

النموذج (د)

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(d) deux valeurs minimales relatives et une valeur maximale relative

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(a) e

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$$(A) \because y = x^3 + ax^2 + bx \quad (1)$$

$$\therefore y' = 3x^2 + 2ax + b \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right. \frac{1}{2}$$

$$, \quad y'' = 6x + 2a$$

$$\therefore y''(3) = 0 \Rightarrow 18 + 2a = 0$$

$$\therefore a = -9 \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

$\therefore (3; -9) \in$ de la courbe

$$\therefore -9 = 27 - 9 \times 9 + 3b$$

$$\therefore b = 15 \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore y' = 3x^2 - 18x + 15$$

$$y' = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 - 6x + 5 = 0$$

$$\therefore (x - 1)(x - 5) = 0$$

$$\therefore x = 1 \text{ ou } x = 5 \quad \leftarrow \begin{array}{c} + \max \\ 1 \\ - \min \\ 5 \\ + \end{array} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore y = x^3 - 9x^2 + 15x$$

$\therefore y(1) = 7$ est une valeur maximale relative $\frac{1}{2}$

$\therefore y(5) = -25$ est une valeur minimale relative $\frac{1}{2}$

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$$(B) \quad F(x) = 2x^2 e^x \quad (1)$$

$$\therefore F'(x) = 2x^2 e^x + 4x e^x \quad \triangle_2$$

$$\therefore F'(x) = 2x e^x (x+2)$$

$$F' = 0 \Rightarrow x+2 = 0 \text{ or } x = 0 \\ \therefore x = -2 \in [-3; 1] \text{ or } x = 0 \in [-3; 1]$$

$$\therefore f(-3) = \frac{18}{e^3} \approx 0,9 \quad \triangle_2$$

$$f(-2) = \frac{8}{e^2} \approx 1,08 \quad \triangle_2$$

$$f(1) = 2e \approx 5,44 \quad \triangle_2$$

$f(0) = 0$

\therefore la valeur absolue maximale est $2e$ \triangle_2

et la valeur absolue minimale est 0 \triangle_2

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(تراعي الحلول الأخرى)

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$$(b) \ln y + \tan x$$

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$$(d) - 3$$

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$$\therefore \frac{dv}{dt} = K(4\pi r^2) \quad (1) ; K \text{ est constant}$$

$$\therefore v = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$$



$$\therefore \frac{dv}{dt} = 4\pi r^2 \frac{dr}{dt} \quad (2)$$



$$\text{de } (1) \text{ et } (2) \therefore \frac{dr}{dt} = K$$



C. a. d le rayon diminue en taux constant

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$$y = \frac{10 - 505x}{x}$$

$$xy = 10 - 505x$$



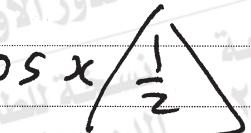
on dérime

$$\therefore x \frac{dy}{dx} + y = 505x$$



on dérime

$$\therefore x \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{dy}{dx} = \cos x$$



$$\therefore x \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 2 \frac{dy}{dx} = \cos x$$



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(تراعي الحلول الأخرى)

النموذج (د)

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$$(a) \quad 3x + c$$

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$$(d) \quad -1 \leq x < 0 \cup x > 1$$

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10-

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = a \operatorname{cosec}^2 x$$

$$\therefore y = \int a \operatorname{cosec}^2 x \, dx \quad \triangle \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore y = -a \operatorname{ctg} x + c \quad \triangle \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \left(\frac{\pi}{4}; 5\right) \in \text{de la Courbe} \quad \therefore a + c = 5 \quad (1)$$

$$\therefore \left(\frac{3\pi}{4}; 1\right) \in \text{de la Courbe} \quad \therefore a + c = 1 \quad (2)$$

$$\text{de (1) et (2)} \quad \therefore 2c = 6 \Rightarrow c = 3 \quad \triangle \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore a = -2 \quad \triangle \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore y = 2 \operatorname{ctg} x + 3 \quad \triangle \frac{1}{2}$$

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النموذج (د)

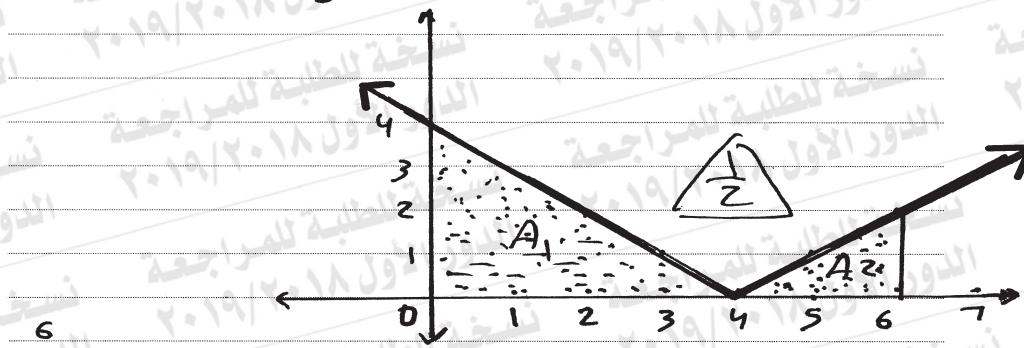
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$$\begin{aligned} |x-4| &= \begin{cases} x-4 & x \geq 4 \\ 4-x & x < 4 \end{cases} \text{ continue en } x=4 \\ \therefore \int_{0}^{6} |x-4| dx &= \int_0^4 (4-x) dx + \int_4^6 (x-4) dx / \frac{1}{2} \\ &= \left[4x - \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^4 + \left[\frac{x^2}{2} - 4x \right]_4^6 / \frac{1}{2} \quad \Delta \\ &= 16 - 8 + (18 - 24) - (8 - 16) \\ &= 10 \quad \Delta \end{aligned}$$

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autre solution :



$$\begin{aligned} \int |x-4| dx &= A_1 + A_2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 4 + \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 2 \quad \Delta \\ &= 10 \quad \Delta \end{aligned}$$

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(تراعي الحلول الأخرى)

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12-

$$(c) \int_0^{\pi} (64x^2 - 4x^4) dx$$

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13-

$$(b) 4$$

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14-

$$(A) \int x^3 \sqrt{4-x^2} dx$$

$$\text{Soit } u = x^2 \Rightarrow du = 2x dx \quad \boxed{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$, dv = x \sqrt{4-x^2} \Rightarrow v = \int x \sqrt{4-x^2} dx$$

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

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} (4-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} = -\frac{1}{3} (4-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$\therefore \int x^3 \sqrt{4-x^2} dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} x^2 (4-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \int -\frac{1}{3} (4-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \cdot 2x dx \quad \boxed{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} x^2 (4-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{1}{3} x^2 \frac{2}{5} (4-x^2)^{\frac{5}{2}} + C$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} x^2 (4-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{2}{15} (4-x^2)^{\frac{5}{2}} + C \quad \boxed{\frac{1}{2}}$$

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$$(B) \int \sin^3 x \, dx$$

$$I = \int \sin x (1 - \cos^2 x) \, dx$$

$$\text{Soit } u = \cos x \Rightarrow du = -\sin x \, dx$$

$$\therefore dx = -\frac{du}{\sin x}$$

$$\therefore I = \int (1 - u^2) \cdot \sin x \left(\frac{-du}{\sin x} \right)$$

$$= - \int (1 - u^2) \, du$$

$$= \int (u^2 - 1) \, du$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} u^3 - u + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \cos^3 x - \cos x + C$$

autre solution

$$I = \int (\sin x - \cos^2 x \cdot \sin x) \, dx$$

$$= -\cos x + \frac{1}{3} \cos^3 x + C$$

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(تراعي الحلول الأخرى)

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$$(c) \quad 2 \ln a$$

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$$(a) \quad e^{-x} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \ln x \right)$$

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$$\therefore y = 3x^2 - \ln x$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = 6x - \frac{1}{x} \quad \Delta$$

$$\text{en } x=1 \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = 6(1) - 1 = 5 \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$$

Équation de la tangente est

$$y - 3 = 5(x - 1) \quad \Delta$$

$$5x - y - 2 = 0$$

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$$\therefore \frac{l}{3} = \frac{4-h}{4}$$

$$\therefore l = \frac{12 - 3h}{4}$$

(١) \triangle

$$\begin{aligned} \text{L'aire } A &= h l \\ &= \frac{h(12 - 3h)}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore A = \frac{1}{4}(12h - 3h^2)$$

\triangle

$$\therefore \frac{dA}{dh} = \frac{1}{4}(12 - 6h)$$

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$$\frac{dA}{dh} = 0 \Rightarrow h = 2$$

A' $\xleftarrow[+]{+} \frac{max}{-}$ \triangle

$h = 2$ qui rend l'aire maximale \triangle

$$\text{de (1)} \quad \therefore l = \frac{3}{2} \text{ cm}$$

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(ترا على الحلول الأخرى)

(انتهت الإجابة وتراعى الحلول الأخرى)