

النموذج (أ)

①

1-

$$(b) C_3^1 \times C_9^3 \quad \triangle$$

2-

$$(b) 2 \cos \theta \quad \triangle$$

3-

$$(d) \vec{r} = (2; -1; -3) + k(-1; 1; -2) \quad \triangle$$

4-

$$(a) z = \frac{8(\sqrt{3} + i)}{\sqrt{3} - i} \times \frac{\sqrt{3} + i}{\sqrt{3} + i}$$

$$z = \frac{8(3 + 2\sqrt{3}i - 1)}{4}$$

$$z = 4 + 4\sqrt{3}i \quad \triangle$$

$$z = 8 \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i \right)$$

$$= 8 \left( \cos \frac{\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \right)$$

$$z = 8 e^{\frac{\pi}{3}i} \quad \triangle$$

$$\sqrt[3]{z} = 2 e^{\frac{\frac{\pi}{3} + 2\pi n}{3}i} ; n = 0, 1, -1 \quad \triangle$$

$$\ln n = 0 \therefore \sqrt[3]{z} = 2 e^{\frac{\pi}{9}i} \quad \triangle$$

$$\ln n = 1 \therefore \sqrt[3]{z} = 2 e^{\frac{7\pi}{9}i} \quad \triangle$$

$$\ln n = -1 \therefore \sqrt[3]{z} = 2 e^{-\frac{5\pi}{9}i} \quad \triangle$$

النموذج (أ)

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(b)

$$(x + yi)(1 - 3i)$$

$$= 37 \left( \frac{7 + 4\omega^2 + 3 - 4\omega^2}{(3 - 4\omega^2)(7 + 4\omega^2)} \right) \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$= 37 \left( \frac{10}{(3 - 4\omega^2)(7 + 4\omega^2)} \right)$$

$$= 37 \left( \frac{10}{21 - 16\omega^2 - 16\omega} \right) \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$= 37 \left( \frac{10}{21 - 16(\omega^2 + \omega)} \right) \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{370}{37}$$

$$= 10 \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$x + yi = \frac{10}{1 - 3i} \times \frac{1 + 3i}{1 + 3i} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{10(1 + 3i)}{10}$$

$$x + yi = 1 + 3i$$

$$x = 1 \text{ et } y = 3 \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

(تراعى الحلول الأخرى)



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5-

(b) 15  $\triangle$

6-

(c)  $(x-2)^2 + (y+3)^2 + (z-4)^2 = 16$   $\triangle$

7-

(b)  $z = 5$   $\triangle$

8-

(a)  $\vec{BA} = \vec{A} - \vec{B} = (-1; -2; -3)$   
 $\vec{BC} = \vec{C} - \vec{B} = (-1; 4; 0)$

(i)  $\cos(\angle ABC) = \frac{\vec{BA} \cdot \vec{BC}}{\|\vec{BA}\| \|\vec{BC}\|}$   
 $= \frac{(-1; -2; -3) \cdot (-1; 4; 0)}{\sqrt{1+4+9} \sqrt{1+16+0}}$   $\triangle$   
 $= \frac{-1-8+0}{\sqrt{14} \sqrt{17}} = \frac{-7}{\sqrt{14} \sqrt{17}}$

$m(\angle ABC) \simeq 117^\circ$   $\triangle$

(ii)  $\therefore \vec{BC} = \vec{C} - \vec{B} \Rightarrow \vec{C} = \vec{BC} + \vec{B}$

$\vec{C} = (-1; 4; 0) + (3; 5; 4) = (2; 9; 4)$

$\vec{AC} = \vec{C} - \vec{A} = (0; 6; 3)$

La composante du vecteur  $= \left( \frac{\vec{AC} \cdot \vec{AB}}{\|\vec{AB}\|^2} \right) \cdot \vec{AB}$   $\triangle$

$= \frac{(0; 6; 3) \cdot (1; 2; 3)}{1+4+9} \cdot (1; 2; 3)$   
 $= \frac{0+12+9}{14} \cdot (1; 2; 3) = \left( \frac{3}{2}; 3; \frac{9}{2} \right)$   $\triangle$

(أ) النموذج

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(ب) (i) Le volume du parallélépipède

$$= |\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} \times \vec{C}|$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 & 2 \\ -3 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} \quad \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$= 1(7) - 4(-11) + 2(-1) = 49 \text{ unités de volume} \quad \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

(ii) L'aire de la base =  $\|\vec{A} \times \vec{B}\|$

$$\vec{A} \times \vec{B} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & 4 & 2 \\ -3 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -7\vec{j} + 14\vec{k}$$

$$\|\vec{A} \times \vec{B}\| = \sqrt{(-7)^2 + (14)^2} = 7\sqrt{5} \text{ unités d'aire} \quad \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

le hauteur du parallélépipède =  $\frac{\text{volume P.P}}{\text{L'aire de la base}}$

$$= \frac{49}{7\sqrt{5}}$$

$$= \frac{7\sqrt{5}}{5} \simeq 3,13 \text{ unités de longueur} \quad \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

(تراجعى الحلول الأخرى)

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النموذج (أ)

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9-

(b) 15



10-

(a) 10



11-

(b) 2





12-

$$\begin{array}{ccc|c}
 1 & 1 & 1 & \\
 a & b & c & \\
 a^2 & b^2 & c^2 & 
 \end{array}
 \begin{array}{l}
 \triangle \\
 \triangle
 \end{array}
 \begin{array}{l}
 C_2 - C_1 \\
 C_3 - C_1
 \end{array}
 \Rightarrow$$

$$= \begin{array}{ccc|c}
 1 & 0 & 0 & \\
 a & b-a & c-a & \\
 a^2 & b^2-a^2 & c^2-a^2 & 
 \end{array}
 \begin{array}{l}
 \triangle \\
 \triangle
 \end{array}$$

$$= \begin{array}{ccc|c}
 1 & 0 & 0 & \\
 a & (b-a) & (c-a) & \\
 a^2 & (b-a)(b+a) & (c-a)(c+a) & 
 \end{array}
 \begin{array}{l}
 \triangle \\
 \triangle
 \end{array}$$

$$= (b-a)(c-a) \begin{array}{ccc|c}
 1 & 0 & 0 & \\
 a & 1 & 1 & \\
 a^2 & b+a & c+a & 
 \end{array}
 \begin{array}{l}
 \triangle \\
 \triangle
 \end{array}
 \begin{array}{l}
 C_3 - C_2 \\
 C_3 - C_2
 \end{array}$$

$$= (b-a)(c-a) \begin{array}{ccc|c}
 1 & 0 & 0 & \\
 a & 1 & 0 & \\
 a^2 & b+a & c-b & 
 \end{array}
 \begin{array}{l}
 \triangle \\
 \triangle
 \end{array}$$

$$= (b-a)(c-a)(c-b) \cdot \begin{array}{l} \triangle \end{array}$$

(تراجعى الحلول الأخرى)

النموذج (أ)

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13-

(d)  $\pi$   $\triangle$

14-

(c)  $\tan \theta$   $\triangle$

15-

le terme qui contient

$x^4$  est  $t_{r+1}$

$$t_{r+1} = C_{12}^r \left(\frac{-1}{x^2}\right)^r (x^2)^{12-r} \triangle$$

$$= C_{12}^r (-1)^r x^{24-4r} \triangle$$

Soit  $24 - 4r = 4 \Rightarrow r = 5$

donc le terme qui contient  $x^4$  est  $t_6$

$$t_6 = C_{12}^5 (-1)^5 (x^4) = -792x^4 \triangle$$

• Le rang de la terme moyen =  $\frac{12}{2} + 1 = 7$

$$t_7 = C_{12}^6 \times \left(\frac{-1}{x^2}\right)^6 \times (x^2)^6 = C_{12}^6 = 924 \triangle$$

le coefficient de  $t_6 = \frac{-792}{924} = \frac{-6}{7} \triangle$

ou  $= \frac{r}{n-r+1} \times \frac{\text{Coef. Premier}}{\text{Coef. Second}} = \frac{6}{12-6+1} \times \frac{1}{-1} \triangle = \frac{-6}{7} \triangle$

autre solution

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore t_{r+1} &= C_{12}^r \times \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right)^r (x^2)^{12-r} \quad \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \\ &= C_{12}^r \times (-1)^r \times x^{24-4r} \quad \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \end{aligned}$$

on met

$$24 - 4r = 4 \Rightarrow r = 5$$

$$\therefore t_6 = C_{12}^5 \times (-1)^5 \times x^4 = -792 r^4 \quad \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

\(\therefore\) le rang du terme moyen est  $\frac{12}{2} + 1 \Rightarrow t_7$

$$\frac{\text{Coefficient du } t_6}{t_7} = \frac{6}{12-6+1} \times \frac{1}{-1} = -\frac{6}{7} \quad \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$



l'équation du plan

$$\vec{n} \cdot \vec{r} = \vec{n} \cdot \vec{A}$$

$$(4; 10; -7) \cdot \vec{r} = (4; 10; -7) \cdot (2; -1; 0) \quad \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$(4; 10; -7) \cdot \vec{r} = -2 \quad (F-7) \quad \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$4(x-2) + 10(y+1) - 7z = 0 \quad (F-5) \quad \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$4x + 10y - 7z + 2 = 0 \quad (F-8) \quad \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

(تراعى التحول الأخرى)

النموذج (أ)

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17-

(b)  $(1, 1)$   $\triangle$

18-

•• la droite forme des angles égaux  
avec les direction positive des axes

$$\therefore \cos \theta_x = \cos \theta_y = \cos \theta_z$$

$$\therefore \cos^2 \theta_x + \cos^2 \theta_y + \cos^2 \theta_z = 1$$

$$\therefore \cos^2 \theta_x = \cos^2 \theta_y = \cos^2 \theta_z = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\therefore \cos \theta_x = \cos \theta_y = \cos \theta_z = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \quad \triangle$$

la directeur de la vecteur de la droite

$$= \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} ; \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} ; \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) \text{ ou } = (1; 1; 1)$$

$$\bullet \vec{r} = (3; 2; -1) + k \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} ; \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} ; \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right)$$

$$\text{ou } \vec{r} = (3; 2; -1) + k (1; 1; 1) \quad [P \cdot v] \quad \triangle$$

$$\bullet x = 3 + k ; y = 2 + k ; z = -1 + k$$

$$\text{ou } x = 3 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} k ; y = 2 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} k ; z = -1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} k \quad [P \cdot P] \quad \triangle$$

$$\bullet x - 3 = y - 2 = z + 1$$

$$\text{ou } \frac{x-3}{\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)} = \frac{y-2}{\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)} = \frac{z+1}{\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)} \quad [F \cdot C] \quad \triangle$$



$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -3 & 2 \\ 5 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A X = B$$

$$\Delta_A = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -3 & 2 \\ 5 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 3(-5) + 2(-11) = -37 \neq 0 \quad \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$t \tilde{A} = t \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 5 & -11 \\ -7 & -2 & -3 \\ -2 & 10 & 15 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -7 & -2 \\ 5 & -2 & 10 \\ -11 & -3 & 15 \end{pmatrix} \quad \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\Delta_A} t \tilde{A} = \frac{1}{-37} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -7 & -2 \\ 5 & -2 & 10 \\ -11 & -3 & 15 \end{pmatrix} \quad \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \frac{-1}{37} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -7 & -2 \\ 5 & -2 & 10 \\ -11 & -3 & 15 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \frac{-1}{37} \begin{pmatrix} -37 \\ 37 \\ -74 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore x = 1, \quad y = -1, \quad z = 2 \quad \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

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