

Feuille d'exercices 5

ÉLÉMENTS DE CORRECTION

Exercice 3.

(a)

$$\begin{aligned} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 8^x = 10y \\ 2^x = 5y \end{array} \right. &\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (3x-1)\ln 2 = \ln 5 + \ln y \\ x\ln 2 = \ln 5 + \ln y \\ (3x-1) = x \end{array} \right. \\ &\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \ln y = x\ln 2 - \ln 5 \\ x = \frac{1}{2} \\ y = e^{\frac{\ln 2}{2}-\ln 5} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{5} \end{array} \right. \end{aligned}$$

(b)

$$\begin{aligned} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x+y = 7 \\ \ln x + \ln y = 1 \end{array} \right. &\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x+y = 7 \\ xy = e \end{array} \right. \\ &\stackrel{X=x \text{ ou } y}{\Leftrightarrow} X^2 - 7X + e = 0 \\ &\Leftrightarrow x, y = \frac{7 \pm \sqrt{49 - 4e}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

(c)

$$\begin{aligned} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} xy = a^2 \\ \ln^2 x + \ln^2 y = \frac{5}{2} \ln^2 a \end{array} \right. &\stackrel{X=\ln x, Y=\ln y, A=\ln a}{\Leftrightarrow} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} X+Y = 2A \\ X^2 + Y^2 = \frac{5}{2} A^2 \end{array} \right. \\ &\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} X+Y = 2A \\ 2XY = (X+Y)^2 - (X^2 + Y^2) = \frac{3}{2} A^2 \end{array} \right. \\ &\stackrel{Z=X \text{ ou } Y}{\Leftrightarrow} 4Z^2 - 8AZ + 3A^2 = 0 \\ &\Leftrightarrow Z = \frac{A}{2} \text{ ou } \frac{3A}{2} \\ &\Leftrightarrow x, y = a^{\frac{1}{2}}, a^{\frac{3}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

Exercice 5.

(a) $x^a e^{-bx} = e^{a \ln x - bx}.$

Or $a \ln x - bx \xrightarrow[x \rightarrow 0, +\infty]{} -\infty$, donc $x^a e^{-bx} \xrightarrow[x \rightarrow 0, +\infty]{} 0$.

(b) $(\ln x)^a e^{-bx} = e^{a \ln(\ln x) - bx}.$

Or $a \ln(\ln x) - bx \xrightarrow[x \rightarrow 1, +\infty]{} -\infty$, donc $(\ln x)^a e^{-bx} \xrightarrow[x \rightarrow 1, +\infty]{} 0$.

(c) $e^{ax} x^{-b} (\ln x)^{-c} = e^{ax - b \ln x - c \ln(\ln x)}.$

Or $ax - b \ln x - c \ln(\ln x) \xrightarrow[x \rightarrow 1, +\infty]{} +\infty$, donc $e^{ax} x^{-b} (\ln x)^{-c} \xrightarrow[x \rightarrow 1, +\infty]{} +\infty$.

Exercice 8.(a) Soit $x \in [-1, 1]$. Comme $\sin \circ \arcsin = \text{Id}_{[-1,1]}$, $\sin(\arcsin x) = x$.

- (b) Soit $x \in \mathbb{R}$. On sait que $\arcsin \circ \sin = \text{Id}_{[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]}$. Soit $x' \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ tel que $\sin x' = \sin x$ (on a $x' = x + 2k\pi$ ou $x' = \pi - x + 2k\pi$ pour un certain $k \in \mathbb{Z}$). Alors :

$$\arcsin(\sin x) = \arcsin(\sin x') = x'.$$

- (c) Soit $x \in]-1, 1[$. On a : $\tan(\arcsin x) = \frac{\sin(\arcsin x)}{\cos(\arcsin x)} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$.

- (d) Soit $x \in \mathbb{R}$. On a : $\sin = \tan \cos$, donc $\sin(\arctan x) = x \cos(\arctan x)$, où $\cos^2 = \frac{1}{1+\tan^2}$, donc $\cos^2(\arctan x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$; or, comme $\arctan x \in \left]-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right[$, $\cos(\arctan x) \geq 0$, donc $\cos(\arctan x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$; et finalement : $\sin(\arctan x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$.

Exercice 9.

(c)

$$\begin{aligned} \sin 2x + \sin x = 0 &\Leftrightarrow 2 \sin \frac{3x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2} = 0 \\ &\Leftrightarrow \frac{3x}{2} = 0 \bmod \pi \text{ ou } \frac{x}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} \bmod \pi \\ &\Leftrightarrow x = 0 \bmod \frac{2\pi}{3} \text{ ou } \pi \bmod 2\pi. \end{aligned}$$

(d)

$$\begin{aligned} \sin 2x + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3} + 3x\right) = 0 &\Leftrightarrow 2 \sin\left(\frac{5}{2}x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \cos\left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = 0 \\ &\Leftrightarrow \frac{5}{2}x + \frac{\pi}{6} = 0 \bmod \pi \text{ ou } \frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{2} \bmod \pi \\ &\Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{\pi}{15} \bmod \frac{2\pi}{5} \text{ ou } \frac{2\pi}{3} \bmod 2\pi. \end{aligned}$$

(e)

$$\begin{aligned} \cos 3x + \sin x = 0 &\Leftrightarrow \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 3x\right) + \sin x = 0 \\ &\Leftrightarrow 2 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x\right) \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - 2x\right) = 0 \\ &\Leftrightarrow \frac{\pi}{4} - x = 0 \bmod \pi \text{ ou } \frac{\pi}{4} - 2x = \frac{\pi}{2} \bmod \pi \\ &\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{4} \bmod \pi \text{ ou } -\frac{\pi}{8} \bmod \frac{\pi}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

(f)

$$\begin{aligned} \cos x - \cos 2x = \sin 3x &\Leftrightarrow 2 \sin\left(\frac{3x}{2}\right) \sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = 2 \sin\left(\frac{3x}{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{3x}{2}\right) \\ &\Leftrightarrow \sin\left(\frac{3x}{2}\right) = 0 \text{ ou } \sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{3x}{2}\right) \\ &\Leftrightarrow \frac{3x}{2} = 0 \bmod \pi \text{ ou } \frac{x}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} \pm \frac{3x}{2} \bmod 2\pi \\ &\Leftrightarrow x = 0 \bmod \frac{2\pi}{3} \text{ ou } x = \frac{\pi}{4} \bmod \pi \text{ ou } x = -\frac{\pi}{2} \bmod 2\pi. \end{aligned}$$

(g) $\cos x + \sin x = 2 \Leftrightarrow \cos x = \sin x = 1$, impossible.

(h)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sqrt{3} \cos x - \sin x = 1 &\Leftrightarrow \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos x - \frac{1}{2} \sin x = \frac{1}{2} \\
 &\Leftrightarrow \cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \cos \frac{\pi}{3} \\
 &\Leftrightarrow x + \frac{\pi}{6} = \pm \frac{\pi}{3} \pmod{2\pi} \\
 &\Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{\pi}{6} \text{ ou } \frac{\pi}{6} \pmod{2\pi}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Exercice 13.

(c) L'équation (E) est définie lorsque $2x \in [-1, 1]$, donc $D = \left[-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right]$. Soit $x \in D : \arcsin x \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{6}\right]$ et $\arcsin x \sqrt{3} \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{3}\right]$, donc $\arcsin x + \arcsin x \sqrt{3} \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$. Donc :

$$\begin{aligned}
 (E) &\Leftrightarrow 2x = \sin(\arcsin x + \arcsin x \sqrt{3}) = x\sqrt{1-3x^2} + x\sqrt{3-3x^2} \\
 &\Leftrightarrow x = 0 \text{ ou } 2 = x\sqrt{1-3x^2} + \sqrt{3-3x^2} \\
 &\Leftrightarrow x = 0 \text{ ou } \pm \frac{1}{2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

(d) Soit $x \in D = [-1, 1]$.

Si $x \in [-1, 0[$: $\frac{\arcsin x}{2} \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{4}, 0\right[$, or $\arccos x \in [0, \pi]$, donc il n'y a pas de solution.

Si $x \in [0, 1]$: $\frac{\arcsin x}{2} \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{4}\right]$, donc :

$$\begin{aligned}
 (E) &\Leftrightarrow x = \cos\left(\frac{\arcsin x}{2}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos \arcsin x}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \sqrt{1-x^2}}{2}} \\
 &\Leftrightarrow x^2 = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1-x^2}}{2} \\
 &\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

(e) Soit $x \in D = [-1, 1]$. $\arctan 2x \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$, donc :

$$\begin{aligned}
 (E) &\Leftrightarrow x = \sin(\arctan 2x) = \frac{2x}{\sqrt{1+4x^2}} \quad (\text{cf exercice 8}) \\
 &\Leftrightarrow x = 0 \text{ ou } \sqrt{1+4x^2} = 2 \\
 &\Leftrightarrow x = 0 \text{ ou } \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

(f) Soit $x \in D = \mathbb{R}$.

Si $x < 0$: $\arctan x < 0$, donc $\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan x > \frac{\pi}{2}$, or $\arctan 3x < \frac{\pi}{2}$, donc il n'y a pas de solution.

Si $x \geq 0$: $\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan x \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$, donc :

$$\begin{aligned}
 (E) &\Leftrightarrow 3x = \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan x\right) = \frac{1}{\tan \arctan x} = \frac{1}{x} \\
 &\Leftrightarrow x^2 = \frac{1}{3} \\
 &\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Exercice 16.

(d)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \operatorname{sh} 2x = \operatorname{ch} x &\Leftrightarrow 2\operatorname{sh} x \operatorname{ch} x = \operatorname{ch} x \\
 &\Leftrightarrow \operatorname{sh} x = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{car } \operatorname{ch} x \neq 0 \\
 &\stackrel{X=e^x}{\Leftrightarrow} X^2 - X - 1 = 0 \\
 &\Leftrightarrow e^x = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} \\
 &\Leftrightarrow x = \ln \left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} \right).
 \end{aligned}$$

(e)

$$\begin{aligned}
 16 \operatorname{sh} x \operatorname{ch} x = 15 &\Leftrightarrow \operatorname{sh} 2x = \frac{15}{8} \\
 &\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{argsh} \frac{15}{8} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{15}{8} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{15}{8} \right)^2 + 1} \right) = \ln 2.
 \end{aligned}$$

(f)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \operatorname{sh} x + \frac{2}{\operatorname{sh} x} = 3 &\Leftrightarrow \operatorname{sh}^2 x - 3\operatorname{sh} x + 2 = 0 \\
 &\Leftrightarrow \operatorname{sh} x = 1 \text{ ou } 2 \\
 &\Leftrightarrow x = \ln(1 + \sqrt{2}) \text{ ou } \ln(2 + \sqrt{5}).
 \end{aligned}$$

Exercice 17.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \begin{cases} \operatorname{ch} x + \operatorname{ch} y = a \\ \operatorname{sh} x + \operatorname{sh} y = b \end{cases} &\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} e^x + e^y = a + b \\ e^{-x} + e^{-y} = a - b \end{cases} \\
 &\stackrel{X=e^x, Y=e^y}{\Leftrightarrow} \begin{cases} X + Y = a + b \\ XY = \frac{X+Y}{\frac{1}{X}+\frac{1}{Y}} = \frac{a+b}{a-b} \end{cases} \\
 &\stackrel{Z=X \text{ ou } Y}{\Leftrightarrow} (a-b)Z^2 - (a^2 - b^2)Z + (a+b) = 0 \\
 &\Leftrightarrow X, Y = \frac{a+b}{2} \left(1 \pm \sqrt{1 - \frac{4}{a^2 - b^2}} \right) \text{ si } a^2 - b^2 \geq 4 \text{ ou } \leq 0 \\
 &\Leftrightarrow x, y = \ln \left(\frac{a+b}{2} \left(1 \pm \sqrt{1 - \frac{4}{a^2 - b^2}} \right) \right) \text{ si } a^2 - b^2 \geq 4 \text{ ou } \leq 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

Exercice 18.

(a)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \operatorname{ch}(kx) &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} (e^{kx} + e^{-kx}) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} ((1 + e^x)^n + (1 + e^{-x})^n) \\
 &= 2^n \operatorname{ch} \left(\frac{nx}{2} \right) \operatorname{ch}^n \left(\frac{x}{2} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

(b)

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \operatorname{sh}(kx) &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} (e^{kx} - e^{-kx}) \\&= \frac{1}{2} ((1 + e^x)^n - (1 + e^{-x})^n) \\&= 2^n \operatorname{sh}\left(\frac{nx}{2}\right) \operatorname{ch}^n\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\end{aligned}$$