

$$v_0 = 2u_0 - 4 = 2(-2) - 4 = -8$$

$$v_n = v_p \times q^{n-p} \Rightarrow v_0 \times q^{n-0}$$

$$v_n = -8 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$$

$$v_n = 2u_n - 4 \Rightarrow v_{n+1} = 2u_{n+1}$$

$$u_n = \frac{v_{n+1}}{2}$$

$$u_n = \frac{-8 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n+1} + 4}{2} \Rightarrow u_n = -4 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n+1} + 2$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} -4 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n+1} + 2 = 2$$

النهاية:

المجموع: (5)

$$v_1 + v_2 + \dots + v_n = v_1 \left(\frac{1-q^{n+1}}{1-q}\right) = -4 \left[1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n+1}\right] \times \frac{2}{1} = -8 \left[1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n+1}\right]$$

$$u_n = \frac{v_{n+1}}{2} = \frac{1}{2} v_{n+1} + 2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} v_1 + 2 + \frac{1}{2} v_2 + 2 + \dots + \frac{1}{2} v_n + 2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} v_1 + \frac{1}{2} v_2 + \dots + \frac{1}{2} v_n + 2 + \dots + 2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (v_1 + v_2 + \dots + v_n) + 2n$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[-8 \left(1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n+1}\right)\right] + 2n$$

$$= -4 \left[1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n+1}\right] + 2n$$

نصحیح الاختبار

$$\begin{cases} u_0 = -2 \\ u_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2} u_n + 1 \end{cases}$$

التقرين 1:

$$u_1 = 0 \quad u_2 = 1 \quad u_3 = \frac{3}{2} \quad (1)$$

$u_3 < u_2 < u_1 < u_0 < u_n$ متزايدة تقاماً

(2) البرهان بالتراجع:

- التحقق من صحة P_0 :

$$u_0 < 2 \quad -2 < 2 \Rightarrow \text{محققة}$$

- نفرض صحة P_n :

$$\begin{cases} u_n < 2 \\ u_{n+1} < 2 \end{cases}$$

- نعين صحة P_{n+1} :

$$u_n < 2 \quad \text{لدينا}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} u_n < 1$$

$$\frac{1}{2} u_n + 1 < 2$$

$$u_{n+1} < 2$$

(3) اتجاه التغير:

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

لدينا $u_n < 2$

$$-u_n > -2$$

$$-u_n + 2 > 0$$

$$\frac{-u_n + 2}{2} > 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow u_n \text{ متزايدة تقاماً على } \mathbb{N}$$

التقارب:

بما أن (u_n) متزايدة تقاماً ومحدودة من الأعلى ($u_n < 2$)

إذن هي متقاربة

$$v_n = 2u_n - 4 \quad (4)$$

$$v_{n+1} = 2v_n$$

$$v_{n+1} = 2u_{n+1} - 4$$

$$= 2 \left(\frac{1}{2} u_n + 1\right) - 4 \Rightarrow = u_n + 2 - 4$$

$$= u_n - 2 \Rightarrow = \frac{1}{2} (2u_n - 4)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} v_n$$

$$v_{n+1} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n+1} \Rightarrow v_{n+1} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^1 \quad (1)$$

$$v_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2} v_n \quad \boxed{q = \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$v_0 = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^0 = \boxed{1}$$

$$T_n = v_0 + v_1 + \dots + v_n \quad (2)$$

$$= v_0 \left(\frac{1 - q^{n+1}}{1 - q} \right) = 1 \left(\frac{1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n+1}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} \right)$$

$$= 1 \left[1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n+1} \right] \times \frac{2}{1}$$

$$= \boxed{2 \left[1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n+1} \right]}$$

$$f(n) = a + \frac{b}{n^2 - 2n - 3} \quad \text{التقرين 3}$$

$$f(-3) = 0 \quad / \quad f(1) = 4 \quad \text{تعيين } a \text{ و } b$$

$$\rightarrow f(-3) = a + \frac{b}{12} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow f(1) = a + \frac{b}{-4} = 4 \Rightarrow 1 + \frac{b}{-4} = 4$$

$$\frac{b}{-4} = 3 \Rightarrow b = 3 \times -4 \Rightarrow \boxed{b = -12}$$

$$a + \frac{-12}{12} = 0 \Rightarrow a - 1 = 0 \quad \text{بالتعويض نجد}$$

$$\boxed{a = 1}$$

$$f(n) = 1 + \frac{-12}{n^2 - 2n - 3}$$

(1) التحقق

$$f(n) = \frac{1(n^2 - 2n - 3) - 12}{n^2 - 2n - 3}$$

$$= \frac{n^2 - 2n - 15}{n^2 - 2n - 3}$$

$$\lim_{|n| \rightarrow +\infty} f(n) = \lim_{|n| \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n^2}{n^2} = \boxed{1}$$

(2) النهايات

$y = 1$ مستقيم مقارن أفقي بجوار $+\infty$ و $-\infty$

$$\begin{cases} U_0 - 5U_1 = 2,2 \\ -U_0 = 8 + U_2 \end{cases} \quad \text{التقرين 2}$$

$$-8 = U_0 + U_2 \Rightarrow -8 = 2U_1 \quad (1)$$

$$\boxed{U_1 = -4}$$

$$U_0 - 5(-4) = 2,2 \Rightarrow U_0 + 20 = 2,2$$

$$\boxed{U_0 = 2}$$

$$U_1 = U_0 + r \Rightarrow -4 = 2 + r \quad (2)$$

$$\boxed{r = -6}$$

$$U_n = U_p + (n-p)r$$

$$= U_0 + (n-0)r \Rightarrow = 2 + (n)(-6)$$

$$= \boxed{-6n + 2}$$

$$S_n = U_0 + U_1 + \dots + U_n \quad (3)$$

$$= \frac{n+1}{2} (U_0 + U_n)$$

$$= \frac{n+1}{2} (2 + -6n + 2)$$

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

$$= (n+1)(-3n+2)$$

$$P_n = 3^2 \times 3^{-4} \times 3^{-10} \times \dots \times 3^{-6n+2} \quad (4)$$

$$= 3^{U_0} \times 3^{U_1} \times 3^{U_2} \times \dots \times 3^{U_n}$$

$$= 3^{S_n}$$

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

$$v_n = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-\frac{1}{6} U_n + \frac{2}{6}}$$

$$v_n = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-\frac{U_n+2}{6}} \Rightarrow = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{6n-2+2}{6}}$$

$$\boxed{v_n = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n}$$

x	$-\infty$	-1	1	3	$+\infty$
$f(x)$	1	$+\infty$	1	$+\infty$	1

⑤ محور تناقص $x=1$

$$f(2-x) = f(x) \Rightarrow f(2-x) = f(x)$$

$$f(2-x) = 1 - \frac{12}{(2-x)^2 - 2(2-x) - 3}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{12}{4 + x^2 - 4x - 4 + 2x - 3}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{12}{x^2 - 2x - 3} = f(x)$$

⑥ معادلة المماس عند $(5; 0)$

$$y = f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + f(x_0)$$

$$= f'(5)(x - 5) + f(5) \Rightarrow = \frac{2}{3}(x - 5) + 0$$

$$y = \frac{2}{3}x - \frac{10}{3}$$

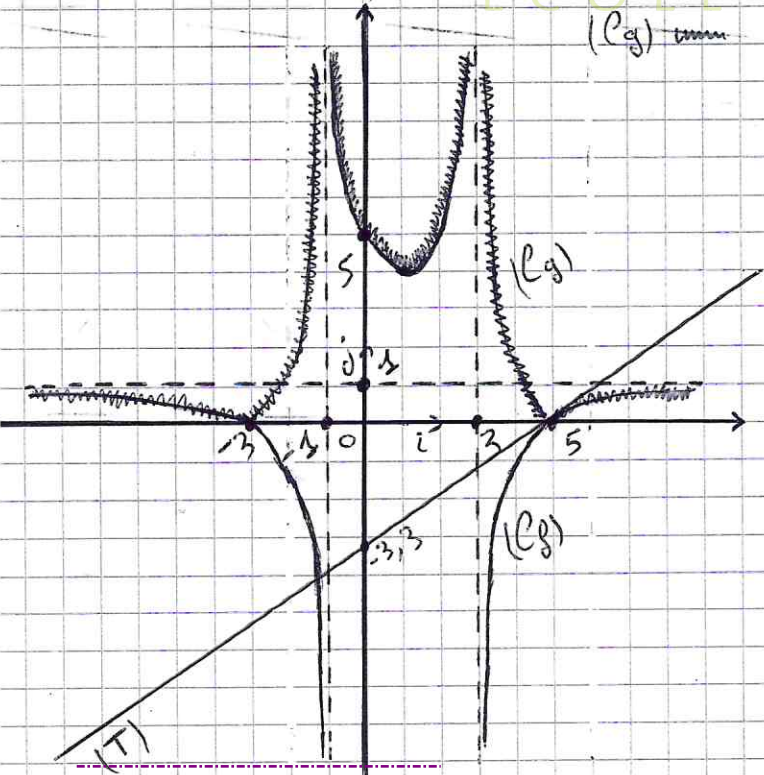
$$f(0) = 5 \quad (0; 5)$$

العوامل $f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 - 2x - 3 = 0$

$$x_1 = 5 \quad (5; 0)$$

$$x_2 = -3 \quad (-3; 0)$$

⑧ إنشاء المنحنى (C) والمماس (T) و (Cg)



x	$-\infty$	-1	1	3	$+\infty$
$f(x)$	1	$+\infty$	1	$+\infty$	1

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} f(x) = -\infty \quad \begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} x^2 - 2x - 15 = -12 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} x^2 - 2x - 3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} f(x) = +\infty \quad \begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} x^2 - 2x - 15 = -12 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} x^2 - 2x - 3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} f(x) = +\infty \quad \begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} x^2 - 2x - 15 = -12 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} x^2 - 2x - 3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} f(x) = -\infty \quad \begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} x^2 - 2x - 15 = -12 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} x^2 - 2x - 3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$x = -1$ مستقيم عمودي

$x = 3$ مستقيم عمودي

③ الوضعية بالنسبة للمستقيم $(S) y = 1$

$$f(x) - y = 1 + \frac{-12}{x^2 - 2x - 3} - 1$$

$$= \frac{-12}{x^2 - 2x - 3}$$

x	$-\infty$	-1	1	3	$+\infty$
-12					
$x^2 - 2x - 3$	$+$	$+$	$-$	$+$	$+$
$\frac{-12}{x^2 - 2x - 3}$	$-$	$-$	$+$	$-$	$-$
الوضعية	تحت	تحت	فوق	تحت	تحت

④ بيان أن

$$f'(x) = \frac{24x - 24}{(x^2 - 2x - 3)^2}$$

x	$-\infty$	-1	1	3	$+\infty$
$f'(x)$	$-$	$-$	$+$	$+$	$+$

f متناقصة تقريبا $]-1; 1[$ و $]-\infty; -1[$

f متزايدة تقريبا $]3; +\infty[$ و $]1; 3[$

II - دالة معرفة على $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{-1; 3\}$ بـ: $g(x) = |f(x)|$

① إشارة f

x	$-\infty$	-3	-1	3	5	$+\infty$
$f(x)$	$+$	$+$	$-$	$+$	$-$	$+$

الدالة g دون رمز القيمة المطلقة

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} f(x) &]-\infty; -3[\cup]-1; 3[\cup]5; +\infty[\\ -f(x) & [-3; -1[\cup]3; 5] \end{cases}$$

② جدول تغيرات g

x	$-\infty$	-3	-1	1	3	5	$+\infty$
$g(x)$	1	0	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	0	0	1

④ حل جبرياً في \mathbb{R} المعادلة $g(x) = \frac{20}{x^2 - 2x - 3}$

$$|f(x)| = \frac{20}{x^2 - 2x - 3}$$

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$$-f(x) = \frac{20}{x^2 - 2x - 3}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{20}{x^2 - 2x - 3}$$

$$\frac{-x^2 + 2x + 15}{x^2 - 2x - 3} = \frac{20}{x^2 - 2x - 3}$$

$$\frac{x^2 - 2x - 15}{x^2 - 2x - 3} = \frac{20}{x^2 - 2x - 3}$$

$$-x^2 + 2x + 15 = 20$$

$$x^2 - 2x - 15 = 20$$

$$-x^2 + 2x + 15 - 20 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 2x - 15 - 20 = 0$$

$$-x^2 + 2x - 5 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 2x - 35 = 0$$

لا يوجد حلول

$$x_1 = 7 \quad x_2 = -5$$

Bachachia