

Exercice 1 :

- i) $f(x) = \cos(e^{2x}) \cdot \ln(x); D_f = \mathbb{R}_+^*; f'(x) = -2e^{2x} \sin(e^{2x}) \cdot \ln(x) + \frac{\cos(e^{2x})}{x}$
- ii) $g(x) = \frac{\sin(3x)}{\sqrt{x+1}}; D_g =]-1, +\infty[; g'(x) = \frac{3\cos(3x)\sqrt{x+1} - \frac{\sin(3x)}{2\sqrt{x+1}}}{x+1}$
- iii) $h(x) = 3^{5x} = e^{5x \ln 3}; D_h = \mathbb{R}; h'(x) = 5 \ln 3 h(x)$

Exercice 2 :

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x+3} + \sqrt{x+8} + \sqrt{x+15} < 10 ; D_f = \mathbb{R}_+; f(1) = 10; f \nearrow; S = [0, 1[.$$

Exercice 3 :

- i) $\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \sqrt{3}$ et $\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 1$.
- ii) $\frac{\sqrt{3} + \tan x}{1 - \sqrt{3} \tan x} = 1 = \tan \frac{\pi}{4} = \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{3} + x\right) \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{3} + k\pi = -\frac{\pi}{12} + k\pi$.

Exercice 4 :

- i) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\cos x - 1} - 1}{x \cdot \ln(1 + 3x)} = \frac{-1}{6}$
- ii) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(\ln(1 + 5x^2))}{1 - \cos(e^{2x} - 1)} = \frac{5}{2}$
- iii) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+1} - e^{\frac{x}{2}}}{5x^2 + x^3 - 8x^4} = \frac{-1}{20}$

Exercice 5 :

- i) $I = \int_{-6}^6 \frac{\sin(x^3) \sqrt{x^2 + 76}}{\cos(8x) (\tan x)^4} dx = 0$
- ii) $J = \int_0^1 (x^2 + 3x - 1)e^{5x} dx = \left[\left(\frac{x^2}{5} + \frac{13}{25}x - \frac{38}{125} \right) e^{5x} \right]_0^1 = \frac{52e^5 + 38}{125}$

Exercice 6 :

Soit $\{0; \vec{i}, \vec{j}, \vec{k}\}$ un repère orthonormé de l'espace.

Soient $A(1, 2, 1)$, $B(1, 0, 2)$ et $C(2, -1, 2)$.

i) $\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC} = 7$ et $\overrightarrow{AB} \wedge \overrightarrow{AC} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$.

ii) $P : x + y + 2z = 5$.

iii) $Q : y = x + 1$.

iv) $a = -3$.

Exercice 7 :

i) $f(x, y) = \ln(x^2 + y^2); (x, y) \in (\mathbb{R}^2)^*$, $df(x, y) = \frac{2xdx + 2ydy}{x^2 + y^2}$

ii) $g(x, y) = x + x^2y; (x, y) \in (\mathbb{R}^2)$, $dg(x, y) = (1 + 2xy)dx + x^2dy$

Exercice 8 :

Soit $\vec{V} : \begin{matrix} \mathbb{R}^3 & \rightarrow & \mathbb{R}^3 \\ M(x, y, z) & \mapsto & \vec{V}(M) \begin{pmatrix} -y \sin x + \frac{1}{x} \\ \cos x + ze^y + 2y \\ e^y \end{pmatrix}, \text{ pour } x \neq 0. \end{matrix}$

i) \vec{V} dérive du potentiel scalaire $f / f(M) = y \cos x + \ln |x| + ze^y + y^2 + c ; c \in \mathbb{R}$.

ii) $div_M \vec{V} = -y \cos x - \frac{1}{x^2} + ze^y + 2$ et $\overrightarrow{rot}_M \vec{V} = \vec{0}$.