

- 5

- 1
- 2
- 3

## تصميم الدرس

- I
- II

$$: f \quad (c) \quad \left( O; \vec{i}, \vec{j} \right) \quad : -1$$

$$x \mapsto e^x$$

$$y = x \quad (\Delta) \quad : -2$$

$$(c) \quad (\Gamma) \quad : -3$$

$$\cdot (\Delta) \quad : -$$

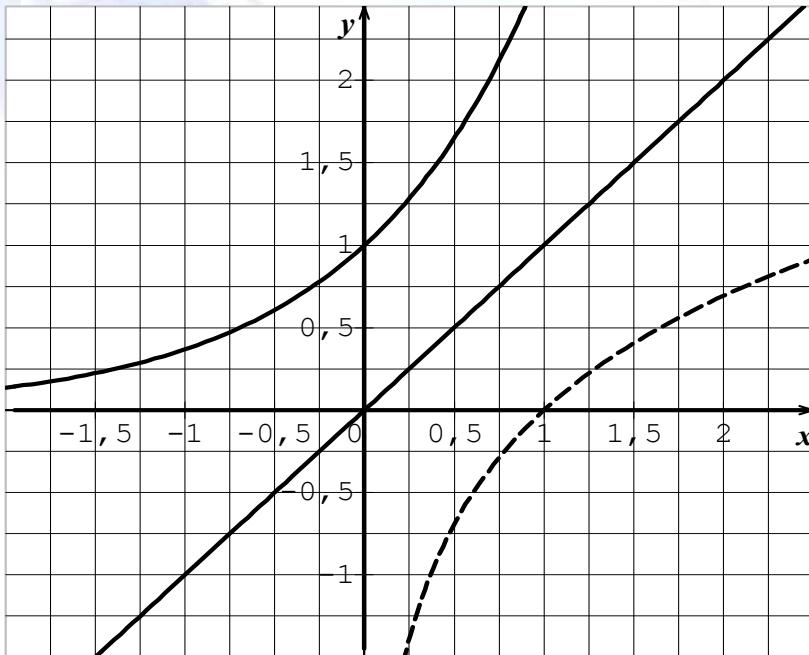
$$\cdot (\Gamma) \quad g \quad : -4$$

$$\cdot g \quad 1 \quad - \quad \cdot g \quad g \quad : -$$

$$\cdot \quad g \quad : -$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ x > 0}} g(x), \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} g(x), \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{g(x)}{x} : -$$

$$g \quad e \quad : -$$



$$: \quad (c) \quad : -1$$

$$(\Delta) \quad : -2$$

$$(r) \quad : -3$$

$$g \quad : -4$$

$$]0; +\infty[ \quad : -$$

$$: 1 \quad : -$$

$$A(1;0)$$

$$B(0;1)$$

$$f(0)=1$$

$$g(1)=0$$

: ***g*** -

<b><i>x</i></b>	0	1	+∞
<b><i>g(x)</i></b>	-	0	+

: -

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ x > 0}} g(x) = -\infty , \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} g(x) = +\infty , \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{g(x)}{x} = 0$$

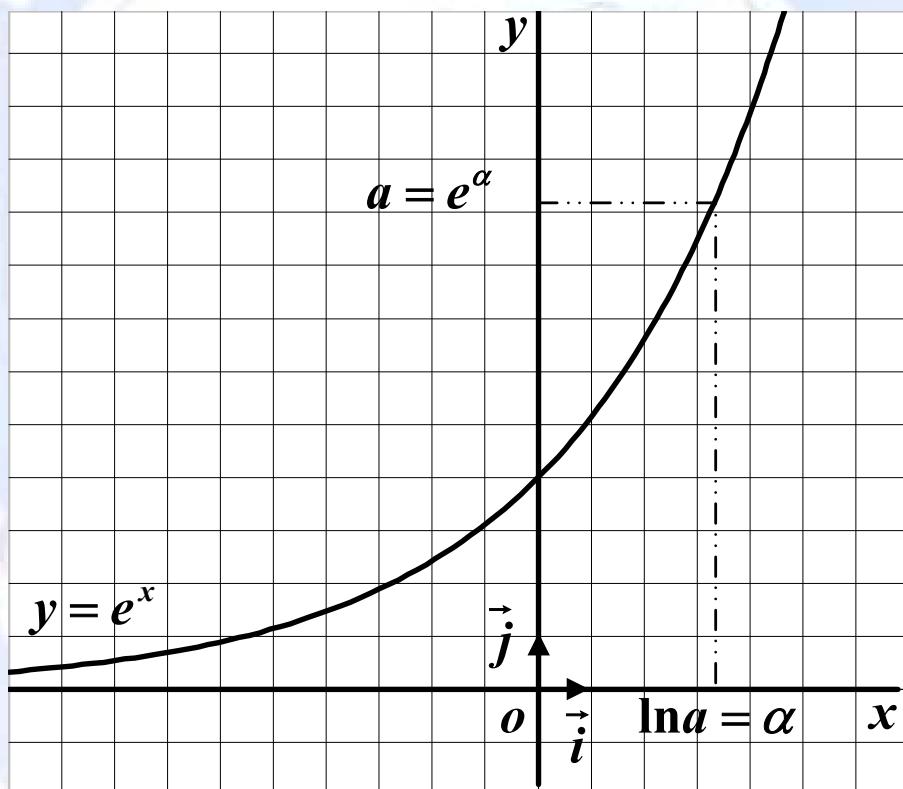
$$f(1)=e \quad e^1=e : \quad : \quad g \quad e$$

$$D(e;1) \quad c(1;e)$$

$$. \quad g(e)=1 : \quad$$

- I

$$\begin{array}{c} \mathbb{R} : \\ x \mapsto e^x \\ . \mathbb{R}_+ \\ e^x = a \\ . \ln a \qquad a \end{array}$$



$$\begin{array}{lcl} e^{\ln 2} = 2 & : & \ln 2 \qquad e^x = 2 \\ e^{\ln 10} = 10 & : & \ln 10 \qquad e^x = 10 \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \ln 1 = 0 & : & e^0 = 1 \qquad ( \\ \ln e = 1 & : & e^1 = e \qquad ( \end{array}$$

$$a > 0 \quad x = \ln a \quad e^x = a \quad ($$

$$\therefore e^{\ln a} = a :$$

$$a \quad \ln e^a = a \quad ($$

:

$$b \quad a$$

$$\ln(a.b) = \ln a + \ln b :$$

:

$$e^{\ln a} = a \quad ( \quad ) \quad e^{\ln a + \ln b} = e^{\ln a} \cdot e^{\ln b} :$$

$$e^{\ln a + \ln b} = a.b : \quad e^{\ln b}$$

$$e^{\ln(a.b)} = e^{\ln a + \ln b} : \quad e^{\ln(a.b)} = a.b :$$

$$\therefore \ln(a.b) = \ln a + \ln b :$$

:

$$a \quad \ln\left(\frac{1}{a}\right) = -\ln a \quad ($$

:

$$\ln(a.c) = \ln 1 : \quad a.c = 1 : \quad \frac{1}{a} = c$$

$$\ln c = -\ln a : \quad \ln a + \ln c = 0 :$$

$$\ln\left(\frac{1}{a}\right) = -\ln a :$$

$$b \quad a \quad \ln\left(\frac{a}{b}\right) = \ln a - \ln b \quad ($$

:

$$\ln\left(\frac{a}{b}\right) = \ln\left(a \cdot \frac{1}{b}\right) = \ln a + \ln \frac{1}{b} = \ln a - \ln b$$

$$n \quad a \quad ($$

$$\ln a^n = n \ln a :$$

:

$$e^{\ln a^n} = a^n : \quad : n$$

a

$$e^{n \ln a} = (e^{\ln a})^n = a^n :$$

$$\ln a^n = n \ln a : \quad e^{\ln a^n} = e^{n \ln a} :$$

: -2

: (

x

ln

$$\ln x : ]0; +\infty[$$

$$x \mapsto \ln x :$$

(

:

$$x \mapsto \frac{1}{x}$$

$$]0; +\infty[$$

ln

$$]0; +\infty[$$

:

x

$$e^{\ln x} = x$$

$$x \mapsto e^{\ln x}$$

$$x \mapsto \ln' x \cdot e^{\ln x}$$

$$]0; +\infty[$$

$$x \mapsto e^{\ln x}$$

$$x \mapsto \ln'(x) :$$

$$: \quad x \ln'(x) = 1 : \quad x \mapsto 1 \quad x \mapsto x$$

$$x \mapsto \frac{1}{x}$$

$$x \mapsto \ln x$$

$$\ln'(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$]0; +\infty[$$

1

$$x \mapsto \ln x :$$

$$\ln 1 = 0 :$$

$$\cdot ]0; +\infty[$$

$$x \mapsto \frac{1}{x}$$

$$h : x \mapsto \ln|g(x)| \quad ($$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \text{I} & \\ g & \ln & g \\ & \mathbb{R}_+ & \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{ccc} & g & \\ x \mapsto \ln|g(x)| & \ln & \text{I} \\ & \text{I} & h \end{array}$$

$$x \mapsto \frac{g'(x)}{g(x)} : \quad h' : x \mapsto g'(x) \times \frac{1}{g(x)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln x = +\infty \quad \bullet$$

$$10^n \leq A < 10^{n+1} : \quad [A; +\infty[$$

$$e^2 < 10 : \quad 2 < e < 3 : \quad e$$

$$\ln e^{10} < \ln 10^5 : \quad e^{10} < 10^5 : \quad (e^2)^5 < 10^5 :$$

$$\ln x \geq \ln(10)^5 : \quad x \geq (10^5)^{10^n} : \quad 10 < \ln 10^5 :$$

$$\ln 10^5 > 10 : \quad \ln x \geq 10^n \cdot \ln 10^5 :$$

$$\ln x > A : \quad \ln x \geq 10^{n+1} > A :$$

$$\ln x \in [A; +\infty[ : \quad x \in \left[ (10^5)^{10} ; +\infty \right[$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln x = +\infty :$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ x > 0}} \ln x = -\infty \quad \bullet$$

:

$$t \rightarrow +\infty : \quad \underset{x>0}{x \rightarrow 0} \quad t = \frac{1}{x} : \quad x = \frac{1}{t} :$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ x > 0}} \ln x = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \ln \frac{1}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} (-\ln t) = -\infty :$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} = 0 \quad \bullet$$

:

$$e^x \geq x : x$$

$$x \geq \ln x : \quad \ln e^x \geq \ln x : x > 0$$

$$\sqrt{x} \geq \ln \sqrt{x} :$$

$$: \quad 2\sqrt{x} \geq \ln x : \quad \sqrt{x} \geq \frac{1}{2} \ln x :$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ x > 0}} \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} = 0 : \quad \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} \geq \frac{\ln x}{x} : \quad \frac{2\sqrt{x}}{x} \geq \frac{\ln x}{x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} = 0 : \quad$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ x > 0}} x \ln x = 0 \quad \bullet$$

:

$$t \rightarrow +\infty : \quad x \rightarrow 0 : \quad t = \frac{1}{x} : \quad x = \frac{1}{t} :$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ x > 0}} x \ln x = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{t} \ln \frac{1}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-\ln t}{t} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} = 1 \quad \bullet$$

:

$$t \rightarrow \ln t : f$$

. 1

$$]0; +\infty[$$

$$f'(1) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+h) - f(1)}{h} :$$

$$: \quad (1) \dots f'(1) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+h)}{h} :$$

$$: \quad (2) \quad (1) \quad \quad \quad (2) \dots f'(1)=1 : \quad \quad \quad f'(t)=\frac{1}{t}$$

$$\cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} = 1 : \quad \quad \quad \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+h)}{h} = 1$$

$x \mapsto \ln x :$

$x$	$0$	$+\infty$
$f'(x)$	$+$	
$f(x)$	$-\infty$	$+\infty$

$$]0; +\infty[ \quad b \quad a$$

$$a > b \quad \ln a > \ln b \quad a = b \quad \ln a = \ln b \quad :$$

$$: \quad a < b \quad \ln a < \ln b$$

$$\ln x < 0 : \quad 0 < x < 1 \quad \quad \quad \ln x > 0 : \quad x > 1$$

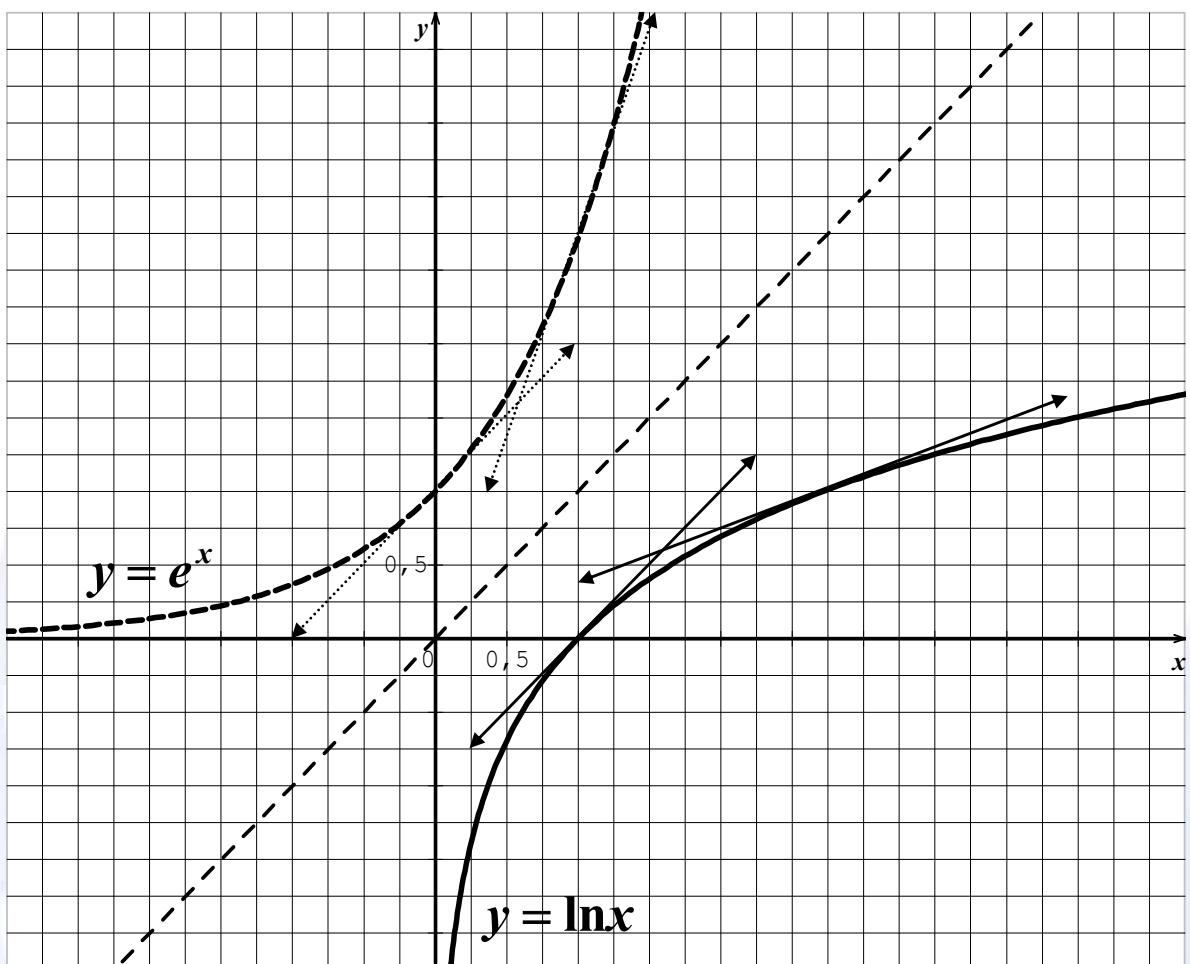
$x \mapsto \ln x :$

$x \mapsto \ln x$

$$: \quad D(e;1) \quad c(1;0)$$

$$y = x - 1 : \quad y = 1(x-1) + 0 : \quad c(1;0) \quad -$$

$$y = \frac{1}{e}x : \quad y = \frac{1}{e} \times (x-e) + 1 : \quad D(e;1) \quad -$$



$$x \mapsto e^x \quad x \mapsto \ln x :$$

$$y = x :$$

$$x \rightarrow \frac{u'(x)}{u(x)} :$$

$$u'$$

$$\mathbf{I}$$

$$u$$

$$x \mapsto \ln|u(x)| :$$

$$x \rightarrow \frac{u'(x)}{u(x)} :$$

$$\mathbf{I}$$

$$x \mapsto \ln|u(x)| + \lambda : \quad \mathbf{I} \quad x \rightarrow \frac{u'(x)}{u(x)}$$

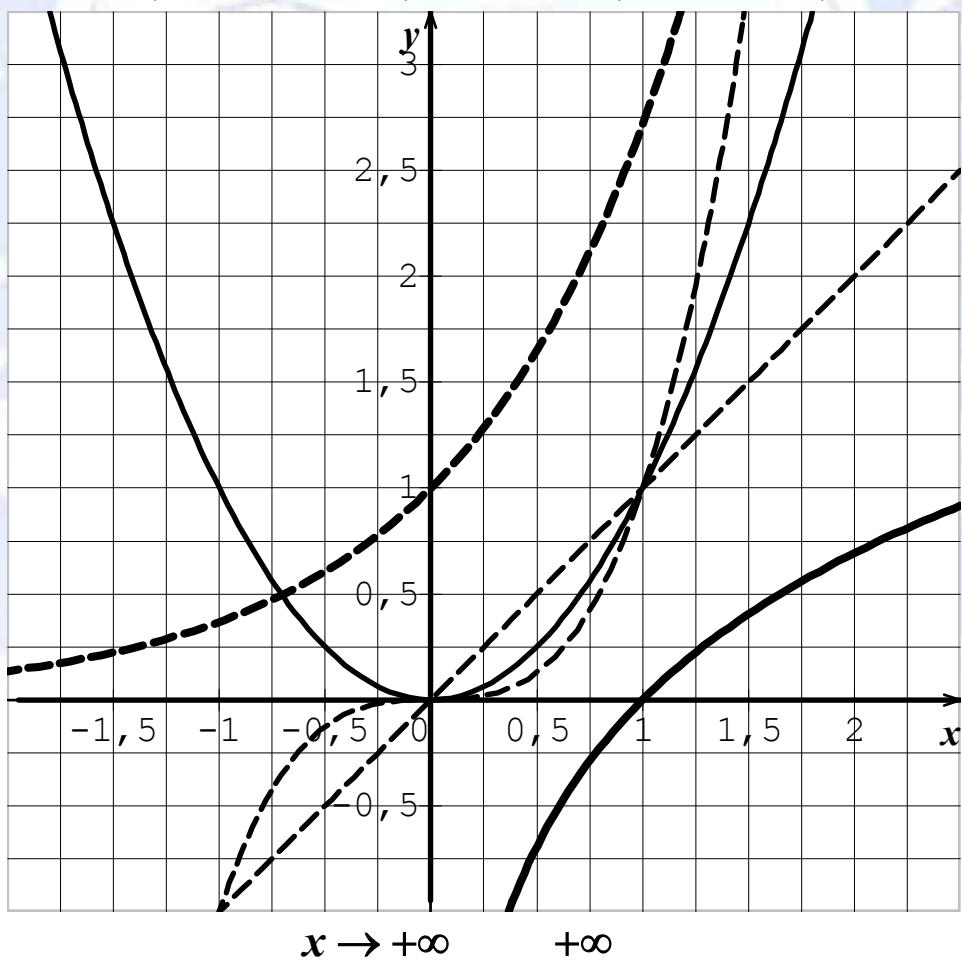
$\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$  :

$$]-\infty ; 3[ \quad ]3; +\infty [ \quad x \mapsto \frac{2x}{x^2 - 9}$$

$$x \mapsto \ln|x^2 - 9| + \lambda : \lambda \in \mathbb{R} : \quad ]-3 ; 3[$$

$$x \\ \ln x \leq x \leq e^x : \quad x \geq \ln x \quad e^x \geq x :$$

$$x \mapsto e^x , \quad x \mapsto \ln x , \quad x \mapsto x^3 , \quad x \mapsto x^2 , \quad x \mapsto x$$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^n} = 0, n \in \mathbb{N}^*$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} = 0 \quad n = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^n} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} \times \frac{1}{x^{n-1}} = 0 : n \geq 2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x}{x^n} = +\infty, n \in \mathbb{N}^*$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x}{x} = +\infty \quad n = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x}{x^n} : \quad : n \geq 2$$

$$: \quad \ln t = x - n \ln x : \quad \ln t = \ln e^x - \ln x^n : \quad t = \frac{e^x}{x^n} : \\ \ln t = x \left( 1 - n \frac{\ln x}{x} \right)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \left( 1 - n \frac{\ln x}{x} \right) = +\infty :$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x}{x^n} = +\infty : \quad t \rightarrow +\infty : \quad \ln t \rightarrow +\infty :$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ x > 0}} x^n \ln x = 0 , \quad n \in \mathbb{N}^* \quad \bullet$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ x > 0}} x \ln x = 0 : \quad n = 1$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ x > 0}} x^n \ln x = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ x > 0}} x^{n-1} \cdot x \ln x = 0 : \quad : n \geq 2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x^n \cdot e^x = 0 \quad , \quad n \in \mathbb{N}^* \quad \bullet$$

$$\ln y = \ln |x^n \cdot e^x| : \quad y = |x^n \cdot e^x|$$

$$\ln y = n \ln |x| + x : \quad \ln y = \ln |x^n| + \ln e^x :$$

$$x < 0 \quad \ln y = -x \left( n \frac{\ln(-x)}{-x} - 1 \right) :$$

$$\ln y \rightarrow -\infty : \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} -x \left( n \frac{\ln(-x)}{-x} - 1 \right) = -\infty :$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x^n \cdot e^x = 0 : \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} |x^n \cdot e^x| = 0 : \quad y \rightarrow 0 : \quad y > 0$$

- II

: -1

log

$$\log x = \frac{\ln x}{\ln 10} : ]0; +\infty[$$

: -2

$$\log 10 = 1 \quad (2) \quad \log 1 = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$]0; +\infty[$$

$$x \mapsto \log x \quad (3)$$

:

$$\log 10 = \frac{\ln 10}{\ln 10} = 1 \quad \bullet \quad \log 1 = \frac{\ln 1}{\ln 10} = 0 \quad \bullet$$

$$\log x = \frac{1}{\ln 10} \cdot \ln x : \quad$$

$$x \mapsto \frac{1}{\ln 10} \cdot \frac{1}{x} \quad x \mapsto \log x$$

$$\frac{1}{\ln 10} \cdot \frac{1}{x} > 0 \quad \ln 10 > 0 \quad x > 0$$

$$]0; +\infty[ \quad x \mapsto \log x$$

: -3

$$]0; +\infty[ \quad b \quad a$$

: r

$$\bullet \log\left(\frac{1}{b}\right) = -\log b \quad \bullet \log(a \times b) = \log a + \log b$$

$$\bullet \log a^r = r \log a$$

$$\bullet \log\left(\frac{a}{b}\right) = \log a - \log b$$

:

$$\bullet \log(a \times b) = \frac{\ln(a \times b)}{\ln 10} = \frac{\ln a + \ln b}{\ln 10} = \frac{\ln a}{\ln 10} + \frac{\ln b}{\ln 10} = \log a + \log b$$

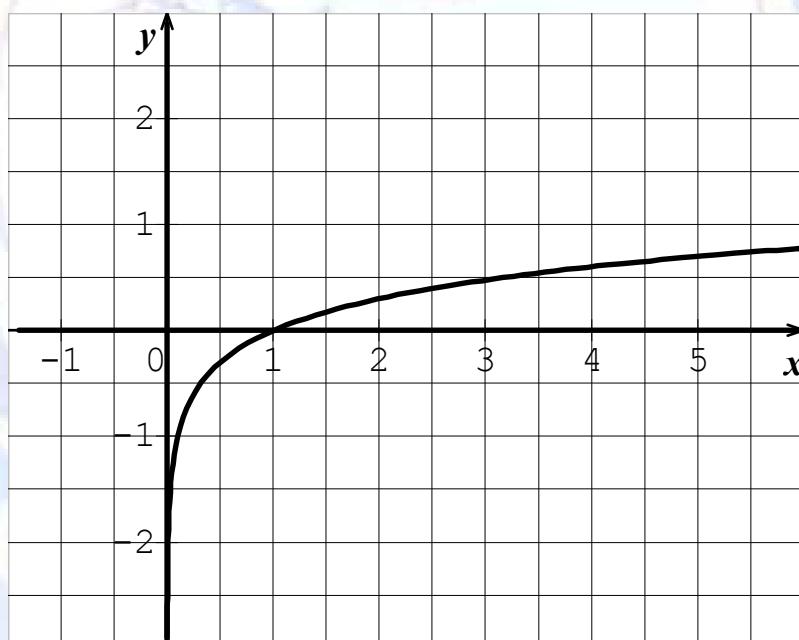
$$\bullet \log\left(\frac{1}{b}\right) = \frac{\ln\left(\frac{1}{b}\right)}{\ln 10} = \frac{-\ln b}{\ln 10} = -\log b$$

$$\bullet \log\left(\frac{a}{b}\right) = \log\left(a \times \frac{1}{b}\right) = \log a + \log \frac{1}{b} = \log a - \log b$$

$$\bullet \log a^r = \frac{\ln a^r}{\ln 10} = r \frac{\ln a}{\ln 10} = r \log a$$

:  $x \rightarrow \log x$

-6



$$f(x+h) - f(x) \simeq f'(x).h \quad \Delta y \simeq f'(x).\Delta x$$

$$f(x-h) \approx f(x) - \frac{h}{x} \quad f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} \quad y' = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\therefore f(x+h) \approx f(x) + \frac{h}{x}$$

$$x \geq 1 \quad (\quad) \quad f(x+h) \approx f(x) + \frac{h}{x}$$

$$0 < x \leq 1 \quad ( ) \quad f(x-h) \approx f(x) - f'(x).h$$

$$h \quad f(1) = 0$$

Excel

A3 h

1

$\cdot 0 \leq X \leq 1$

1 A4 :  $0 < X \leq 1$   
t 45

$$1 \quad x \quad = x - h \quad A5$$

= A4 - A\$3 : 0

• 0

A

$$f(1) = 0 \quad 1$$

0 B4

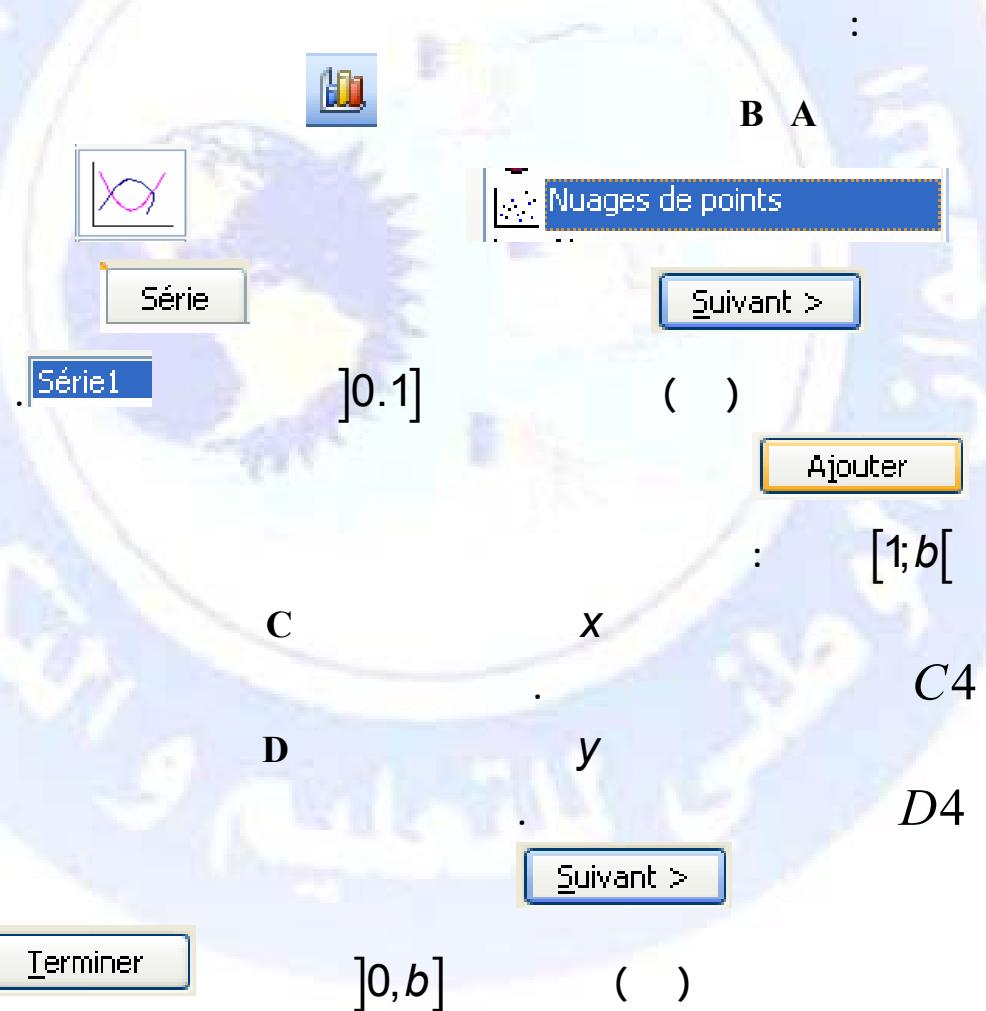
$$y = f(x - h)$$

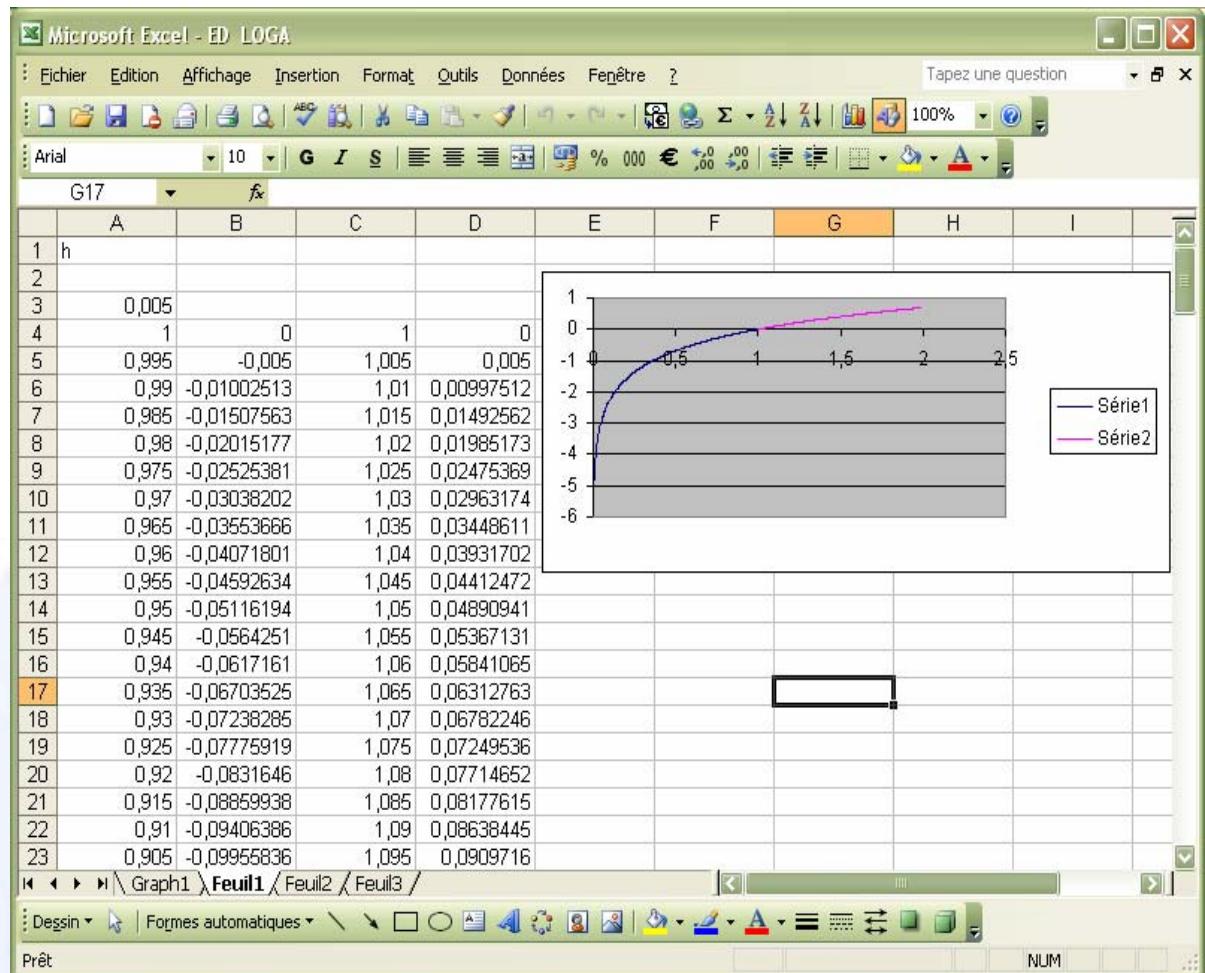
B5

$$= B4 - \$A\$3 / A4 : \quad f(x-h) \approx f(x) - f'(x).h$$

A

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 \text{C4} & : X \geq 1 \\
 \boxed{1} & = x + h \quad C5 \\
 C & = C4 + A\$3 : \\
 & \quad . \quad B \\
 f(1) = 0 & \quad 0 \quad D4 \\
 y = f(x + h) & \quad D5 \\
 = D4 + \$A\$3 / C4 & \quad f(x + h) \approx f(x) + f'(x).h \\
 & \quad . \quad B \quad D
 \end{array}$$





. 1

:

$$]0; +\infty[ \quad x \mapsto \ln(-x) \quad -1$$

$$\mathbb{R}^* \quad x \mapsto \ln(x) \quad -2$$

$$\mathbb{R}_+^* \quad x \mapsto (\ln x)^2 : \quad -3$$

$$\ln 2^\alpha = \ln \alpha^2 \quad \alpha \quad -4$$

$$\ln|x| > 0 : x \quad -5$$

:

$$\ln(a+b) = \ln a + \ln b$$

$$\ln|x| < 0 : \quad |x| < 1 \quad -7$$

$$]0; +\infty[ \quad x \mapsto \frac{1}{\ln x} \quad -8$$

$$e^{\ln x} = x \quad x \quad -9$$

$$\ln e^{2008} = 2008 \quad -10$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{\ln x} = +\infty \quad -11$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} [\ln(-x)] = +\infty \quad -12$$

$$\ln(-2)^{1830} = 1830 \ln 2 \quad -13$$

$$\ln x^2 = 2 \ln|x| : \quad x \quad -14$$

$$\frac{\ln 12}{\ln 3} = \ln \frac{12}{3} = \ln 4 \quad -15$$

.

:

$$2) \ln\sqrt{e^3} - \ln\frac{\sqrt{e}}{e^2}$$

$$3) \frac{1}{5}\ln 2^5 + \frac{\ln\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$4) \ln 2\sqrt{2} - \frac{3}{2}\ln 2$$

$$5) \ln(128)^2 - \ln(16 \times 32)$$

$$6) \ln 243 + \ln 6^{10} + \ln\frac{1}{1024}$$

.

:

$$\ln(2007)^{2006}; \ln(1962)^{1954}; \frac{1}{\ln 1830}$$
$$\ln(2)^{1418}; \ln(2,0005)^{12}; \ln(2^5 \times 3^7 \times 5^3)$$

.

:

$$a = 3\ln 7 - 5\ln 5; b = 3\ln 2 - \frac{1}{2}\ln 15$$

$$c = \ln(\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}); d = \frac{\ln 3}{\ln(0,5)}$$

.

$$2\ln(\sqrt{3} - 1) + \ln\left(\frac{2\sqrt{3} + 4}{4}\right) = 0 :$$

. 6

$f$

:

$$1) f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - x + \ln x \quad 2) f(x) = \ln(x^2 - 4)$$

$$3) f(x) = x \ln|x| \quad 4) f(x) = \frac{1}{x \ln x}$$

$$5) f(x) = x \ln(-x) \quad 6) f(x) = \ln\left(\frac{x-1}{x-2}\right)$$

$$7) f(x) = \ln(e^{2x} - 5e^x + 6) \quad 8) f(x) = \frac{1}{2}(\ln x)^2$$

. 7

:

$$1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left( x - \frac{\ln x}{x} \right) \quad 2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{\ln x} \quad 3) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln\left(\frac{x}{x^2 + 1}\right)$$

$$4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \ln(\ln x) \quad 5) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^x}{\ln x} \quad 6) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x^2 - \ln x)$$

$$7) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{x}} \quad 8) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^4} \quad 9) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(\ln x)^2}{x}$$

$$10) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (x - \ln x) \ln x \quad 11) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sqrt{x} \ln x \quad 12) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)$$

:

$\mathbb{R}$

. 8

$$1) \ln x - \ln(x-2) = 1 \quad 2) \ln x^2 = 4$$

$$3) \ln(x-1) + \ln(x+2) = \ln(x^2 - 3x + 2)$$

$$4) 2(\ln x)^2 + 5\ln x - 3 = 0$$

. 9  
 $\mathbb{R}$

1)  $\ln x < \frac{1}{2}$

2)  $\ln|x| < 1$

3)  $\ln x + \ln(x-1) > \ln 6$

4)  $\frac{\ln(x-1)}{\ln(x+3)} < 0$

5)  $(\ln x)^2 - 8\ln x + 7 > 0$

6)  $(x^2 - 4x)\ln x \geq 0$

. 10

I

$f$        $g$

1)  $f(x) = 3x^2 - \frac{2}{x}$  ; I =  $]0; +\infty[$

2)  $f(x) = -x^3 + \frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{1}{(x-1)^2}$  ; I =  $]1; +\infty[$

3)  $f(x) = \frac{x-1}{x^2 - 2x}$  ; I =  $]2; +\infty[$

4)  $f(x) = \frac{(\ln x)^2}{x}$  ; I =  $]0; +\infty[$

5)  $f(x) = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}$  ; I =  $]0; \pi[$

6)  $f(x) = \frac{e^x}{e^x + 1}$  ; I =  $]-\infty; +\infty[$

. 11

$x$        $f$

$f(x) = \frac{-x^3 - (12-e)x^2 - (9-4e)x + 3e - 2}{x^2 + 4x + 3}$

. : e

$\mathbb{R} - \{-3; -1\} : x$  - 1

$$f(x) = ax + b + \frac{c}{x+3} + \frac{d}{x+1} : \\ d, c, b, a :$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} ]-1; +\infty[ & f & g & & -2 \\ x=0 & 1 & f & h & -3 \end{array}$$

12

$$: x f \\ f(x) = -x^2 + x + 2 \ln(x+1)$$

$$\left( \mathbf{o}; \vec{i}, \vec{j} \right) \quad (c)$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} . & f & & & -1 \\ 3 & (c) & & & -2 \end{array}$$

$$2 < x_0 < \frac{5}{2} \quad x_0 \quad f(x) = 0 \quad -3$$

$$\therefore (c) \quad 3 \quad -4$$

$$: g \quad -5 \\ g(x) = -x^2 + |x| + 2 \ln(|x|+1)$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} . & g & & & - \\ . & g(x) & & & - \\ .(c) & g & (\gamma) & & - \end{array}$$

13

$$\varphi(x) = x^2 - 4x + 3 + 6 \ln|x-2| : \quad \varphi(1) \\ \therefore \varphi(3) \quad \varphi(1) \quad -1$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} \cdot \varphi & -2 \\ \cdot \varphi(x) & -3 \end{array}$$

$$f(x) = x + 2 - \frac{5}{x-2} - 6 \frac{\ln|x-2|}{x-2} : f \text{ (II)} \\ x \neq 2 \quad x \quad (1)$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{\varphi(x)}{(x-2)^2} : f \quad (2)$$

$$f \quad (\Gamma) \quad (3)$$

$$\cdot (\Gamma) \quad \left( \vec{o}; \vec{i}, \vec{j} \right)$$

$$\cdot 10^{-1} \quad f(-4), f(4), f(0), f(-1) \quad (4)$$

$$\cdot (\Gamma) \quad w(2;4) \quad (5)$$

$$\cdot (\Gamma) \quad (6)$$

14

$$\begin{cases} f(x) = -x \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right), x > 0 \\ f(0) = -1 \end{cases} : f \quad (c)$$

(4cm)

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \cdot & 0 & f & -1 \\ \cdot & 0 & f & -2 \\ f''(x) & f'(x) : x > 0 & & -3 \\ f'(x) & \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f'(x) & & \\ f & & & -4 \end{array}$$

$$(c) \quad -5$$

$$g(x) = xf(x) - x : \quad g \quad -6$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} ]0; +\infty[ & f & g'(x) \\ & : & . \boxed{15} \\ & x & f \end{array}$$

$$(c) , f(x) = \frac{2x-11}{x-6} - \ln(6-x)$$

$$\left( \vec{o}; \vec{i}, \vec{j} \right)$$

$$f \quad -1$$

$$0 \quad (c) \quad -2$$

$$f(4) ; f(3) ; f(0) ; f(-1) : \quad 10^{-2} \quad -3$$

$$\begin{cases} f(\alpha) = 0 \\ -1 < \alpha < 0 \end{cases} : \quad \alpha \quad -4$$

$$\begin{cases} f(\beta) = 0 \\ 0 < \beta < 6 \end{cases} : \quad \beta \quad -5$$

$$(c) \quad -6$$

$$m \quad -7$$

$$f(x) = m$$

$$f(x) \leq m : \quad -8$$

$$b; a \quad \frac{2x-11}{x-6} = a + \frac{b}{x-6} : \quad x \quad -9$$

$$g(x) = (x-6)\ln(6-x) + x : \quad g \quad -10$$

$$]-\infty; 6[ \quad g$$

$$]-\infty; 6[ \quad f$$

-11

$$\boxed{16}$$

$\checkmark$

$$x \in \mathbb{R}_+^* ; \quad \log \sqrt{x} = \frac{1}{2} \log x - 1$$

$$\log e = \frac{1}{\ln 10} - 2$$

$$\log 2^n = \ln 2^n - 3$$

$$n \in \mathbb{Q} ; \quad \log 10^n = n - 4$$

$$10^9 < \log(9,26 \cdot 10^9) < 10^{10} - 5$$

$$a \in \mathbb{R}_+^* ; \quad \log\left(\frac{1}{a}\right) = \frac{1}{\log a} - 6$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\log x}{x} = +\infty - 7$$

$$x \in \mathbb{R}_+^* ; \quad (\log x)^2 = 2 \log x - 8$$

$$n \in \mathbb{N}_-^* \{1\} ; \quad \log^n \sqrt{10}^n = \frac{1}{n} - 9$$

$$]0; +\infty[ \quad x \mapsto \frac{1}{x} \quad x \mapsto \log x \quad -10$$

$$\boxed{17}$$

$\mathbb{R}$

$$\log x + \log(x-1) = \log 6 \quad (1)$$

$$2(\log x)^2 + 5\log x - 3 = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$\log x > 3 \quad (4)$$

$$\log(x-6) > 2\log x \quad (5)$$

. 18

:

$$S = \log \frac{1}{2} + \log \frac{2}{3} + \log \frac{3}{4} + \dots + \log \frac{98}{99} + \log \frac{99}{100}$$

. 19

:

$$f(x) = x + \log|x| \quad (1)$$

$$f(x) = x^2 - 1 - \log(x^2 - 1) \quad (2)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\log x - 1} \quad (3)$$

$$f(x) = (\log x)^2 \quad (4)$$

. 20

$$f(x) = \log|x-1| \quad : \quad x \quad f$$

$$\cdot f \quad -1$$

$$(C) \quad . \quad -2$$

$$\cdot \quad f \quad -3$$

$$2 \quad (C) \quad . \quad -4$$

$$(C) \quad . \quad -5$$

. 10

$$(C) \quad (C) \quad -5$$

$$(\Delta) \quad (C) \quad -6$$

$$\cdot \quad m \quad y = m \quad :$$

. 21

$$f(x) = -4 + 4 \log x \quad : \quad f$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \cdot & f & -1 \\ (C) & & -2 \end{array}$$

$$\left( \boldsymbol{o}; \vec{i}, \vec{j} \right) \quad f$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \cdot & (C) & -3 \\ \cdot & \boxed{22} & \end{array}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\log x} : \quad f$$

$$\left( \boldsymbol{o}; \vec{i}, \vec{j} \right)$$

$$\cdot \boxed{23}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\log x - 1}{x} : \quad f$$

$$\left( \boldsymbol{o}; \vec{i}, \vec{j} \right)$$

.  .

$$x < 0 \quad -x > 0 \quad . \quad -1$$

$$] -\infty; 0[ \quad . \quad -2$$

$$x \neq 0 \quad |x| > 0 \quad . \quad -2$$

$$\mathbb{R}^* \quad . \quad -2$$

$$x > 0 \quad . \quad -3$$

$$\ln 2^2 = \alpha \ln 2 \quad \ln \alpha^2 = 2 \ln \alpha : \quad . \quad -4$$

$$x \in ] -\infty; -1[ \cup ] 1; +\infty[ \quad |x| > 1 \quad \ln |x| > 0 \quad . \quad -5$$

$$\ln(a \times b) = \ln a + \ln b \quad . \quad -6$$

$$\ln |x| < 0 \quad \ln |x| < \ln 1 \quad |x| < 1 \quad . \quad -7$$

$$(\mathbb{R}_+^* \quad \ln \quad ) \quad .$$

$$x > 0 \quad \ln x \neq 0 \quad x > 0 \quad . \quad -8$$

$$] 0; 1[ \cup ] 1; +\infty[ \quad x \neq 1 \quad . \quad -8$$

$$x > 0 \quad . \quad -9$$

$$. \ln e^{2008} = 2008 \ln e = 2008 \quad . \quad -10$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{\ln x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\frac{\ln x}{x}} = +\infty : \quad . \quad -11$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \ln(-x) = \lim_{z \rightarrow +\infty} \ln z = +\infty : \quad . \quad -12$$

$$\ln(-2)^{1830} = \ln 2^{1830} = 1830 \ln 2 : \quad . \quad -13$$

$$n \quad x$$

$$\ln x^n = n \ln |x| : \quad .$$

$$x < 0 \quad \ln x^2 = 2 \ln x \quad : x > 0 \quad . \quad -14$$

$$\ln x^2 = 2 \ln|x| : \quad \ln x^2 = \ln(-x)^2 = 2 \ln(-x) :$$

$$\ln \frac{12}{3} = \ln 12 - \ln 3 \quad . \quad - 15$$

$$\frac{\ln 12}{\ln 3} = \frac{\ln(4 \times 3)}{\ln 3} = \frac{\ln 4 + \ln 3}{\ln 3} :$$

. 2

:

$$1) \ln \sqrt{e} - \ln e^{-3} = \ln e^{\frac{1}{2}} - (-3) \ln e = \frac{1}{2} \ln e + 3 \times 1 = \frac{1}{2} \times 1 + 3 = \frac{7}{2}$$

$$2) \ln \sqrt{e^3} - \ln \frac{\sqrt{e}}{e^2} = \ln(e^3)^{\frac{1}{2}} - \ln e^{\frac{1}{2}} + \ln e^2 = \ln e^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{1}{2} \ln e + 2 \ln e \\ = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2} + 2 = 3$$

$$3) \frac{1}{5} \ln 2^5 + \frac{\ln \sqrt{2}}{4} = \frac{5}{5} \ln 2 + \frac{\ln 2^{\frac{1}{2}}}{4} = \ln 2 + \frac{1}{8} \ln 2 = \frac{9}{8} \ln 2$$

$$4) \ln 2\sqrt{2} - \frac{3}{2} \ln 2 = \ln \left( 2 \times 2^{\frac{1}{2}} \right) - \frac{3}{2} \ln 2 = \ln 2^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{3}{2} \ln 2 \\ = \frac{3}{2} \times \ln 2 - \frac{3}{2} \times \ln 2 = 0$$

$$5) \ln(128)^2 - \ln(16 \times 32) = \ln(2^7)^2 - \ln(2^4 \times 2^5) = \ln 2^{14} - \ln 2^9 \\ = 14 \ln 2 - 9 \ln 2 = 5 \ln 2$$

$$6) \ln 243 + \ln 6^{10} + \ln \left( \frac{1}{1024} \right) = \ln 3^5 + 10 \ln 6 - \ln(1024) \\ = 5 \ln 3 + 10 \ln(2 \times 3) - \ln 2^{10} \\ = 5 \ln 3 + 10(\ln 2 + \ln 3) - 10 \ln 2$$

$$= 5 \ln 3 + 10 \ln 2 + 10 \ln 3 - 10 \ln 2 \\ = 15 \ln 3$$

3

:

- $\ln(2007)^{2006} = 2006 \ln(2007)$

$$\ln(2007)^{2006} \simeq 15262,02$$

:

- $\ln(1962)^{1954} = 1954 \ln(1962)$

$$\ln(1962)^{1954} \simeq 14841,68$$

:

- $\frac{1}{\ln 1830} \simeq 0,13$

- $\ln(2)^{1418} = 1418 \ln 2$

$$\ln(2)^{1418} \simeq 982,88$$

:

- $\ln(2,0005)^{12} = 12 \ln(2,0005)$

$$\ln(2,0005)^{12} \simeq 8,32$$

:

- $\ln(2^5 \times 3^7 \times 5^3) = \ln 2^5 + \ln 3^7 + \ln 5^3$

$$= 5 \ln 2 + 7 \ln 3 + 3 \ln 5$$

$$\ln(2^5 \times 3^7 \times 5^3) \simeq 15,98$$

:

4

:

- $a = 3 \ln 7 - 5 \ln 5$

$$a = \ln 7^3 - \ln 5^5 = \ln \frac{7^3}{5^5} = \ln \frac{343}{3125}$$

$$a < 0 \quad : \quad \ln\left(\frac{343}{3125}\right) < 0 \quad : \quad \frac{343}{3125} < 1 \quad :$$

$$\bullet \quad b = 3 \ln 2 - \frac{1}{2} \ln 15 = \ln 2^3 - \ln (15)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$b = \ln 8 - \ln \sqrt{15} = \ln \frac{8}{\sqrt{15}}$$

$$b > 0 : \quad \frac{8}{\sqrt{15}} > 0 : \quad \frac{8}{\sqrt{15}} > 1 :$$

$$\bullet \quad c = \ln(\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2})$$

$$c < 0 : \quad \ln(\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}) < 0 : \quad \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2} < 1 :$$

$$\bullet \quad d = \frac{\ln 3}{\ln 0,5} = \frac{\ln 3}{\ln\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)} = \frac{\ln 3}{-\ln 2}$$

$$d < 0 : \quad d = -\frac{\ln 3}{\ln 2} :$$

. 5

:

$$2 \ln(\sqrt{3} - 1) + \ln\left(\frac{2\sqrt{3+4}}{4}\right) = 0$$

$$2 \ln(\sqrt{3} - 1) + \ln\left(\frac{2\sqrt{3+4}}{4}\right) = \ln(\sqrt{3} - 1)^2 + \ln\left(\frac{2\sqrt{3+4}}{4}\right)$$

$$= \ln(\sqrt{3} - 1)^2 \left(\frac{2\sqrt{3+4}}{4}\right) = \ln(4 - 2\sqrt{3}) \left(\frac{\sqrt{3+4}}{2}\right)$$

$$= \ln(2 - \sqrt{3})(2 + \sqrt{3}) = \ln(4 - 3) = \ln 1 = 0$$

. 6

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - x + \ln x : \quad (1)$$

$$: \quad ]0; +\infty[ \quad f$$

$$f'(x) = x - 1 + \frac{1}{x} = \frac{x^2 - x + 1}{x}$$

$$D_f = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x^2 - 4 > 0\} : f(x) = \ln(x^2 - 4) : (2)$$

$x$	$-\infty$	- 2	2	$+\infty$
$x^2 - 4$	+	0	-	0

$$D_f = ]-\infty; -2[ \cup ]2; +\infty[ :$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{2x}{x^2 - 4} : D_f : f$$

$$D_f = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x \neq 0\} : f(x) = x \ln|x| : (3)$$

$$D_f = ]-\infty ; 0[ \cup ]0 ; +\infty[ :$$

$$f'(x) = 1 \ln|x| + x \times \frac{1}{x} : D_f : f$$

$$f'(x) = \ln|x| + 1 :$$

$$D_f = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x \ln x \neq 0, x > 0\} : f(x) = \frac{1}{x \ln x} : (4)$$

$$D_f = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x \neq 0, \ln x \neq 0, x > 0\} :$$

$$D_f = ]0; 1[ \cup ]1; +\infty[ : x \neq 1 : \ln x \neq 0 : D_f : f$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{-\left(1 \cdot \ln x + x \frac{1}{x}\right)}{(x \ln x)^2} = \frac{-(\ln x + 1)}{(x \ln x)^2}$$

$$D_f = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : -x > 0\} : f(x) = x \ln(-x) : (5)$$

$$D_f = ]-\infty; 0[ : x < 0 : -x > 0 : D_f : f$$

$$f'(x) = 1 \ln(-x) + x \times \frac{-1}{-x} = \ln(-x) + 1$$

$$D_f = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R} : \frac{x-1}{x-2} > 0, x-2 \neq 0 \right\} : \quad f(x) = \ln\left(\frac{x-1}{x-2}\right) : \quad (6)$$

$$D_f = ]-\infty; 1[ \cup ]2; +\infty[ :$$

$x$		$-\infty$	$1$	$2$	$\infty+$
$x-1$	-	0	+		+
$x-2$	-		-	0	+
$\frac{x-1}{x-2}$	+	0	-		+

:       $f$        $D_f$

$$f'(x) = \frac{\frac{1 \cdot (x-2) - 1 \cdot (x-1)}{(x-2)2}}{\frac{x-1}{x-2}} = \frac{-1}{\frac{(x-2)2}{x-1}}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{-1}{(x-2)} \times \frac{x-2}{x-1} = \frac{-1}{(x-2)(x-1)}$$

$$D_f = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R} : e^{2x} - 5e^x + 6 > 0 \right\} : \quad f(x) = \ln(e^{2x} - 5e^x + 6) : \quad (7)$$

$$\tau^2 - 5\tau + 6 : \quad e^x = \tau : \quad e^{2x} - 5e^x + 6 : \\ \tau^2 - 5\tau + 6 = (\tau - 2)(\tau - 3) : \quad \tau_2 = 3, \tau_1 = 2, \Delta = 1 :$$

$$e^{2x} - 5e^x + 6 = (e^x - 2)(e^x - 3) :$$

$$x = \ln 2 : \quad \ln e^x = \ln 2 : \quad e^x = 2 : \quad e^x - 2 = 0$$

$$x > \ln 2 : \quad \ln e^x > \ln 2 : \quad e^x > 2 : \quad e^x - 2 > 0$$

$$x = \ln 3 : \quad \ln e^x = \ln 3 : \quad e^x > 3 : \quad e^x - 3 > 0$$

$$x > \ln 3 : \quad \ln e^x > \ln 3 : \quad e^x = 3 : \quad e^x - 3 = 0$$

$x$	$-\infty$	$\ln 2$	$\ln 3$	$\infty +$
$e^x - 2$	-	+	+	
$e^2 - 3$	-	-	+	
$(e^x - 2)(e^x - 3)$	+	-	+	

$$D_f = ]-\infty; \ln 2[ \cup ]\ln 3; +\infty[ :$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{2e^{2x} - 5e^x}{e^{2x} - 5e^x + 6} : D_f \quad f$$

$$D_f = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x > 0\} : f(x) = \frac{1}{2}(\ln x)^2 : (8)$$

$$D_f = ]0; +\infty[ :$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times \frac{1}{x} \times (\ln x) : D_f \quad f$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x} :$$

. 7

:

$$1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left( x - \frac{\ln x}{x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left( x - \frac{1}{x} \ln x \right) = +\infty$$

$$2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{\ln x} = 0$$

$$3) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln \left( \frac{x}{x^2 + 1} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln \left( \frac{x}{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln \left( \frac{1}{x^2 \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x^2} \right)} \right) = -\infty$$

$$4) \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1 \\ x \rightarrow 0}} \ln(\ln x) = -\infty$$

$$5) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x}{\ln x} = 0$$

$$6) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x^2 - \ln x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \left( x - \frac{\ln x}{x} \right) = +\infty$$

$$7) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{x}} = \lim_{z \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln z^2}{z} = \lim_{z \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2 \ln z}{z} = 0$$

$$z \mapsto +\infty : \quad x \mapsto +\infty \quad (x^2 = z \quad \sqrt{x} = z \quad )$$

$$8) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^4} = \lim_{z \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln \sqrt[4]{z}}{z} = \lim_{z \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln z^{\frac{1}{4}}}{z} = \lim_{z \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{4} \frac{\ln z}{z} = 0$$

$$x \mapsto +\infty \quad (x = \sqrt[4]{z} \quad x^4 = z \quad )$$

$$9) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(\ln x)^2}{x} = \lim_{z \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\left[ \ln(\sqrt{x})^2 \right]^2}{\left( \sqrt{x} \right)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\left[ 2 \ln(\sqrt{x}) \right]^2}{\left( \sqrt{x} \right)^2} :$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} 4 \left( \frac{\ln \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} \right)^2 = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} 4 \left( \frac{\ln t}{t} \right)^2 = 0$$

$$t \mapsto +\infty : \quad x \mapsto +\infty : \quad (\sqrt{x} = t \quad )$$

$$10) \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ x \rightarrow 0}} (x - \ln x) \ln x = -\infty$$

$$11) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sqrt{x} \ln x = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} z \ln z^2 = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} 2z \ln z = 0$$

$$z \mapsto 0 : \quad x \mapsto 0 \quad (x^2 = z \quad \sqrt{x} = z \quad )$$

$$12) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{\tau \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0} 0} \frac{\ln(1 + \tau)}{\tau} = 1$$

$\tau \xrightarrow{>} 0 : \quad x \xrightarrow{} +\infty \quad (\frac{1}{x} = \tau)$

. 8

:

$$\ln x - \ln(x-2) = 1 : \quad (1)$$

$$D = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x > 0; x > 2\} :$$

$$\ln\left(\frac{x}{x-2}\right) = \ln e : \quad D = ]2; +\infty[ :$$

$$(1-e)x = -e : \quad x = xe - e : \quad \frac{x}{x-2} = e :$$

$$(x > 2 : ) \quad x = \frac{e}{1-e} : \quad x = \frac{-e}{1-e} :$$

$$\ln x^2 = 4 : \quad (2)$$

$$D = \mathbb{R}^* : \quad D = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x \neq 0\} :$$

$$\ln x^2 = \ln e^4 : \quad \ln x^2 = 4 \ln e :$$

$$x = -e^2 \quad x = e^2 : \quad x^2 = e^4 : \\ -e^2, e^2 :$$

$$\ln(x-1) + \ln(x+2) = \ln(x^2 - 3x + 2) : \quad (3)$$

$$D = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x-1 > 0, x+2 > 0, x^2 - 3x + 2 > 0\} :$$

$$x^2 - 3x + 2 > 0 \quad x > -2 \quad x > 1 :$$

$$x_2 = 2, \quad x_1 = 1, \quad \Delta = 1, \quad x^2 - 3x + 2 > 0 :$$

$x$	$-\infty$	1	2	$\infty +$
$x^2 - 3x + 2 > 0$	+	-		+

$$D = ]2; +\infty[ : \quad ]-\infty; 1[ \cup ]2; +\infty[ :$$

$$\ln(x-1)(x+2) = \ln(x^2 - 3x + 2) :$$

$$(x-1)(x+2) = x^2 - 3x + 2 :$$

$$x = 1 : \quad 4x = 4 : \quad x^2 + x - 2 = x^2 - 3x + 2 :$$

$$2(\ln x)^2 + 5 \ln x - 3 = 0 : \quad (4)$$

$$D = ]0; +\infty[ : \quad D = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x > 0\} :$$

$$2t^2 + 5t - 3 = 0 : \quad \ln x = t :$$

$$t_2 = \frac{1}{2}, \quad t_1 = -3, \quad \Delta = 49 :$$

$$e^{\ln x} = e^{-3} : \quad \ln x = -3 : \quad t = -3$$

$$\ln x = \frac{1}{2} : \quad t = \frac{1}{2} \quad \tau = \frac{1}{e^3} : \quad \tau = e^{-3} :$$

$$\sqrt{e} , \quad \frac{1}{e^3} : \quad x = \sqrt{e} : \quad e^{\ln x} = e^{\frac{1}{2}} :$$

. 9

:

$$D = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x > 0\} : \quad \ln x < \frac{1}{2} : \quad (1)$$

$$\ln x < \ln e^{\frac{1}{2}} : \quad D = ]0; +\infty[ :$$

$$x < \sqrt{e} : \quad x < e^{\frac{1}{2}} :$$

$$\cdot \quad ]0; \sqrt{e}[ :$$

$$D = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x \neq 0\} : \ln|x| < 1 : \quad (2)$$

$$-e < x < e : |x| < e : \ln|x| < \ln e :$$

$$\cdot \quad ]-e; 0[ \cup ]0; e[ :$$

$$: \ln x + \ln(x-1) > \ln 6 : \quad (3)$$

$$D = ]1; +\infty[ : D = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x > 0, x > 1\}$$

$$x^2 - x > 6 : \ln x(x-1) < \ln 6 :$$

$$x_2 = 3, \quad x_1 = -2, \quad \Delta = 25 : \quad x^2 - x - 6 > 0 :$$

$x$	$-\infty$	-2	3	$\infty$
$x^2 - x - 6$	+	0	-	0

$$]-\infty; -2[ \cup ]3; +\infty[ :$$

$$]3; +\infty[ : \quad D = ]1; +\infty[$$

$$\frac{\ln(x-1)}{\ln(x+3)} < 0 : \quad (4)$$

$$D = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x-1 > 0, x+3 > 0, \ln(x+3) \neq 0\} :$$

$$x+3 \neq 1, \quad x > -3, \quad x > 1 :$$

$$D = ]1; +\infty[ : \quad x \neq -2, \quad x > -3, \quad x > 1 :$$

$$\ln(x-1) :$$

$$x = 2 : \quad x-1 = 1 : \quad \ln(x-1) = 0$$

$$x > 2 : \quad x-1 > 1 : \quad \ln(x-1) > 0$$

$$x < 2 : \quad \ln(x-1) < 0$$

$$\ln(x+3) :$$

$$x = -2 : \quad x+3 = 1 : \quad \ln(x+3) = 0$$

$$x > -2 : \quad x+3 > 1 : \quad \ln(x+3) > 0$$

$$x < -2 : \quad \ln(x+3) < 0$$

$x$	1	2	$+\infty$
$\ln(x-1)$	-	0	+
$\ln(x+3)$	+	0	+
$\ln\left(\frac{\ln(x-1)}{\ln(x+3)}\right)$	-		+

. ]1; 2[ :

$$D = ]0; +\infty[ : \quad (\ln x)^2 - 8 \ln x + 7 > 0 : \quad (5)$$

$$\tau^2 - 8\tau + 7 > 0 : \quad \ln x = \tau$$

$$\tau_2 = 7 , \quad \tau_1 = 1 , \quad \Delta = 36 :$$

$$\tau^2 - 8\tau + 7 = (\tau - 1)(\tau - 7) :$$

$$(\ln x)^2 - 8 \ln x + 7 = (\ln x - 1)(\ln x - 7) :$$

$$x = e : \quad \ln x = 1 \quad \ln x - 1 = 0$$

$$x > e \quad \ln x > \ln e : \quad \ln x > 1 \quad \ln x - 1 > 0$$

$$x = e^7 \quad \ln x = \ln e^7 : \quad \ln x = 7 \quad \ln x - 7 = 0$$

$$x > e^7 \quad \ln x > \ln e^7 : \quad \ln x > 7 \quad \ln x - 7 > 0$$

$x$	0	$e$	$e^7$	$+\infty$
$\ln x - 1$	-	+	0	+
$\ln x - 7$	-	-	0	+
$(\ln x - 1)(\ln x - 7)$	+	0	-	+

] $0 ; e[ \cup ]e^7 ; +\infty[ :$

$$D = ]0; +\infty[ : \quad (x^2 - 4x) \ln x \geq 0 : \quad (6)$$

$x$	0	1	4	$+\infty$
$x^2 - 4x$	-	-	0	+
$\ln x$	-	0	+	+
$(x^2 - 4x) \ln x$	+	0	-	+

$$\therefore ]0 ; 1] \cup [4 ; +\infty[ :$$

• 10

: g

$$g(x) = x^3 - 2 \ln x + c ; \quad c \in \mathbb{R} : \quad f(x) = 3x^2 - \frac{2}{x} : \quad (1)$$

$$\therefore f(x) = -x^3 + \frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} : \quad (2)$$

$$g(x) = \frac{x^4}{4} + \ln(x-1) - \frac{1}{x-1} + c ; \quad c \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{2x-2}{x^2-2x} : \quad f(x) = \frac{x-1}{x^2-2x} : \quad (3)$$

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 - 2x) + c ; \quad c \in \mathbb{R} :$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x} \times (\ln x)^2 : \quad f(x) = \frac{(\ln x)^2}{x} : \quad (4)$$

$$g(x) = \frac{(\ln x)^3}{3} + c , \quad c \in \mathbb{R} :$$

$$g(x) = \ln(\sin x) + c , \quad c \in \mathbb{R} : \quad f(x) = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} : \quad (5)$$

$$g(x) = \ln(e^x + 1) + c, \quad c \in \mathbb{R} : \quad f(x) = \frac{e^x}{e^x + 1} : \quad (6)$$

. 11

: -1

$$f(x) = ax + b + \frac{c}{x+3} + \frac{d}{x+1}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{(ax+b)(x+3)(x+1) + c(x+1) + d(x+3)}{(x+3)(x+1)}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{(ax+b)(x^2 + 4x + 3) + cx + c + dx + d}{x^2 + 4x + 3}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{ax^3 + 4ax^2 + 3ax + bx^2 + 4bx + 3b + cx + c + dx + d}{x^2 + 4x + 3}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{ax^3 + (4a+b)x^2 + (3a+4b+c)x + 3b + c + d}{x^2 + 4x + 3}$$

$$\begin{cases} a = -1 \\ b = -8 + e \\ c = 26 \\ d = -4 \end{cases} : \quad \begin{cases} a = -1 \\ 4a + b = -12 + e \\ 3a + 4b + c = -9 + 4e \\ 3b + c + d = 3e - 2 \end{cases} :$$

$$f(x) = -x - 8 + e + \frac{26}{x+3} - \frac{4}{x+1} :$$

: g -2

$$g(x) = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 - 8x + ex + 26 \ln(x+3) - 4 \ln(x+1) + c$$

$$g(x) = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + (-8 + e)x + 26 \ln(x+3) - 4 \ln(x+1) + c, \quad c \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$g(0) = 1 : \quad h(x) = g(x) : h \quad -3$$

$$c = -26 \ln 3 : \quad 26 \ln 3 + c = 0 : \quad g(0) = 1 :$$

$$h(x) = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + (-8+e)x + 26 \ln(x+3) - 4 \ln(x+1) - 26 \ln 3 :$$

. 12

: f -1

$$D_f = ]-1; +\infty[ : D_f = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x+1 > 0\} :$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow -1 \\ x > -1}} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} (-x^2 + x + 2 \ln(x+1)) = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [-x^2 + x + 2 \ln(x+1)]$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x+1) \left[ \frac{-x^2 + x}{x+1} + \frac{2 \ln(x+1)}{x+1} \right]$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ \frac{x^2 \left( -1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)}{x \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)} + \frac{2 \ln(x+1)}{x+1} \right]$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ \frac{x \left( -1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)}{1 + \frac{1}{x}} + \frac{2 \ln(x+1)}{x+1} \right] = -\infty$$

- $f'(x) = -2x + 1 + \frac{2}{x+1}$

$$f'(x) = \frac{(-2x+1)(x+1)+2}{x+1}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{-2x^2 - 2x + x + 1 + 2}{x+1}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{-2x^2 - x + 3}{x+1}$$

$$f'(x)$$

$$\Delta = 25 \quad : \quad -2x^2 - x + 3$$

$$x_2 = -\frac{3}{2} \quad , \quad x_1 = 1$$

$x$	-1	1	$\infty +$
$-2x^2 - x + 3$	+	0	-
	]-1 ; 1]	[1; +∞[	$f$

$x$	-1	1	$\infty +$
$f'(x)$	+	0	-
$f(x)$	$-\infty$	$2 \cdot \ln 2$	$-\infty$

$$f(1) = 2 \ln 2$$

$$x = -1 : \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = -\infty :$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ -x + 1 + 2 \frac{\ln(x+1)}{x} \right] : \quad$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ -x + 1 + \frac{2(x+1) \ln(x+1)}{x(x+1)} \right] = -\infty$$

. $\infty$

: 3

-2

$$\frac{-2x^2 - x + 3}{x+1} = 3 : \quad f'(x) = 3$$

$$-2x^2 - 4x = 0 : \quad -2x^2 - x + 3 = 3x + 3 :$$

$$x = -2 \quad x = 0 : \quad -2x(x+2) = 0 :$$

$$(-2) \quad x = 0 :$$

$$y = f'(0) \times (x - 0) + f(0) \quad 0$$

$$y = 3x : \quad f(0) = 0$$

$$: \quad f(x) = 0 \quad -3$$

$$f\left(\frac{5}{2}\right) = -\frac{25}{4} + \frac{5}{2} + 2 \ln \frac{7}{2} = -\frac{15}{4} + 2 \ln \frac{7}{2}$$

$$f\left(\frac{5}{2}\right) \approx -1,24$$

$$f(2) = -2 + 2 \ln 3 ; \quad f(2) \approx 0,19$$

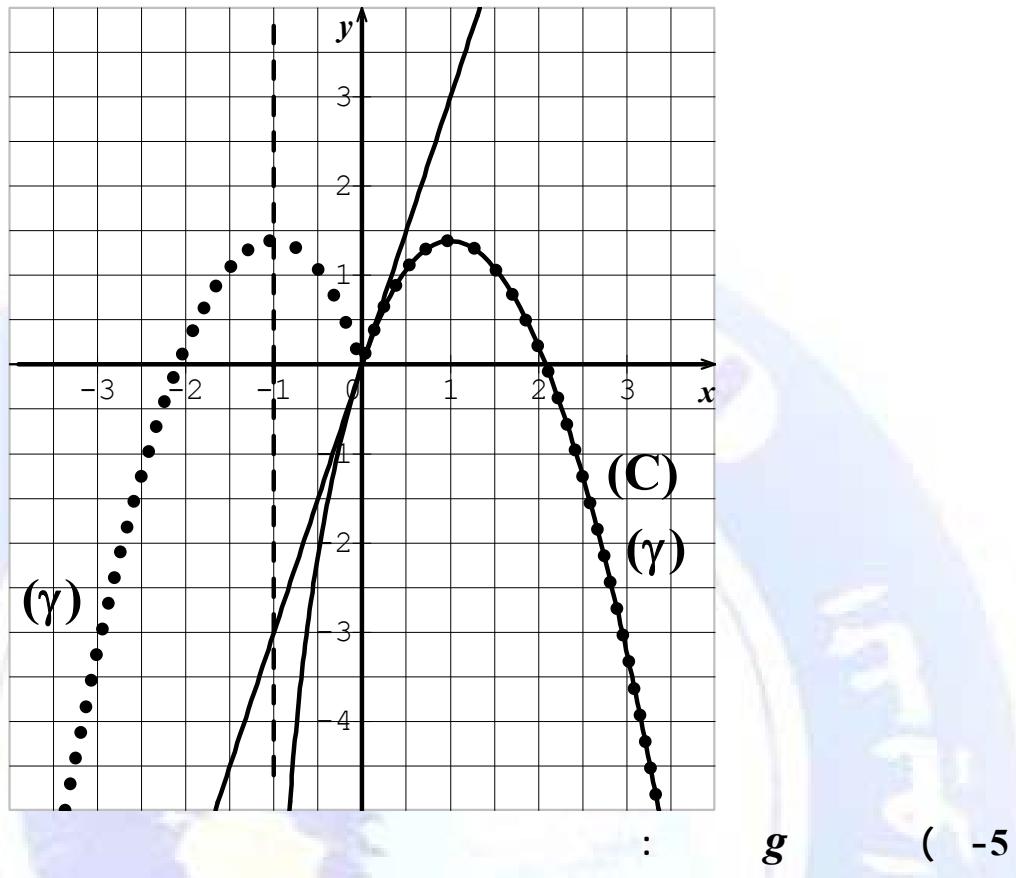
$$\left[ 2 ; \frac{5}{2} \right] \quad f$$

$$f(2) \cdot f\left(\frac{5}{2}\right) < 0 :$$

$$2 < x_0 < \frac{5}{2} ; \quad f(x_0) = 0 : \quad x_0$$

$$:(C)$$

-4



:  $g(-5)$

$$-x \in D_g : D_g \quad x \quad D_g = \mathbb{R} : \\ g \quad g(-x) = g(x) \\ : \quad g(x) \quad ($$

$$\begin{cases} g(x) = -x^2 + x + 2 \ln(x+1) ; \quad x > 0 \\ g(x) = -x^2 - x + 2 \ln(-x+1) ; \quad x < 0 \end{cases} \quad ( \gamma ) \quad ($$

$$(c) \quad (\gamma) \quad g(x) = f(x) : x > 0 \quad - \\ g \quad : x < 0 \quad -$$

. 13

$$\varphi(1) = 0 ; \quad \varphi(3) = 0 : \quad -1 - 1 \\ : \quad -2$$

$$D_\varphi = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x - 2 \neq 0\}$$

$$D_\varphi = ]-\infty; 2[ \cup ]2; +\infty[$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x^2 - 4x + 3 + 6 \ln|x - 2| = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \varphi(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x^2 - 4x + 3 + 6 \ln|x - 2| = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 2 \\ x < 2}} \varphi(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} x^2 - 4x + 3 + 6 \ln|x - 2| = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow -\infty \\ x > 2}} \varphi(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} x^2 - 4x + 3 + 6 \ln|x - 2| = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \varphi(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^2 - 4x + 3 + 6 \ln|x - 2| = +\infty$$

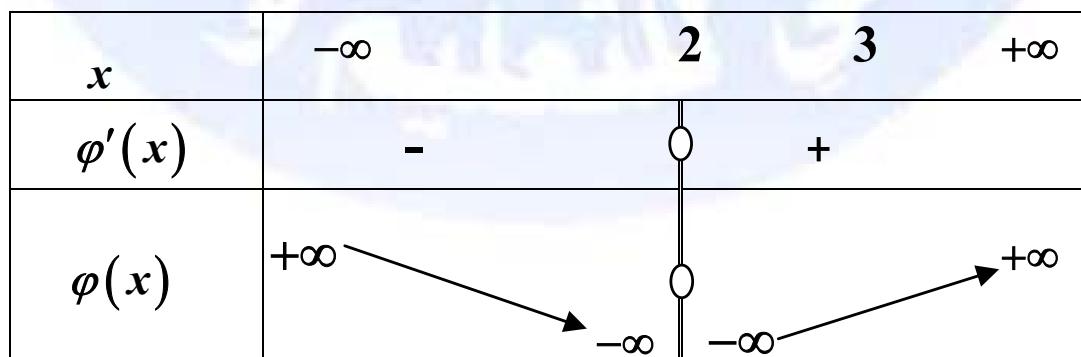
$$\varphi'(x) = 2x - 4 + \frac{6}{x-2}$$

$$\varphi'(x) = \frac{(2x-x)(x-2)+6}{x-2} = \frac{2(x-2)^2+6}{x-2}$$

$$: \quad 2(x-2)^2 + 6 > 0 : \quad x-2 \quad \varphi'(x)$$

$x$	$-\infty$	$2$	$+\infty$
$\varphi'(x)$	-	+	

$$] -\infty; 2[ \quad ]2; +\infty[ \quad \varphi$$



$$: \quad \varphi(x) \quad -3 \\ \ell$$

$x$	$-\infty$	1	2	3	$+\infty$
$\varphi(x)$	+	0	-	0	+

$$f'(x) = \frac{\varphi(x)}{(x-2)^2} : \quad (1 \text{ (II)})$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{2\} : \quad D_f = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x - 2 \neq 0\} :$$

$$f'(x) = 1 + \frac{5}{(x-2)^2} - 6 \times \frac{\frac{1}{(x-2)} \times (x-2) - \ln|x-2|}{(x-2)^2}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{(x-2)^2 + 5 - 6 + 6\ln|x-2|}{(x-2)^2}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{x^2 - 4x + 4 - 1 + 6\ln|x-2|}{(x-2)^2}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{\varphi(x)}{(x-2)^2} : f \quad (2)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x + 2 - \frac{5}{x-2} + 6 \frac{\ln(-x+2)}{-x+2} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 2 \\ x \leftarrow 2}} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} x + 2 - \frac{5}{x-2} - \frac{6\ln|x-2|}{x-2} = +\infty$$

$$= \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 2 \\ x \leftarrow 2}} \frac{1}{x-2} ((x+2)(x-2) - 5 - 6\ln|x-2|) = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 2 \\ x \rightarrow 2}} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} x + 2 - \frac{5}{x-2} - \frac{6\ln|x-2|}{x-2}$$

$$= \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 2 \\ x \rightarrow 2}} \frac{1}{x-2} [(x+2)(x-2) - 5 - 6\ln|x-2|] = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x + 2 - \frac{5}{x-2} - \frac{6\ln|x-2|}{x-2} = +\infty$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{\varphi(x)}{(x-2)^2}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|ccccc} & \varphi(x) & & & f'(x) \\ \hline x & -\infty & 1 & 2 & 3 & +\infty \\ f'(x) & + & - & 0 & - & 0 & + \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} [3 ; +\infty[ \quad ]-\infty ; 1] \\ f \\ ]2 ; 3] \quad [1 ; 2[ \end{array}$$

$x$	$-\infty$	1	2	3	$+\infty$	
$f'(x)$	+	0	-	-	0	+
$f(x)$	$+\infty$	8	$-\infty$	$-\infty$	0	$+\infty$

The graph shows a function  $f(x)$  with the following characteristics:

- At  $x = -\infty$ , the function value is  $+\infty$ .
- At  $x = 1$ , there is a local maximum with a value of  $8$ .
- Between  $x = 1$  and  $x = 2$ , the function value decreases from  $8$  to  $-\infty$ .
- At  $x = 2$ , there is a local minimum with a value of  $-\infty$ .
- Between  $x = 2$  and  $x = 3$ , the function value decreases from  $-\infty$  to  $0$ .
- At  $x = 3$ , there is another local minimum with a value of  $0$ .
- For  $x > 3$ , the function value increases from  $0$  towards  $+\infty$ .

$$\lim_{|x| \rightarrow +\infty} [f(x) - (x+2)] = 0$$

$\infty \quad +\infty \quad y = x + 2 \quad : \quad (4)$

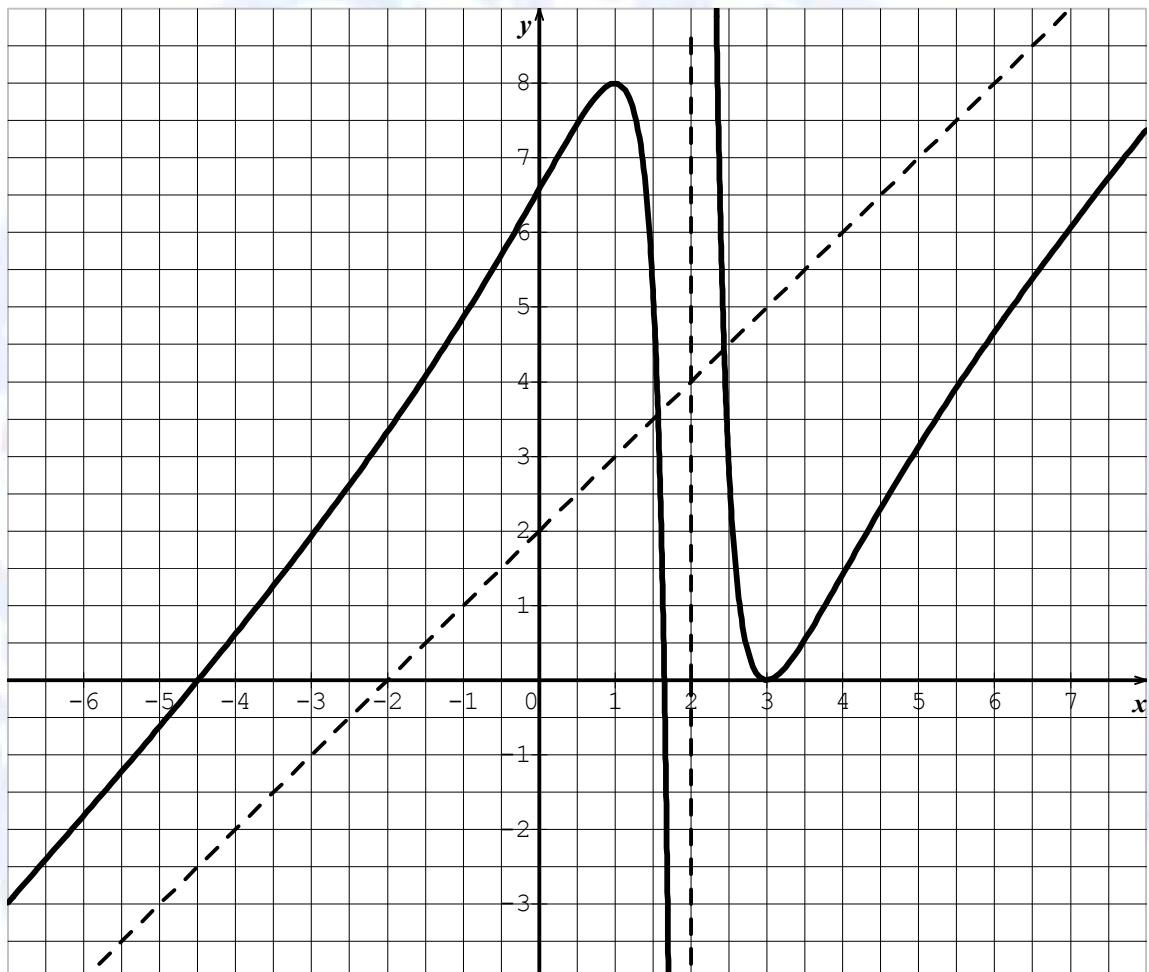
$$\begin{aligned}f(-1) &= 1 + \frac{5}{3} \approx 4,8 \\f(0) &= 2 + \frac{5}{2} + 3\ln 2 \approx 6,5 \\f(4) &= 6 - \frac{5}{2} - 3\ln 2 \approx 1,4 \\f(-4) &= -2 + \frac{5}{6} + \ln 6 \approx 0,6\end{aligned}\quad :\quad w \quad (5)$$

$$4-x \in D_f : D_f - x \\ . f(4-x) + f(x) = 8$$

$$f(4-x) + f(x) = 6 - x - \frac{5}{2-x} - \frac{6\ln|2-x|}{2-x} + x + 2 - \frac{5}{x-2} - \frac{6\ln|2-x|}{x-2}$$

$$= 8 + \frac{5}{x-2} + 6 \frac{\ln|x-2|}{x-2} - \frac{5}{x-2} - \frac{6\ln|x-2|}{x-2} = 8$$

.  $(\Gamma)$   $w(2;4)$   
 $\vdots (\Gamma)$  -6



. 14

$$D_f = [0; +\infty[ : \quad \quad \quad 0 \quad \quad \quad -1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} -x \ln \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} -\frac{\ln \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} -\frac{\ln(1+t)}{t} = 0$$

.  $f$

$$\vdots \quad 0 \quad -2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-x \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} -\ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) = -\infty$$

(C) 0 f

$$: f''(x) \quad f'(x) \quad -3$$

$$f'(x) = (-1) \times \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) + (-x) \times \frac{-1}{1 + \frac{1}{x}}$$

$$f'(x) = -\ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) + \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{1 + \frac{1}{x}}$$

$$f'(x) = -\ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) + \frac{1}{x+1}$$

$$f''(x) = -\frac{-1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{(x+1)^2}$$

$$f''(x) = -\frac{1}{x(x+1)} - \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{+x+1-x}{x(x+1)^2}$$

$$f''(x) = -\frac{1}{x(x+1)^2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} -\ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) + \frac{1}{x+1} = 0$$

:  $f'(x)$

$x$	0	$+\infty$
$f''(x)$	+	
$f'(x)$	$-\infty$	0

$$f'(x) < 0$$

:  $f$

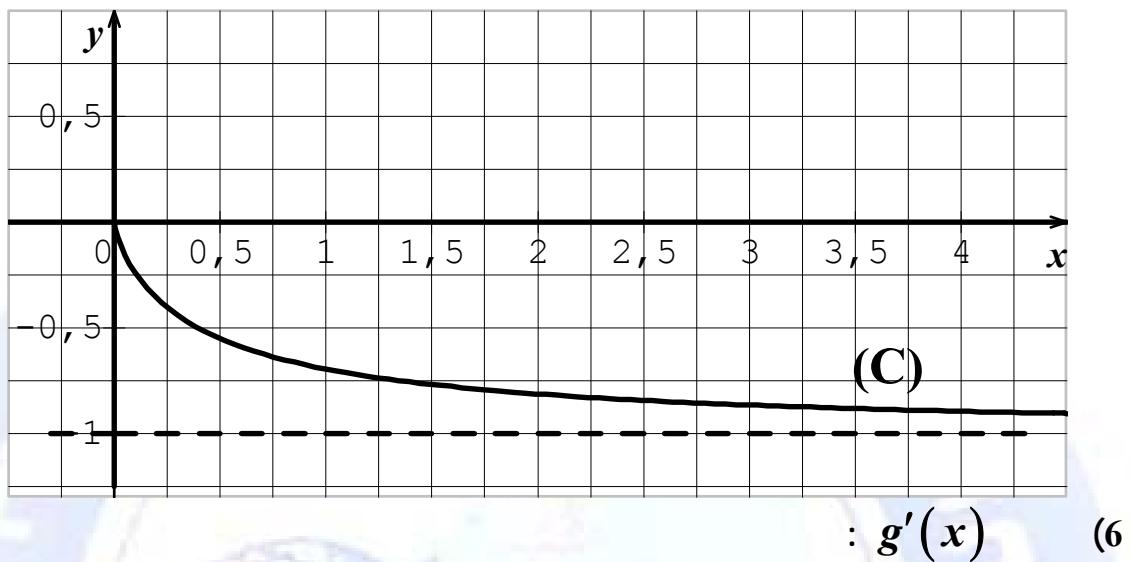
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} -x \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} -\frac{\ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} -\frac{\ln(1+t)}{t} = -1$$

. (  $t = \frac{1}{x}$  )

$$[0; +\infty[ \quad f \quad f'(x) < 0$$

$x$	0	$+\infty$
$f'(x)$	-	
$f''(x)$	0	-1

$$y = -1 : (C) \quad (5)$$



$$g'(x) = 1 \cdot f(x) - 1$$

$$g'(x) = f(x) - 1$$

$$g'(x) = -x \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) - 1$$

:  $f$

$$f(x) = g'(x) + 1 : \quad g'(x) = f(x) - 1$$

$$h(x) = g(x) + x + c ; \quad c \in \mathbb{R} : \quad h$$

.  $]0; +\infty[$        $f$

. 15

:  $f$       -1

$$D_f = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : 6 - x < 0\}$$

$$D_f = ]-\infty; 6[ \quad :$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{2x - 11}{x - 6} - \ln(6 - x) = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{\substack{\leftarrow \\ x \rightarrow 6}} f(x) = \lim_{\substack{\leftarrow \\ x \rightarrow 6}} \frac{2x - 11}{x - 6} - \ln(6 - x)$$

$$= \lim_{\substack{\leftarrow \\ x \rightarrow 6}} \frac{1}{x - 6} [2x - 11 + (6 - x)\ln(6 - x)] = -\infty$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{2(x - 6) - 1(2x - 11)}{(x - 6)^2} - \frac{-1}{6 - x}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{-1}{(x - 6)^2} - \frac{1}{x - 6} = \frac{-1 - (x - 6)}{(x - 6)^2}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{-x + 5}{(x - 6)^2}$$

$$x = 5 : \quad -x + 5 = 0 : \quad f'(x) = 0$$

$$x < 5 : \quad -x + 5 > 0 : \quad f'(x) > 0$$

] -\infty; 5 ]

$$[5; 6[ \qquad \qquad f \qquad x > 5 : \quad f'(x) < 0$$

$x$	-\infty	5	6
$f'(x)$	-		-
$f(x)$	$-\infty$	1	$-\infty$

$$f(5) = \frac{-1}{-1} = 1 : \quad$$

: -2

$$f'(0) = \frac{5}{36} ; \quad f(0) = \frac{11}{6} - \ln 6$$

$$y = f'(0)(x - 0) + f(0)$$

$$y = \frac{5}{36}x + \frac{11}{6} - \ln 6$$

: -3

$$f(-1) = \frac{13}{8} - \ln 6 \approx -0,16$$

$$f(0) = \frac{11}{6} - \ln 6 \approx 0,04$$

$$f(3) = \frac{5}{3} - \ln 3 \approx 0,56$$

$$f(4) = \frac{3}{2} - \ln 2 \approx 0,80$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} : & f & [-1 ; 0] \\ f(\alpha) = 0 & \alpha & f(-1) \cdot f(0) < 0 \end{array} \quad -4$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} f(5) = 1 - \ln 1 = 1 & : & -5 \\ f & [5; 6[ \end{array}$$

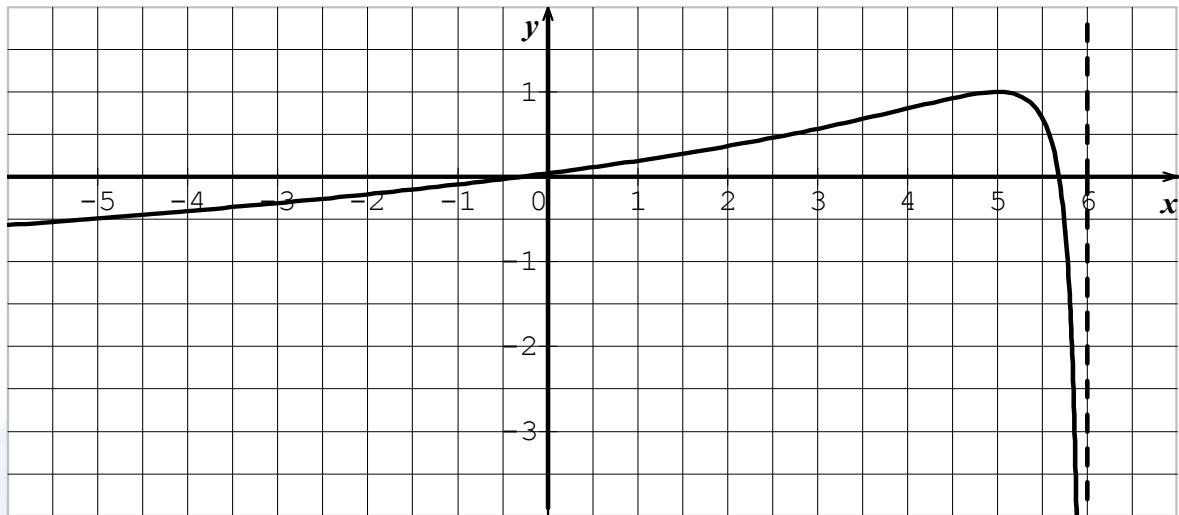
$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 6^-}} f(x) = -\infty \quad f(5) > 0 \quad :$$

$$f(\beta) = 0 : \quad \beta$$

: (C) -6

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{2x - 11}{x^2 - 6x} - \frac{\ln(6-x)}{x} = 0 \\ -\infty & & (C) \end{array}$$

$$x = 6$$



:  $m \in \left] -\infty; \frac{11}{6} - \ln 6 \right[$  •

:  $m = \frac{11}{6} - \ln 6$  •

:  $m \in \left] \frac{11}{6} - \ln 6; 1 \right[$  •

:  $m = 1$  •

:  $m \in \left] 1; +\infty \right[$  •

$f(x) \leq 0$  : -8

$x \in \left] -\infty; \beta \right] \cup [\alpha; 6]$  :  $f(x) \leq 0$

:  $b$        $a$       -9

$$\frac{2x-11}{x-6} = a + \frac{b}{x-6}$$

$$\frac{2x-11}{x-6} = \frac{ax-6x+b}{x-6}$$

$$\begin{cases} a = 2 \\ b = 1 \end{cases} : \quad \begin{cases} a = 2 \\ -6a + b = -11 \end{cases} :$$

$$\frac{2x-11}{x-6} = 2 + \frac{1}{x-6} :$$

$$D_g = ]-\infty; 6[ : g \quad \quad \quad -10$$

$$g'(x) = 1 \cdot \ln(6-x) + (x-6) \times \frac{1}{6-x} + 1$$

$$g'(x) = \ln(6-x) - 1 + 1 = \ln(6-x)$$

$$: f \quad \quad \quad -11$$

$$f(x) = 2 + \frac{1}{x-6} - \ln(6-x) :$$

$$f(x) = 2 - \frac{1}{6-x} - g'(x) :$$

$$: \quad \quad \quad f \quad \quad h$$

$$h(x) = 2x - \ln(6-x) - (x-6) \ln(6-x) - x + c$$

$$h(x) = x - (1-x+6) \ln(6-x) + c$$

$$h(x) = x - (7-x) \ln(6-x) + c ; \quad c \in \mathbb{R}$$

.. 16

✓ (7 × (6 . ✓ (5 ✓ (4 . × (3 ✓ (2 ✓ (1

. × (10 ✓ (9 . × (8

17

: (1

$$\log 6 = \log x + \log(x-1)$$

$$x-1 > 0 \quad x > 0 :$$

$$(1) \quad \quad \quad ]1; +\infty[ \quad \quad \quad x > 1$$

$$x(x-1) = 6 : \quad \quad \quad \log x(x-1) = \log 6 :$$

$$x_2 = 3 \quad ; \quad x_1 = -2 \quad ; \quad \Delta = 25 \quad : \quad x^2 - x - 6 = 0 \quad :$$

$$S = \{3\}$$

$$2(\log x)^2 + 5\log x - 3 = 0 \quad : \quad (2)$$

$$: \quad 2t^2 + 5t - 3 = 0 \quad \log x = t \quad x > 0$$

$$t_2 = -3 \quad ; \quad t_1 = \frac{1}{2} \quad ; \quad \Delta = 49$$

$$\ln x = \frac{1}{2} \ln 10 \quad : \quad \frac{\ln x}{\ln 10} = \frac{1}{2} \quad : \quad \log x = \frac{1}{2} \quad : \quad t = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x = \sqrt{10} \quad : \quad \ln x = \ln \sqrt{10} \quad :$$

$$\frac{\ln x}{\ln 10} = -3 \quad : \quad \log x = -3 \quad : \quad \tau = -3$$

$$x = 10^{-3} \quad : \quad \ln x = \ln 10^{-3} \quad :$$

$$s = \{\sqrt{10}; 10^{-3}\} \quad :$$

$$\log x > 3 \quad : \quad (3)$$

$$x > 0$$

$$x > 10^3 \quad : \quad \ln x > \ln 10^3 \quad : \quad \frac{\ln x}{\ln 10} > 3 \quad :$$

$$s = [10^3; +\infty[ \quad :$$

$$: \quad (3) (4)$$

$$\log(x-6) > 2\log x$$

$$x > 6 \quad : \quad x - 6 > 0 \quad x > 0$$

$$. \quad ]6; +\infty[$$

$$x - 6 > x^2 \quad : \quad \log(x-6) > \log x^2 \quad :$$

$$-x^2 + x - 6 < 0 \quad :$$

$$S = \log\left(\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{3}{4} \times \dots \times \frac{88}{99} \times \frac{99}{1000}\right)$$

$$S = \log\left(\frac{1}{1000}\right) = -\log 1000$$

$$S = -\log 10^3 = -3$$

19

1)  $f(x) = x + \log|x|$

$$f: ]-\infty; 0[ \cup ]0; +\infty[$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x + \frac{\ln|x|}{\ln 10} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x \left[ 1 + \frac{\ln(-x)}{-x} \times \frac{1}{\ln 10} \right] = -\infty \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ 1 + \frac{\ln x}{x} \times \frac{1}{\ln 10} \right] = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0^+}} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x + \frac{\ln x}{\ln 10} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0^-}} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} x + \frac{\ln(-x)}{\ln 10} = -\infty$$

2)  $f(x) = x^2 - 1 - \log(x^2 - 1)$

$$f: x^2 - 1 > 0$$

$$x \in ]-\infty; 1[ \cup ]1; +\infty[$$

$$] -\infty; 1[ \cup ]1; +\infty[$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x^2 - 1 - \log(x^2 - 1)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (x^2 - 1) \left[ 1 - \frac{\log(x^2 - 1)}{x^2 - 1} \right] = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x^2 - 1) \left[ 1 - \frac{\log(x^2 - 1)}{x^2 - 1} \right] = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow -1 \\ x > -1}} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} x^2 - 1 - \log(x^2 - 1) = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1 \\ x > 1}} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} x^2 - 1 - \log(x^2 - 1) = -\infty$$

$$3) \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{\log x - 1}$$

$$x > 0 \quad \log x - 1 \neq 0 \quad f$$

$x \neq 10 : \quad \ln x \neq \ln 10 : \quad \frac{\ln x}{\ln 10} \neq 1 : \quad \log x \neq 1$

$]0, 10[ \cup ]10; +\infty[ :$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ x > 0}} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\log x - 1} = 0$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 10 \\ x > 10}} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 10} \frac{1}{\log x - 1} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 10 \\ x > 10}} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 10} \frac{1}{\log x - 1} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\log x - 1} = 0$$

$$4) \quad f(x) = (\log x)^2$$

$]0; +\infty[ \quad x > 0$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ x > 0}} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\log x)^2 = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\log x)^2 = +\infty$$

20

: - 1

$$x \neq 1 \quad x - 1 \neq 0 \quad f$$

$]-\infty; 1[ \cup ]1; +\infty[ :$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \log|x-1| = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1 \\ x < 1}} f(x) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1 \\ x < 1}} \log|x-1| = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1 \\ x > 1}} f(x) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1 \\ x > 1}} \log|x-1| = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \log|x-1| = +\infty$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{\ln 10} \times \frac{1}{x-1}$$

$f$   $]\mathbf{1}; +\infty[$   $f$   $f'(x) > 0 : x > 1$   
 $\cdot$   $]-\infty; 1[$

$x$	$-\infty$	<b>1</b>	$+\infty$
$f'(x)$	-	+	
$f(x)$	$+\infty$	$-\infty$	$+\infty$

4

-2

$$x = 1 :$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\log(x-1)}{x} = 0$$

$\rightarrow +\infty$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\log(-x+1)}{x} = 0$$

$\rightarrow -\infty$

$$y = f'(2) \cdot (x-2) + f(2) : \quad -3$$

$$f'(2) = \frac{1}{\ln 10}, \quad f(2) = 0$$

$$y = \frac{1}{\ln 10}(x-2) :$$

: 10

- 4

$$\frac{1}{\ln 10} \times \frac{1}{x-1} = 10 : \quad f'(x) = 10$$

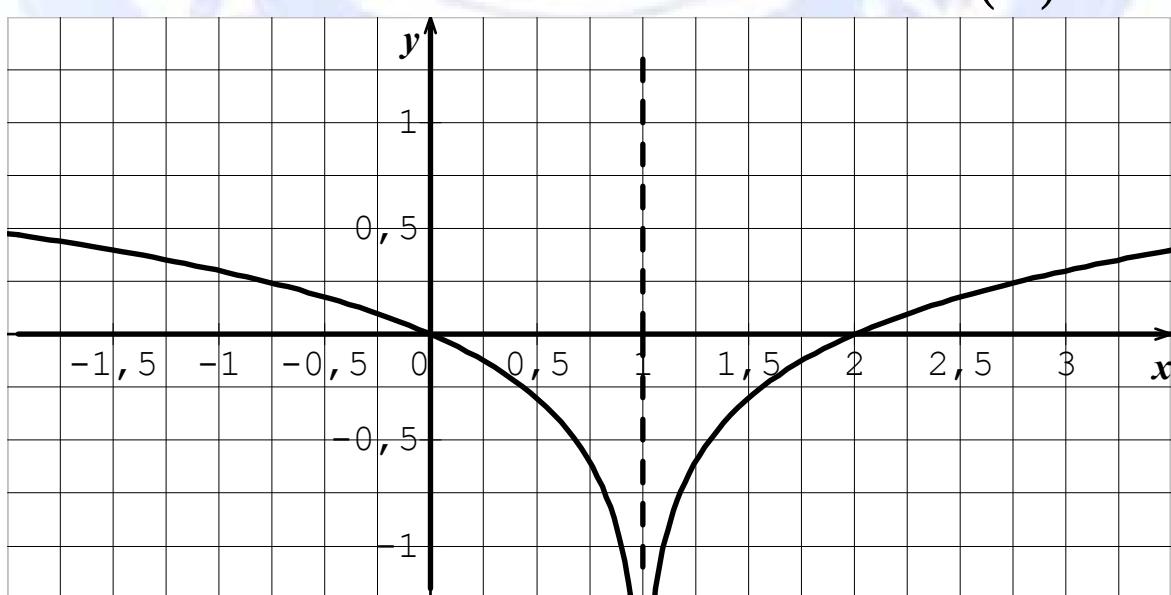
$$x-1 = \frac{1}{10 \cdot \ln 10} : \quad 10(\ln 10) \cdot (x-1) = 1 : \quad$$

$$x = 1 + \frac{1}{\ln 10} :$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{\ln 10}$$

: (C)

- 5



$$\begin{aligned}
& y = 0 : x = 0 : & - \\
& |x-1| = 1 : y = 0 * & (C) \cap (y'y) = \{0\} * \\
& x = 0 \quad x = 2 : & x = 1 = -1 \quad x - 1 = 1 : \\
& A(2;0) : & (C) \cap (x'x) = \{O, A\} \\
& & : \quad -6 \\
& . & (\Delta) \quad (C) \\
& & . \boxed{21} \\
D_f &= ]0; +\infty[ & -1 \\
\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} -4 + 4 \log x = -\infty \\
\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} -4 + 4 \log x = +\infty \\
f'(x) &= \frac{4}{\ln 10} \times \frac{1}{x} \\
]0; +\infty[ & \quad f \quad f'(x) > 0 :
\end{aligned}$$

$x$	$0$	$+\infty$
$f'(x)$	+	
$f(x)$	$-\infty$	$\nearrow +\infty$

$$\begin{aligned}
& : & -2 \\
& x = 0 : \\
\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-4}{x} + \frac{\log x}{x} = 0
\end{aligned}$$

: (C) - 3



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$$D_f = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x > 0, \log x \neq 0\}$$

$$D_f = ]0; +1[ ; ]1; +\infty[$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0^+}} f(x) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0^+}} \frac{1}{\log x} = 0$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1^-}} f(x) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1^-}} \frac{1}{\log x} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1^+}} f(x) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1^+}} \frac{1}{\log x} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\log x} = 0$$

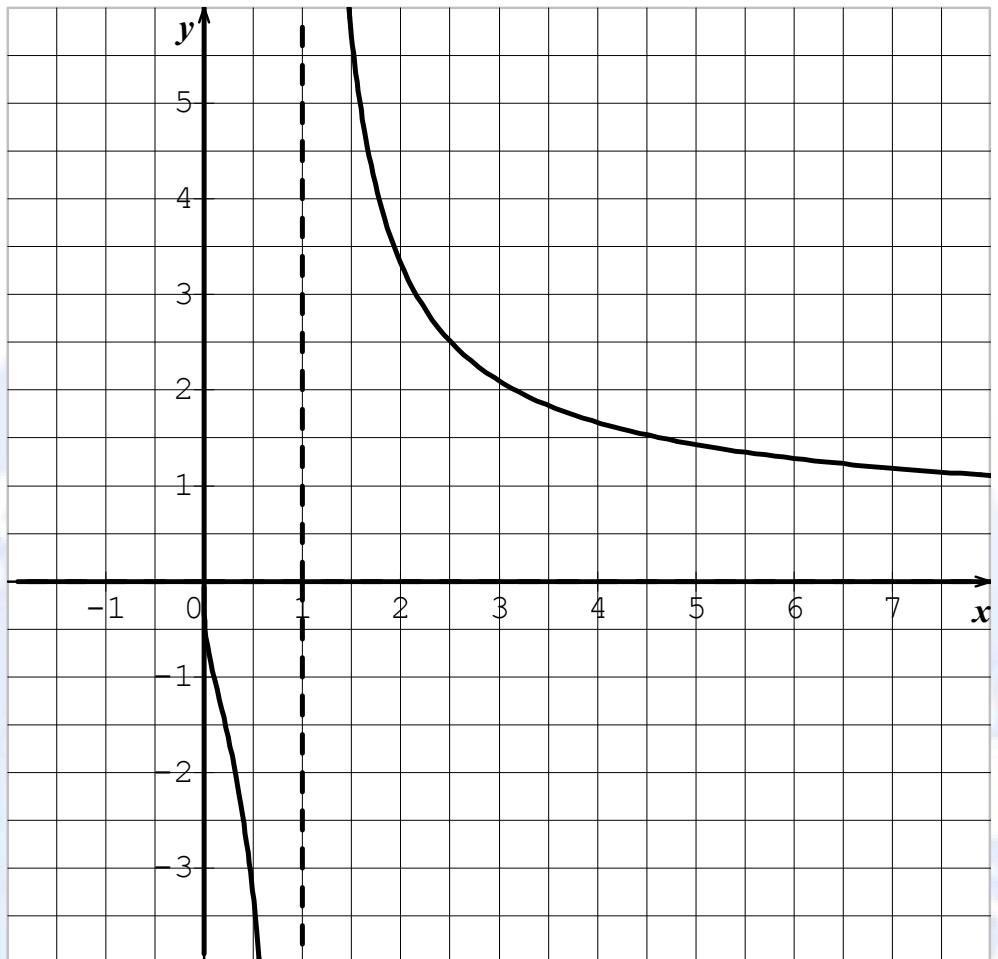
$$f'(x) = -\frac{\frac{1}{\ln 10} \times \frac{1}{x}}{(\log x)^2} = \frac{-1}{(x \ln 10)(\log x)^2}$$

$$]1;+\infty[ \ni ]0;1[ \quad f \quad f'(x) < 0$$

$x$	0	1	$\infty +$
$f'(x)$	-	-	
$f(x)$	0	$-\infty$	0

: (C)

$y = 0, x = 1$



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$$D_f = ]0; +\infty[ :$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\log x - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x} (\log x - 1) = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\log x}{x} - \frac{1}{x} = 0$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{\frac{1}{x} \cdot x - 1(\log x - 1)}{x^2}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{\frac{1}{x} - \log + 1}{x^2}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{\frac{1}{\ln 10} - \frac{\ln x}{\ln 10} + 1}{x^2}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1 - \ln x + \ln 10}{x^2 \ln 10} = \frac{1 + \ln \frac{10}{x}}{x^2 \ln 10}$$

$$\frac{10}{x} = e^{-1} : \quad \ln \frac{10}{x} = -1 : \quad f'(x) = 0$$

$$x = 10e : \quad x = \frac{10}{e^{-1}} : \quad 10 = xe^{-1} :$$

$$\frac{10}{x} > e^{-1} : \quad \ln \frac{10}{x} > -1 : \quad f'(x) > 0$$

$$x < 10e : \quad 10 > xe^{-1} :$$

$$]0 ; 10e] \quad f : \\ [10e ; +\infty[$$

$x$	0	$10e$	$+\infty$
$f'(x)$	+	0	-
$f(x)$	$-\infty$	$f(10e)$	0

$$f(10e) = \frac{\log 2e - 1}{2e} \approx 0,02 : \\ :$$

