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05

$$f(x) = 1 - x + \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} : \mathbb{R} \quad f$$

0.5

0.25

$$f'(x) = -1 + \frac{1}{(x^2 + 1)\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} = \frac{1 - (x^2 + 1)\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}{(x^2 + 1)\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} \quad (1)$$

$$f'(0) = 0$$

$$\sqrt{x^2 + 1} \geq 1 \quad x^2 + 1 \geq 1 : x \quad (2)$$

0.5

$$1 - (x^2 + 1)\sqrt{x^2 + 1} \leq 0 \quad (x^2 + 1)\sqrt{x^2 + 1} \geq 1$$

$$f \quad (3)$$

0.5

0.5

$$\mathbb{R} \quad f \quad f'(x) \leq 0$$

f

0.25

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

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

0.25

$$-\infty \quad (C_f)$$

$$(D): y = -x :$$

$$+\infty \quad (C_f)$$

$$(D'): y = -x + 2 : \quad (5)$$

0.25

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

$$: \quad \frac{7}{4} < \alpha < 2 \quad \alpha \quad f(x) = 0 \quad (6)$$

0.5

$$f\left(\frac{7}{2}\right) \times f(2) < 0 \quad \left[\frac{7}{2}; 2\right] \quad f$$

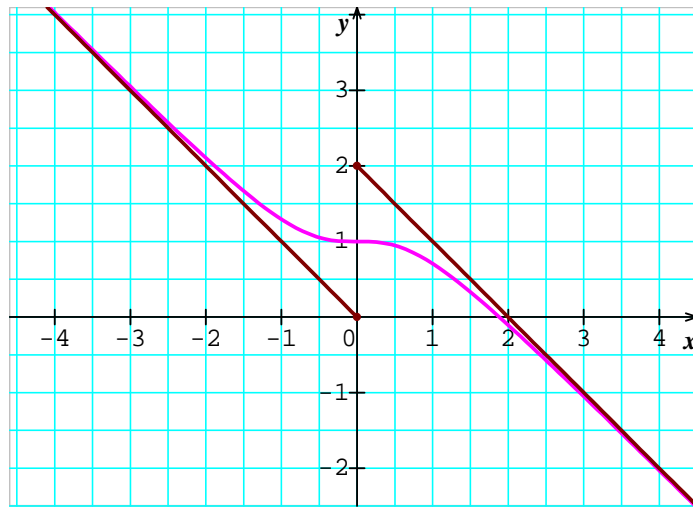
$$: \quad (C_f) \quad A(0; 1) \quad (7)$$

0.25

$$f(-x) + f(x) = 2$$

$$\cdot (C_f) \quad (8)$$

0.75



$$f(x) = -x + m \quad (9)$$

$$\cdot y = -x + m \quad (C_f)$$

0.5

$$: m \in ]-\infty; 0] \cup [2; +\infty[$$

$$: m \in ]0; 2[$$

04

$$g(x) = \frac{2x}{1+x} - \ln(1+x) : \quad [0; +\infty[ \quad g$$

$$: [0; +\infty[ \quad g \quad (1)$$

0.5

$$\cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} g(x) = -\infty \quad g(0) = 0$$

$$g'(x) = \frac{1-x}{(1+x)^2} :$$

0.25

0.25

$$: g'(x)$$

0.25

$x$	0	1	$+\infty$
$g'(x)$		+	0 -
$g(x)$	0		

0.25

:  $\alpha \in ]3,9 ; 4[ \quad \alpha \quad g(x) = 0 \quad (2)$

$g(3,9) \times g(4) < 0 \quad [3,9;4] \quad g$

:  $[0; +\infty[ \quad g(x) \quad (3)$

0.25

$x$	0	$\alpha$	$+\infty$
$g(x)$	0	+	0 -

0.25

$f(x) = e^{-x} \ln(1 + e^{2x}) : \mathbb{R} \quad f \quad (4)$

0.25

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{t \xrightarrow{x} 0} \sqrt{t} \frac{\ln(1+t)}{t} = 0 : \quad t = e^{2x} \quad ($

0.25

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

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

0.25

:  $f \quad ($

0.25

$f'(x) = e^{-x} \left( \frac{2e^{2x}}{1 + e^{2x}} - \ln(1 + e^{2x}) \right) = e^{-x} g(e^{2x})$

$f'(x)$

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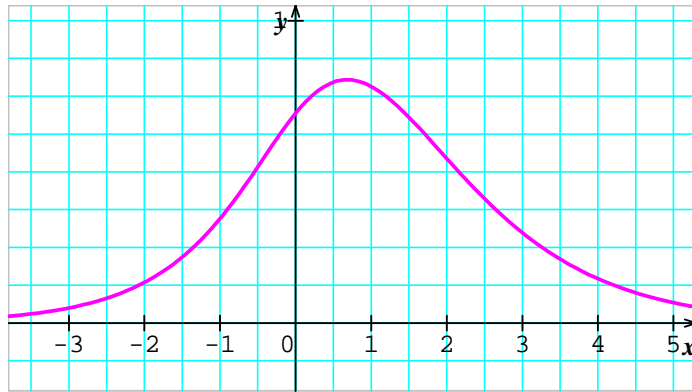
0.25

$x$	$-\infty$	$\frac{\ln \alpha}{2}$	$+\infty$
$f'(x)$		+	0 -
$f(x)$	0		

0.25

$$f\left(\frac{\ln \alpha}{2}\right) = e^{-\frac{\ln \alpha}{2}} \ln(1 + e^{\ln \alpha}) = \frac{\ln(1 + \alpha)}{\sqrt{\alpha}} = \frac{2\sqrt{\alpha}}{1 + \alpha} \quad (C)$$

: (C)



0.5

04

$$z^2 - 2z + 5 = 0 \quad (1)$$

0.75

$$S = \{1 + 2i; 1 - 2i\}$$

$$z^2 - 2(1 + \sqrt{3})z + 5 + 2\sqrt{3} = 0$$

0.75

$$S = \{1 + \sqrt{3} + i; 1 + \sqrt{3} - i\}$$

$$z_D = 1 + \sqrt{3} - i \quad z_C = 1 - 2i \quad z_B = 1 + \sqrt{3} + i \quad z_A = 1 + 2i \quad (2)$$

$$z_E = i\sqrt{3}$$

0.5

$$\frac{z_C - z_B}{z_A - z_B} = \sqrt{3}i :$$

$$\frac{z_C - z_B}{z_A - z_B}$$

$$\left(\overline{BA}; \overline{BC}\right) = \arg\left(\frac{z_C - z_B}{z_A - z_B}\right) = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi k : ABC$$

0.5

. B ABC

$$\omega(1; 0) : ABC \quad (c)$$

$$R = \frac{AC}{2} = 2 \quad [AC]$$

0.5

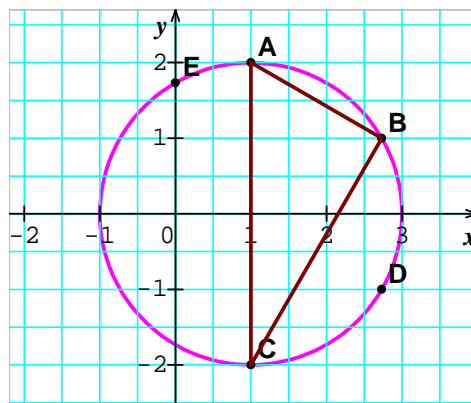
$$(x - 1)^2 + y^2 = 4$$

E D

0.5

. (c)

: E D C B A (c)



0.5

03

0.25  $z_B = e^{-i\frac{5\pi}{6}}$   $z_A = i$   
 $z' = e^{\frac{2\pi i}{3}} z : r$  ( (1

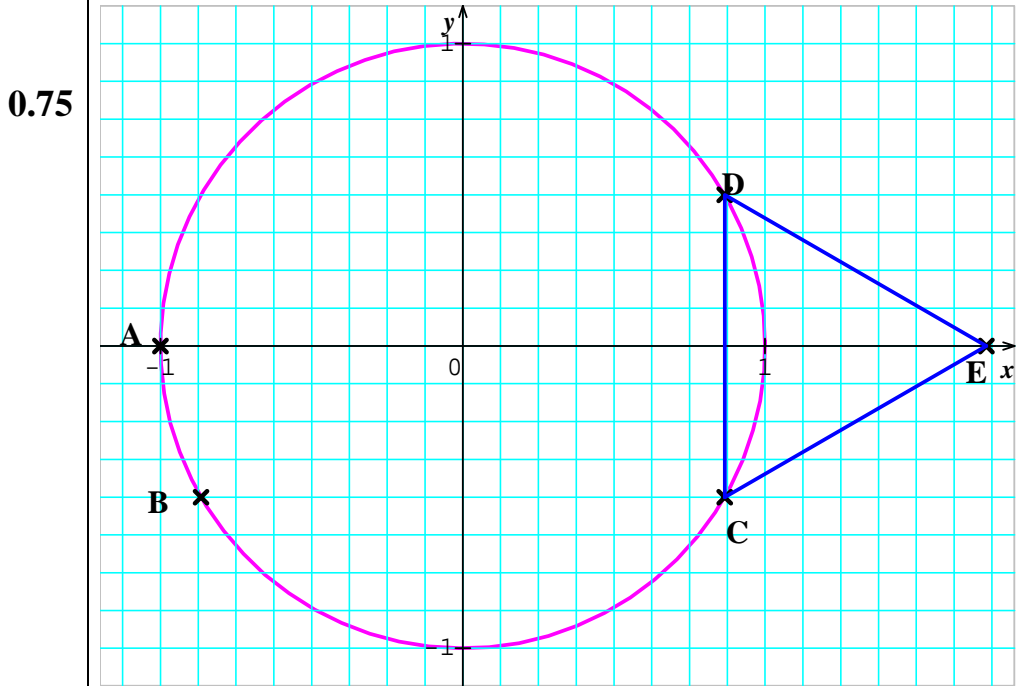
0.25  $z_C = e^{-i\frac{\pi}{6}}$  C  
 0.25  $z_C = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{2}i$   $z_B = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{2}i$  ( (2  
 2 -1 2 C B A D

0.25  $z_D = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i$  D ( (3  
 : D C B A (

0.25  $z_A = z_B = z_C = z_D = 1$   
 0.25  $z' = 2z - i : h$  ( (3

0.25  $z_E = \sqrt{3}$  E  $h$  D E ( (4  
 0.25  $\frac{z_D - z_C}{z_E - z_C} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i = e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}}$  (4

0.25  $(\overrightarrow{CE}; \overrightarrow{CD}) = \frac{\pi}{3} + 2\pi k$   $CD = CE$   
 0.25 CDE  
 :



<b>04</b>		$. 7 \quad 2^{3n} - 1 \quad 2^{3n} \equiv 1[7] \quad 2^3 \equiv 1[7] \quad (1)$	
	<b>0.5</b>	$. 7 \quad 2^{3n+1} - 2 : 2$	
	<b>0.5</b>	$. 7 \quad 2^{3n+2} - 4 : 2$	
	<b>0.5</b>	$. 2^{3n+2} \equiv 4[7] \quad 2^{3n+1} \equiv 2[7] \quad 2^{3n} \equiv 1[7] \quad (2)$	
	<b>01</b>	$. P \in \mathbb{N} \quad . A_p = 2^P + 2^{2P} + 2^{3P} \quad (3)$	
	<b>0.5</b>	$. A_p = 2^{3n} + 2^{6n} + 2^{9n} \equiv 3[7] : P = 3n$	
	<b>0.5</b>	$A_p = 2^{3n+1} + 2^{6n+2} + 2^{9n+3} \equiv 0[7] : P = 3n + 1$	
	<b>0.5</b>	$A_p = 2^{3n+2} + 2^{6n+4} + 2^{9n+6} \equiv 0[7] : P = 3n + 2$	