

(١)

1-

(b) $3 \sin^2 x$

2-

(b) La fonction f admet
 une valeur minimale relative
 en $x = 3$

3-

$$y = ax^b \quad \text{on dérive par rapport à } t$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = abx^{b-1} \frac{dx}{dt} \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

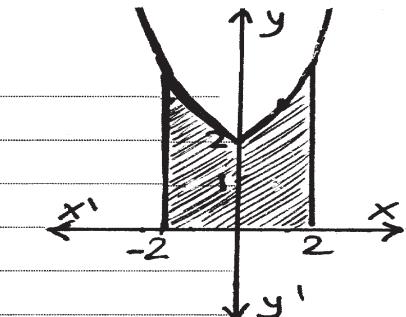
$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{abx^b}{x} - \frac{dx}{dt} \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad (\times \frac{1}{y})$$

$$\frac{1}{y} \times \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{ax^b} \times \frac{abx^b}{x} - \frac{dx}{dt} \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{y} \times \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{b}{x} - \frac{dx}{dt} \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

٢

4-

$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= \pi \int_{-2}^2 y^2 dx \quad \boxed{\frac{1}{2}} \\
 &= 2\pi \int_0^2 (x^2 + 2)^2 dx \quad \leftarrow \begin{matrix} x' \\ -2 \\ 2 \end{matrix} \\
 &= 2\pi \int_0^2 (x^4 + 4x^2 + 4) dx \quad \boxed{\frac{1}{2}} \\
 &= 2\pi \left[\frac{1}{5}x^5 + \frac{4}{3}x^3 + 4x \right]_0^2 \quad \boxed{\frac{1}{2}} \\
 &= 2\pi \left[\frac{32}{5} + \frac{32}{3} + 8 \right] \\
 &= \frac{752}{15} \pi \quad \text{unità de volume} \quad \boxed{\frac{1}{2}}
 \end{aligned}$$


(تراعي الحلول الأخرى)

(٣)

5-

(b) $\frac{1}{3} \ln 2$

6-

(d) 2

7-

l'aire de secteur circulaire = $\frac{1}{2} L r$

$$4 = \frac{1}{2} L r \Rightarrow L = \frac{8}{r}$$

Soit le périmètre du secteur = y

$$\therefore y = 2r + L$$

$$= 2r + \frac{8}{r}$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dr} = 2 - \frac{8}{r^2}$$

on pose que $\frac{dy}{dr} = 0 \Rightarrow r^2 = 4 \Rightarrow r = 2$

$$\frac{dy}{dr} \leftarrow \begin{array}{c} \dots \\ \dots \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \dots \\ \dots \end{array}$$

quand $r = 2$ cm ; alors le périmètre

Soit maximale : $L = \frac{8}{2} = 4$

$$\textcircled{O}^{\text{rd}} = \frac{L}{r} = \frac{4}{2} = 2^{\text{rd}}$$

٤

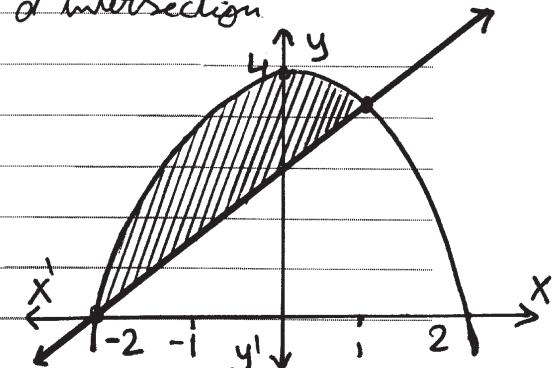
8-

pour trouver les points d'intersection

$$x+2 = 4 - x^2$$

$$x^2 + x - 2 = 0$$

$$(x+2)(x-1) = 0$$



$$x = -2 \text{ ou } x = 1$$

$$A = \int_{-2}^{1} [(4 - x^2) - (x+2)] dx$$

$$= \int_{-2}^{1} (4 - x^2 - x - 2) dx$$

$$= \int_{-2}^{1} (2 - x - x^2) dx$$

$$= \left[2x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{3}x^3 \right]_{-2}^{1}$$

$$= \left(2 - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} \right) - \left(-4 - 2 + \frac{8}{3} \right)$$

$$= \frac{9}{2} \text{ unités d'aire.}$$

(تراعي الحلول الأخرى)

٥

9-

(b) \log_a^b



10-

(c) ٤



11-

(a) $\int x^3 (x^2 + 1)^6 dx$

on met

$$z = x^2 + 1 \Rightarrow x^2 = z - 1$$

$$2x dx = dz \Rightarrow dx = \frac{dz}{2x} \quad \boxed{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\therefore \int x^2 \cdot x (x^2 + 1)^6 dx \quad \boxed{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= \int (z - 1) x \times z^6 \times \frac{dz}{2x} \quad \boxed{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= \int \left(\frac{1}{2} z^7 - \frac{1}{2} z^6 \right) dz \quad \boxed{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{16} z^8 - \frac{1}{14} z^7 + C \quad \boxed{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{16} (x^2 + 1)^8 - \frac{1}{14} (x^2 + 1)^7 + C \quad \boxed{\frac{1}{2}}$$

٦

$$(b) \int (x - 3) e^{2x} dx$$

$$\text{إذ } y = x - 3 \quad \text{فـ } dy = e^{2x} dx \\ \therefore dy = dx \quad Z = \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \quad (1)$$

$$\therefore \int (x - 3) e^{2x} dx = \frac{1}{2} (x - 3) e^{2x} - \int \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} dx \quad (2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (x - 3) e^{2x} - \frac{1}{4} e^{2x} + C \quad (3)$$

(تراعى الحلول الأخرى)

٧

12-

(a) $-\ln | \cos \theta | + C$

13-

(b) Zéro

14-

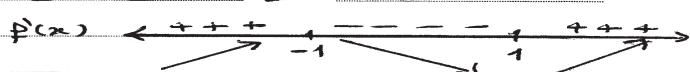
(a) $f(x) = x^3 - 3x - 2$... (1)

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

$f''(x) = 6x$... (3)

on met $f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow 3(x^2 - 1) = 0$

$\therefore x = \pm 1$



\therefore il y a une valeur maximale relative

quand $x = -1$

$f(-1) = \text{Zéro}$

il y a une valeur minimale relative

quand $x = 1$

$f(1) = -4$

on met $f''(x) = 0 \therefore x = 0$



quand $x = 0$

il y a un point d'inflexion

$(0; f(0)) = (0; -2)$.

(٨)

(b) $f(x) = x(x^2 - 12)$

$f(x) = x^3 - 12x$

$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 12 \quad \boxed{\frac{1}{2}}$

on met

$f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow 3(x^2 - 4) = 0 \quad \boxed{\frac{1}{2}}$

$\therefore x = 2 \in [-1; 4], x = -2 \notin [-1; 4] \quad \boxed{\frac{1}{2}}$

$\therefore f(-1) = 11 \quad \boxed{\frac{1}{2}}$

$f(-2) = -16$ une valeur minimale
absolue $\boxed{\frac{1}{2}}$

$f(4) = 16$ une valeur maximale
absolue $\boxed{\frac{1}{2}}$

(تراعى الحلول الأخرى)

(٩)

15-

(a) -50



16-

(b) $]-\infty; 0[$



17-

$$x = \sec \theta \quad ; \quad y = \tan \theta$$

$$\text{quand } \theta = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\therefore x = \sec \frac{\pi}{6} \quad ; \quad y = \tan \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$x = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \quad ; \quad y = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$\therefore \text{le point est } \left(\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \right) \quad \boxed{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\therefore \frac{dx}{d\theta} = \sec \theta \tan \theta \quad ; \quad \frac{dy}{d\theta} = \sec^2 \theta \quad \boxed{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\sec^2 \theta}{\sec \theta \tan \theta} = \frac{\sec \theta}{\tan \theta} \quad \boxed{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\text{quand } \theta = \frac{\pi}{6} \quad \therefore \text{la pente} = \sec \frac{\pi}{6} : \tan \frac{\pi}{6} = 2$$

\therefore l'équation de la tangente :

$$y - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} = 2 \left(x - \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \right) \quad \boxed{\frac{1}{2}}$$

\therefore l'équation de la normale :

$$y - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} = -\frac{1}{2} \left(x - \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \right) \quad \boxed{\frac{1}{2}}$$

١٠

18-

$$\sin y + \cos 2x$$

on dérives par rapport à x

$$\cos y \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} - 2 \sin 2x \quad \boxed{\frac{1}{2}}$$

on dérives par rapport à x

$$\cos y \cdot \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - \sin \frac{dy}{dx} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} - 4 \cos 2x = 0 \quad \boxed{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\therefore \cos y \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2 \sin y = 4 \cos 2x \quad \boxed{\frac{1}{2}}$$

on divise par $\cos y$

$$\therefore \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2 \tan y = 4 \cos 2x \sec y \quad \boxed{\frac{1}{2}}$$

(تراعى الحلول الأخرى)

(انتهت الإجابة وتراعى الحلول الأخرى)