

Exam 2022 - Analyse 1.

Exercice 1: 1) $\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + x^2 E_1(x)$ et $\ln(1+2x) = 2x - \frac{(2x)^2}{2} + x^2 E_2(x)$
avec $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} E_i = 0$

2) $f'(x) = \ln x + x \times \frac{1}{x} = 1 + \ln x$ et $g'(x) = -2e^{2x} \sin(e^{2x})$

3) Non P : $\exists x \in \mathbb{R}_+, |x-1| \leq 2$ et $|f(x) - f(1)| > |x-1|$

4) $f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x-0} \cdot \frac{f(x) - f(-x)}{x} = \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} + \frac{f(0) - f(-x)}{0 - (-x)} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0} 2f'(0)$

Exercice 2: $I_1 = \int_1^2 \frac{1}{t^2} dt = \int_1^2 t^{-2} dt = [-t^{-1}]_1^2 = 1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$.

$I_2 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} t \cos(2t) dt$ effectuons une integration par partie $v(t) = t \quad v'(t) = 1$
 $w'(t) = \cos 2t \quad w(t) = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t$
 $= [t \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sin(2t)]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t dt = \frac{\pi}{4} \sin \pi - 0 - [-\frac{1}{4} \cos(2t)]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = -[-\frac{1}{4} \cos \pi + \frac{1}{4} \cos 0] = \frac{-1}{2}$

Exercice 3: $\frac{2+e^x}{3-2e^x} = \frac{2e^{-x} + 1}{3e^{-x} - 2} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{0+1}{3 \cdot 0 - 2} = \frac{-1}{2}$.

$\frac{x + x^2 e^{-x}}{3x + 5e^{-x}} = \frac{1 + x e^{-x}}{3 + 5 \frac{1}{x} e^{-x}} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{3}$ car $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x e^{-x} = 0$ et $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x} e^{-x} = 0$

$\frac{\sin(2x) \ln(1+3x)}{x^2} = \frac{\sin(2x)}{2x} \times \frac{\ln(1+3x)}{3x} \times 6 \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0} 6$ car $\begin{cases} \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin u}{u} = 1 \\ \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+u)}{u} = 1 \end{cases}$

Exercice 4: $f(x)g(x) = (1+x+2x^2)(2x+x^2) + x^2 E_3(x) = 2x+2x^2+2x^2+x^2 E_4(x) = 2x+3x^2+x^2 E_4(x)$

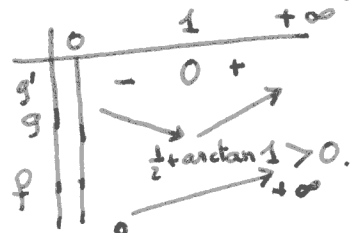
comme $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g = 0$ $f \circ g(x) = 1 + (2x+x^2) + 2(2x+x^2)^2 + x^2 E_5(x) = 1 + 2x + 9x^2 + x^2 E_6(x)$

$\frac{f(g(x)) - 1 - 2x}{f(x)g(x) - 2x} = \frac{9x^2 + x^2 E_6(x)}{3x^2 + x^2 E_4(x)} = \frac{9 + E_6(x)}{3 + E_4(x)} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{9}{3} = 3$

Exercice 5: $f'(x) = 2x \operatorname{Arctan} x + (1+x^2) \times \frac{1}{1+x^2} = 1 + 2x \operatorname{Arctan} x = 2x g(x)$.

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

$f'(x) = 2x g(x) > 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}_+$



Exercice 6: $f: E \rightarrow F$ $A \subset E$ et $B \subset F$

1) $f(A) = \{y \in F / \exists x \in A, y = f(x)\}$ $f^{-1}(B) = \{x \in E / f(x) \in B\}$

2) Soit $x \in A$ alors $f(x) \in f(A)$ donc $x \in f^{-1}(f(A))$ donc $A \subset f^{-1}(f(A))$

4) Soit $x \in f^{-1}(B) \cap A$ donc $x \in A$ et $f(x) \in B$
donc $f(x) \in f(A) \cap B$ donc $x \in f^{-1}(f(A) \cap B)$

5) On suppose que $f(A) \cap f(E \setminus A) = \emptyset$, montrons que $f^{-1}(B \cap f(A)) \subset f^{-1}(B) \cap A$

Soit $x \in f^{-1}(B \cap f(A))$ on a donc $f(x) \in B$ et $f(x) \in f(A)$ donc $x \in f^{-1}(B)$.

$f(x) \in f(A)$ cela ne prouve pas que $x \in A$ mais $\Delta x \notin A, x \in E \setminus A$ et $f(x) \in f(A) \cap f(E \setminus A)$ Absurde
donc $x \in A$ donc $x \in f^{-1}(B) \cap A$. donc $f^{-1}(B \cap f(A)) \subset f^{-1}(B) \cap A$ l'autre inclusion: 6.4

