = \sqrt{\frac{13}{6}}$



2001 Ex 7

$$1) \sqrt{1+x} = (1+x)^{1/2}$$

$$f' \text{ dérivée: } \frac{1}{2} \times (1+x)^{1/2-1} \times 1 = \frac{1}{2} (1+x)^{-1/2}$$

$$f'' \quad " \quad : -\frac{1}{4} (1+x)^{-3/2}$$

$$f''' \quad " \quad : \frac{3}{8} (1+x)^{-5/2}$$

$$f^{(4)} \quad " \quad : -\frac{3 \times 5}{16} (1+x)^{-7/2}$$

$$3 \rightarrow 3 \quad \times 2; -3$$

$$4 \rightarrow 5$$

$$5 \rightarrow 7$$

$$6 \rightarrow 9$$

$$7 \rightarrow 11$$

$$\text{cas général: } f^{(n)}(x) = \frac{(-1)^{n+1} \times 1 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7 \times \dots \times (2n-3)}{2^n} (1+x)^{-\frac{(2n-1)}{2}}$$

$$n \geq 2$$

$$\text{preuve: } \text{H} \cdot n = 2 \quad f''(x) = \frac{(-1)^2 \times 1}{4} (1+x)^{-3/2}$$

$$\bullet n \cdot f^{(n)}(x) = \dots$$

$$\text{alors } f^{(n+1)}(x) = \frac{(-1)^{n+1} \times 3 \times 5 \times 7 \times \dots \times (2n-3)}{2^n} \times \frac{-(2n-1)}{2} \times (1+x)^{-\frac{(2n-1)}{2} - 1}$$

$$= \frac{(-1)^{n+1} \times 3 \times 5 \times \dots \times (2n-1)}{2^{n+1}} (1+x)^{-\frac{(2n+1)}{2}}$$

$$\text{or } 2n-1 = 2(n+1)-3$$

$$\text{et } 2n+1 = 2(n+1)-1$$

$$2) \bullet n = 0: f g = \sum_{k=0}^0 C_0^k f^{(k)} g^{(0-k)} = f g \quad \text{OK. } (C_0^0 = 1)$$

$$\bullet (fg)^{(n+1)} = \left(\sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k f^{(k)} g^{(n-k)} \right)' = \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k \left(f^{(k+1)} g^{(n-k)} + f^{(k)} g^{(n-k+1)} \right)$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k f^{(k+1)} g^{(n-k)} + \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k f^{(k)} g^{(n-k+1)}$$

$$(\text{car } j = k+1) = \sum_{j=1}^{n+1} C_n^{j-1} f^{(j)} g^{(n+1-j)} + \dots$$

2001 Ex 7 (suite)

$$= \left[\sum_1^n C_n^{k-1} f^{(k)} g^{(n+1-k)} + C_n^{n+1} f^{(n+1)} g^{(n+1-(n+1))} \right]$$

$$+ \left[C_n^0 f^{(0)} g^{(n+1)} + \sum_1^n C_n^k f^{(k)} g^{(n+1-k)} \right]$$

$$= \underbrace{C_n^0}_{\substack{1 \\ 1 \\ C_{n+1}^0}} f^{(0)} g^{(n+1)} + \underbrace{C_n^n}_{\substack{1 \\ 1 \\ C_{n+1}^{n+1}}} f^{(n+1)} g^{(0)} + \sum_1^n \underbrace{(C_n^{k-1} + C_n^k)}_{= C_{n+1}^k} f^{(k)} g^{(n+1-k)}$$

$$= \sum_0^{n+1} C_{n+1}^k f^{(k)} g^{(n+1-k)} \quad a.$$

3) $f(x) = \frac{x^3}{3} + x^2 + 1$

$$f'(x) = x^2 + 2x$$

$$f''(x) = 2x + 2$$

$$f^{(3)}(x) = 2$$

$$f^{(4)}(x) = 0$$

$$f^{(n)}(x) = 0 \text{ si } n > 4$$

$$\text{donc } h^n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^3 C_n^k f^{(k)} g^{(n-k)}$$

$$g(x) = \sqrt{1+x}$$

$$g^{(n)}(x) = \frac{(-1)^{n+1} 1 \times 3 \times \dots \times (2n-1)}{2^n} (1+x)^{-n+1/2}$$

$$g^{(n-1)}(x) = \frac{(-1)^n 1 \times 3 \times \dots \times (2n-1)}{2^{n-1}} (1+x)^{-n+3/2}$$

$$g^{(n-2)}(x) = \dots$$

$$g^{(n-3)}(x) = \dots$$

$$= \left(\frac{x^3}{3} + x^2 + 1 \right) \times \frac{(-1)^{n+2} 1 \times 3 \times \dots \times (2n-1)}{2^{n+1}} (1+x)^{-n+7/2}$$

$$+ n \times (x^2 + 2x) \times \frac{(-1)^{n-1} 1 \times 3 \times \dots \times (2n-1)}{2^{n-1}} (1+x)^{-n+5/2}$$

$$+ \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \times (2x+2) \times \frac{(-1)^n 1 \times 3 \times \dots \times (2n-1)}{2^{n-1}} (1+x)^{-n+3/2}$$

$$+ \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{6} \times 2 \times \frac{(-1)^{n+2} 1 \times 3 \times \dots \times (2n-1)}{2^n} (1+x)^{-n+1/2}$$