

2

a) $\log(10) = 1$

b) $\log(1) = 0$

c) $\log_a(a) = 1$

d) $\log_a(a^4) = 4$

e) $\log(0,001) = \log(10^{-3}) = -3$

f) $\ln\left(\frac{1}{e^3}\right) = \ln(e^{-3}) = -3$

g) $\log_2(\sqrt{8}) = \log_2(\sqrt{2^3}) = \log_2(2^{3/2}) = \frac{3}{2}$

Rappels de 2^e

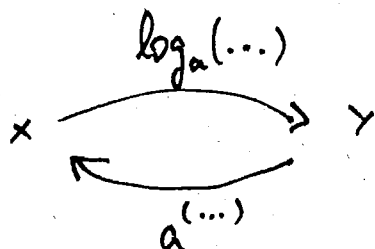
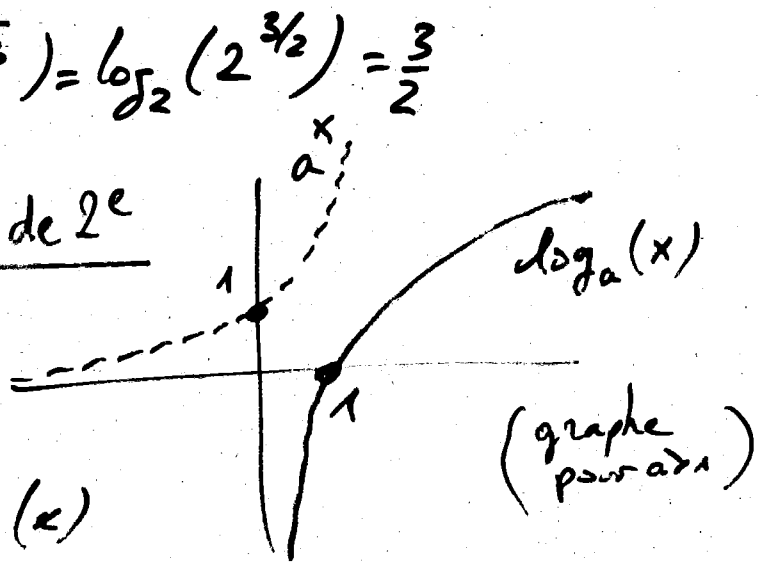
$\log_a(a) = 1$

$\log_a(1) = 0$

$\log_a(x^n) = n \log_a(x)$

$\log_a(x \cdot y) = \log_a(x) + \log_a(y)$

$\log_a\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) = \log_a(x) - \log_a(y)$



car $\left[\log_a(x) = y \Leftrightarrow a^y = x \right]$

changement de base:

$\log_a(b) = \frac{\log_c(b)}{\log_c(a)}$

, en général: $\log_a(b) = \frac{\log(b)}{\log(a)}$

$$\boxed{3} \quad \log(e) \cdot \ln(10) = \frac{\ln(e)}{\ln(10)} \cdot \ln(10) = 1$$

↑
changement de base

$$\boxed{4} \quad a) \quad 3^{2x+1} = 7 \Leftrightarrow \log(3^{2x+1}) = \log(7)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (2x+1) \log(3) = \log(7)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x+1 = \frac{\log(7)}{\log(3)}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\log(7)}{\log(3)} - 1 \right)$$

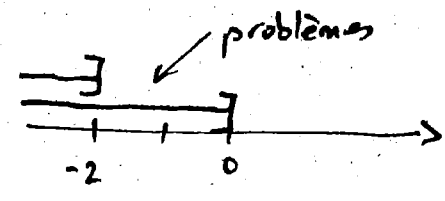
$$b) \quad \log(x) = -3 \Leftrightarrow x = 10^{-3} \Leftrightarrow x = 0,001$$

$$c) \quad \log_2(x) = 4,5 \Leftrightarrow x = 2^{4,5}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = 2^{9/2} \Leftrightarrow x = \sqrt{2^9}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \sqrt{2 \cdot 2^8} \Leftrightarrow x = \sqrt{2} \cdot 2^4$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = 16\sqrt{2}$$

d) D : problème si $x \leq 0$
 si $2+x \leq 0$
 $x \leq -2$ } \Rightarrow problèmes  donc $D =]0; +\infty[$
 $= \mathbb{R}^*$

$$\ln(x) - 2 = \ln(2+x)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ln(x) - \ln(2+x) = 2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ln\left(\frac{x}{2+x}\right) = 2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{x}{2+x} = e^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = e^2(2+x)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = 2e^2 + xe^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x - xe^2 = 2e^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x(1 - e^2) = 2e^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{2e^2}{1 - e^2}$$

$$x \notin D : \frac{2e^2}{1 - e^2} < 0, \text{ donc } x \notin D$$

donc $S = \emptyset$

5)* $\log(2016^{2017}) = 2017 \cdot \log(2016) \approx 6665,16$

donc $\log(2016^{2017})$ a 6666 chiffres

en effet : si $1 \leq a < 10$: $0 \leq \log(a) < 1$; a a 1 chiffre
 si $10 \leq a < 100$: $1 \leq \log(a) < 2$; a a 2 ch.
 si $100 \leq a < 1000$: $2 \leq \log(a) < 3$; a a 3 ch
 etc

6

$$a) (\ln(4x-5))' = \frac{(4x-5)'}{4x-5} = \frac{4}{4x-5}$$

$$b) (\ln(\sqrt{3-x^2}))' = \frac{(\sqrt{3-x^2})'}{\sqrt{3-x^2}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{3-x^2}} \cdot (3-x^2)'}{\sqrt{3-x^2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3-x^2}\sqrt{3-x^2}} \cdot (3-x^2)' = \frac{1}{2(3-x^2)} (-2x)$$

$$c) (\ln(3x^5))' = \frac{(3x^5)'}{3x^5} = \frac{15x^4}{3x^5} = \frac{5}{x}$$

$$d) (\ln((x^2+x-1)^3))' = \frac{3(x^2+x-1)^2 \cdot (2x+1)}{(x^2+x-1)^3}$$

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

$$e) (x \ln x)' = 1 \cdot \ln x + x \cdot \frac{1}{x} - 1 = \ln x$$

$$f) (\ln(\cos(x)))' = \frac{(\cos(x))'}{\cos(x)} = \frac{-\sin(x)}{\cos(x)}$$

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

$$h) (\ln(\ln(x)))' = \frac{(\ln(x))'}{\ln(x)} = \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\ln(x)} = \frac{1}{x \ln(x)}$$

$$i) (e^{5x})' = e^{5x} \cdot (5x)' = 5e^{5x}$$

$$j) (e^{x^3})' = e^{x^3} \cdot (x^3)' = 3x^2 e^{x^3}$$

$$k) (e^{\sin(2x)})' = e^{\sin(2x)} [\sin(2x)]' = e^{\sin(2x)} [\cos(2x) \cdot (2x)']$$

$$= e^{\sin(2x)} \cdot \cos(2x) \cdot 2$$

$$l) (x^2 e^x)' = (x^2)' e^x + x^2 (e^x)' = 2x e^x + x^2 e^x = e^x \cdot x \cdot (2+x)$$

ex 7:

$$f(x) = x^2 - 8 \ln x$$

$$f'(x) = 2x - 8 \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R}_*^+$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2x - 8 \cdot \frac{1}{x} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{2x^2 - 8}{x} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 = 4$$

$$x = 2$$

x	0	2	$+\infty$
$2x^2 - 8$	-	0	+
x	+	+	+
$f'(x)$	-	0	+
$f(x)$		\searrow	\nearrow

valeur minimale: pour $x=2$: $f(2) = 4 - 8 \ln 2$
 (valeur "maximale": $+\infty$) \Rightarrow pas de valeur maximale

ex 8:

a) $f(x) = x \ln x$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R}_*^+$$

$$Z_f = \{1\}$$


$$f'(x) = \ln x + 1$$

; zéros de f' : $\ln x = -1$
 $x = \frac{1}{e}$

x	0	$\frac{1}{e}$	$+\infty$
$f'(x)$	-	0	+
$f(x)$		\searrow	\nearrow

$f(\frac{1}{e}) = \frac{1}{e}(-1) = -\frac{1}{e}$

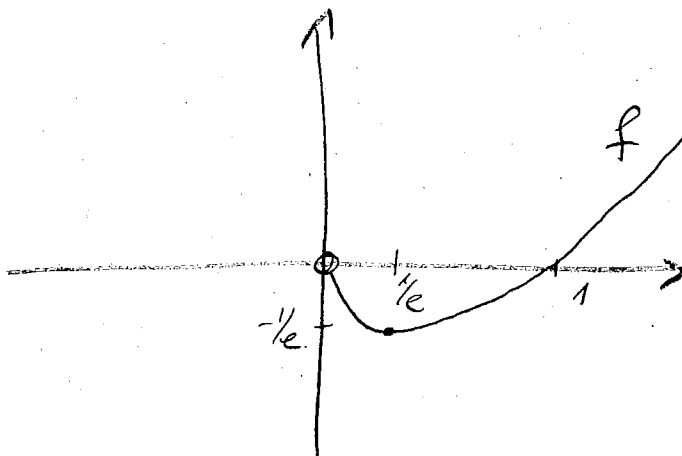
fac $\left[f''(x) = \frac{1}{x} \right]$

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

asymptotes: horiz: $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \ln x = (+\infty)(+\infty) = +\infty$ pas d'as. horiz.

fac [obl: $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln x = +\infty$ pas d'as. obl.]

vert: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \ln x = 0$ cf. table p. 86 [sans preuve]



b) $f(x) = \frac{1+2\ln(x)}{x}$ $D_f = \mathbb{R}_x^+$ $\text{zeros} = \{e^{-1/2}\}$

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

x	0	$e^{1/2}$	$+\infty$
$1-2\ln x$	+	0	-
x^2	+	+	+
$f'(x)$	+	0	-
$f(x)$	\nearrow	M	\searrow

$f(e^{1/2}) = \frac{2}{e^{1/2}}$

$f''(x) = \frac{-2 \cdot \frac{1}{x} \cdot x^2 - 2x(1-2\ln x)}{x^4}$

$= \frac{-4x + 4x\ln x}{x^4}$

$= \frac{4x(\ln x - 1)}{x^4}$

$= \frac{4(\ln x - 1)}{x^3}$

x	0	e	$+\infty$
$\ln(x-1)$	-	0	+
x^3	+	+	+
$f''(x)$	-	0	+
$f(x)$			

$f(e) = \frac{2}{e}$

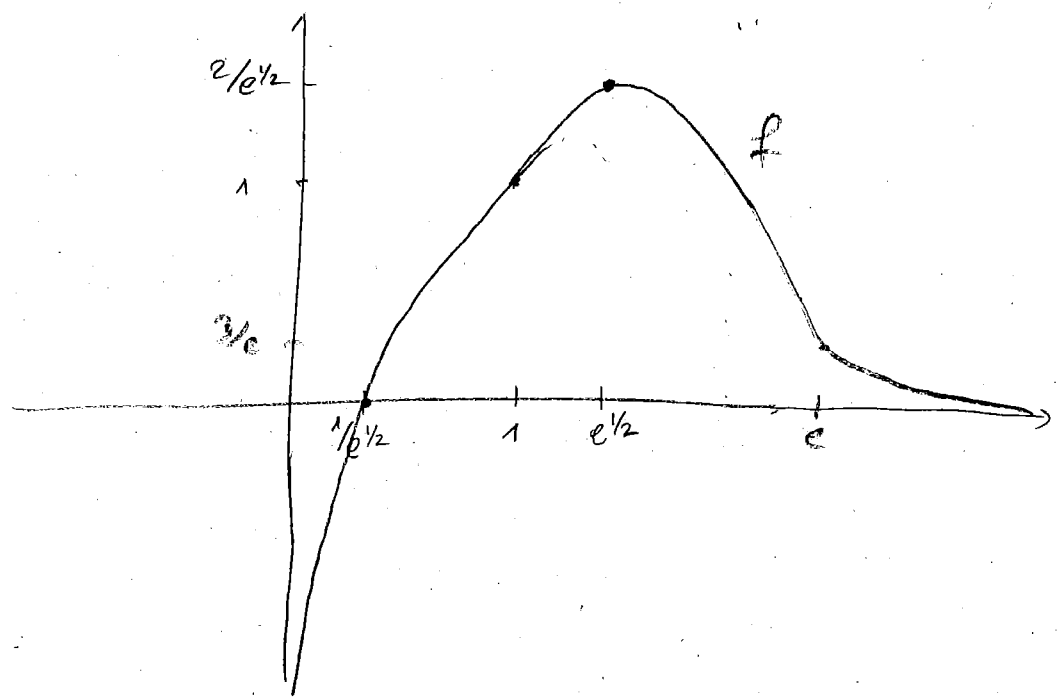
Jac

as. horiz: $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1+2\ln x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x} + 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} = 0$
 = 0 cf table p.86 (sans preuve)

donc as. horiz $y=0$

as. vert: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1+2\ln x}{x}$ du type $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{x} = -\infty$ (cf table p.86)
 - ∞ , car de signe " - " / " + "

donc as. vert à $x=0^+$



c) $f(x) = xe^x$

$D_f = \mathbb{R}$ zéros = $\{0\}$

$f'(x) = e^x + xe^x = e^x(x+1)$

$f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = -1$

$f(-1) = -\frac{1}{e} \approx -0,37$

x	$-\infty$	-1	$+\infty$
e^x	+	+	+
$x+1$	-	0	+
$f'(x)$	-	0	+
$f(x)$	↘	m	↗

Je $f''(x) = e^x + e^x(x+1) = e^x(x+2)$

$f''(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = -2$

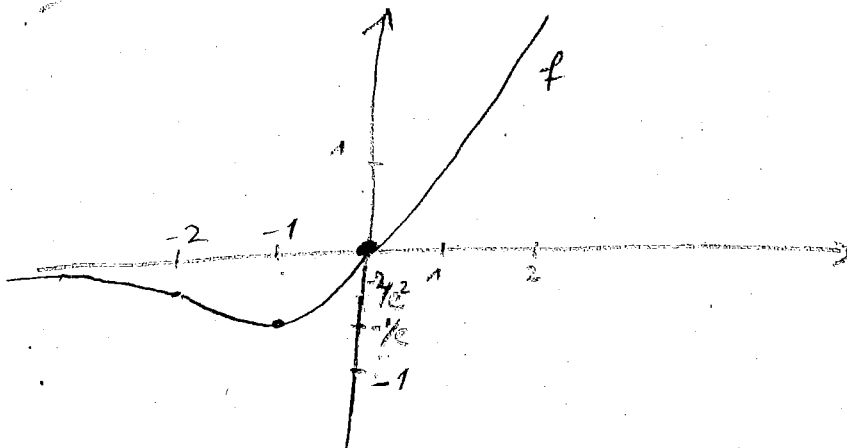
$f(-2) = -\frac{2}{e^2} \approx -0,37$

x	$-\infty$	-2	$+\infty$
$x+2$	-	0	+
e^x	+	+	+
$f''(x)$	-	0	+
$f(x)$	↘	↘	↗

as. horiz: $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} xe^x = +\infty$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} xe^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x}{e^{-x}} = 0$ as. horiz à $-\infty$: $y = 0$
↑ table p. 86

fac [as. vert: à $+\infty$: $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^x = +\infty$; pas d'as. vert. à $+\infty$]



$f(x) = e^x(2x^2 - 3x) = e^x \cdot x \cdot (2x - 3)$

$D_f = \mathbb{R}$ zéros = $\{0; 3/2\}$

$f'(x) = e^x(2x^2 - 3x) + e^x(4x - 3)$
 $= e^x [2x^2 + x - 3]$

$= e^x (2x - 3)(x + 1)$

$f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 3/2$ ou $x = -1$

x	$-\infty$	-1	$3/2$	$+\infty$
$2x^2+3$	+	0	-	+
e^x	+	+	+	+
$f'(x)$	+	0	-	+
$f(x)$	↗	m	↘	↗

$f(-1) = 5/e \approx 1,84$

$f(3/2) = 0$

$f''(x) = e^x [2x^2 + x - 3] + e^x [4x - 3]$
 $= e^x [2x^2 + 5x - 2]$

zéros de f'' : $2x^2 + 5x - 2 = 0$

$\Delta = 41$
 $x_1 = \frac{-5 + \sqrt{41}}{4} \approx 0,35$

$x_2 = \frac{-5 - \sqrt{41}}{4} \approx -2,85$

x	$-\infty$	$-2,85$	$0,35$	$+\infty$
$f''(x)$	+	0	-	+
$f'(x)$	↘	↘	↘	↗
$f(x)$	↗	m	m	↗

$f(x_2) \approx 1,43$ $f(x_1) \approx -1,14$

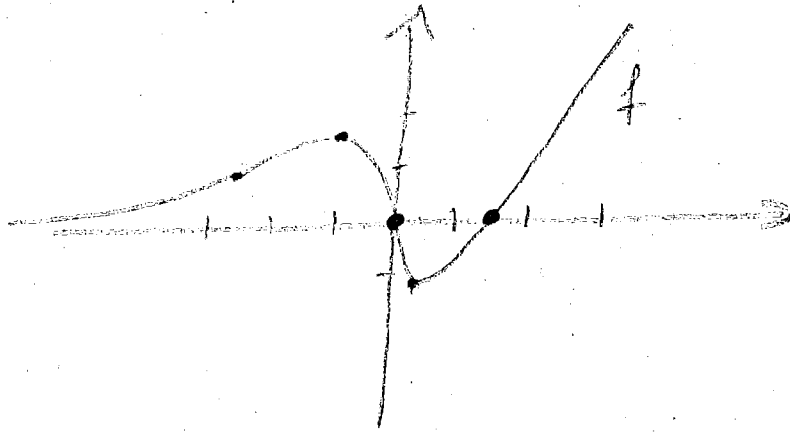
as. vert.

as. hor.: $a = +\infty$: $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^x x^2 (2 - \frac{1}{x}) = +\infty$

$a = -\infty$: $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2(2 - \frac{1}{x})}{e^{-x}} = 0$ (L'Hôpital p. 86)

as. hor. $a = -\infty$: $y = 0$

as. obl.: $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^x x (2 - \frac{1}{x}) = +\infty$
 as. obl. $a = +\infty$



f) $f(x) = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$, $D_f = \mathbb{R}$ zeros: $\frac{1}{2}(e^x + \frac{1}{e^x}) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2}(\frac{e^{2x} + 1}{e^x}) = 0$

$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2}(e^x - e^{-x}) = \frac{1}{2}(e^x - \frac{1}{e^x})$
 $= \frac{1}{2}(\frac{e^{2x} - 1}{e^x})$
 zeros of f' : $e^{2x} = 1$
 $x = 0$

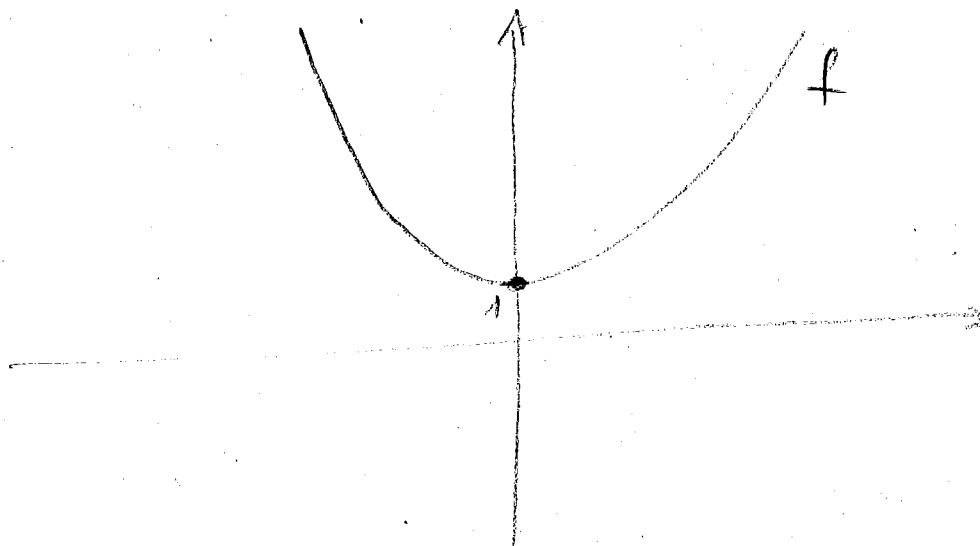
x	$-\infty$	0	$+\infty$
$f'(x)$	$-$	0	$+$
$f(x)$	\searrow	\cup	\nearrow
$f(x)$	\searrow	1	\nearrow

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

as. hor.

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{1}{2}(e^x + \frac{1}{e^x}) = +\infty$

Jac [as. obl.: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{1}{2}(\frac{e^x + \frac{1}{e^x}}{x}) = +\infty$]



d)* $f(x) = \ln(x) + \frac{1-x}{x}$ $D_f = \mathbb{R}_*^+$ zeros: $\{1; \dots\}$

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

$$f(1) = 0$$

x	0	1	$+\infty$
x-1	-	0	+
x ²	+	+	+
f'(x)	-	0	+
f(x)	↘	m	↗

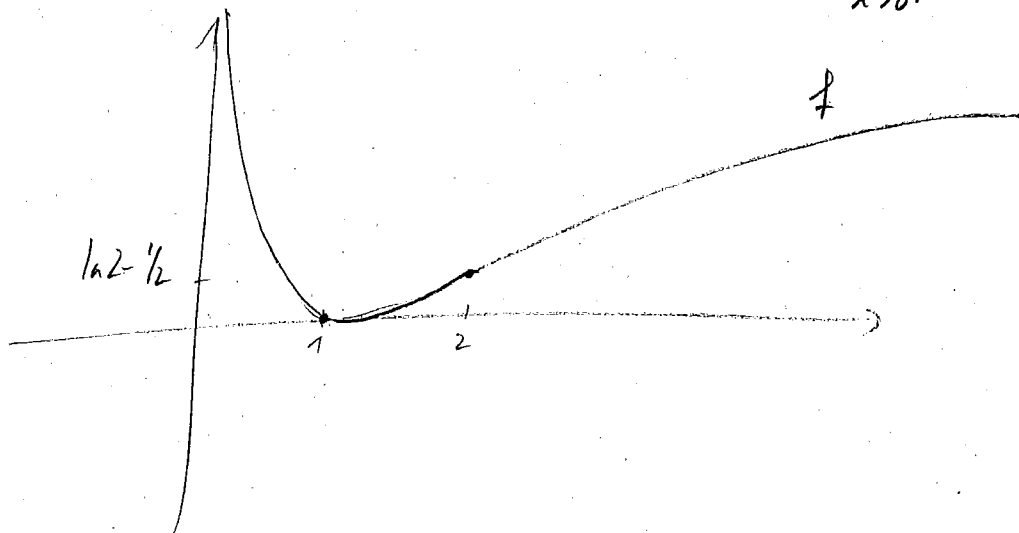
fac $f''(x) = \frac{x^2 - 2x(x-1)}{x^4} = \frac{-x^2 + 2x}{x^4} = \frac{2-x}{x^3}$
 $f(2) = \ln 2 - \frac{1}{2}$

x	0	2	$+\infty$
2-x	+	0	-
x ³	+	+	+
f''(x)	+	0	-
f(x)	↘	↖	↘

as. horiz: $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\ln x + \frac{1-x}{x}) = +\infty - 1 = +\infty$ pas d'as horiz

fac as. obl. $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\frac{\ln x}{x} + \frac{1-x}{x^2}) = 0$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1-x}{x^2} = 0 + 0 = 0$
 (cf. table p. 86)
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) - ax = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty$
 pas d'as obl.

as. vert: techniquement non accessible; exploration numérique \rightarrow
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = +\infty$



10

$$a) \int \frac{1}{x+2} dx = \ln|x+2| + cte \quad f)$$

$$b) \int \frac{x}{x^2-1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2-1| + cte \quad g)$$

$$c) \int \frac{x+2}{x+1} dx = \int \frac{x+1+1}{x+1} dx$$

$$= \int 1 dx + \int \frac{1}{x+1} dx$$

$$= x + \ln|x+1| + cte$$

$$d) \int e^{-x} dx = -e^{-x} + cte$$

$$e) \int e^{3x} dx = \frac{1}{3} e^{3x} + cte$$

$$\int (e^x+1)^3 e^x dx = \frac{1}{4} (e^x+1)^4 + cte$$

$$\int \frac{1}{e^x+1} dx = \int \frac{e^x+1-e^x}{e^x+1} dx$$

$$= \int 1 dx - \int \frac{e^x}{e^x+1} dx$$

$$= x - \ln|e^x+1| + cte$$

11

$$a) \int_{-1}^1 \left(\frac{1}{3+x} + \frac{1}{3-x} \right) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{3+x} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{3-x} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln|3+x| \Big|_{-1}^1 + \frac{1}{2} (-\ln|3-x|) \Big|_{-1}^1$$

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

$$= \ln 4 - \ln 2 = \ln 2^2 - \ln 2$$

$$= 2\ln 2 - \ln 2 = \ln 2$$

$$b) \int_0^1 \frac{4x}{x^2-4} dx = 2 \ln|x^2-4| \Big|_0^1$$

$$= 2(\ln 3 - \ln 4) (= 2 \ln \frac{3}{4})$$

$$c) \int_2^3 5e^{2x+1} dx = 5e^{2x+1} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \Big|_2^3$$

$$= \frac{5e^7}{2} - \frac{5e^5}{2} = \frac{5}{2} e^5 (e^2 - 1)$$

$$d) \int_{-1}^2 3x e^{x^2-1} dx = \frac{3}{2} e^{x^2-1} \Big|_{-1}^2$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} (e^3 - e^0) = \frac{3}{2} (e^3 - 1)$$

$$e) \int_{\pi/8}^{\pi/4} \frac{\cos(x)}{\sin(x)} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln|\sin(x)| \Big|_{\pi/8}^{\pi/4}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln|\sin \frac{\pi}{4}| - \frac{1}{2} \ln|\sin \frac{\pi}{8}| = \frac{1}{2} \ln(1) - \frac{1}{2} \ln\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$$

$$= 0 - \frac{1}{2} \ln\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = -\frac{1}{2} (\ln(1) - \ln(\sqrt{2})) = \frac{1}{2} \ln(\sqrt{2})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln(2^{1/2}) = \frac{1}{4} \ln(2)$$

$$f) \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{1}{\tan(x)} dx = \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{\sin(x)}{\cos(x)} dx$$

$$= -\ln|\cos(x)| \Big|_0^{\pi/4} = -\left(\ln\left|\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right|\right) - \ln|\cos(0)|$$

$$= -\left(\ln\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)\right) - \ln(1) = -\ln(2^{-1/2}) = \frac{1}{2} \ln(2)$$

ex 9: $\int_0^1 \frac{2x}{x^2+1} dx = \ln(x^2+1) \Big|_0^1 = \ln(2) - \ln(1) = \ln(2)$

ex 12: $\int 5e^{2x} - 3x dx = 5\left(\frac{1}{2}e^{2x}\right) - 3\frac{x^2}{2} + C = \frac{5}{2}e^{2x} - \frac{3}{2}x^2 + C$

Celle dont la représentation graphique passe par $(0; 2)$:

$$\frac{5}{2}e^{2 \cdot 0} - \frac{3}{2} \cdot 0^2 + C = 2 \Leftrightarrow \frac{5}{2} \cdot 1 + C = 0 \Leftrightarrow C = -\frac{5}{2}$$

d'où $F(x) = \frac{5}{2}e^{2x} - \frac{3}{2}x^2 - \frac{5}{2}$

ex 13: a) $F(x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{(t^2+1)^{100}} dt$

bien définie sur \mathbb{R} car la fonction f définie par $f(x) = \frac{1}{(x^2+1)^{100}}$ est continue sur \mathbb{R}

donc, par théorème I, on a: $F'(x) = f(x)$

comme $f(x) \geq 0$ sur \mathbb{R} , F' est croissante sur \mathbb{R} [par cor AF]

C'est donc faux.

(Δ la fonction f est elle bien décroissante !)

b) $[\ln(x+1)^3]' = \frac{[(x+1)^3]'}{(x+1)^3} = \frac{3(x+1)^2 \cdot (x+1)'}{(x+1)^3} = \frac{3}{x+1}$

$[3 \ln(5x+5)]' = 3 [\ln(5x+5)]' = 3 \cdot \frac{(5x+5)'}{5x+5} = 3 \cdot \frac{5}{5(x+1)} = \frac{3}{x+1}$

les dérivées sont égales, donc f et g sont deux primitives de la même fonction définie par $h(x) = \frac{3}{x+1}$

Remarque: elle diffèrent donc d'une même constante $C \Leftrightarrow f(x) - g(x) = C$

On peut grâce aux propriétés du \ln déterminer cette

constante: $\ln[(x+1)^3] - 3 \ln(5x+5)$

$$= 3 \ln(x+1) - 3 \ln[5(x+1)]$$

$$= 3 \ln(x+1) - 3 [\ln 5 + \ln(x+1)]$$

$$= 3 \ln(x+1) - 3 \ln 5 - 3 \ln(x+1)$$

$$= -3 \ln 5$$

d'où $C = -3 \ln 5$