

Ex 1  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R} \quad f(x) = -x^2 + 1 \quad g(x) = 1 - x$

\* 1)  $f \circ g(x) = f(g(x)) = f(1-x) = \boxed{-(-x+1)^2 + 1}$   
 $g \circ f(x) = g(f(x)) = g(-x^2+1) = 1 - (-x^2+1) = \boxed{x^2}$

2)  $\forall x \neq 0 \quad h(x) = \frac{3}{x^2} - 2$

$w(x) = \frac{1}{x}$

$x \xrightarrow{w} \frac{1}{x} \xrightarrow{u} \frac{3}{x^2} - 2 = 3 \times \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^2 - 2$

donc  $h(x) = u \cdot \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$  avec  $u(x) = 3x^2 - 2$

$h(x) = u \circ w(x)$

Ex 2 1)  $f(x) = \frac{e^{x^2}}{x} \quad \left(\frac{u}{v}\right)' = \frac{u'v - uv'}{v^2}$

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

2)  $g(x) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{x} + 2} \quad (\sqrt{u})' = \frac{u'}{2\sqrt{u}}$

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

3)  $h(x) = 3x(-x+1)^4 \quad (uv)' = u'v + uv'$

$(u^4)' = 4u^3 \times u'$

$h'(x) = 3(-x+1)^4 + 3x \times 4(-x+1)^3 \times (-1)$

$h'(x) = 3(-x+1)^3 [(-x+1) - 4x] = \boxed{3(-x+1)^3(-5x+1)}$

4)  $p(x) = \frac{7}{e^x + x} = 7x \frac{1}{e^x + x}$

$p'(x) = 7x \frac{-(e^x + 1)}{(e^x + x)^2} = \boxed{\frac{-7(e^x + 1)}{(e^x + x)^2}}$

Ex 3  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R} \quad f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 1}{3} = \frac{1}{3} \times (x^2 - 1)$

\* Equations de la tangente à  $\mathcal{C}_f$  au point d'abscisse  $-2$

$y = f'(-2)(x+2) + f(-2) \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} f(-2) = \frac{3}{3} = \boxed{1} \\ f'(x) = \frac{1}{3} \times 2x = \boxed{\frac{2x}{3}} \\ f'(-2) = -\frac{4}{3} \end{array} \right.$

$y = -\frac{4}{3}(x+2) + 1$

$y = -\frac{4}{3}x - \frac{8}{3} + 1$

$y = \boxed{-\frac{4}{3}x - \frac{5}{3}}$

Ex 4  $u_0 = 1 \quad \forall n \geq 0 \quad u_{n+1} = \frac{u_n}{1+2u_n}$

1)  $u_1 = \frac{u_0}{1+2u_0} = \boxed{\frac{1}{3}}$

$u_2 = \frac{u_1}{1+2u_1} = \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{1+\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{\frac{5}{3}} = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{3}{5} = \boxed{\frac{1}{5}}$

2)  $\forall n \geq 0 \quad v_n = \frac{1}{u_n}$

a)  $v_{n+1} - v_n = \frac{1}{u_{n+1}} - \frac{1}{u_n} = \frac{1+2u_n}{u_n} - \frac{1}{u_n} = \frac{2u_n}{u_n} = 2$

Donc  $\forall n \geq 0 \quad \boxed{v_{n+1} = v_n + 2}$

et donc  $(v_n)$  est arithmétique de raison 2 de premier terme  $v_0 = \frac{1}{u_0} = 1$

b)  $\forall n \geq 0 \quad v_n = v_0 + n \times 2$

$\boxed{v_n = 1 + 2n}$

et  $\forall n \geq 0 \quad u_n = \frac{1}{v_n} = \frac{1}{1+2n}$

$\boxed{u_n = \frac{1}{1+2n}}$

**Ex 5**  $U_0 = 1 \quad \forall n \geq 0 \quad U_{n+1} = 2U_n - n + 3$

Démontrer par récurrence que :

$$\forall n \geq 0 \quad U_n = 3 \times 2^n + n - 2$$

① Initialisation :

Pour  $n = 0 \quad U_0 = 1$

$$3 \times 2^0 + n - 2 = 3 \times 1 - 2 = 1$$

donc vrai pour  $n = 0$

② Hérédité :

Soit  $n \geq 0$  tel que  $U_n = 3 \times 2^n + n - 2$

Démontrer que  $U_{n+1} = 3 \times 2^{n+1} + n - 1$

On a :  $U_{n+1} = 2U_n - n + 3$

$$= 2(3 \times 2^n + n - 2) - n + 3$$

$$= 3 \times 2^{n+1} + 2n - 4 - n + 3$$

$$= 3 \times 2^{n+1} + n - 1$$

CQFD.

③ Conclusion :

D'après le principe de raisonnement par récurrence

$$\forall n \geq 0 \quad U_n = 3 \times 2^n + n - 2$$

**Ex 6**  $U_0 = \frac{1}{3} \quad \forall n \geq 0 \quad U_{n+1} = \frac{3}{2}U_n - 5 \quad V_n = U_n - 10$

1)  $V_{n+1} = U_{n+1} - 10 = \frac{3}{2}U_n - 15 = \frac{3}{2}\left(U_n - \frac{15}{\frac{3}{2}}\right) = \frac{3}{2}(U_n - 10) = \frac{3}{2}V_n$

$V_{n+1} = \frac{3}{2}V_n$  donc  $(V_n)$  est géométrique de raison  $\frac{3}{2}$   
de premier terme  $V_0 = U_0 - 10 = \frac{1}{3} - 10$

2)  $\forall n \geq 0 \quad V_n = V_0 \times q^n = -\frac{29}{3}$

$$V_n = -\frac{29}{3} \times \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^n$$

$\forall n \geq 0 \quad V_n = U_n - 10$  donc  $U_n = V_n + 10$

$$U_n = -\frac{29}{3} \times \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^n + 10$$