

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

مع جبهة ثمانية 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:  $0 < u'_n < \frac{2}{5} u_0$

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

$\times \vdots$

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

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

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = 0$  - (ب)

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

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

$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, 0 < u_n \leq \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^n$  و - (4)

التسوية 1:

1- حساب  $u_n$ .

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- لنسند بالتراجع:

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

مع اجل  $n=0$  لدينا  $u_0 = \frac{3}{2}$  ومنه  $u_0 > 0$  (العلاقة صحيحة)

دققنا ان:  $u_n > 0$  مع اجل  $n=1$

ولسند ان:  $u_{n+1} > 0$

لدينا:  $u_n > 0$  ومنه  $2u_n > 0$

و  $2u_{n+1} > 0$  وبالتالي:

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

لذا حسب مبدأ التراجع:

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

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

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

و  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, 2u_{n+1} > 2$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

التحريين الثاني:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(4) - التحريين of  $(v_n)$  هندسية:

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

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

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

$= \frac{8u_n}{2u_n+3}$

$= \frac{4u_n + 6u_n + 15}{2u_n+3}$

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

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

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

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

وبالمتلافة  $(v_n)$  هندسية أساسها

$v_0 = 1$  و حدها الأول  $q = \frac{2}{5}$

(ب) -  $v_n$  بالمتلافة  $n$ .

$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, v_n = v_0 \times q^n$  : لبتا

$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, v_n = 1 \times \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^n$  : أت أت

$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, v_n = \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^n$  : وبالمتلافة

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$z' = \frac{1}{4} a z \quad \text{لنتحقق أياً : (3) - (4)}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$= b$$

$$R(c) = B \quad \text{ومنه :}$$

(2) - طبيعة المثلث OBC .

$$R(c) = B \quad \text{لدينا :}$$

ومنه  $OC = OB$  ومنه المثلث

OBC متساوي الساقين في O .

(4) - استنتاج حلول (E)

$$z_1 = \frac{2(\sqrt{2} + i\sqrt{2}) - i2(\sqrt{6} - i\sqrt{2})}{2}$$

$$z_1 = \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6} - (\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2})i$$

$$z_2 = \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6} + (\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2})i \quad \text{و}$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$= a$$

$$ac = 4b \quad \text{لنتستنجع أياً :}$$

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

$$b\bar{c} \times c = ac \quad \text{ومنه}$$

$$b \times |c|^2 = ac \quad \text{أي أياً :}$$

$$c = \sqrt{2} + i\sqrt{2} \quad \text{وبها أياً :}$$

$$|c|^2 = (\sqrt{2})^2 + (\sqrt{2})^2 = 4 \quad \text{بها أياً :}$$

$$\boxed{ac = 4b} \quad \text{لدينا :}$$

$$b = 1 + i\sqrt{3} \Rightarrow |b| = \sqrt{1^2 + 3} = 2 \quad \text{(4) - لدينا :}$$

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

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التحريين 3 (4) نقطة  
 $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}_+^*$ ,  $g(x) = 2\sqrt{x} - 2 - \ln x$  لدينا (1)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(2) - لنستخرج  $a$

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

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

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

ومنه

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

(2) - لنستخرج  $a$ :  $a^4 = 128b$

لدينا:  $a = [4, \frac{\pi}{12}]$

و  $b = [2, \frac{\pi}{3}]$

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

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

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

$a^4 = 128 \times b$

← استخرج  $a$ : النقطة  $0, \beta, D$  مستقيمة.

لدينا:  $d = a^4$

و  $a^4 = 128b$

لذا:  $\frac{d}{b} = 128$

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

ومنه النقطة  $0, \beta, D$  مستقيمة

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

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

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

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

$$\begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} -x + \frac{5}{2} = +\infty \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{x-2} = 0 \end{cases}$$

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

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

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

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

مقارب (A) من الجوار

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

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

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

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

$$\forall x \in ]-\infty, 2 + \ln 4] \quad f(x) - y = -\frac{1}{2} e^{x-2} (e^{x-2} - 4) \geq 0$$

$$\forall x \in ]-\infty, 2 + \ln 4] \quad \text{يعني}$$

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

هذا (A) فوق (B) من الجوار

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

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

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

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{8}{\sqrt{x}} = 0 \quad \text{يعني}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

و G هي الدالة الأصلية لـ g

$$\int_1^4 g(x) dx = \left[ G(x) \right]_1^4 \quad (3)$$

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

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

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

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

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$x$	$-\infty$	$2$	$+\infty$
$f'(x)$		$\begin{matrix} - \\ \circ \\ - \end{matrix}$	
$f(x)$		$\begin{matrix} \nearrow \\ \circ \\ \searrow \end{matrix}$	

$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, f''(x) = (f'(x))'$   
 $= -(e^{x-2}-1)^2$   
 $= (-2(e^{x-2}-1)e^{x-2})$   
 $= -2e^{x-2}(e^{x-2}-1)$   
 $f''(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 2$

$x$	$-\infty$	$2$	$+\infty$
$f''(x)$		$\begin{matrix} + \\ \circ \\ - \end{matrix}$	
$(e^f)$		$\begin{matrix} \text{موجب} \\ \text{A}(2,2) \\ \text{موجب} \end{matrix}$	

(6) لنبدأ  $f$  متصلة على  $[2+\ln 3; 2+\ln 4]$  و  $f$  متزايدة.  
 $f(2+\ln 3) = -(2+\ln 3) + \frac{5}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \ln 3$   
 $= 2 + \ln 3 > 0$

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

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

و حسب TVI

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

$\forall x \in [2+\ln 4, +\infty[$   
 $f(x) - y = -\frac{1}{2} e^{x-2} (e^{x-2} - 4) \leq 0$   
 $-\frac{1}{2} e^{x-2} > 0$  و  $e^{x-2} - 4 \geq 0$  و  $x \in [2+\ln 4, +\infty[$

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

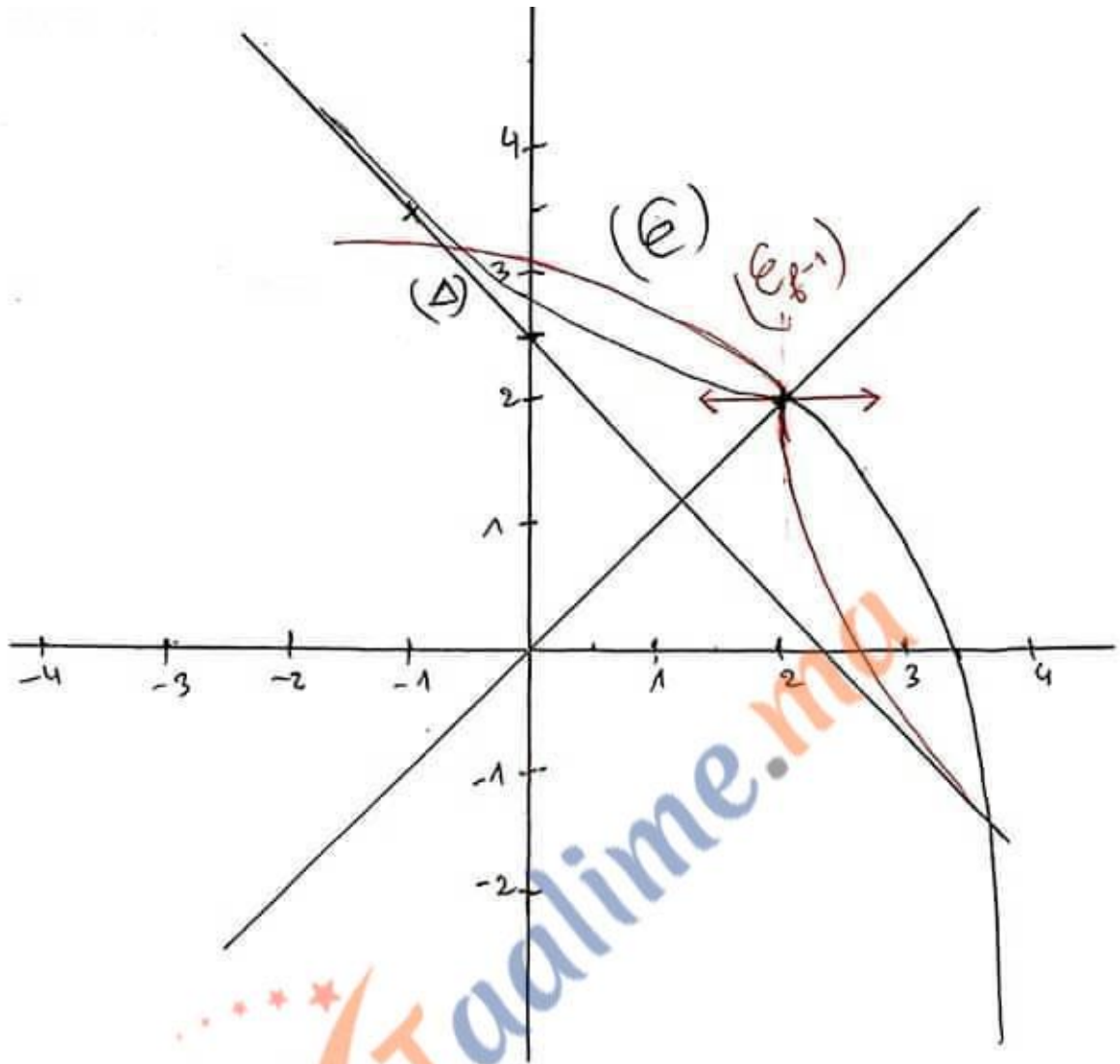
$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (e^{x-2} - 4) = +\infty$  و

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

(E) نتبع من (E) ان  $f$  يتغير في اتجاه عكس اتجاه عقارب الساعة.

$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, f'(x) =$   
 $f'(x) = (-x + \frac{5}{2} - \frac{1}{2} e^{x-2} (e^{x-2} - 4))'$   
 $= -1 - \frac{1}{2} e^{x-2} (e^{x-2} - 4)$   
 $- \frac{1}{2} e^{x-2} (e^{x-2})$   
 $= -1 - (e^{x-2})^2 + 2e^{x-2}$   
 $= -(e^{x-2} - 1)^2$





$f$  دالة متصلة وتناقصية قطعا على  $\mathbb{R}$  لذت قطبي مقبل دالة  
 كالتسبة معرفة على  $f(\mathbb{R})$  .  
 $f(\mathbb{R}) = ]\frac{1}{e}, \frac{1}{e^2}[$   
 $= ]-\infty, +\infty[ = \mathbb{R}$

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

لينا ،

$$= -4 \neq 0$$

لذا :  $f^{-1}$  قابلة للاشتقاق على  $2+\ln 3$  و لينا :

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

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