

خاصية: $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \frac{2u_n}{2u_n+5} < \frac{2}{5} u_n$

مع جمة ثانية لدينا: $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, u_n > 0$

ومنه: $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, u_{n+1} > 0$

وبالتالي:

$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, 0 < u_{n+1} < \frac{2}{5} u_n$

لنستنتج ان:

$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, 0 < u_n \leq \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^n$

لدينا: $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, 0 < u_{n+1} < \frac{2}{5} u_n$

ومنه: $0 < u_1 < \frac{2}{5} u_0$

$\times$ $0 < u_2 < \frac{2}{5} u_1$

$\times$ $\vdots$

$\times$ $0 < u_n < \frac{2}{5} u_{n-1}$

$0 < u_n < \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^n \times \frac{3}{2}$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = 0$

(ب)

لـ $\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) \times \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^n = 0$

ج

$\left(-1 < \frac{2}{5} < 1\right)$

$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, 0 < u_n \leq \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^n$

(4)

المسألة 1:

1- حساب u_1

لدينا: $u_0 = \frac{3}{2}$ و $u_1 = \frac{2u_0}{2u_0+5}$

$= \frac{2 \times \frac{3}{2}}{2 \times \frac{3}{2} + 5}$

$= \frac{3}{8}$

2- لنبين بالترجع ان:

$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, u_n > 0$

مع اجل $n=0$ لدينا: $u_0 = \frac{3}{2}$ ومنه $u_0 > 0$
(الخاصة جمة)

دفعنا ان: $u_n > 0$ مع اجل $n \in \mathbb{N}$

ولنبين ان: $u_{n+1} > 0$

لدينا: $u_n > 0$ ومنه $2u_n > 0$

و $2u_{n+5} > 0$ وبالتالي:

$u_{n+1} = \frac{2u_n}{2u_n+5} > 0$

لذا حسب مبدأ التراجع:

$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, u_n > 0$

(3-1) لنبين ان: $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, 0 < u_{n+1} \leq \frac{2}{5} u_n$

لدينا:

$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, u_{n+1} = \frac{2u_n}{2u_n+5}$

و $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, 2u_n+5 > 5$

ومنه: $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \frac{1}{2u_n+5} < \frac{1}{5}$

وبالتالي: $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, u_n > 0$

$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \sigma_n = \frac{4u_n}{2u_n+3}$: لنبدأ بـ u_n : لنبدأ

$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, v_n(2u_n+3) = 4u_n$: ومنه

$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, 2u_nv_n + 3v_n = 4u_n$: أي أن

$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, u_n(2v_n-4) = -3v_n$: وبالتالي

$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, u_n = \frac{3v_n}{4-2v_n}$: ومنه

$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, u_n = \frac{3 \times (\frac{2}{5})^n}{4 - 2(\frac{2}{5})^n}$: أي أن

التمرين الثاني :

(E) : $z^2 - 2(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6})z + 16 = 0$

$\Delta = (-2(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6}))^2 - 4 \times 1 \times 16$

$= 4((\sqrt{2})^2 + 2\sqrt{2}\sqrt{6} + 6) - 4 \times 16$

$= -4(16 - 8 - 2\sqrt{2}\sqrt{6})$

$= -4(6 - 2\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{6} + 2)$

$= -4((\sqrt{6})^2 - 2\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{6} + (\sqrt{2})^2)$

$= -4(\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2})^2$

(4) - لنبين أن (v_n) هندسية :

$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, v_n = \frac{4u_n}{2u_n+3}$: لنبدأ

$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, v_{n+1} = \frac{4u_{n+1}}{2u_{n+1}+3}$: ومنه

$= \frac{4 \left(\frac{2u_n}{2u_n+5} \right)}{2 \left(\frac{2u_n}{2u_n+5} \right) + 3}$

$= \frac{\frac{8u_n}{2u_n+5}}{\frac{4u_n + 6u_n + 15}{2u_n+5}}$

$= \frac{8u_n}{10u_n + 15}$

$= \frac{2}{5} \frac{4u_n}{2u_n+3}$

$= \frac{2}{5} v_n$

$= \frac{2}{5} v_n$

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$$c = \sqrt{2} + i\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow |c| = 2$$

$$c = 2\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$$

$$c = 2\left(\cos\frac{\pi}{4} + i\sin\frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$a = 4\left(\cos\frac{\pi}{12} + i\sin\frac{\pi}{12}\right)$$

$$a = b\bar{c}$$

$$= [2, \frac{\pi}{3}] \times [2, -\frac{\pi}{4}]$$

$$= [4, \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{4}]$$

$$= [4, \frac{\pi}{12}]$$

$$z' = \frac{1}{4} a z \quad \text{لنتحقق:}$$

$$R(M) = M' \Leftrightarrow (z' - 0) = e^{i\frac{\pi}{12}} (z - 0) \quad \text{لينا:}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z' = z\left(\cos\frac{\pi}{12} + i\sin\frac{\pi}{12}\right)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z' = \frac{1}{4} a z$$

$$R(c) = ? \quad \text{-(4)}$$

لينا.

$$z' = \frac{1}{4} a c$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \times 4b$$

$$= b$$

$$R(c) = B \quad \text{وهذا:}$$

$$\text{-(2) - طبيعة المثلث } OBC$$

$$R(c) = B \quad \text{لينا.}$$

$$\text{وهذا: } OC = OB$$

$$OBC \text{ متساوي الساقين في } O$$

$$\text{-(1) - استنتاج حلول (E)}$$

$$z_1 = \frac{2(\sqrt{2} + i\sqrt{2}) - i2(\sqrt{2} - i\sqrt{2})}{2}$$

$$z_1 = \sqrt{2} + i\sqrt{2} - (\sqrt{2} - i\sqrt{2})i$$

$$z_2 = \sqrt{2} + i\sqrt{2} + (\sqrt{2} - i\sqrt{2})i$$

$$\text{-(2) - الف - لنتحقق: } b\bar{c} = a$$

$$b\bar{c} = (1 + i\sqrt{3})(\sqrt{2} + i\sqrt{2}) \quad \text{لينا:}$$

$$= (1 + i\sqrt{3})(\sqrt{2} - i\sqrt{2})$$

$$= \sqrt{2} - i\sqrt{2} + i\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{6}$$

$$= \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6} + i(\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2})$$

$$= a$$

$$ac = 4b \quad \text{لنتستنتج:}$$

لينا.

$$b\bar{c} = a$$

$$b\bar{c} \times c = ac$$

وهذا

$$b \times |c|^2 = ac$$

أي: c

$$c = \sqrt{2} + i\sqrt{2}$$

وبالتالي: c

$$|c|^2 = (\sqrt{2})^2 + (\sqrt{2})^2 = 4$$

أي: c

$$\boxed{ac = 4b}$$

أي: c

$$b = 1 + i\sqrt{3} \Rightarrow |b| = \sqrt{1^2 + 3} = 2$$

لينا: (4)

$$b = 2\left(\frac{1}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) = 2\left(\cos\frac{\pi}{3} + i\sin\frac{\pi}{3}\right)$$

التحريث 3 (4) (نقطة)

$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}_+^*, g(x) = 2\sqrt{x} - 2 - \ln x$ لدينا (1-1)

$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}_+^*, g'(x) = \frac{2 \times 1}{2\sqrt{x}} - \frac{1}{x}$ ومنه

$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}_+^*, g'(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x} - 1}{x}$ أي

(1-1) $g \uparrow$ على المجال $[1, +\infty[$.

$\forall x \in [1, +\infty[, \sqrt{x} \geq 1$ لدينا

$\forall x \in [1, +\infty[, \sqrt{x} \geq 1$ ومنه

$\forall x \in [1, +\infty[, \frac{\sqrt{x} - 1}{x} \geq 0$ إذن

$\forall x \in [1, +\infty[, g'(x) \geq 0$ وبالتالي

إنه الدالة $g \uparrow$ على المجال $[1, +\infty[$.

(2-1) لنستنتج أن

$\forall x \in [1, +\infty[, 0 \leq \ln x \leq 2\sqrt{x}$

لدينا $\forall x \in [1, +\infty[, x \geq 1$

وبما أن $g \uparrow$ على $[1, +\infty[$ فإن

$\forall x \in [1, +\infty[, g(x) \geq g(1) = 0$

أي أن $\forall x \in [1, +\infty[, 2\sqrt{x} - 2 - \ln x \geq 0$

وبالتالي $\forall x \in [1, +\infty[, 2\sqrt{x} - 2 \geq \ln x$

ومن ثم

$\forall x \in [1, +\infty[, 2\sqrt{x} \geq \ln x$

(2) - لنستنتج أن: $a^4 = 128b$

$a = [4, \frac{\pi}{12}]$ لدينا

$b = [2, \frac{\pi}{3}]$ و

$a^4 = [4^4, 4 \times \frac{\pi}{12}]$ ومنه

$a^4 = [256, \frac{\pi}{3}]$

$a^4 = 128 \times [2, \frac{\pi}{3}]$

$a^4 = 128 \times b$

← استنتج أن: النقطة D, B, O مستقيمة.

لدينا $d = a^4$

$a^4 = 128b$ و

$\frac{d}{b} = 128$ إذن

أي أن $\frac{d-0}{b-0} = 128 \in \mathbb{R}$ صف

ومن ثم النقطة D, B, O مستقيمة

$$= \frac{19}{3} - 4 \ln 4$$

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty \quad - (1)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} -x + \frac{5}{2} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{x-2} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} -x + \frac{5}{2} - \frac{1}{2} e^{x-2} (e^{x-2} - 4)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} -x + \frac{5}{2} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} -\frac{1}{2} e^{x-2} = -\infty, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (e^{x-2} - 4) = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) - y = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} -\frac{1}{2} e^{x-2} (e^{x-2} - 4) = 0$$

$$e^{x-2} - 4 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow e^{x-2} = 4$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x-2 = \ln 4$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = (\ln 4) + 2$$

$$\forall x \in]-\infty, 2 + \ln 4]$$

$$f(x) - y = -\frac{1}{2} e^{x-2} (e^{x-2} - 4) \geq 0$$

$$\forall x \in]-\infty, 2 + \ln 4]$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} e^{x-2} > 0, \quad e^{x-2} - 4 \leq 0$$

$$]-\infty, 2 + \ln 4] \text{ فضاء } (A) \text{ فوق } (E)$$

$$\forall x \in [1, +\infty[; 0 \leq \frac{(\ln x)^3}{x^2} \leq \frac{8}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$\forall x \in [1, +\infty[; 0 \leq \ln x \leq 2\sqrt{x}$$

$$\forall x \in [1, +\infty[; 0 \leq (\ln x)^3 \leq (2\sqrt{x})^3$$

$$\forall x \in [1, +\infty[; 0 \leq \frac{(\ln x)^3}{x^2} \leq \frac{8}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(\ln x)^3}{x^2} = 0$$

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}_+^*; G'(x) = \left(x \left(-1 + \frac{4}{3} \sqrt{x} - \ln x \right) \right)$$

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}_+^*, G'(x) = -1 + \frac{4}{3} \sqrt{x} - \ln x$$

$$+ x \left(\frac{2}{3\sqrt{x}} - \frac{1}{x} \right)$$

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}_+^*; G'(x) = -1 + \frac{4}{3} \sqrt{x} - \ln x + \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{x} - 1$$

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}_+^*, G'(x) = 2\sqrt{x} - 2 - \ln x = g(x)$$

$$\mathbb{R}_+^* \text{ على } g \text{ فضاء } (A) \text{ فوق } G$$

$$\int_1^4 g(x) dx = \left[G(x) \right]_1^4$$

$$= \left[x \left(-1 + \frac{4}{3} \sqrt{x} - \ln x \right) \right]_1^4$$

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

$$= 4 \left(\frac{5}{3} - \ln 4 \right) - \frac{1}{3}$$

$$= \frac{20}{3} - 4 \ln 4 - \frac{1}{3}$$

- (1)

x	$-\infty$	2	$+\infty$
$f'(x)$	$-$	$\circ$	$-$
$f(x)$			

$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, f''(x) = (f'(x))'$

$$= (- (e^{x-2} - 1)^2)'$$

$$= (-2(e^{x-2} - 1)e^{x-2})$$

$$= -2e^{x-2}(e^{x-2} - 1)$$

$$f''(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 2$$

x	$-\infty$	2	$+\infty$
$f''(x)$	$+$	$\circ$	$-$
(f'')	موجب	$A(2, 2)$	موجب

(6) لدينا f متصلة على $[2 + \ln 3; 2 + \ln 4]$ و f تامة متصلة و

$$f(2 + \ln 3) = -(2 + \ln 3) + \frac{5}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \ln 3$$

$$= 2 + \ln 3 > 0$$

$$f(2 + \ln 4) = -(2 + \ln 4) + \frac{5}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \times 0$$

$$= (\frac{1}{2} - \ln 4) < 0$$

$$f(2 + \ln 3) \times f(2 + \ln 4) < 0$$

و حسب TVI

$$\exists ! x \in [2 + \ln 3, 2 + \ln 4] / f(x) = 0$$

$\forall x \in [2 + \ln 4, +\infty[$

$$f(x) - y = -\frac{1}{2} e^{x-2} (e^{x-2} - 4) \leq 0$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} e^{x-2} > 0 \text{ و } e^{x-2} - 4 \geq 0 \text{ و } x \geq 2 + \ln 4$$

(3) - $\forall x \in [2 + \ln 4, +\infty[$ نثبت (B) على (E) باستخدام

لدينا $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = -\infty$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-x + \frac{5}{2} - \frac{1}{2} e^{x-2} (e^{x-2} - 4)}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} -1 + \frac{5}{2x} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{e^{x-2} (e^{x-2} - 4)}{x}$$

$$= -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^{x-2}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x}{x} \times \frac{1}{e^2} e^{-4}$$

$$= +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (e^{x-2} - 4) = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} -1 + \frac{5}{2x} = -1$$

(E) قبل منع التلميذ من إكمال محاور الترابيب.

$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, f'(x) =$

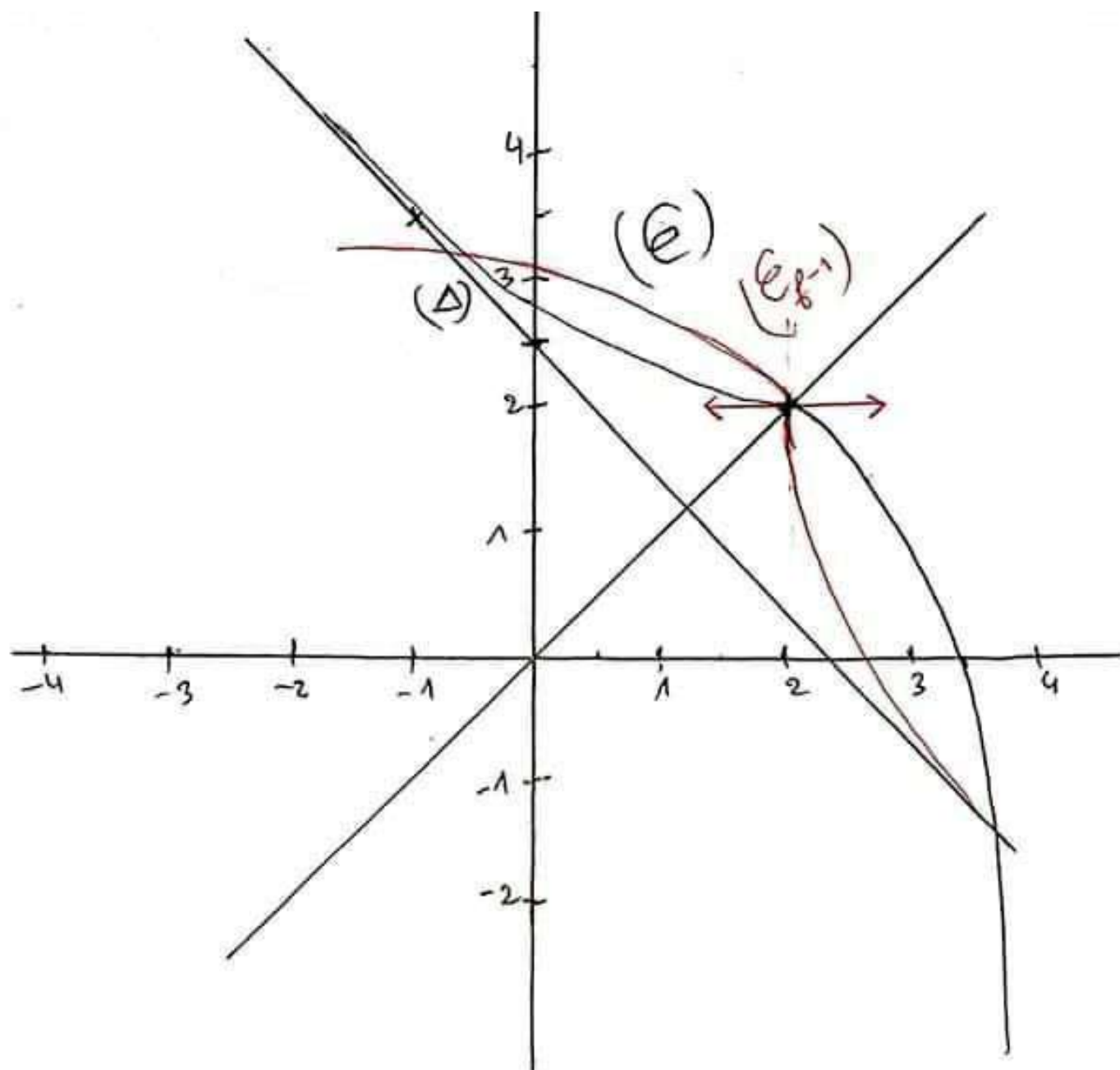
$$f'(x) = (-x + \frac{5}{2} - \frac{1}{2} e^{x-2} (e^{x-2} - 4))'$$

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

$$- \frac{1}{2} e^{x-2} (e^{x-2})$$

$$= -1 - (e^{x-2})^2 + 2e^{x-2}$$

$$= - (e^{x-2} - 1)^2$$



(8) f دالة متصلة ومتزايدة فكلما كان R ذو قطبي سبيل دالة

تكون معرفة على $f(R)$ $f(R) =]\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x), \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x)[$

$$=]-\infty, +\infty[= \mathbb{R}$$

$$f'(2+\ln 3) = -(e^{\ln 3} - 1)^2 \cdot (f^{-1})'(2+\ln 3) \quad \text{لأن}$$

$$= -4 \neq 0$$

لأن f^{-1} قابلة للاشتقاق على $2+\ln 3$ ولأن:

$$(f^{-1})'(2+\ln 3) = \frac{1}{f'(2+\ln 3)} = \frac{1}{-4} = -\frac{1}{4}$$