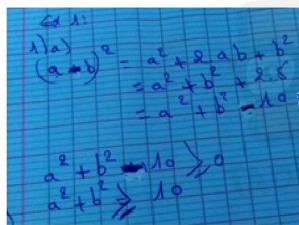


Correction

Exercice 1



$$(a+b)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + 2ab \geq 2ab + 2ab = 4ab$$

$$(a+b)^2 \geq 4ab \Rightarrow \sqrt{(a+b)^2} \geq \sqrt{4ab}$$

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



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

$$= 6^2 + 11^2 + 2 \cdot 6 \cdot 11 = 12 + 2\sqrt{6 \cdot 11} = 12 + 2\sqrt{66} = 22$$

$$y^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab = 12 - 2\sqrt{66} = 2$$

b) $x^2 = 22$
 $x > 0 \Rightarrow x = \sqrt{22}$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2)

$m=1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} < \frac{2}{3}$

$m=3 \Rightarrow \frac{3}{4} < \frac{4}{5}$

$m=5 \Rightarrow \frac{5}{6} < \frac{6}{7}$

...

$m=47 \Rightarrow \frac{47}{48} < \frac{48}{49}$

produit $\Rightarrow X < Y$

3)

$$X \cdot Y = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{5}{6} \times \dots \times \frac{47}{48} \times \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{6}{7} \times \dots \times \frac{48}{49} = \frac{1}{49}$$



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$$0 < x < y \xrightarrow{x \times x} x^2 < xy \Rightarrow x^2 < \frac{1}{49} \Rightarrow x < \frac{1}{7}$$

$$0 < x < y \xrightarrow{x \times y} 0 < \underbrace{xy} < y^2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{49} < y^2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{7} < y$$

d'où $x < \frac{1}{7} < y$

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 $\left(a^3 + \frac{1}{a^3}\right)$

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)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\text{on } \mathcal{D}_{110} = \{1, 2, 5, 10, 11, 22, 55, 110\}$$

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

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

$$m=5$$

$$\Rightarrow 5^3 - 3 \cdot 5 = 125 - 15 = 110$$

$$m > 5$$

$$m^3 - 3m > 110$$

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

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

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

$$6 > 4$$

$$2\sqrt{5} > 2\sqrt{3}$$

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

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 : $(a+b)(b+c)(c+a) \geq 8abc$

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

$$b+c \geq 2\sqrt{bc}$$

$$c+a \geq 2\sqrt{ca}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (a+b)(b+c)(c+a) \geq 2\sqrt{ab} \cdot 2\sqrt{bc} \cdot 2\sqrt{ca} = 8abc$$



في دارك... اتمنون علمي قرابتة اصفارك