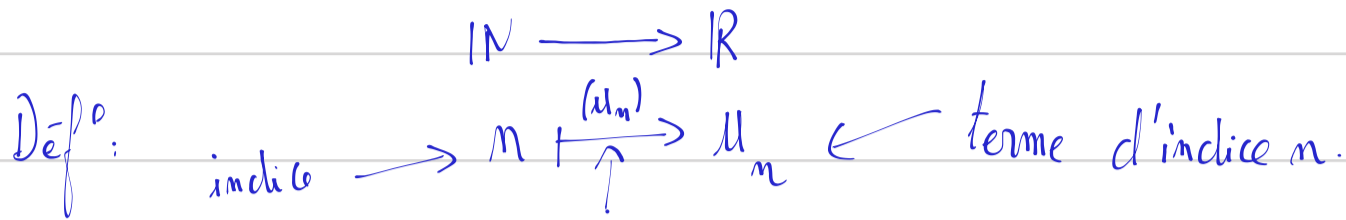


03/01/20

Rappel sur les suite arithmétique.



Formule réursive

implicite

par récurrence

$$u_{n+1} = u_n + r. \quad r \in \mathbb{R}.$$

r : la raison.

Ex:
$$\begin{cases} u_{n+1} = u_n + 10. \\ u_0 = 1. \end{cases}$$

$$u_1 = u_{0+1} = u_0 + 10 = 1 + 10 = 11.$$

$$u_2 = u_{1+1} = u_1 + 10 = 11 + 10 = 21.$$

$$u_3 = u_2 + 10 = 21 + 10 = 31$$

$$u_{30} = u_{29} + 10.$$

Formule explicite:

$$u_n = u_0 + n \times r.$$

1^{er} terme

raison.

$$r = 10$$

$$u_n = u_1 + (n-1) \times r.$$

$$u_n = u_{10} + (n-10) \times r.$$

$$u_n = u_p + (n-p) \times r.$$

Ex:
$$u_n = 1 + 10n$$

$$u_2 = 1 + 10 \times 2 = 1 + 20 = 21.$$

$$u_3 = 1 + 10 \times 3 = 1 + 30 = 31.$$

Var^o

✦ Si $r > 0$, (u_n) est croissante.

* Si $r < 0$, (u_n) est décroissante

* Si $r = 0$, (u_n) est constante et vaut u_0 .

Somme des termes d'une arithmétique:

(u_n) est arithmétique:

$$S = u_0 + u_1 + u_2 + \dots + u_n$$

(Arrows above the terms indicate the common difference r between consecutive terms: $u_1 = u_0 + r$, $u_2 = u_1 + r$, etc.)

$$S = \text{nbre de termes} \times \frac{(1^{\text{er}} \text{ terme} + \text{dernier terme})}{2}$$

$$S = (n+1) \times \frac{(u_0 + u_n)}{2}$$

Exercice d'application: Ton père te donne 5€ le 1^{er} Janv 2020.

Chaque mois, il te donne 5€ de plus. $u_1 = 10$; $u_2 = 15$.

Au bout de 18 mois, quelle somme d'argent possèdes-tu?

Hicham: n°7 2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} 5x e^{5x}$ Soit $X = 5x$.

Si $x \rightarrow -\infty$

$x \rightarrow -\infty$.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} 5x e^{5x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} X e^X = 0.$$

Louis

n°8: 1) $f(x) = e^{-3x}$ $u(x) = -3x$
 $f'(x) = -3 \times e^{-3x}$ $u'(x) = -3$

$f(x) = e^{u(x)}$
 $f'(x) = u'(x) \times e^{u(x)}$

Tasnim: $S = u_0 + u_1 + u_2 + u_3 + u_4 + \dots + u_{18}$

$u_n = u_0 + n \times r$

$u_n = 5 + 5n$

$S = \frac{19 \times (5 + 95)}{2}$

$u_{18} = 5 + 5 \times 18$

$u_{18} = 95$

$S = 950 \text{ €}$

Hicham: n°8 2) $f(x) = e^{5x^2+1}$ $u(x) = 5x^2+1$
 $f'(x) = 10x e^{5x^2+1}$ $u'(x) = 10x$

3) $f(x) = x e^{2x}$ $f(x) = u(x) \times v(x)$

Tasnim: u_0 ? $u_{15} = 241$ $r = 3$

$u_n = u_0 + n \times 3$

$u_{15} = 241$

$u_n = u_0 + 3n$

$u_{15} = u_0 + 3 \times 15 = 241$

$u_0 + 45 = 241$

$u_0 = 241 - 45$

$u_0 = 195$

Zufach: n° 8: 3) $f(x) = x e^{2x}$

$$u(x) = x \quad v(x) = e^{2x}$$

$$u'(x) = 1 \quad v'(x) = 2e^{2x}$$

no 1:
Tosnim: 3)

$$u_{27} ? \quad u_{11} = 10 ; r = 2,4$$

$$u_n = u_{11} + (n-11) \times r$$

$$u_{27} = 10 + (27-11) \times 2,4$$

$$u_{27} = 48,4$$

$$f'(x) = u'(x) \times v(x) + v'(x) \times u(x)$$

$$= 1 \times e^{2x} + 2e^{2x} \times x$$

$$= e^{2x} (1+x)$$

no 1:

4) $V_{10} ? \quad V_0 = 6 \quad q = 1,1 \quad V_n = V_0 \times q^n$

$$V_{10} = V_0 \times q^{10}$$

$$V_{10} = 6 \times 1,1^{10}$$

$$V_{10} \approx 15,56 \text{ (arrondi au } 100^{\text{ème}} \text{)}$$

Zufach: $f(x) = \frac{e^{2x} - 1}{e^{2x} + 1}$

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

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

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

$$f'(x) = \frac{2e^{2x} \times 2}{(e^{2x} + 1)^2} = \frac{4e^{2x}}{(e^{2x} + 1)^2}$$

Tasnim:

$$\text{n}^\circ 1: 5) \quad V_8 = ? \quad V_1 = 100 \quad q = 0,8.$$

$$V_n = V_1 \times q^{n-1}$$

$$V_8 = 100 \times 0,8$$

$$V_8 \approx 20,97 \text{ (arrondi au } 100^{\text{ème}}).$$

Exercice n^o 2:

$$1) \quad u_{n+1} = q \times u_n.$$

$$u_{n+1} = 3 \times u_n$$

$$2) \quad u_n = u_0 \times q^n$$

$$u_n = 10 \times 3^n.$$

Hicham: $f(x) = (e^x - 1)^2.$

$$u(x) = e^x - 1.$$

$$u'(x) = e^x.$$

$$f(x) = (u(x))^n$$

$$f'(x) = n u'(x) (u(x))^{n-1}.$$

Tasnim:

$$\text{n}^\circ 3: 1) \quad t_{n+1} = t_n + 4,2.$$

$$2) \quad t_n = t_0 + n \times r.$$

$$t_n = -50 + 4,2 \times n.$$

n^o 7:

$$1) \quad u_n = 2000 \times 1,0075^n.$$

$$2) \quad u_{15} = 2000 \times 1,0075^{15}.$$

$$u_{15} = 2237,21 \text{ (arrondi au } 100^{\text{ème}}).$$

Hicham: $f(x) = (e^x - 1)^2.$

$$f'(x) = 2 e^x (e^x - 1)^{2-1}$$

$$f'(x) = 2 e^x (e^x - 1)$$

Pour étudier les variations de f , on étudie le signe de la dérivé:

Or $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, e^x > 0$ donc le signe de f' ne dépend que de $e^x - 1$.

$$\text{Or } e^x - 1 > 0.$$

$$e^x > 1$$

$$e^x > e^0$$

$$x > 0.$$

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

f

$$f(0) = (e^0 - 1)^2 = (1 - 1)^2 = 0^2 = 0.$$

$$g(x) = 2(x^2 - 3)e^x.$$

$$g(x) = \underbrace{(2x^2 - 6)}_{u(x)} \underbrace{e^x}_{v(x)}$$

$$g'(x) = 4x \times e^x + e^x \times (2x^2 - 6).$$

$$g'(x) = e^x (4x + 2x^2 - 6).$$

$$g'(x) = e^{2x} (2x^2 + 4x - 6)$$

$$g'(x) = 2e^{2x} (x^2 + 2x - 3).$$

