

Test n°2

Terminale

$$\boxed{Q_1} \quad \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{5-\sqrt{3}} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}(5+\sqrt{3})}{(5-\sqrt{3})(5+\sqrt{3})} = \frac{10\sqrt{3}+6}{25-3} = \frac{10\sqrt{3}+6}{22}$$

$$= \frac{2(5\sqrt{3}+3)}{2 \times 11} = \boxed{\frac{5\sqrt{3}+3}{11}}$$

$$\boxed{Q_2} \quad \frac{3^{n+1}+3^n}{3^{n-1}+3^n} = \frac{3^n(3+1)}{3^n(3^{-1}+1)} = \frac{4}{\frac{1}{3}+1} = \frac{4}{\frac{4}{3}} = 4 \times \frac{3}{4} = \boxed{3}$$

$$\boxed{Q_3} \quad 2 < x < 5$$

$$-4 < x-6 < -1 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{car sur } ]-\infty, 0[ \\ x \mapsto x^2 \downarrow \end{array} \right\} 16 > (x-6)^2 > 1$$

$$\frac{1}{16} < \frac{1}{(x-6)^2} < 1 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{car sur } ]0, +\infty[ \\ x \mapsto \frac{1}{x} \downarrow \end{array} \right\}$$

$$-\frac{2}{16} > \frac{-2}{(x-6)^2} > -2$$

donc  $\boxed{-2 < \frac{-2}{(x-6)^2} < -\frac{1}{8}}$

$$\boxed{Q_4} \quad u(x) = e^x - 1$$

$$f(x) = 2x^2 - x$$

$$f \circ u(x) = f(u(x)) = f(e^x - 1) = 2(e^x - 1)^2 - (e^x - 1)$$

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

$$= 2e^{2x} - 4e^x + 2 - e^x + 1 = \boxed{2e^{2x} - 5e^x + 3}$$

$$\boxed{Q_5} \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{4+x}$$

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{x-1}$$

$$g \circ f(x) = g(f(x)) = g\left(\frac{1}{4+x}\right) = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{4+x} - 1} = \frac{1}{\frac{1 - (4+x)}{4+x}} = \frac{1}{\frac{-3-x}{4+x}} = \frac{4+x}{-3-x}$$

$\boxed{Q_6}$

$a \in \mathbb{R}$  Pour  $x \in \mathbb{R}$   $f(x) = (ax+1)^3$

$$f'(x) = 3(ax+1)^2 \times a$$

la tangente au point d'abscisse 0 est parallèle à la droite d'équation  $y = 2x - 7$  si et seulement si  $f'(0) = 2$

$$f'(0) = 2 \Leftrightarrow 3a = 2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a = \frac{2}{3}$$

Réponse pour  $\boxed{a = \frac{2}{3}}$