

Nombres

Exercice 1

On a :

$$(E_1) \quad 3 - x = \frac{4}{x+1} \iff x = 1$$

$$(E_2) \quad |2x - 4| = x + 1 \iff x \in \{1, 5\}$$

$$(E_3) \quad \ln(x - 2) + \ln(x + 2) = \ln(3x) \iff x \in \{-1, 4\}$$

$$(E_4) \quad m^2x^2 + 2mx = 3 \iff \begin{cases} \emptyset & \text{si } m = 0 \\ \{-\frac{3}{m}, \frac{1}{m}\} & \text{si } m \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(E_5) \quad \sqrt{x-1} + \sqrt{x+4} = \sqrt{5} \iff x = 1$$

Exercice 2

Résoudre les inéquations suivantes d'inconnue $x \in \mathbb{R}$:

$$(I_1) \quad |2x + 3| \geq x + 3 \iff x \in]-\infty, -2[\cup]0, +\infty[$$

$$(I_2) \quad -2x^2 + 7x - 5 \leq 0 \iff x \in]-\infty, 1[\cup]\frac{5}{2}, +\infty[$$

$$(I_3) \quad x < \frac{1}{x} \iff]-\infty, -1[\cup]0, 1[$$

$$(I_4) \quad 2e^{2x} - 7e^x - 15 > 0 \iff x \in]\ln(5), +\infty[$$

$$(I_5) \quad \frac{x}{x-2} < \frac{6}{x-1} \iff x \in]1, 2[\cup]3, 4[$$

Exercice 3

Pour tout réel $x \in \mathbb{R}$ et tout entier $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ on pose $A_n(x) = 10^{-n} \lfloor 10^n x \rfloor$.

- On a $\lfloor 10^n x \rfloor \leq 10^n x < \lfloor 10^n x \rfloor + 1$ donc $10^n x - 1 < \lfloor 10^n x \rfloor \leq 10^n x$. En particulier, $A_n(x) = 10^{-n} \lfloor 10^n x \rfloor \leq 10^{-n} 10^n x = x$ car $10^{-n} > 0$.
- De plus : $A_n(x) = 10^{-n} \lfloor 10^n x \rfloor > 10^{-n} (10^n x - 1) = x - 10^{-n}$. Finalement on a : $0 \leq x - A_n(x) < 10^{-n}$ donc $\Delta = 10^{-n}$ est un majorant de l'écart entre x et $A_n(x)$.
- On a $A_n(x) = x$ par exemple dès que $n \in \mathbb{N}$ et $x \in \mathbb{Z}$. Par contre $x - A_n(x) = \Delta$ est toujours faux car on a vu que $x - A_n(x) < \Delta$.
- Puisque $A_3(\sqrt{2}) = 1,414$, on a $\lfloor 10^3 \sqrt{2} \rfloor = 1414$ donc $1414 \leq 10^3 \sqrt{2} < 1415$. On en déduit que $141,4 \leq 10^2 \sqrt{2} < 141,5$ donc $\lfloor 10^2 \sqrt{2} \rfloor = 141$ et $A_2(\sqrt{2}) = 1,41$. De même, $-141,5 < 10^2(-\sqrt{2}) < -141,4$ donc $A_2(-\sqrt{2}) = -1,42$.
- Puisque $A_3(e) = 2,718$, on a $\lfloor 10^3 e \rfloor = 2718$ donc $2718 \leq 10^3 e < 2719$. On en déduit que $4132 = 2718 + 1414 \leq 10^3(e + \sqrt{2}) < 2719 + 1415 = 4134$, puis que $413,2 \leq 10^2(e + \sqrt{2}) < 413,4$ donc $\lfloor 10^2(e + \sqrt{2}) \rfloor = 413$ et $A_2(e + \sqrt{2}) = 4,13$. De même, $1303 = 2718 - 1415 < 10^3(e - \sqrt{2}) < 2719 + 1414 = 1305$ donc $A_2(e - \sqrt{2}) = 1,3$.

6. On a $3843252 = 2718 \times 1414 \leq 10^3 e 10^3 \sqrt{2} = 10^6 e \sqrt{2} < 2719 \times 1415 = 3847385$ donc $384,3252 \leq 10^2 e \sqrt{2} < 384,7385$ donc $\lfloor 10^2 e \sqrt{2} \rfloor = 384$ et $A_2(e \sqrt{2}) = 3,84$. De même, $\frac{2718}{1415} \leq \frac{10^3 e}{10^3 \sqrt{2}} = \frac{e}{\sqrt{2}} < \frac{2719}{1414}$. Or $10^2 \times \frac{2718}{1415} = \frac{271800}{1415} = 192 + \frac{120}{1415}$ et $10^2 \times \frac{2719}{1414} = \frac{271900}{1414} = 192 + \frac{412}{1414}$ donc $\lfloor 10^2 \frac{e}{\sqrt{2}} \rfloor = 192$ et $A_2\left(\frac{e}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = 1,92$.

Exercice 4

Soient a et b deux nombres réels tels que $0 \leq b \leq a \leq 2b$. On a en élevant au carré :

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\sqrt{a + 2\sqrt{b}\sqrt{a-b}} + \sqrt{a - 2\sqrt{b}\sqrt{a-b}} \right)^2 \\ &= a + 2\sqrt{b}\sqrt{a-b} + 2\sqrt{\left(a + 2\sqrt{b}\sqrt{a-b}\right)\left(a - 2\sqrt{b}\sqrt{a-b}\right)} + a - 2\sqrt{b}\sqrt{a-b} \\ &= 2a + 2\sqrt{a^2 - \left(2\sqrt{b}\sqrt{a-b}\right)^2} = 2a + 2\sqrt{a^2 - 4b(a-b)} = 2a + 2\sqrt{a^2 - 4ab + 4b^2} \\ &= 2a + 2\sqrt{(a-2b)^2} = 2a + 2|a-2b| = 2a + 2(2b-a) = 4b \quad \text{car } a \leq 2b. \end{aligned}$$

Donc $\sqrt{a + 2\sqrt{b}\sqrt{a-b}} + \sqrt{a - 2\sqrt{b}\sqrt{a-b}} = 2\sqrt{b}$.

Exercice 5

On considère les ensembles suivants :

$$A = [0, 1] \cup]2, +\infty[$$

$$B =]-1, 0[\cup \{1\}$$

$$C = \left\{ \frac{1}{n}, n \in \mathbb{N}^* \right\}$$

$$D = \{0, -1, 2, -3, 4, -5, 6, -7, \dots\}$$

$$E = \left\{ (-1)^n + \frac{1}{n+1}, n \in \mathbb{N} \right\}$$

$$F = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid |1-x| = 2\}$$

- $\min(A) = \inf(A) = 0$ mais A n'a ni de plus grand élément ni de borne supérieure.
- B n'a pas de plus petit élément, $\inf(B) = -1$ et $\max = \sup(B) = 1$.
- C n'a pas de plus petit élément, $\inf(C) = 0$ et $\max = \sup(C) = 1$.
- D n'a pas de plus petit élément, ni de plus grand élément, ni de borne inférieure, ni de borne supérieure..
- E n'a pas de plus petit élément, $\inf(E) = -1$ et $\max(E) = \sup(E) = 2$.
- $F =]-2, -1[\cup]1, 3[$ (car $|1-x| = 2 \iff 1-x \in [2, 3]$) n'a pas de plus petit élément, $\inf(F) = -2$ et $\max(F) = \sup(F) = -1$.

Exercice 6

On a :

$$(E_1) \quad |\sqrt{x^2 + 1}| = 2 \iff x \in]-2\sqrt{2}, -\sqrt{3}] \cup [\sqrt{3}, 2\sqrt{2}[$$

$$(E_2) \quad |x - 1| = |2x - 5| \iff x \in \{4, 2\}$$

$$(E_3) \quad x + \sqrt{2x + 1} = 1 \iff x = 0$$

$$(E_4) \quad \ln((x + 2)(x - 2)) = \ln(2x + 11) \iff x \in \{-3, 5\}$$

$$(E_5) \quad \ln(x + 2) + \ln(x - 2) = \ln(2x + 11) \iff x \in \{5\}$$

$$(E_6) \quad 2e^{-x} - 6e^x = 1 \iff x \in \{-\ln(2)\}$$

$$(E_7) \quad x^2 - 2mx - m + 6 = 0 \iff$$

$$x \in \begin{cases} \left\{ m - \sqrt{(m+3)(m-2)}, \right. \\ \qquad \qquad \qquad \left. m + \sqrt{(m+3)(m-2)} \right\} & \text{si } m \in]-\infty, -3[\cup]2, +\infty[\\ \{m\} & \text{si } m \in \{-3, 2\} \\ \emptyset & \text{si } m \in]-3, 2[\end{cases}$$

$$(E_8) \quad (\ln(x))^2 + 3\ln(x) + 2 = 0 \iff x \in \left\{ \frac{1}{e}, \frac{1}{e^2} \right\}$$

$$(E_9) \quad x^{x^3} = x^{3x} \iff x \in \{1, \sqrt{3}\}$$

Exercice 7

On a :

$$(I_1) \quad x + \frac{1}{x} \geq 0 \iff x > 0$$

$$(I_2) \quad |3x - 1| > |x + 2| \iff x \in]-\infty, -\frac{1}{4}[\cup]\frac{3}{2}, +\infty[$$

$$(I_3) \quad (\ln(x))^2 > 1 \iff x \in]0, \frac{1}{e}[\cup]e, +\infty[$$

$$(I_4) \quad \sqrt{(x+3)(x-1)} \geq 2x - 1 \iff x \in]-\infty, -3[$$

$$(I_5) \quad e^{-2x} - e^{-x} > 0 \iff x \in]-\infty, 0[$$

$$(I_6) \quad \frac{4x^2 - 15x - 3}{2x^2 - 5x - 3} \geq 1 \iff x \in]-\infty, -\frac{1}{2}[\cup [0, 3[\cup]5, +\infty[$$

$$(I_7) \quad \ln(2x) \geq \ln(x^2 - 1) \iff x \in]1, 1 + \sqrt{2}[$$

$$(I_8) \quad \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{x-2}} < 1 \iff x \in]-\infty, -1[$$

$$(I_9) \quad \frac{5}{x+9} - \frac{2}{2x+3} > \frac{7}{9(x+1)} \iff x \in]-9, -\frac{3}{2}[\cup]-\frac{36}{29}, -1[\cup]3, +\infty[$$

Exercice 8

On a :

$$\mathcal{S}_1 = \{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid |z| = |z - 6 + 5i|\} = \left\{ x + i \left(\frac{6}{5}x - \frac{61}{10} \right), x \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

$$\mathcal{S}_2 = \{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid z(2\bar{z} + 1) = 1\} = \left\{ -1, \frac{1}{2} \right\}$$

$$\mathcal{S}_3 = \left\{ z \in \mathbb{C} \mid \frac{z + 4i}{5z - 3} \in \mathbb{R} \right\} = \left\{ x + i \left(\frac{20}{3}x - 4 \right), x \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

$$\mathcal{S}_4 = \left\{ z \in \mathbb{C} \mid \operatorname{Re} \left(\frac{z-1}{z+1} \right) = 0 \right\} = \{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid |z| = 1\} \setminus \{-1\}$$

Exercice 9

Soit $(z, w) \in \mathbb{C}^2$. On a :

$$\begin{aligned} |z + w|^2 + |z - w|^2 &= (z + w)(\overline{z + w}) + (z - w)(\overline{z - w}) \\ &= (z + w)(\bar{z} + \bar{w}) + (z - w)(\bar{z} - \bar{w}) \\ &= z\bar{z} + z\bar{w} + w\bar{z} + w\bar{w} + z\bar{z} - z\bar{w} - w\bar{z} + w\bar{w} \\ &= 2(|z|^2 + |w|^2). \end{aligned}$$

Exercice 10

On a :

$$(E_1) \quad z^2 + 29 = 10z \iff z \in \{5 - 2i, 5 + 2i\}$$

$$(E_2) \quad z + \frac{1}{z} = 1 \iff z \in \left\{ \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i, \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i \right\}$$

$$(E_3) \quad z^3 - 3z^2 + 5z = 3 \iff z \in \{1, 1 - i\sqrt{2}, 1 + i\sqrt{2}\}$$

$$(E_4) \quad 4z^2 + 12mz + 36m + 48 = 3 \iff$$

$$z \in \begin{cases} \left\{ -\frac{3}{2} \left(m - \sqrt{(m+1)(m-5)} \right), \right. \\ \qquad \qquad \qquad \left. -\frac{3}{2} \left(m + \sqrt{(m+1)(m-5)} \right) \right\} & \text{si } m \in]-\infty, -1[\cup]5, +\infty[\\ \left\{ -\frac{3}{2}m \right\} & \text{si } m = -1 \text{ ou } m = 5 \\ \left\{ -\frac{3}{2} \left(m - i\sqrt{-(m+1)(m-5)} \right), \right. \\ \qquad \qquad \qquad \left. -\frac{3}{2} \left(m + i\sqrt{-(m+1)(m-5)} \right) \right\} & \text{si } m \in]-1, 5[\end{cases}$$

$$(E_5) \quad z^7 = z \iff z \in \{0, 1, e^{i\pi/3}, e^{i2\pi/3}, -1, e^{i4\pi/3}, e^{i5\pi/3}\}$$

Exercice 11

Soit $(u, v) \in \mathbb{C}^2$. On a :

$$\begin{cases} u + v = 4 \\ uv = 2(\sqrt{5} - 1) \end{cases} \iff (u, v) = \left(2 - \sqrt{2(3 - \sqrt{5})}, 2 + \sqrt{2(3 - \sqrt{5})} \right) \\ \text{ou } (u, v) = \left(2 + \sqrt{2(3 - \sqrt{5})}, 2 - \sqrt{2(3 - \sqrt{5})} \right). \end{cases}$$

Exercice 12

On a :

$$\begin{aligned}z_1 &= \left(-1 + i\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^6 = \frac{64}{27}e^{i\pi} \\z_2 &= (\cos(\theta) - i\sin(\theta))^4 = e^{-4i\theta} \\z_3 &= \frac{6 - 4i}{5 + i} = \sqrt{2}e^{-i\pi/4} \\z_4 &= \frac{11 + 3i}{1 + i} = \sqrt{65}e^{-i\arccos(7/\sqrt{65})}\end{aligned}$$

Exercice 13

Soit $(\alpha, \beta) \in \mathbb{R}^2$. On a :

$$\begin{aligned}z &= (\cos(\alpha) + \sin(\beta)) + i(\sin(\alpha) + \cos(\beta)) \\&= \left(\cos(\alpha) + \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \beta\right)\right) + i\left(\sin(\alpha) + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \beta\right)\right) \\&= e^{i\alpha} + e^{i(\frac{\pi}{2} - \beta)} \\&= 2\cos\left(\frac{\alpha - (\frac{\pi}{2} - \beta)}{2}\right) e^{i(\alpha + (\frac{\pi}{2} - \beta))/2} \\&= 2\cos\left(\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) e^{i(\frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4})} \\&= \begin{cases} 2\cos\left(\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) e^{i(\frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4})} & \text{si } \cos\left(\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) > 0 \\ -2\cos\left(\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) e^{i(\frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} + \pi)} & \text{si } \cos\left(\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) < 0 \end{cases} \\&= \begin{cases} 2\cos\left(\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) e^{i(\frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4})} & \text{si } \exists k \in \mathbb{Z}, \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4} \in]-\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi, \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi[\\ -2\cos\left(\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) e^{i(\frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} + \frac{5\pi}{4})} & \text{sinon} \end{cases} \\&= \begin{cases} 2\cos\left(\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) e^{i(\frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4})} & \text{si } \exists k \in \mathbb{Z}, \alpha + \beta \in]-\frac{\pi}{4} + 4k\pi, \frac{3\pi}{4} + 4k\pi[\\ -2\cos\left(\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) e^{i(\frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} + \frac{5\pi}{4})} & \text{sinon} \end{cases} .\end{aligned}$$