

$(\vec{CB}, \vec{CA}) = k\pi$: يعني استقامة B و C في A (P(3) و P(2))
 ومنه Z حقيقي بمعنى الجزء الحقيقي معروف
 $\alpha = 1$: ومنه $2\alpha - 2 = 0$
 ب) $(\vec{CB}, \vec{CA}) = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi$: يعني مثلث قائم
 ومنه Z تخيل صرف بمعنى الجزء التخيلي معروف
 $\alpha(\alpha - 2) = 0$: ومنه $\alpha = 0$ أو $\alpha = 2$
 $AB = AC = BC$: متساوية الأضلاع
 $|\alpha| = |\alpha - 1 + i| = |\alpha - 1 - i|$: $|\sqrt{2} - z_A| = |z_C - z_A| = |z_C - z_B|$
 $(\alpha - 1)^2 + 1 = 4$: أي $\sqrt{(\alpha - 1)^2 + 1} = \sqrt{2^2}$
 $\alpha = 1 + \sqrt{3}$ أو $\alpha = 1 - \sqrt{3}$: ومنه $\alpha^2 - 2\alpha - 2 = 0$
 $z_G = \frac{z_A + z_B + \sqrt{2}z_C}{1 + 1 + \sqrt{2}} = \frac{2 - 2}{2 + \sqrt{2}} = 0$ (4)
 $\|\vec{MG} + \vec{GA} + \vec{MG} + \vec{GB} + \sqrt{2}\vec{MG} + \sqrt{2}\vec{GC}\| = 2(1 + \sqrt{2})$
 $\|(2 + \sqrt{2})\vec{MG} + \vec{GA} + \vec{GB} + \sqrt{2}\vec{GC}\| = 2(1 + \sqrt{2})$
 $r = \sqrt{2}$: دائرة مركزها G و $MG = \frac{2(1 + \sqrt{2})}{2 + \sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{2}$
 لـ B و C : $GA = GB = GC = \sqrt{2}$: هي دائرة (Γ) التي مركزها G و نصف قطرها $\sqrt{2}$.
 المحيطة بالمثلث ABC

تمرين 3:

$u_{n+1} = \frac{2u_n - 3 - 1}{4u_n - 6} = \frac{2u_n - 4}{4u_n - 6} = \frac{u_n - 2}{2u_n - 3}$ (1)
 $0 \leq u_n < 1$: $0 \leq u_0 = 0 < 1$ (مفروض)
 نعرض أن $0 \leq u_n < 1$ و $0 \leq u_{n+1} < 1$:
 $-6 \leq 4u_n - 6 < -2$: $0 \leq 4u_n < 4$: $0 \leq u_n < 1$
 $\frac{1}{6} \leq \frac{-1}{4u_n - 6} < \frac{1}{2}$: $\frac{-1}{2} < \frac{1}{4u_n - 6} \leq \frac{-1}{6}$
 $0 \leq u_{n+1} < 1$: هي و $0 \leq \frac{2}{3} \leq \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4u_n - 6} < 1$
 في الأخير من أجل $n \in \mathbb{N}$: $0 \leq u_n < 1$
 $u_{n+1} - u_n = \frac{u_n - 2}{2u_n - 3} - u_n = \frac{-2u_n^2 + 4u_n - 2}{2u_n - 3} = \frac{-2(u_n - 1)^2}{2u_n - 3}$
 $u_n < 1$: $(u_n - 1)^2 > 0$ و $(u_n - 1)^2 > 0$! $u_{n+1} - u_n = \frac{-2(u_n - 1)^2}{3 - 2u_n}$
 $u_{n+1} - u_n > 0$ و $u_n - u_{n-1} > 0$ متزايدة تسلسلا
 (u_n) متزايدة و محدودة من الأعلى فهي متقاربة
 $V_{n+1} = \frac{\alpha}{u_{n+1} - 1} - (n+1) = \frac{\alpha}{\frac{u_n - 2}{2u_n - 3} - 1} - n - 1 = \frac{\alpha(2u_n - 3)}{1 - u_n} - n - 1$ (3)
 $V_{n+1} - V_n = \frac{\alpha(2u_n - 3)}{1 - u_n} - n - 1 - \frac{\alpha(2u_{n-1} - 3)}{1 - u_{n-1}} + n = \frac{\alpha(2u_n - 2)}{1 - u_n}$
 $V_{n+1} - V_n = -2\alpha - 1$: هي (V_n) متساوية لتساوية (V_n) لها
 لـ (V_n) التغيرات ندرس إشارة $-2\alpha - 1$
 (V_n) متزايدة : $\alpha < -\frac{1}{2}$ ، متناقصة : $\alpha > -\frac{1}{2}$
 $r = -3$ و $V_0 = \frac{1}{-1} - 0 = -1$: $\alpha = 1$ (ب)
 $V_n = V_0 + nr = -3n - 1$
 $\frac{1}{u_n - 1} = V_n + n$: هي و $V_n = \frac{1}{u_n - 1} - n$
 $u_n = \frac{1}{-2n - 1} + 1$: هي و $u_n - 1 = \frac{1}{-2n - 1}$
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = 1$

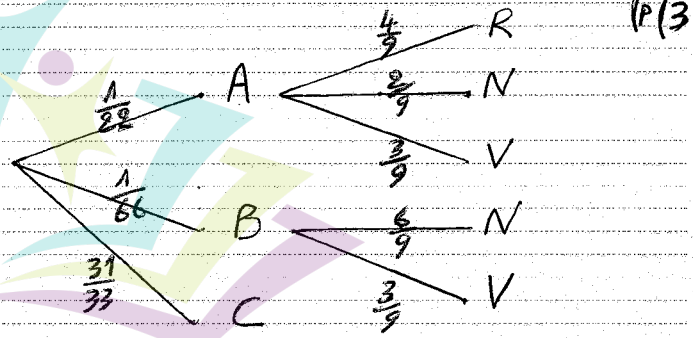
تصحيح اختبار الفصل الثاني 2020 م

تمرين 1:

$P(B) = \frac{C_5^4}{C_{11}^4} = \frac{1}{66}$; $P(A) = \frac{C_5^3}{C_{11}^4} = \frac{1}{22}$ (1)
 $P(C) = 1 - [P(A) + P(B)] = \frac{31}{33}$
 $X = \{0; 1; 2; 3; 4\}$ (2)
 $P(X=1) = \frac{C_6^1 \times C_5^3}{C_{11}^4} = \frac{2}{11}$; $P(X=0) = \frac{C_5^4}{C_{11}^4} = \frac{1}{66}$
 $P(X=3) = \frac{C_6^3 \times C_5^1}{C_{11}^4} = \frac{10}{33}$; $P(X=2) = \frac{C_6^2 \times C_5^2}{C_{11}^4} = \frac{5}{11}$
 $P(X=4) = \frac{C_6^4}{C_{11}^4} = \frac{1}{22}$

X	0	1	2	3	4
P(X)	$\frac{1}{66}$	$\frac{2}{11}$	$\frac{5}{11}$	$\frac{10}{33}$	$\frac{1}{22}$

$E(X) = 0 \times \frac{1}{66} + 1 \times \frac{2}{11} + 2 \times \frac{5}{11} + 3 \times \frac{10}{33} + 4 \times \frac{1}{22} = \frac{24}{11}$



$P(B \cap N) = \frac{1}{66} \times \frac{6}{9} = \frac{1}{99}$ (1)

$P(N) = P(A \cap N) + P(B \cap N) = \frac{1}{99} + \frac{1}{99} = \frac{2}{99}$
 $P_N(B) = \frac{P(B \cap N)}{P(N)} = \frac{1}{2}$

تمرين 2:

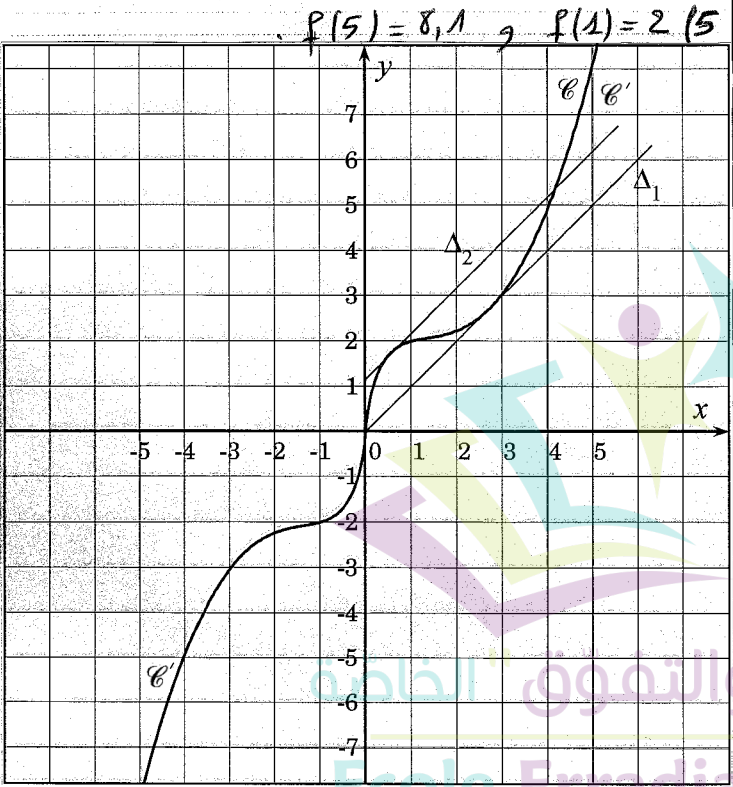
(1) I نعوض $z = \alpha$: $\alpha^3 - (2 + \alpha)\alpha^2 + 2(1 + \alpha)\alpha - 2\alpha = 0$
 $(z - \alpha)(z^2 + bz + c) = z^3 + (b - \alpha)z^2 + (c - \alpha b)z - \alpha c$ (2)
 بالخطوة مع (E) نجد : $b - \alpha = -2 - \alpha$: $b = -2$
 $- \alpha c = -2\alpha$ و $c - \alpha b = 2 + 2\alpha$
 ومنه : $(b = -2)$ و $(c = 2)$
 $(z - \alpha)(z^2 - 2z + 2) = 0$ (3)
 $z^2 - 2z + 2 = 0$ أو $z = \alpha$
 $z_2 = 1 + i$ و $z_1 = 1 - i$: هي و $\Delta = -4 = 4i^2$
 $z_B = 1 + i$, $z_A = 1 - i$ (1 II)
 $(z_A = z_B)^{2020} = (-2i)^{2020} = (-2)^{2020} \times i^{2020} = 2^{2020} \times (i^2)^{1010}$ (2)
 $= 2^{2020} \times 1 = (z_A + z_B)^{2020}$
 $z = \frac{z_A - z_C}{z_B - z_C} = \frac{1 - \alpha - i}{1 - \alpha + i} = \frac{(1 - \alpha - i)(1 - \alpha - i)}{(1 - \alpha + i)(1 - \alpha - i)}$ (2)
 $z = \frac{(1 - \alpha - i)^2}{(1 - \alpha)^2 - i^2} = \frac{\alpha^2 - 2\alpha}{\alpha^2 - 2\alpha + 2} + i \frac{2\alpha - 2}{\alpha^2 - 2\alpha + 2}$

$y_2 = x + \alpha(e - \alpha)$; (Δ_2)

x	0	e	$+\infty$
$e'(x)$	-	0	+
$f(x)$	$+\infty$	0	$+\infty$

$f(x) - x = x(x - e \ln x) \geq 0$ (ب) $f(x) - x = 0$ $x = e$ $f(x) > 0$ $x < e$ $f(x) > 0$ $x > e$

$f''(x) = g'(x) = \frac{2x - e}{x}$ (4) $A(1,36; 2,07)$



$R(x) = -x(1-x) + 1 - e \ln|1-x| = -x(|x|+1 - e \ln|x|) = -R(x)$ (6) $R(x) = -R(x)$ $x \in \mathbb{R}^*$ $x > 0$ $R(x) = f(x)$ $x < 0$ $R(x) = -f(x)$

$1 \leq u_0 < e$ $u_0 = 1(1 - II)$

$0 \leq u_{n+1} < e$ $0 \leq u_n < e$ $1 \leq u_n < e$ $f(u_n) < f(u_{n+1})$ $u_{n+1} - u_n = f(u_n) - u_n \geq 0$ (3-II) u_n متزايدة u_n متزايدة u_n متزايدة u_n متزايدة

$u_{n+1} = f(u_n)$ $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} u_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} u_n = l$

$f(l) = l$ $l = e$ $l = e$

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$\frac{1}{u_{n-1}} = v_n + n$ (4)

$S_n = \frac{1}{u_0-1} + \frac{1}{u_1-1} + \dots + \frac{1}{u_{n-1}-1} = (v_0+0) + (v_1+1) + \dots + (v_{n-1}+n)$

$S_n = v_0 + v_1 + \dots + v_n + 0 + 1 + \dots + n$

$S_n = \frac{n+1}{2} (-1 - 3n - 1) + n \frac{(n+1)}{2} = -\frac{(n+1)^2}{2}$

تمرين 4

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln x = -\infty$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x) = +\infty$ (1-I)

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [x(2 - \frac{e \ln x}{x}) + 1 - e] = +\infty$

$g'(x) = 2 - \frac{e}{x} = \frac{2x - e}{x}$ (2)

x	0	$\frac{e}{2}$	$+\infty$
$g'(x)$	-	0	+
$g(x)$	$+\infty$	0,17	$+\infty$

$g(x) > 0$ $g(\frac{e}{2}) > 0$ (3)

$g(e) = 1$ (4) $g(0,6) = 0,87 < 1$ $g(0,5) = 1,17 > 1$ $g(x) = 1$ $x \in]0,5; 0,6[$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [x^2 + x - e \ln|x|] = 0$ (1-II)

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

$f'(x) = 2x + 1 - e \ln x - \frac{e}{x} \cdot x = 2x + 1 - e - e \ln x$ (2)

$f(x) = g(x) > 0$

x	0	$+\infty$
$f'(x)$	-	+
$f(x)$	0	$+\infty$

$f'(x_0) = 1$ $g(x_0) = 1$ $x_0 = \alpha$ $x_0 = e$

$y_1 = f'(e)(x - e) + f(e)$; $x_0 = e$

$y_1 = x$; (Δ_1)

$y_2 = f'(\alpha)(x - \alpha) + f(\alpha)$; $x_0 = \alpha$

$y_2 = 1(x - \alpha) + \alpha^2 + \alpha - e \ln \alpha = x + \alpha^2 - e \ln \alpha$

$y_2 = x + \alpha^2 - e \ln \alpha$; $\ln \alpha = \frac{2\alpha - 1}{e}$