

Correction

Exercice 1

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ex 1: } & \\ (a+b)^2 &= a^2 + 2ab + b^2 \\ &= a^2 + b^2 + 2ab \\ &= a^2 + b^2 - 10 \\ a^2 + b^2 &\geq 10 \\ a^2 + b^2 &\geq 10 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (a+b)^2 &= a^2 + b^2 + 2ab \geq 20 \Rightarrow 10 = 20 \\ |a+b|^2 &\geq 20 \Rightarrow \sqrt{(a+b)^2} \geq \sqrt{20} \\ \Rightarrow |a+b| &\geq 2\sqrt{5} \end{aligned}$$

a) $x^2 = (a+b)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + 2ab$

$$= 6\sqrt{11} + 6 - \sqrt{11} + 2\sqrt{6 - \sqrt{11}} \sqrt{6 + \sqrt{11}}$$

$$= 12 + 2\sqrt{6 - \sqrt{11}} = 12 + 2\sqrt{25} = 22$$

$$y^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab = 12 - 2\sqrt{25} = 2$$

b) $x^2 = 22$
 $\Rightarrow x = \sqrt{22}$

$$\begin{cases} y^2 = 2 \\ y > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow y = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\begin{cases} a+b = \sqrt{22} \\ a-b = \sqrt{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2a = \sqrt{22} + \sqrt{2} \\ 2b = \sqrt{22} - \sqrt{2} \end{cases} \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$\begin{cases} a = \frac{\sqrt{22} + \sqrt{2}}{2} \\ b = \frac{\sqrt{22} - \sqrt{2}}{2} \end{cases}$$

Exercice 2

Soit n un entier naturel.

1) Comparer $\frac{n}{n+1}$ et $\frac{n+1}{n+2}$

2) En déduire la comparaison des réels

$$X = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{5}{6} \times \dots \times \frac{47}{48} \quad \text{et}$$

$$Y = \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{6}{7} \times \dots \times \frac{48}{49}$$

3) Calculer $X Y$, en déduire que $\frac{1}{7} \in [X, Y]$

1) Soit $m \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\frac{m}{n+1} - \frac{m+1}{n+2} = \frac{m(n+2) - (n+1)^2}{(n+1)(n+2)}$$

$$= \frac{m^2 + 2m - (n^2 + 2n + 1)}{(n+1)(n+2)} = \frac{-1}{(n+1)(n+2)} < 0$$

2) $\Rightarrow \frac{m}{n+1} < \frac{m+1}{n+2}$

$m=1$

$$\frac{1}{2} < \frac{2}{3}$$

$m=3$

$$\frac{3}{4} < \frac{4}{5}$$

$m=5$

$$\frac{5}{6} < \frac{6}{7}$$

...

$m=47$

$$\frac{47}{48} < \frac{48}{49}$$

product $\Rightarrow x < y$

3)

$$x y = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{5}{6} \times \dots \times \frac{47}{48} \times \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{4}{5} \times \dots \times \frac{48}{49} = \frac{1}{49}$$

فُوكِنْ... إِنْجِنْ عَلَى قِرَائِيَّةِ اسْفَالِكْ

$$0 < x < y \xrightarrow{x \neq y} x^2 < xy \Rightarrow x^2 < \frac{1}{4y} \Rightarrow x < \frac{1}{2}$$

$$0 < x < y \xrightarrow{x \neq y} 0 < \frac{xy}{2} < y^2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{4y} < y^2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{y} < y$$

d'où $x < \frac{1}{2} < y$

Exercices

Soit a un réel tel que $a + \frac{1}{a}$ soit un entier

1) On suppose que $a + \frac{1}{a} = 3$

Calculer $a^2 + \frac{1}{a^2}$ et $\boxed{a^3 + \frac{1}{a^3}}$

2) On suppose que $a^3 + \frac{1}{a^3} = 110$

Calculer $a + \frac{1}{a}$

$$a^2 + b^2 = (a+b)^2 - 2ab$$

1)

$$a^2 + \frac{1}{a^2} = (a + \frac{1}{a})^2 - 2a \cdot \frac{1}{a}$$

$$= 3^2 - 2 = 7$$

$$(a+b)^3 = a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3$$

$$a^3 + b^3 = (a+b)^3 - 3a^2b - 3ab^2$$

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

$$= 3^3 - 3(a + \frac{1}{a}) = 27 - 3 + 3 = 18$$

$$(a+b)^3 = a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3$$

$$a^3 + b^3 = (a+b)^3 - 3a^2b - 3ab^2$$

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

$$= 3^3 - 3a - 3 \cdot \frac{1}{a}$$

$$= 27 - 3(a + \frac{1}{a}) = 27 - 3 + 3 = 18$$

Soit a un réel tel que $a + \frac{1}{a}$ soit un entier

1) On suppose que $a + \frac{1}{a} = 3$

Calculer $a^2 + \frac{1}{a^2}$ et $a^3 + \frac{1}{a^3}$

2) On suppose que $a^3 + \frac{1}{a^3} = 110$

Calculer $a + \frac{1}{a} = 5$

$$a^3 + \frac{1}{a^3} = 110$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left(a + \frac{1}{a}\right)^3 - 3\left(a + \frac{1}{a}\right) = 110 \quad [\text{on pose } m = a + \frac{1}{a}]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow m^3 - 3m = 110$$

$$\Leftrightarrow m(m^2 - 3) = 110$$

m divise 110

$$\text{or } D_{110} = \{1, 2, \boxed{5}, 10, 11, 22, 55, 110\}$$

$$m=1 \Rightarrow 1^3 - 3 + 1 \neq 110$$

$$m=2 \Rightarrow 2^3 - 3 + 2 \neq 110$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} m=5 \\ \Rightarrow 5^3 - 3 \cdot 5 = 125 - 15 = 110 \\ m > 5 \quad m^3 - 3m > 110 \end{array} \right.$$

1) Comparer $1 + \sqrt{5}$ et $\sqrt{4+2\sqrt{3}}$

$$(1 + \sqrt{5})^2 = 6 + 2\sqrt{5}$$

$$\sqrt{4+2\sqrt{3}}^2 = 4 + 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 6 > 4 \\ 2\sqrt{5} > 2\sqrt{3} \end{array} \right\} 6 + 2\sqrt{5} > 4 + 2\sqrt{3} \Rightarrow 1 + \sqrt{5} > \sqrt{4 + 2\sqrt{3}}$$

2)a) Soient a et b deux réels positifs. Montrer que $a+b \geq 2\sqrt{ab}$

$$a \in \mathbb{R}_+, b \in \mathbb{R}_+$$

$$a+b - 2\sqrt{ab} = \sqrt{a^2} + \sqrt{b^2} - 2\sqrt{a}\sqrt{b} = (\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{b})^2 \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a+b \geq 2\sqrt{ab}$$

b) En déduire que pour tous a , b et c réels positifs, on a : $(a+b)(b+c)(c+a) \geq 8abc$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} a+b \geq 2\sqrt{ab} \\ b+c \geq 2\sqrt{bc} \\ c+a \geq 2\sqrt{ca} \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow (a+b)(b+c)(c+a) \geq 2\sqrt{ab} \cdot 2\sqrt{bc} \cdot 2\sqrt{ca} = 8abc$$



فُوكِ دايرك... إاترنيت على قراراتي إاصفاتك

