

Exercice 1.

$$(a) \frac{7}{12}, \quad (b) \frac{6}{5}, \quad (c) a, \quad (d) 36, \quad (e) \frac{7}{12}.$$

Exercice 2. 1) $(a+b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$, $(a-b)^2 = a^2 - 2ab + b^2$, $(a+b)(a-b) = a^2 - b^2$.

2) $3 - \sqrt{11} < 0$, $(3 - \sqrt{11})^2 = 20 - 6\sqrt{11}$, $\sqrt{20 - 6\sqrt{11}} = \sqrt{11} - 3$.

3) $(a+b)^3 = a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3$. $101^3 = 1030301$.

Exercice 3.

$$(a) 11^{-2} \times 11^{12} \times 11^{-9} = 11, \quad (b) 2^1 + 2^2 + 2^3 = 14, \quad (c) 2^{(3^2)} = 512, \quad (d) (2^3)^2 = 64, \quad (e) 2^{3^2} = 512.$$

Exercice 4 (Équations polynomiales). Résoudre les équations suivantes (dans \mathbb{R} et dans \mathbb{C}).

1) $2x^2 - 3x + 1 = 0$, $x_1 = 1/2$, $x_2 = 1$; $2x^2 - 2x + 1 = 0$, $x_1 = \frac{1-i}{2}$, $x_2 = \frac{1+i}{2}$; $x^2 + 3x = 0$, $x_1 = 0$, $x_2 = -3$; $x^2 + 2x + 1 = 0$, $x_1 = -1$ racine double.

2) $x^4 - 8x^2 + 15 = 0$, $\{\pm\sqrt{3}, \pm\sqrt{5}\}$.

3) $x^3 + 2x^2 - 1 = 0$, $\{-1, \frac{-1+\sqrt{5}}{2}, \frac{-1-\sqrt{5}}{2}\}$.

Exercice 5 (Exponentielle).

1) \mathbb{R}

2) $e^0 = 1$, $e^1 = e \simeq 2,71$.

3) Rappeler les valeurs des limites suivantes.

$$(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} e^x = 0, \quad (b) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x^n e^x = 0 \quad (n \in \mathbb{N}), \quad (c) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^x = +\infty, \quad (d) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x}{x^n} = +\infty \quad (n \in \mathbb{N}).$$

$$4) e^{a+b} = e^a e^b, e^{a-b} = \frac{e^a}{e^b}.$$

Exercice 6 (Logarithme).

1) $]0, +\infty[$.

2) $\ln(1) = 0$, $\ln(e) = 1$.

3) (a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln(x) = -\infty$, (b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^n \ln(x) = 0$,
 (c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln(x) = +\infty$, (d) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(x)}{x^n} = 0$.

4) $\ln(ab) = \ln(a) + \ln(b)$, $\ln\left(\frac{a}{b}\right) = \ln(a) - \ln(b)$ et $\ln(a^b) = b \ln(a)$

5) $\ln\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) = -1$, $\ln(\sqrt{e}) = \frac{1}{2}$, $\ln(\sqrt[3]{e}) = \frac{1}{3}$, $\ln\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{e}}\right) = -\frac{1}{2}$, $\ln(e^{10}) = 10$.

Exercice 7 (Étude de signe). Soit $x \in [-\pi, \pi]$. Déterminer le signe des expressions suivantes en fonction de la valeur de x .

x	$-\pi$	$-\frac{\pi}{2}$	0	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	π
x	-	-	+	+	
$x - \frac{\pi}{2}$	-	-	-	0	+
$x + \frac{\pi}{2}$	-	0	+	+	+
$x(x - \frac{\pi}{2})(x + \frac{\pi}{2})$	-	0	+	0	-

x	$-\pi$	$-\frac{\pi}{2}$	0	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	π
$x - \frac{\pi}{2}$	-	-	-	0	+
$x + \frac{\pi}{2}$	-	0	+	+	+
$(x - \frac{\pi}{2})(x + \frac{\pi}{2}) = x^2 - \frac{\pi^2}{4}$	+	0	-	-	0

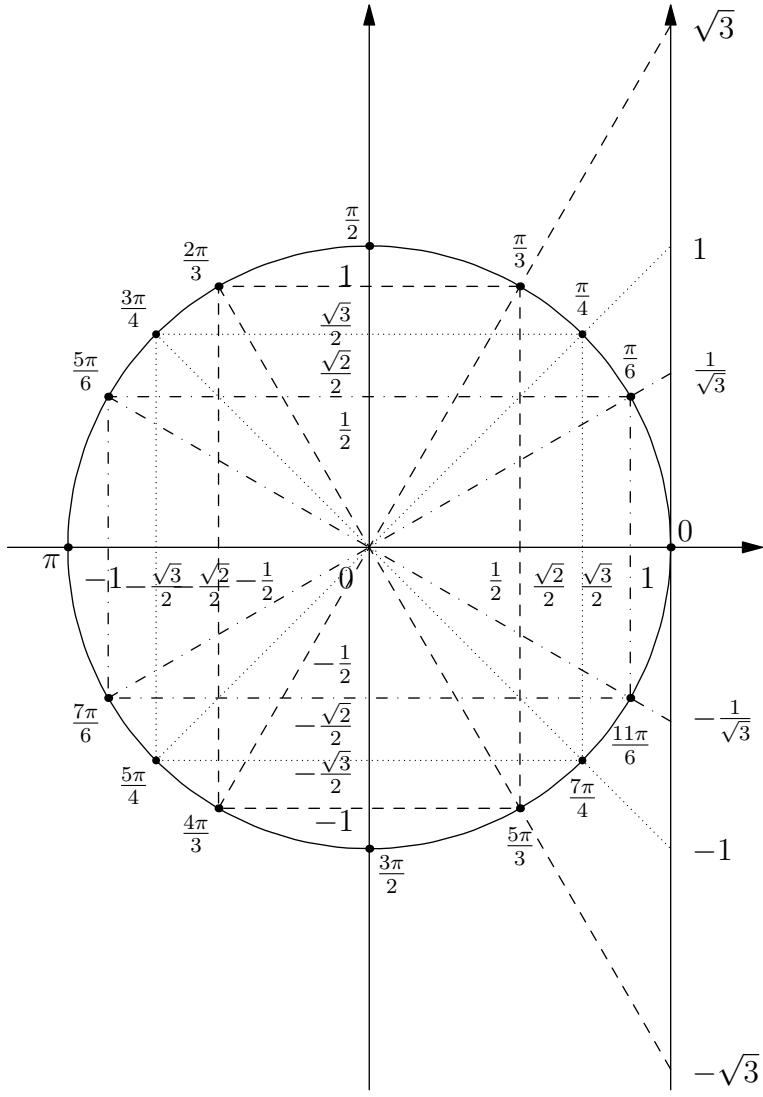
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Exercice 8 (Systèmes linéaires).

$$(1) \quad \begin{cases} x = 2, \\ y = -3. \end{cases} \quad (2) \quad \begin{cases} x = -1, \\ y = 2. \end{cases}$$

Exercice 9 (Cercle trigonométrique).



Exercice 10 (Angle double et réduction du carré). 1) $\cos^2(x) + \sin^2(x) = 1$.

2) $\cos(2x) = \cos^2(x) - \sin^2(x)$, $\sin(2x) = 2 \cos(x) \sin(x)$.

3) $\cos(2x) = 2 \cos^2(x) - 1 = 1 - 2 \sin^2(x)$.

4) $\cos^2(x) = \frac{\cos(2x) + 1}{2}$, $\sin^2(x) = \frac{1 - \cos(2x)}{2}$, $\tan^2(x) = \frac{1 - \cos(2x)}{1 + \cos(2x)}$.

5) $\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{8}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{\sqrt{2}+2}}{2}$ et $\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{\sqrt{3}+2}}{2}$.

Exercice 11 (Nombres complexes).

$$\begin{aligned}
1) \quad (1+i)^2 &= 2i, \quad (1+i)(1-i) = 2, \quad \frac{1+i}{1-i} = i, \quad \frac{e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1+i}{2}, \quad e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}} = i, \\
&\left(e^{i\frac{\pi}{6}}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \quad (\cos(13\pi) + i\sin(15\pi))^{13} = -1. \\
2) \quad 1+i\sqrt{3} &= 2e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}}, \quad \left(2e^{i\frac{\pi}{9}}\right)^3 = 8e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}}, \quad -12 = 12e^{i\pi}, \\
&15i = 15e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}, \quad 12+12i = 12\sqrt{2}e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}}, \quad \frac{1+i\sqrt{3}}{1-i\sqrt{3}} = e^{i\frac{2\pi}{3}}, \quad \left(\frac{1-i}{1+i}\right)^{11} = i.
\end{aligned}$$

Exercice 12 (Graphes). (a) et (c)

Exercice 13 (Graphes). (a) croissante, (b) décroissante, (c) constante, (d) rien, (e) paire, (f) impaire, (g) impaire, (h) rien.

Exercice 14 (Fonctions composées).

- 1) Soient f et g deux fonctions définies sur \mathbb{R} . La notation $f \circ g$ (prononcer f rond g) désigne la fonction dite *composée* définie par $(f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x))$.
- 2) $f(2) = 4e^2, g(1) = 0, f \circ g(0) = f(1) = e, g \circ f(0) = g(1) = 0$ et $f \circ f \circ g(0) = f \circ f(1) = f(e) = e^{2+e}$.

Exercice 15 (Limites).

$$\begin{aligned}
1) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 3x^2 &= 0, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} x^2 - 2 = -1, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 - e^x + \frac{1-x}{1+x} + \ln(1+x) = 0. \\
2) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x &= +\infty, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x^2 = +\infty, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} -x^3 + x^2 = +\infty. \\
3) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^3 - 5} &= -\frac{1}{2}, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^3 - 5} = 0.
\end{aligned}$$