



Entrance Exam 2015 - 2016
The distribution of grades is over 25

Mathematics

Duration : 3 hours
July 04 , 2015

I- (2.5 pts) Consider the equation $(E) : z^2 + (6 + 23i)z + 17 - 31i = 0$ where z is a complex number .

1- Verify that $1 + i$ is a root of (E) and determine the other root .

2- Determine an argument of each of the roots of (E) .

3- Calculate the product of the two roots of (E) and deduce that $\arctan \frac{24}{7} + \arctan \frac{31}{17} = \frac{3\pi}{4}$.

II- (2.5 pts) Consider the sequences (U_n) and (V_n) defined for $n \geq 1$ by $U_n = \cos \frac{\alpha}{2^n}$ and $V_n = \sin \frac{\alpha}{2^n}$ where $\alpha \in \left] 0 ; \frac{\pi}{2} \right[$.

1- a) Determine the limit of each of these two sequences and prove that $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (2^n V_n) = \alpha$.

b) Prove that , for all $n \geq 1$, $2U_{n+1} \times V_{n+1} = V_n$.

2- Consider the sequence (W_n) defined, for $n \geq 1$, by $W_n = U_1 \times U_2 \times U_3 \times \dots \times U_n$.

Prove by induction that , for all $n \geq 1$, $W_n \times V_n = \frac{1}{2^n} \sin \alpha$ and determine the limit of (W_n) .

III- (2 pts) Consider two boxes E and F containing identical balls such that :

E contains 4 white balls and 2 red balls and F contains 3 white balls .

3 balls are drawn at random from box E and put in box F , then 3 balls are drawn at random from F .

Consider the event L : " the balls drawn from box F do not have the same color " .

1- What drawing from box E makes the event L impossible ?

2- Prove that the probability of the event L is equal to $\frac{23}{50}$.

IV- (6 pts) The complex plane is referred to a direct orthonormal system $(O ; \vec{u}, \vec{v})$.

Consider the straight lines (d_1) and (d_2) of respective equations $y = x$ and $y = -x$.

To each point M of affix $z = \alpha + i\beta$ not belonging to $(d_1) \cup (d_2)$ we associate the points M' and M''

of respective affixes z' and z'' such that $z' = \frac{1}{2}(z + i\bar{z})$ and $z'' = \frac{1}{2}(z - i\bar{z})$.

1- a) Prove that $\frac{z' - z}{1 + i}$ and $\frac{z'' - z}{1 - i}$ are pure imaginary numbers .

b) Prove that M' and M'' are the orthogonal projections of M on (d_1) and (d_2) respectively .



Suppose in what follows that $z^2 + \bar{z}^2 = 8$.

- 2- a) Prove that the set of M is the hyperbola (H) of equation $x^2 - y^2 = 4$.
b) Determine the focus F of positive abscissa of (H) and the corresponding directrix (d) . Draw (H) .
c) Using the product $z'z''$, prove that, as M varies on (H) , the area of the rectangle $OM'MM''$ remains constant.
- 3- a) Write an equation of the tangent (T) to (H) at the point M with affix $z = \alpha + i\beta$
b) Prove that (T) cuts (d_1) and (d_2) respectively at the points R and S with affixes $2z'$ and $2z''$.
c) Deduce that M is the mid point of $[RS]$.
- 4- Determine the points M_1 and M_2 where the tangents (T_1) and (T_2) to (H) cut the directrix (d) at the point L with ordinate 1 and prove that $[M_1M_2]$ is a focal chord of (H) .

V- (4 pts) Consider, in an oriented plane, two points A and B such that $AB = 4$.

Let R_1 be the rotation of center A and angle $\frac{\pi}{3}$ rad and R_2 the rotation of center B and angle $-\frac{2\pi}{3}$ rad.

- 1- Draw a figure and plot the points C and D such that $C = R_1(B)$ and $D = R_2(A)$.
- 2- Let R_3 be the inverse rotation of R_1 and $f = R_2 \circ R_3$.
a) Determine $f(A)$ and $f(C)$.
b) Determine the nature and the elements of f and deduce that $ABCD$ is a parallelogram.
- 3- Consider a point M distinct from A and B .
a) Plot the points M_1 and M_2 such that $M_1 = R_1(M)$ and $M_2 = R_2(M)$.
b) Prove that, as M varies, the mid point of $[M_1M_2]$ remains fixed.
- 4- a) Determine a measure in radians of each of $(\overrightarrow{MM_1}; \overrightarrow{MA})$ and $(\overrightarrow{MB}; \overrightarrow{MM_2})$.
b) Prove that $(\overrightarrow{MM_1}; \overrightarrow{MM_2}) = (\overrightarrow{MA}; \overrightarrow{MB}) + \frac{\pi}{2} \pmod{2\pi}$.
c) Deduce the set of points M such that M , M_1 and M_2 are collinear.

VI- (8 pts) The plane is referred to an orthonormal system $(O; \vec{i}, \vec{j})$.

A- Let (L) be the curve of equation $y = 2e^x$ and (Δ) the straight line of equation $y = 2x$.

Let A and B be two points of abscissa m belonging to (L) and (Δ) respectively.

The tangent (T) to (L) at A cuts the axis of ordinates at a point C .

- 1- Write an equation of (T) and determine the ordinate of C in terms of m .
- 2- a) Determine, in terms of m , the coordinates of the point G such that $4\overrightarrow{OG} = \overrightarrow{OA} + \overrightarrow{OB} + \overrightarrow{OC}$.
b) Determine the set of G as m traces $\mathbb{R}$.



B- Consider the function f defined on $\mathbb{R}$ by $f(x) = x + e^{2x} - xe^{2x}$ and let (C) be its representative curve .

1- a) Set up the table of variations of the derivative f' of f .

b) Prove that f has a maximum at a real number α and prove that $f(\alpha) = \frac{2\alpha^2}{2\alpha - 1} - 1$.

c) Set up the table of variations of f .

2- a) Study the concavity of (C) and write an equation of the tangent (δ) to (C) at the point of inflection I .

b) Determine the abscissas of the points of (C) with ordinate 1 .

c) Assuming that $\alpha = 0.634$ and that 2 is an approximate value of $f(\alpha)$. Draw (δ) and (C) .

d) Calculate the area of the domain bounded by (C) , the straight line (d) of equation $y = x$, the axis of ordinates and the straight line of equation $x = 1$.

3- a) Prove that the restriction of f to the interval $K =]-\infty ; \alpha]$ has an inverse function h whose domain of definition is to be determined .

b) Draw the representative curve (C') of h in the same system as (C) .

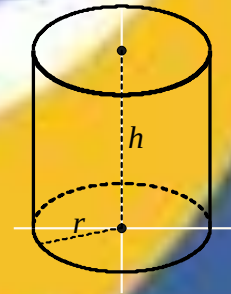
4- Let M be a point of (C) whose abscissa a belongs to the interval K .

a) The perpendicular to (d) drawn through M cuts (C') at a point M' . Calculate MM' in terms of a .

b) Determine a so that MM' is maximum and prove that the tangents to (C) and (C') at the corresponding points M and M' are parallel .

VII- (1 pt Bonus) We want to make a metallic cylindrical box with lid having a given volume V .

Find the relation between its height h and the radius r of the base that minimize the amount of sheet metal used .



Q	Éléments des réponses	Notes
I	Soit $E(z) = z^2 + (6+23i)z + 17-31i = 0$	
1	$E(1+i) = (1+i)^2 + (6+23i)(1+i) + 17-31i = \dots = 0$; $(1+i)$ est une racine $z'z'' = -\frac{b}{a} = -6-23i$, nous donne l'autre racine $z'' = -7-24i$	1
2	un argument de $z' = \arg(1+i) = \frac{\pi}{4}$ [2i] $\arg(z'') = \arg(7+24i) - \pi = \arctan(\frac{24}{7}) - \pi$ $\arg(z') = \frac{\pi}{4}$ $\arg(z'') = \arctan(\frac{24}{7}) - \pi$	2
3	$z'z'' = \frac{c}{a} = 17-31i$ $\arg(z'z'') = \arg(17-31i) = -\arg(17+31i)$ [2i] $\arg(z') + \arg(z'') = -\arg(17+31i) + 2k\pi$ où $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, nous donne : $\frac{\pi}{4} + \arctan(\frac{24}{7}) - \pi = -\arctan(\frac{31}{17}) + 2k\pi$, d'où : $\arctan(\frac{24}{7}) + \arctan(\frac{31}{17}) = \frac{3\pi}{4} + 2k\pi$ où $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ Mais $\frac{\pi}{4} < \arctan(\frac{24}{7}) < \frac{\pi}{2}$ et $\frac{\pi}{4} < \arctan(\frac{31}{17})$ alors : $\frac{\pi}{2} < \frac{3\pi}{4} + 2k\pi < \pi$, d'où $-\frac{\pi}{8} < k\pi < \frac{\pi}{8}$, alors : $k=0$ donc ! $\arctan(\frac{24}{7}) + \arctan(\frac{31}{17}) = \frac{3\pi}{4}$	2
II		
1a	$\sin \rightarrow +\infty, 2^n \rightarrow +\infty ; \frac{\alpha}{2^n} \rightarrow 0$ alors : $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} u_n = 1$ $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} v_n = 0$ Soit $\theta = \frac{\alpha}{2^n}$, $\sin n \rightarrow +\infty ; \theta \rightarrow 0$, or $\lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \theta}{\theta} = 1$ alors : $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (2^n \cdot v_n) = \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} [\alpha \cdot (\frac{\sin \theta}{\theta})] = \alpha$ $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (2^n \cdot v_n) = \alpha$	2
1b	$2v_{n+1} \cdot u_{n+1} = 2\cos(\frac{\alpha}{2^{n+1}}) \cdot \sin(\frac{\alpha}{2^{n+1}}) = \sin[2(\frac{\alpha}{2^{n+1}})] = \sin \frac{\alpha}{2^n}$ donc : $2v_{n+1} \cdot u_{n+1} = v_n$ (pour $n \geq 1$) " $\sin 2x = 2\cos x \cdot \sin x$ "	1
2	pour $n=1$: $W_1 \cdot U_1 = U_1 \cdot V_1 = \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \sin \alpha$ (vrai pour $n=1$) on pose que l'égalité $W_k \cdot V_k = \frac{1}{2^k} \sin \alpha$ est vraie pour k . $W_{k+1} \cdot V_{k+1} = U_1 U_2 U_3 \dots U_k U_{k+1} \cdot V_{k+1} = W_k \cdot U_{k+1} \cdot V_{k+1}$ $= W_k \cdot (\frac{1}{2} V_k) = \frac{1}{2} (\frac{1}{2^k} \sin \alpha) = \frac{1}{2^{k+1}} \sin \alpha$ alors l'égalité est vraie pour l'ordre $k+1$, donc ! $W_n \cdot V_n = \frac{1}{2^n} \sin \alpha$ (pour tout entier $n \geq 1$) $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (W_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (\frac{1}{2^n \cdot V_n}) \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{\alpha} \sin \alpha$, donc : $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} W_n = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\alpha}$	2

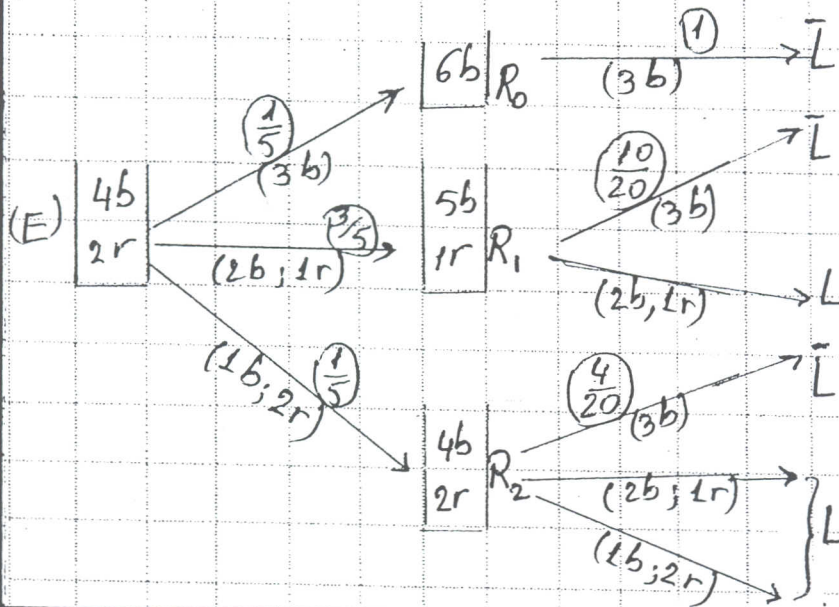
Q

Éléments des réponses

III

1

on désigne par R_k l'événement " k boules rouges tirées de E " avec $k \in \{0, 1, 2\}$, $\bar{L}$: "Les boules tirées de F sont de même couleur."



pour rendre L est impossible, il faut tirer 3 boules blanches de E , soit R_0 "aucune boule rouge de E "
 R_1 "trois boules blanches de E ".

1

2

$$P(L) = 1 - P(\bar{L}) = 1 - P(3 \text{ boules blanches de la boîte } F)$$

$$P(\bar{L}) = P(R_0 \cap \bar{L}) + P(R_1 \cap \bar{L}) + P(R_2 \cap \bar{L})$$

$$= \left[\frac{C_4^0}{C_6^3} \right] (1) + \left[\frac{C_4^2 \cdot C_2^1}{C_6^3} \right] \left(\frac{C_5^3}{C_6^3} \right) + \left[\frac{C_4^1 \cdot C_2^2}{C_6^3} \right] \left(\frac{C_4^3}{C_6^3} \right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{4}{20} \right) (1) + \left(\frac{12}{20} \right) \left(\frac{10}{20} \right) + \left(\frac{4}{20} \right) \left(\frac{4}{20} \right) = \dots = \frac{27}{50}, \text{ d'où : } P(L) = \frac{23}{50}$$

3

IV

1a

$M(\beta = \alpha + i\beta) \notin (d_1) \cup (d_2)$ alors : $\beta \neq \alpha$ et $\beta \neq -\alpha$ d'où : $\beta^2 \neq \alpha^2$

$$z' = \frac{1}{2}(z + i\bar{z}) = \dots = \left(\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \right) (1 + i) \text{ et } z'' = \frac{1}{2}(z - i\bar{z}) = \dots = \left(\frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \right) (1 - i)$$

le calcul complexe nous donne :

$$\frac{z' - z}{1 + i} = \left(\frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \right) i \text{ est un imaginaire pur, car } (\alpha \neq \beta ; M \notin (d_1))$$

$$\frac{z'' - z}{1 - i} = -\left(\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \right) i \text{ est un imaginaire pur, car } (\beta \neq -\alpha ; M \notin (d_2))$$

1

1b

soit $\vec{V}(1, 1)$ et $\vec{W}(1, -1)$ sont deux vecteurs directeurs des (d_1) et (d_2)

$$\frac{z' - z}{1 + i} = \frac{Z \vec{MM}'}{Z_{\vec{V}}} \text{ imaginaire alors : } \vec{MM}' \perp \vec{V} \text{ mais } z' = \left(\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \right) + i \left(\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \right), M' \in (d_1)$$

$$\text{donc : } M = \text{proj}_{(d_1)} M$$

2

$$\frac{z'' - z}{1 - i} = \frac{Z \vec{MM}''}{Z_{\vec{W}}} \text{ imaginaire alors } \vec{MM}'' \perp \vec{W} \text{ mais } z'' = \left(\frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \right) - i \left(\frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \right), M'' \in (d_2)$$

$$\text{donc : } M' = \text{proj}_{(d_2)} M$$

1

Éléments des réponses

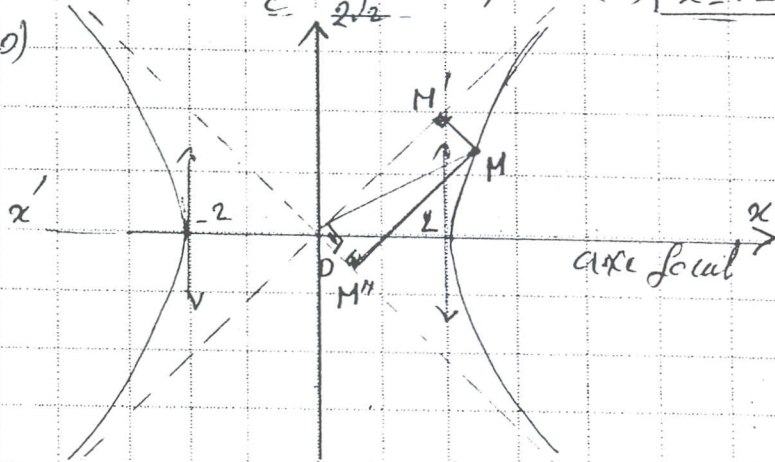
Notes

2a $\bar{z}^2 + z^2 = 8$, Soit $M(z=x+iy)$ alors: $(x+iy)^2 + (x-iy)^2 = 8$, donc:
 $x^2 - y^2 = 4$ (H) est une hyperbole équilatère... ($a=b=2$)

1

2b L'axe focal de (H) est l'axe $x'x$, $F \in x'x$, $c^2 = 2a^2 = 8$, $c = 2\sqrt{2}$ $F(2\sqrt{2}; 0)$
 la directrice (d) associée à F est: $x = \frac{a^2}{c} = \frac{4}{2\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{2}$, d'où (d) $x = \sqrt{2}$
 sommets: $(2; 0), (-2; 0)$
 asymptotes: $(d_1): y = x$
 $(d_2): y = -x$

2



2c $\bar{z}z'' = \frac{1}{2}(z+i\bar{z}) \times \frac{1}{2}(z-i\bar{z}) = \frac{1}{4}(z^2 + \bar{z}^2) = \frac{1}{4}(8) = 2$.

$(d_1) \perp (d_2)$, $\text{aire}(OM'MM'') = OM' \cdot OM'' = |z'| |z''| = |\bar{z}z''| = 2$ $\text{aire} A = 2 \text{ u}^2$

1

3a $M(\alpha; \beta) \in (H)$, une équation de (T) est: $\alpha x - \beta y = 4$ où $(\alpha^2 - \beta^2 = 4)$

1

3b $(T) \cap (d_1): \begin{cases} \alpha x - \beta y = 4 \\ y = x \end{cases}$ nous donne: $x = \frac{4}{\alpha - \beta} = \frac{4(\alpha + \beta)}{\alpha^2 - \beta^2} = \alpha + \beta$ d'où

$R(\alpha + \beta; \alpha + \beta)$ mais $\bar{z}' = \frac{(\alpha + \beta)}{2} + i \frac{(\alpha + \beta)}{2}$, donc $\bar{z}_R = 2\bar{z}'$

$(T) \cap (d_2): \begin{cases} \alpha x - \beta y = 4 \\ y = -x \end{cases}$ nous donne: $x = \frac{4}{\alpha + \beta} = \frac{4(\alpha - \beta)}{\alpha^2 - \beta^2} = \alpha - \beta$

1

$S(\alpha - \beta; \beta - \alpha)$ mais $\bar{z}'' = \frac{(\alpha - \beta)}{2} + i \frac{(\beta - \alpha)}{2}$, donc: $\bar{z}_S = 2\bar{z}''$

3c $\bar{z}_R + \bar{z}_S = 2\bar{z}' + 2\bar{z}'' = \bar{z} + i\bar{z} + \bar{z} - i\bar{z} = 2\bar{z} = 2\bar{z}_M$ alors: M est le milieu de [RS]

1

4. $M(\alpha; \beta) \in (H)$ alors $\alpha^2 - \beta^2 = 4$, si une tangente passe par le point $L(\sqrt{2}; 1)$ alors: $\alpha\sqrt{2} - \beta = 4$, d'où $\beta = \alpha\sqrt{2} - 4$
 le système: $\begin{cases} \alpha^2 - \beta^2 = 4 \\ \beta = \alpha\sqrt{2} - 4 \end{cases}$ nous donne: $\alpha^2 - 8\sqrt{2}\alpha + 20 = 0$
 équation (E)

L'équation (E) admet deux racines: $\alpha_1 = 4\sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{3}$ et $\alpha_2 = 4\sqrt{2} - 2\sqrt{3}$

d'où: $\beta_1 = \alpha_1\sqrt{2} - 4 = 4 + 2\sqrt{6}$ donc: $M_1(4\sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{3}; 4 + 2\sqrt{6})$

$\beta_2 = \alpha_2\sqrt{2} - 4 = 4 - 2\sqrt{6}$ $M_2(4\sqrt{2} - 2\sqrt{3}; 4 - 2\sqrt{6})$

Les coordonnées des M_1 et M_2 vérifient $\beta = \alpha\sqrt{2} - 4$ alors la droite (M_1M_2) est: $y = x\sqrt{2} - 4$ mais $F(2\sqrt{2}; 0)$ vérifie cette équation d'où $F \in (M_1M_2)$, donc $[M_1M_2]$ corde focale

"autres valeurs
colinéaires

page (3)

Q

Éléments des réponses

V

1

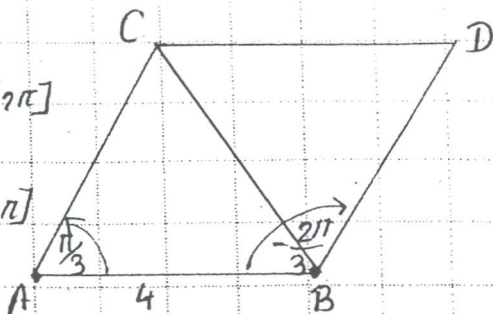
$$R_1(A; \frac{\pi}{3}), R_2(B; -\frac{2\pi}{3});$$

$$\bullet R_1(B) = C : AC = AB \text{ et } (\vec{AB}, \vec{AC}) = \frac{\pi}{3} [2\pi]$$

ABC triangle équilatéral direct.

$$\bullet R_2(A) = D : BD = BC \text{ et } (\vec{BA}, \vec{BD}) = -\frac{2\pi}{3} [2\pi]$$

puis CBD équilatéral direct (figure)



1

2a

$$R_1^{-1} = R_3(A; -\frac{\pi}{3}) \quad ; \quad f = R_2 \circ R_3 :$$

$$\bullet f(A) = R_2(R_3(A)) = R_2(A) = D$$

$$\bullet f(C) = R_2(R_3(C)) = R_2(B) = B$$

$$f(A) = D$$

$$f(C) = B$$

1

2b

en générale la composée des deux rotations est une rotation, mais angle $f = \text{angle } R_2 + \text{angle } R_3 = -\frac{2\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{3} = -\pi$, donc : f est une symétrie centrale, or $f(C) = B$, le centre de f est le milieu I de $[BC]$

$f = \text{Symétrie centrale } S_I$.

$\bullet f(A) = D$ et $f(C) = B$ alors I est le milieu des $[AD]$ et $[CB]$, on déduit que : $ABDC$ est un parallélogramme.

1

3a

$$(M \neq A \text{ et } M \neq B)$$

$$M_1 = R_1(M) \text{ "Construction de } M_1 \text{"}$$

$$M_2 = R_2(M) \text{ "Construction de } M_2 \text{"}$$

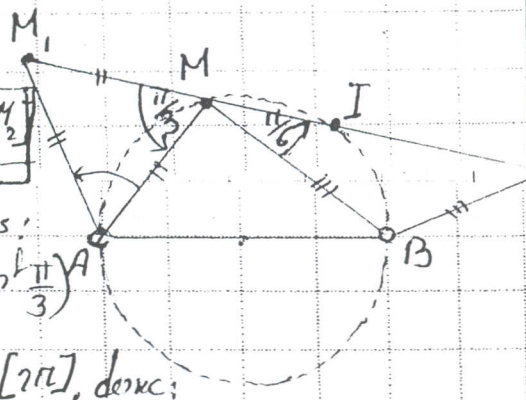
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3b

$$M_1 \xrightarrow{R_1} M \xrightarrow{R_2} M_2$$

$$M_2 = R_2(M) = R_2(R_1(M_1)) = f(M_1) \text{ alors :}$$

$$M_2 = \text{sym}_I(M_1), \text{ donc : } [I \text{ milieu de } [M_1, M_2]]$$



1

4a

$\bullet AMM_1$ triangle équilatéral direct alors :

$$(\vec{MA}, \vec{MM_1}) = \frac{\pi}{3} [2\pi] \text{ (une mesure est } \frac{\pi}{3})$$

$$\bullet (\vec{MB}, \vec{MM_2}) = \frac{1}{2} [\pi - \frac{2\pi}{3}] = \frac{1}{2} (\frac{\pi}{3}) = \frac{\pi}{6} [2\pi], \text{ donc ;}$$

$$(\vec{MB}, \vec{MM_2}) = \frac{\pi}{6} [2\pi] \text{ (une mesure est } \frac{\pi}{6})$$

1

4b

$$(\vec{MM_1}, \vec{MM_2}) = (\vec{MM_1}, \vec{MA}) + (\vec{MA}, \vec{MB}) + (\vec{MB}, \vec{MM_2}) [2\pi]$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{3} + (\vec{MA}, \vec{MB}) + \frac{\pi}{6} = (\vec{MA}, \vec{MB}) + \frac{\pi}{2} [2\pi]$$

1

4c

Dans le cas où M, M_1 et M_2 sont alignés : $(\vec{MM_1}, \vec{MM_2}) = k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$

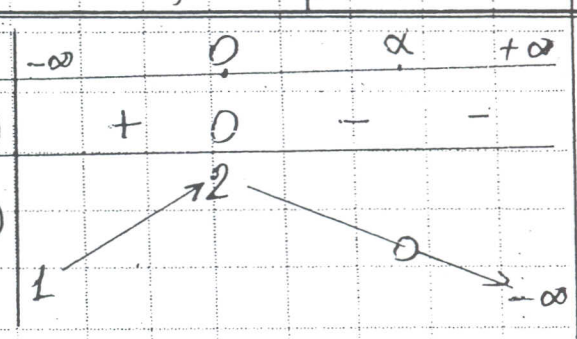
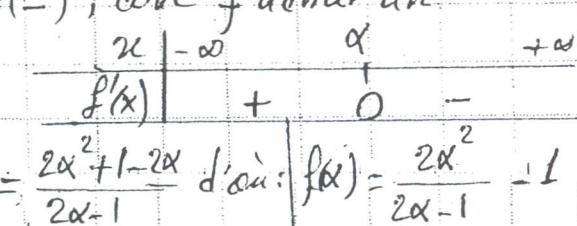
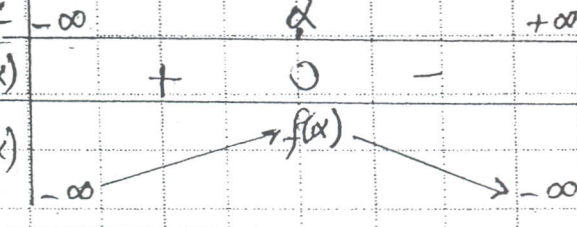
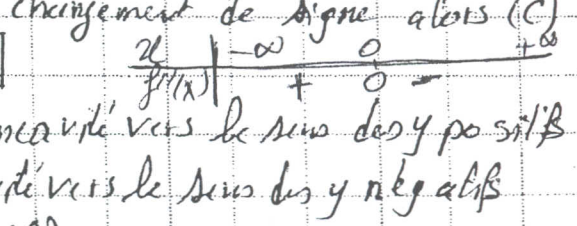
alors : $(\vec{MA}, \vec{MB}) = -\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi$, d'où $\vec{MA}$ et $\vec{MB}$ sont orthog.

donc : " l'ensemble des M est le cercle de diamètre $[AB]$ privé des points A et B ".

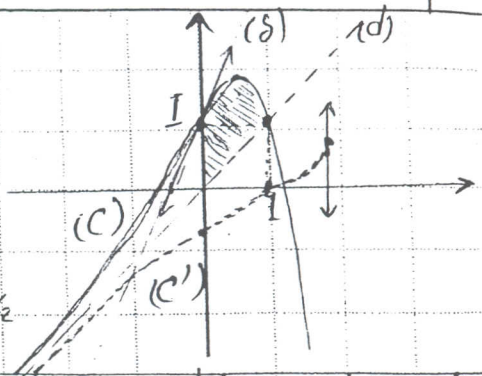
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Éléments des réponses

Notes

1	1	$y = 2e^x$, $y' = 2e^x$; $A(m; 2e^m)$ et pente $= 2e^m$, d'où (T): $y = 2e^m(x - m + 1)$ (T) coupe l'axe $y'y$ en C; $x_c = 0$ alors: $y_c = 2(1 - m)e^m$	1	
2	a	$x_G = \frac{1}{4}(x_A + x_B + x_C) = \frac{1}{4}(m + m + 0) = \frac{m}{2}$ $y_G = \frac{1}{4}(y_A + y_B + y_C) = \frac{1}{4}[2e^m + 2m + 2(1 - m)e^m]$	$\frac{1}{2}$	
2	b	$x_G = \frac{m}{2} \Rightarrow m = 2x_G$ alors $y_G = \frac{1}{2}(2x + 2e^{2x} - 2xe^{2x}) = x + e^{2x} - xe^{2x}$ alors: l'ensemble des G est la courbe de la fonction $y = x + e^{2x} - xe^{2x}$	1	
B	1 a	$f(x) = x + e^{2x} - xe^{2x} = x + (1 - x)e^{2x}$ $f'(x) = 1 + (1 - 2x)e^{2x}$ $f''(x) = -4xe^{2x}$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (1 + e^{2x} - 2xe^{2x}) = 1 + 0 - 0 = 1$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f'(x) = 1 + (-\infty)(+\infty) = -\infty$		$1\frac{1}{2}$
1	b	$f'(x)$ est continue sur $\mathbb{R}$, $f'(x)$ est strictement croissante sur $]-\infty; 0]$ et croît de limite 1 à 2, $f'(x) > 0$ pour $x \in]-\infty; 0]$ $f'(x)$ continue et st. décroissante sur $[0; +\infty[$ et passe d'une valeur positive 2 à $-\infty$, alors $f'(x) = 0$ admet une seule solution α et $f'(x)$ change leur signe de (+) à (-), donc f admet un maximum d'abscisse α . $f'(\alpha) = 0 \Rightarrow e^{2\alpha} = \frac{1}{2\alpha - 1}$ alors: $f(\alpha) = \alpha + (1 - \alpha)e^{2\alpha} = \alpha + (1 - \alpha)\frac{1}{2\alpha - 1} = \frac{2\alpha^2 + 1 - 2\alpha}{2\alpha - 1}$ d'où: $f(\alpha) = \frac{2\alpha^2}{2\alpha - 1} - 1$		1
1	c	$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (x + e^{2x} - xe^{2x}) = -\infty$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [x + (1 - x)e^{2x}] = -\infty$ $= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x[1 + (\frac{1}{x} - 1)e^{2x}] = (+\infty)(-\infty) = -\infty$		1
2	a	$f''(x)$ s'annule au valeur $x = 0$ avec changement de signe alors (C) admet un point d'inflexion $I(0; 1)$ $f''(x) > 0$; $x < 0$, (C) admet une concavité vers le sens des y positifs $f''(x) < 0$; $x > 0$, (C) admet une concavité vers le sens des y négatifs La tangente en I est: $y = 2x + 1$ (S)		1
2	b	si $y - f(x) = 1$ alors: $x + (1 - x)e^{2x} - 1 = 0$ puis: $(x - 1)(1 - e^{2x}) = 0$ alors $x = 1$ ou $e^{2x} = 1$, d'où ($x = 1$ ou $x = 0$), on obtient les points: $(0; 1)$ et $(1; 1)$	$\frac{1}{2}$	

page 5

Q	Éléments des réponses	Notes													
2c	(Courbe): vérifions $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} [f(x) - x] = 0$, (d): $y = x$ A.O. $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\frac{f(x)}{x} \right] = -\infty$, D.A. l'g $\max(\alpha, f(\alpha))$ I(0;1), A(1;1) (C) coupe x'x en deux points d'abscisses x_1, x_2 $-0,6 < x_1 < -0,5$ et $1,1 < x_2 < 1,2$.		2												
2d	aire $A = \int [f(x) - x] dx = \int (1-x)e^{2x} dx = \left[\left(\frac{3}{4} - \frac{x}{2} \right) e^{2x} \right]_0^1$ (par parties) d'où: $A = \frac{e^2 - 3}{4}$ (unité d'aires)	<table border="1"> <tr> <th>dérivée</th> <th>primitive</th> </tr> <tr> <td>$1-x$</td> <td>$\frac{1}{2}e^{2x}$</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-1</td> <td>$-\frac{1}{2}e^{2x}$</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>$\frac{1}{4}e^{2x}$</td> </tr> </table>	dérivée	primitive	$1-x$	$\frac{1}{2}e^{2x}$	-1	$-\frac{1}{2}e^{2x}$	0	$\frac{1}{4}e^{2x}$	1/2				
dérivée	primitive														
$1-x$	$\frac{1}{2}e^{2x}$														
-1	$-\frac{1}{2}e^{2x}$														
0	$\frac{1}{4}e^{2x}$														
3a	f est continue et strictement croissante sur $K =]-\infty; \alpha]$ alors elle est bijective et admet une fonction réciproque $f^{-1} = h$. $[D_h = f(K) =]-\infty; f(\alpha)]$	1													
3b	La courbe (C') est la symétrique de (C) par rapport à (d): $y = x$ (figure c)	1													
4a	$M(\alpha, f(\alpha))$, $M' \in (C')$ et $M' = \text{sym}(M)$ alors $M'(f(\alpha), \alpha)$ d'où: $MM' = 2 \cdot d_{(M,d)} = 2 \cdot \frac{ y_M - x_M }{\sqrt{1+1}} = \sqrt{2} f(\alpha) - \alpha = \sqrt{2} (1-\alpha)e^{2\alpha}$, mais $\alpha \in K$, $\alpha \leq \alpha < 1$, $1-\alpha > 0$ et $e^{2\alpha} > 0$, donc $MM' = \sqrt{2}(1-\alpha)e^{2\alpha}$ ou bien: $MM'^2 = (f(\alpha) - \alpha)^2 + (\alpha - f(\alpha))^2 = 2(f(\alpha) - \alpha)^2$	1													
4b	Soit la fonction $\varphi(\alpha) = \sqrt{2}(1-\alpha)e^{2\alpha}$ où $\alpha \in]-\infty; \alpha]$ $\varphi'(\alpha) = \sqrt{2}(1-2\alpha)e^{2\alpha}$ quand MM' soit maximum $\alpha = \frac{1}{2}$ dans ce cas: $\text{pente}(T_M) = f'(\frac{1}{2}) = 1$ $\text{pente}(T_{M'}) = \frac{1}{f'(\frac{1}{2})} = 1$ } les tangentes en M et M' sont parallèles à (d): $y = x$.	<table border="1"> <tr> <th>α</th> <th>$-\infty$</th> <th>$\frac{1}{2}$</th> <th>α</th> </tr> <tr> <td>$\varphi'(\alpha)$</td> <td>+</td> <td>0</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$\varphi(\alpha)$</td> <td></td> <td>max</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	α	$-\infty$	$\frac{1}{2}$	α	$\varphi'(\alpha)$	+	0	-	$\varphi(\alpha)$		max		2
α	$-\infty$	$\frac{1}{2}$	α												
$\varphi'(\alpha)$	+	0	-												
$\varphi(\alpha)$		max													
VII	Bonus: $V = \text{base} \times \text{hauteur} = \pi r^2 \cdot h$ d'où $h = \frac{V}{\pi r^2}$ où ($r > 0$) aire $A = 2 \cdot \text{base} + \text{aire latérale}$ $= 2 \cdot \pi r^2 + 2\pi r \cdot h = 2\pi r^2 + 2\pi r \cdot \frac{V}{\pi r^2} \Rightarrow A(r) = 2\left(\pi r^2 + \frac{V}{r}\right)$ $A'(r) = 2\left(2\pi r - \frac{V}{r^2}\right) = 2\left(\frac{2\pi r^3 - V}{r^2}\right)$ pour $A(r)$ soit minimum, $A'(r) = 0$ $r^3 = \frac{V}{2\pi}$ d'où: $V = 2\pi r^3 = \pi r^2 h$ on obtient: $h = 2r$.	<table border="1"> <tr> <th>r</th> <th>0</th> <th>$\frac{V}{2\pi}$</th> <th>$+\infty$</th> </tr> <tr> <td>$A'(r)$</td> <td>-</td> <td>0</td> <td>+</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$A(r)$</td> <td></td> <td>min</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	r	0	$\frac{V}{2\pi}$	$+\infty$	$A'(r)$	-	0	+	$A(r)$		min		
r	0	$\frac{V}{2\pi}$	$+\infty$												
$A'(r)$	-	0	+												
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page (6)