

-1

-2

-3

## تصميم الدرس

- I

-II





$$: f \quad (c) \quad \left( \vec{0}; \vec{i}, \vec{j} \right) \quad -1$$

$$x \mapsto e^x$$

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

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

$$. (\Delta)$$

$$. (\Gamma) \quad g \quad -4$$

$$. g \quad 1 \quad - \quad . g \quad -$$

$$. \quad g \quad -$$

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

$$g \quad e \quad -$$

$$: \text{---}$$

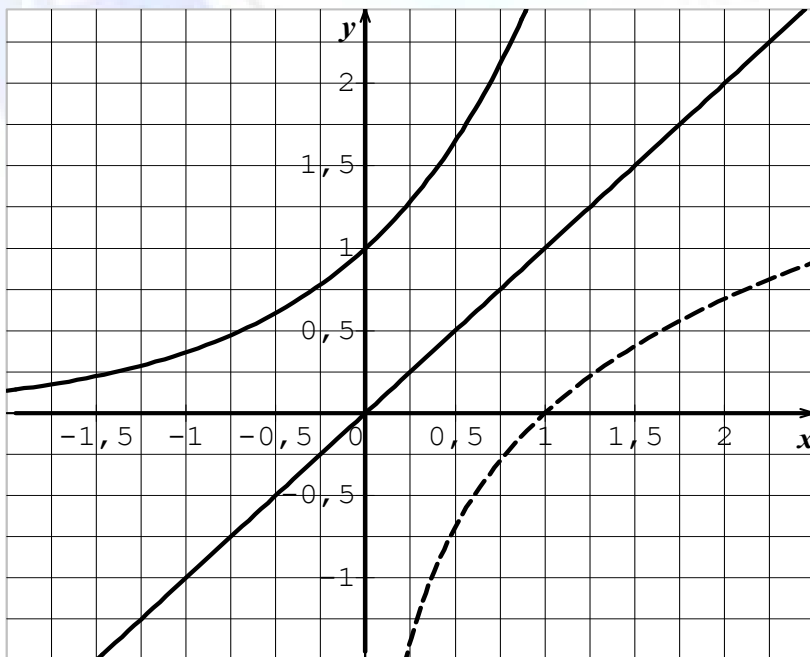
$$(c) \quad -1$$

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

$$(r) \quad -3$$

$$g \quad -4$$

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



$$: 1 \quad -$$

$$A(1;0)$$

$$B(0;1)$$

$$f(0)=1$$

$$g(1)=0$$

$$: g -$$

$x$	0	1	$+\infty$
$g(x)$	-	0	+

$$: -$$

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

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

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

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

$\mathbb{R}$

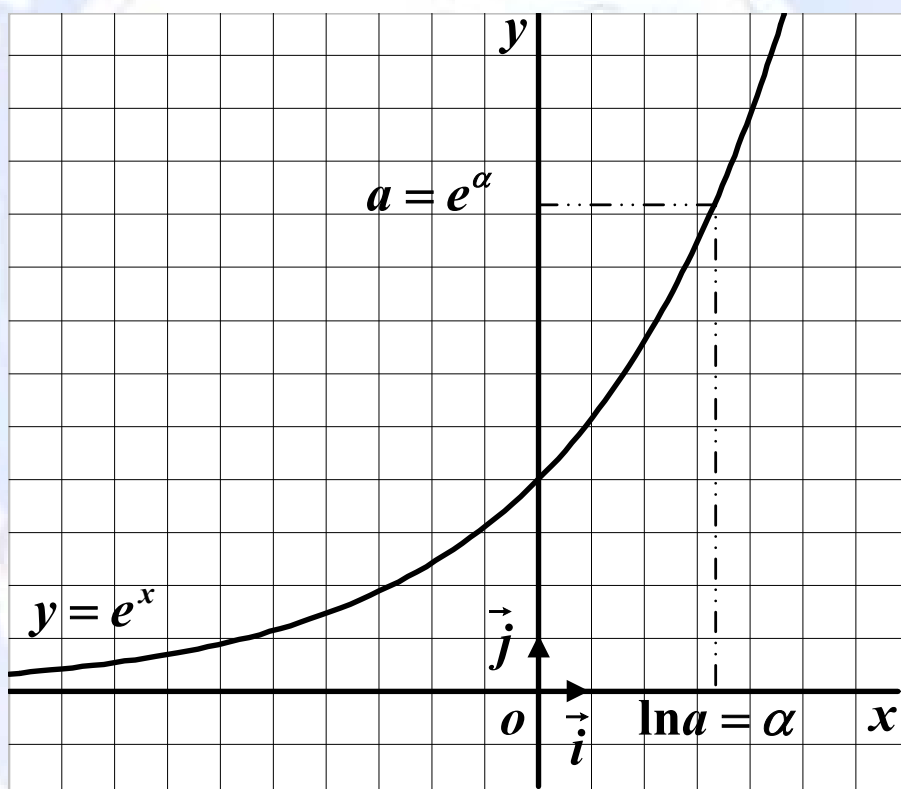
$x \mapsto e^x$

$\mathbb{R}_+$

$$e^x = a$$

$\ln a$

$a$



:

$$e^{\ln 2} = 2$$

:

$$\ln 2$$

$$e^x = 2$$

-

$$e^{\ln 10} = 10$$

:

$$\ln 10$$

$$e^x = 10$$

-

:

$$\ln 1 = 0$$

:

$$e^0 = 1$$

(

$$\ln e = 1$$

:

$$e^1 = e$$

(

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

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

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

:

$$b \quad a$$

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

:

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

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

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

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

:

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

:

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

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

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

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

:

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

$$n \quad a \quad ($$

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

:

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

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

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

: -2

: (

$x$

$\ln$

$\ln x$

$]0; +\infty[$

$x \mapsto \ln x :$

:

(

:

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

$]0; +\infty[$

$\ln$

$]0; +\infty[$

:

$x$

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

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

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

$]0; +\infty[$

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

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

:

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

$$x \mapsto 1$$

$$x \mapsto x$$

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

$$x \mapsto \ln x$$

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

$]0; +\infty[$

1

$$x \mapsto \ln x :$$

$$\ln 1 = 0 :$$

.  $]0; +\infty[$

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

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

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{I} \\ g \quad \ln \quad g \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} g \\ x \mapsto \ln |g(x)| \end{array}$$

$$\mathbb{R}_+ \quad \ln \quad \text{I} \quad \text{I} \quad h$$

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

$$:$$

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

:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

:

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

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

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

:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

:

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

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

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

:

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

. 1

$$]0; +\infty[$$

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

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



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

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

$$x \mapsto \ln x : \quad (\Delta)$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

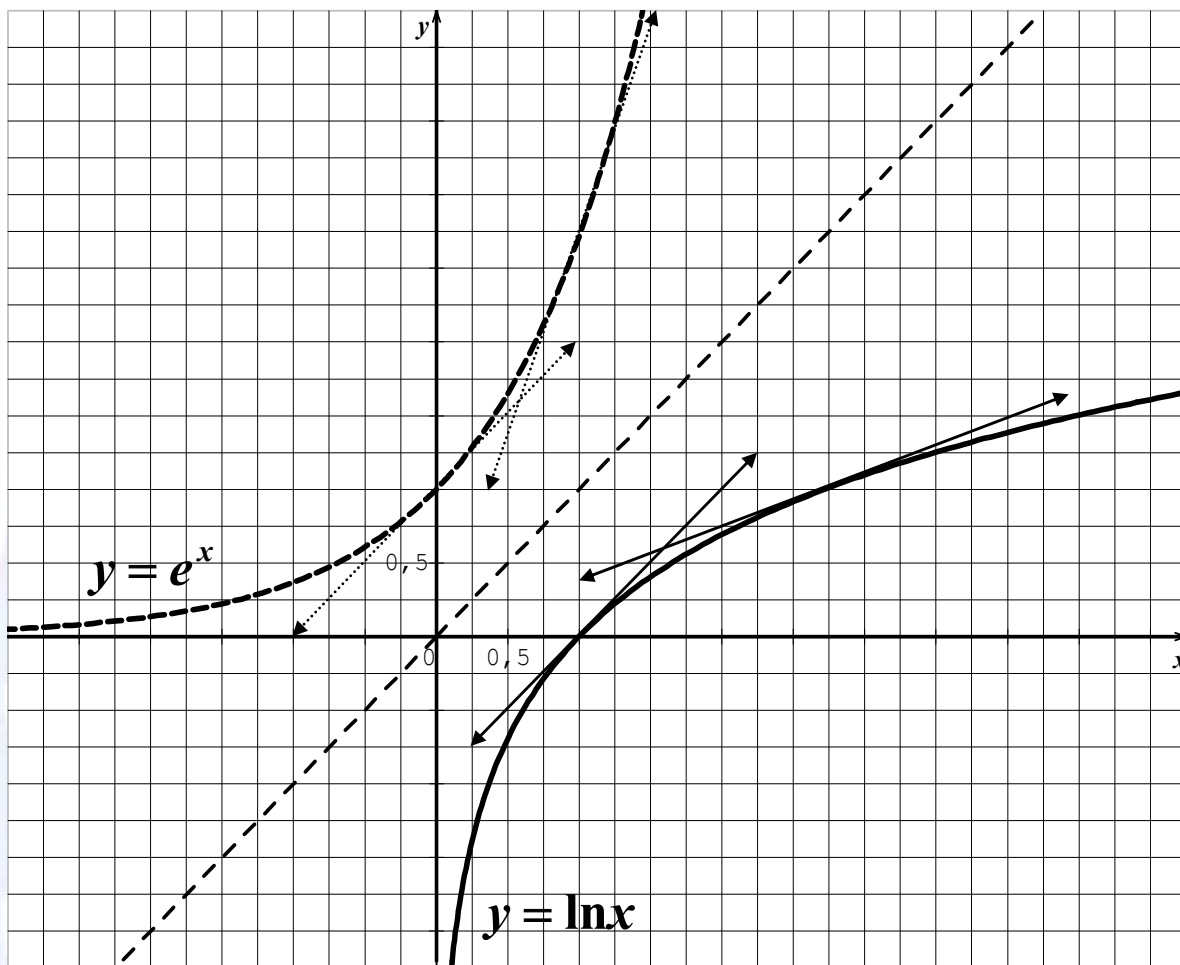
$$x \mapsto \ln x : \quad ($$

$$: \quad x \mapsto \ln x$$

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

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

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



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

$$y = x :$$

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

$$u'$$

$$I$$

$$u$$

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

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

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

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

:

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

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

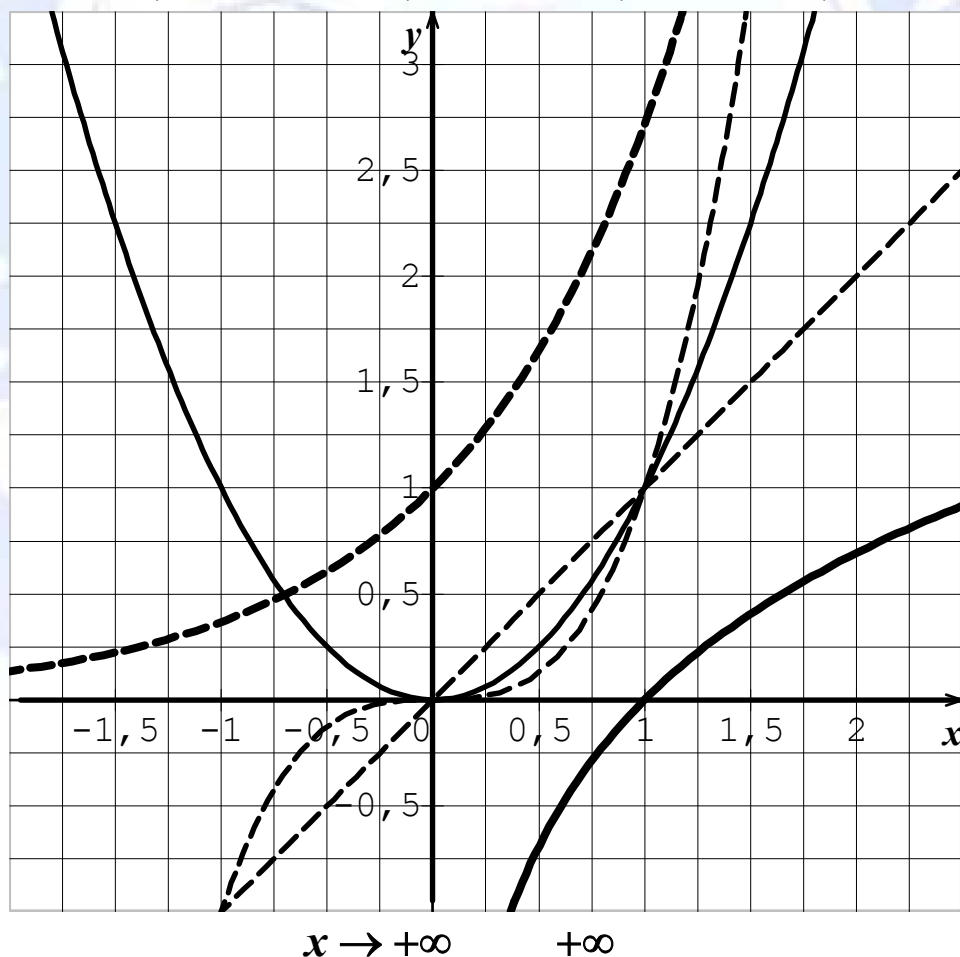
:

$x$

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

:

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



$x \rightarrow +\infty$   $+\infty$

" "

:

.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

:

- 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[

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

:

$$\log 10 = \frac{\ln 10}{\ln 10} = 1$$

•

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

•

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

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

$$x \mapsto \log x$$

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

$$\ln 10 > 0 \quad x > 0$$

]0; +\infty[

$$x \mapsto \log x$$

: -3

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

: r

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

$$\bullet \log (a \times b) = \log a + \log b$$

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

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

:

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

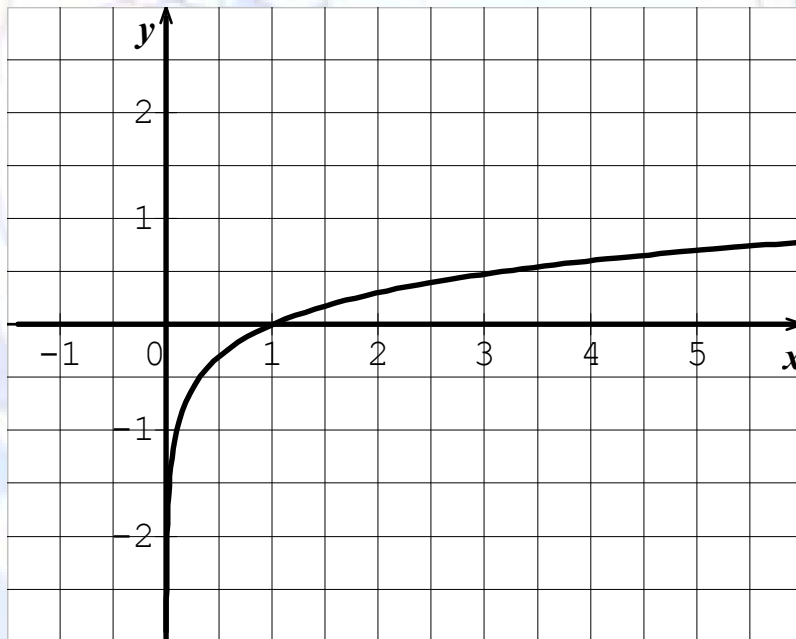
$$\bullet \log\left(\frac{1}{b}\right) = \frac{\ln\left(\frac{1}{b}\right)}{\ln 10} = \frac{-\ln b}{\ln 10} = -\log b$$

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

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

$: x \rightarrow \log x$

-6



$$y(1) = 0 \quad y' = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$h = 0.005 \quad ]0; b]$$

Excel

Euler

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

$$h > 0 \quad f(x-h) - f(x) \simeq -f'(x).h$$

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

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

$$f(x+h) \simeq f(x) + \frac{h}{x}$$

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

$$0 < x \leq 1 \quad ( ) \quad f(x-h) \simeq f(x) - \frac{h}{x}$$

$$f(1) = 0$$

Excel

$$A3 \quad h$$

$$1 \quad A4 \quad : 0 < X \leq 1$$

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

$$= A4 - A\$3 : 0$$

. 0

A

$$f(1) = 0 \quad 1 \quad 0 \quad B4$$

$$y = f(x-h) \quad B5$$

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

. A

B

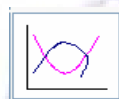


1

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

$$f(x+h) \simeq f(x) + f'(x).h$$

$$f(x+h) \simeq f(x) + f'(x).h$$



Série

Série1

 $[0.1]$ 

## Nuages de points

Suivant >

( )

Ajouter

$$: [1; b[$$

C

**X**

## C4

D

 $y$ 

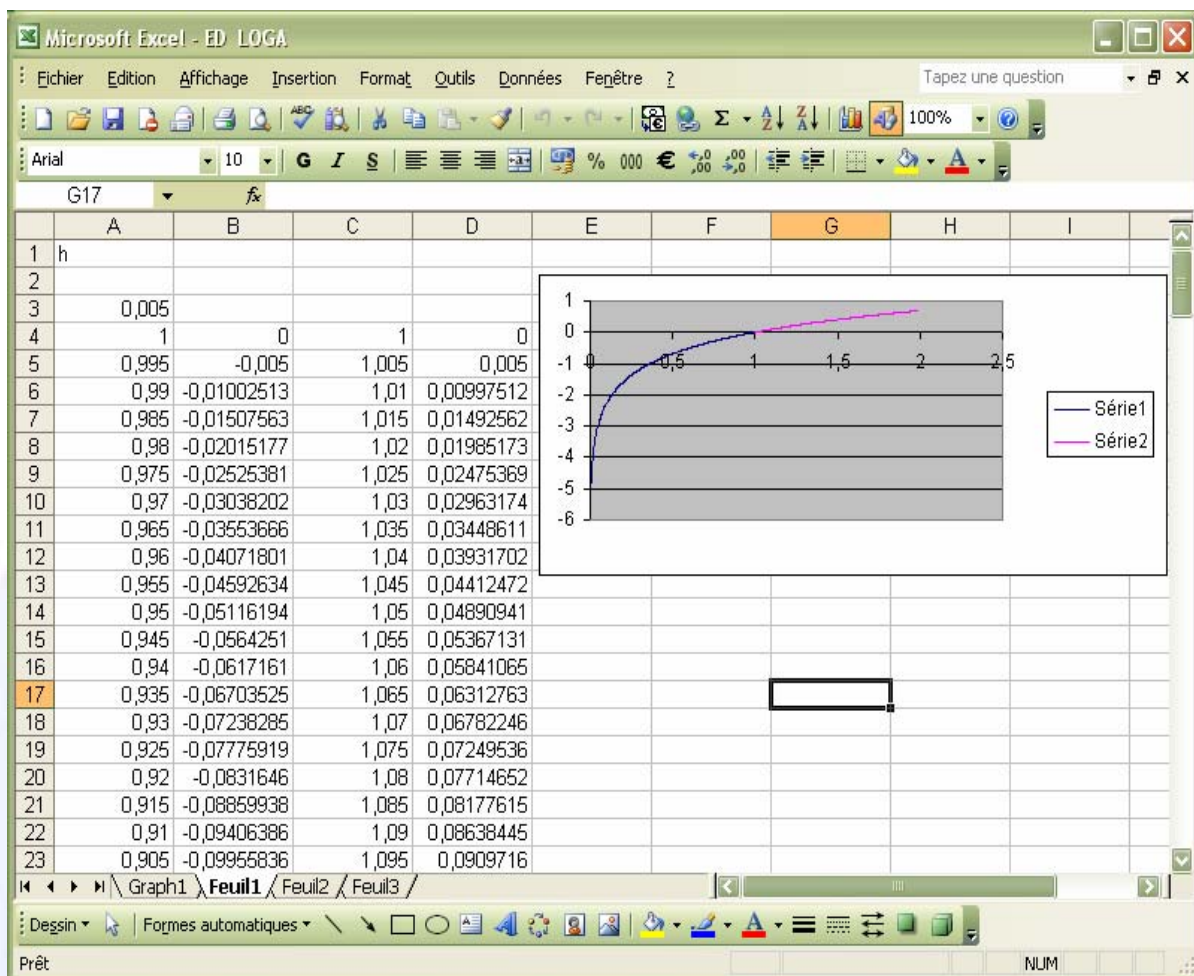
*D4*

Suivant >

Terminer

 $[0, b]$ 

( )



. 1

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

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

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

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

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

$$: \quad -6$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

. 2

:

$$1) \ln \sqrt{e} - \ln e^{-3}$$

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

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

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

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

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

. 3

:

$$10^{-2}$$

$$\ln(2007)^{2006} ; \ln(1962)^{1954} ; \frac{1}{\ln 1830}$$

$$\ln(2)^{1418} ; \ln(2,0005)^{12} ; \ln(2^5 \times 3^7 \times 5^3)$$

. 4

:

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

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

. 5

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

$f$ 

:

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

2)  $f(x) = \ln(x^2 - 4)$

3)  $f(x) = x \ln|x|$

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

5)  $f(x) = x \ln(-x)$

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

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

8)  $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}(\ln x)^2$

:

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

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

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

4)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \ln(\ln x)$

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

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

7)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{x}}$

8)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^4}$

9)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(\ln x)^2}{x}$

10)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (x - \ln x) \ln x$

11)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sqrt{x} \ln x$

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

:

 $\mathbb{R}$ 

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

2)  $\ln x^2 = 4$

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

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

:

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

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

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

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

$d, c, b, a :$

$$]-1; +\infty[ \quad f \quad g \quad -2$$

$$x=0 \quad 1 \quad f \quad h \quad -3$$

12

$$: \quad x \quad f$$

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

$$(O; \vec{i}, \vec{j}) \quad (c)$$

$$. \quad f \quad -1$$

$$3 \quad (c) \quad -2$$

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

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

$$: \quad g \quad -5$$

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

$$. \quad g \quad -$$

$$. \quad g(x) \quad -$$

$$. (c) \quad g \quad (\gamma) \quad -$$

13

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

$$. \quad \varphi(3) \quad \varphi(1) \quad -1$$

$$\cdot \varphi \quad -2$$

$$\cdot \varphi(x) \quad -3$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\cdot 14$$

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

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

$$(4cm)$$

$$\cdot \quad 0 \quad f \quad -1$$

$$\cdot \quad 0 \quad f \quad -2$$

$$f''(x) \quad f'(x) : x > 0 \quad -3$$

$$f'(x) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f'(x)$$

$$f \quad -4$$



$$(c) \quad -5$$

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

$$]0 ; +\infty[ \quad f \quad g'(x) \quad -$$

$$\boxed{15}$$

$$: \quad x \quad f$$

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

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

$$f \quad -1$$

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

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

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

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

$$(c) \quad -6$$

$$m \quad -7$$

$$f(x) = m$$

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

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

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

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

$$]-\infty; 6[ \quad f \quad -11$$

$$\boxed{16}$$

$$: \quad \times \quad \sqrt{\quad}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\boxed{17}$$

$$: \quad \mathbb{R}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$f$

$f$

-1

(C)

-2

$f$

2

(C)

-3

(C)

-4

10

(C)

(C)

-5

(Δ)

(C)

-6

.

$m$

$y = m$

:

21

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

$f$

$f$  -1

(C) -2

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

(C) -3

22

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

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

23

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

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

	$\boxed{1}$		
$x < 0$	$-x > 0$	-1	
	$]-\infty; 0[$		
$x \neq 0$	$ x  > 0$	-2	
	$\mathbb{R}^*$		
	$x > 0$	-3	
$\ln 2^2 = \alpha \ln 2$	$\ln \alpha^2 = 2 \ln \alpha :$	-4	
$x \in ]-\infty; -1[ \cup ]1; +\infty[$	$ x  > 1$	$\ln  x  > 0$	-5
	$\ln(a \times b) = \ln a + \ln b$	-6	
$\ln  x  < 0$	$\ln  x  < \ln 1$	$ x  < 1$	-7
	$(\mathbb{R}_+^* \quad \ln)$		
$x > 0$	$\ln x \neq 0$	$x > 0$	-8
	$]0; 1[ \cup ]1; +\infty[$	$x \neq 1$	
	$x > 0$	-9	
	$\ln e^{2008} = 2008 \ln e = 2008$	-10	
	$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{\ln x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\frac{\ln x}{x}} = +\infty :$	-11	
	$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \ln(-x) = \lim_{z \rightarrow +\infty} \ln z = +\infty :$	-12	
	$\ln(-2)^{1830} = \ln 2^{1830} = 1830 \ln 2 :$	-13	
$n$	$x$		
	$\ln x^n = n \ln  x  :$		
$x < 0$	$\ln x^2 = 2 \ln x$	$x > 0$	-14

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

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

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

$$. \quad \boxed{2}$$

:

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

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

$$= \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2} + 2 = 3$$

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

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

$$= \frac{3}{2} \times \ln 2 - \frac{3}{2} \times \ln 2 = 0$$

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

$$= 14 \ln 2 - 9 \ln 2 = 5 \ln 2$$

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

$$= 5 \ln 3 + 10 \ln (2 \times 3) - \ln 2^{10}$$

$$= 5 \ln 3 + 10 (\ln 2 + \ln 3) - 10 \ln 2$$

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

$$= 15 \ln 3$$

3

:

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

$$\ln(2007)^{2006} \approx 15262,02 \quad :$$

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

$$\ln(1962)^{1954} \approx 14841,68 \quad :$$

$$\bullet \frac{1}{\ln 1830} \approx 0,13$$

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

$$\ln(2)^{1418} \approx 982,88 \quad :$$

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

$$\ln(2,0005)^{12} \approx 8,32 \quad :$$

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

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

$$\ln(2^5 \times 3^7 \times 5^3) \approx 15,98 \quad :$$

4

:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

. 5

:

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

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

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

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

. 6

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$: D_f \quad f$$

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

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

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

$$: D_f \quad f$$

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

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

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

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

$$: \quad f \quad D_f$$

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

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

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

$$\tau^2 - 5\tau + 6 : \quad e^x = \tau : \quad e^{2x} - 5e^x + 6 :$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

7

:

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

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

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

$$4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \ln(\ln x) = -\infty$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

8

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

9

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

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

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

$$. ]0; \sqrt{e}[ :$$

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

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

$$. ]-e; 0[ \cup ]0; e[ :$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$]3; +\infty[ :$$

$$D = ]1; +\infty[$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$x$	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	-	+

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

10

:  $g$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\boxed{11} : -1$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$: g \quad -2$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$\boxed{12}$$

$$: f \quad -1$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$f'(x)$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

.  $+\infty$

: 3

-2

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

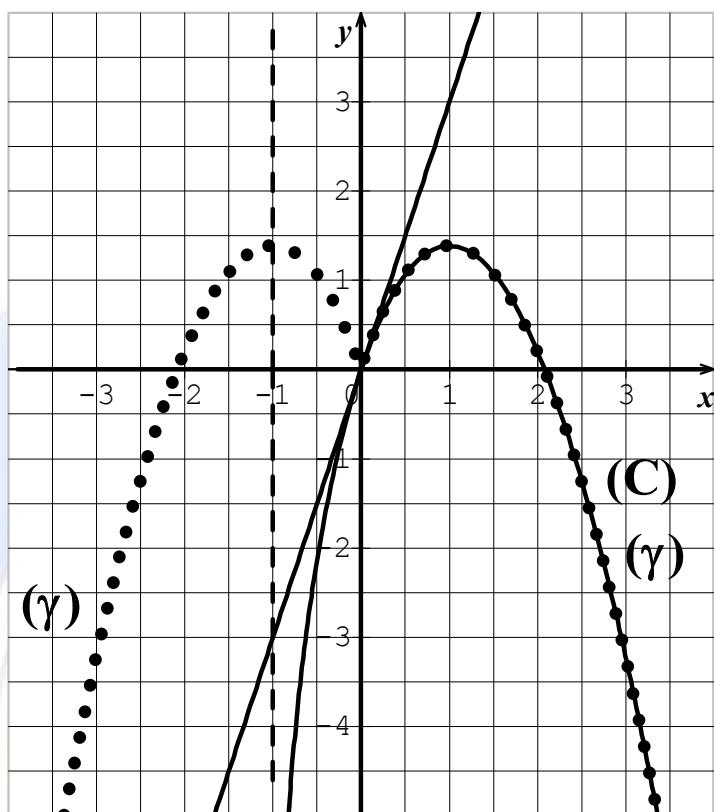
$$\left[ 2 ; \frac{5}{2} \right] \quad f$$

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

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

:(C)

-4



$-x \in D_g : D_g \quad x \quad g \quad (-5$

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

$g \quad g(-x) = g(x)$

$g(x) \quad ($

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

$( \quad ) : (\gamma) \quad ($

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

$g \quad : x < 0 \quad -$

$\boxed{13}$

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

$: \quad -2$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$x$	$-\infty$	$2$	$3$	$+\infty$
$\varphi'(x)$	$-$	$\circ$	$+$	
$\varphi(x)$	$+\infty$	$-\infty$	$-\infty$	$+\infty$

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

$$: \quad \ell$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

$$: \quad \varphi(x) \quad f'(x)$$

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

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

$x$	$-\infty$	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	$+\infty$	
$f'(x)$	+	0	-	-	0	+
$f(x)$	$+\infty \nearrow \mathbf{8} \searrow -\infty$			$-\infty \searrow \mathbf{0} \nearrow +\infty$		

$$f(1) = 8, \quad f(3) = 0 :$$

:

$$x = 2$$

$$4$$

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

$$-\infty$$

$$+\infty$$

$$y = x + 2$$

:

$$f(-1) = 1 + \frac{5}{3} \approx 4,8$$

$$f(0) = 2 + \frac{5}{2} + 3\ln 2 \approx 6,5$$

$$f(4) = 6 - \frac{5}{2} - 3\ln 2 \approx 1,4$$

$$f(-4) = -2 + \frac{5}{6} + \ln 6 \approx 0,6$$

:

$$w$$

(5)

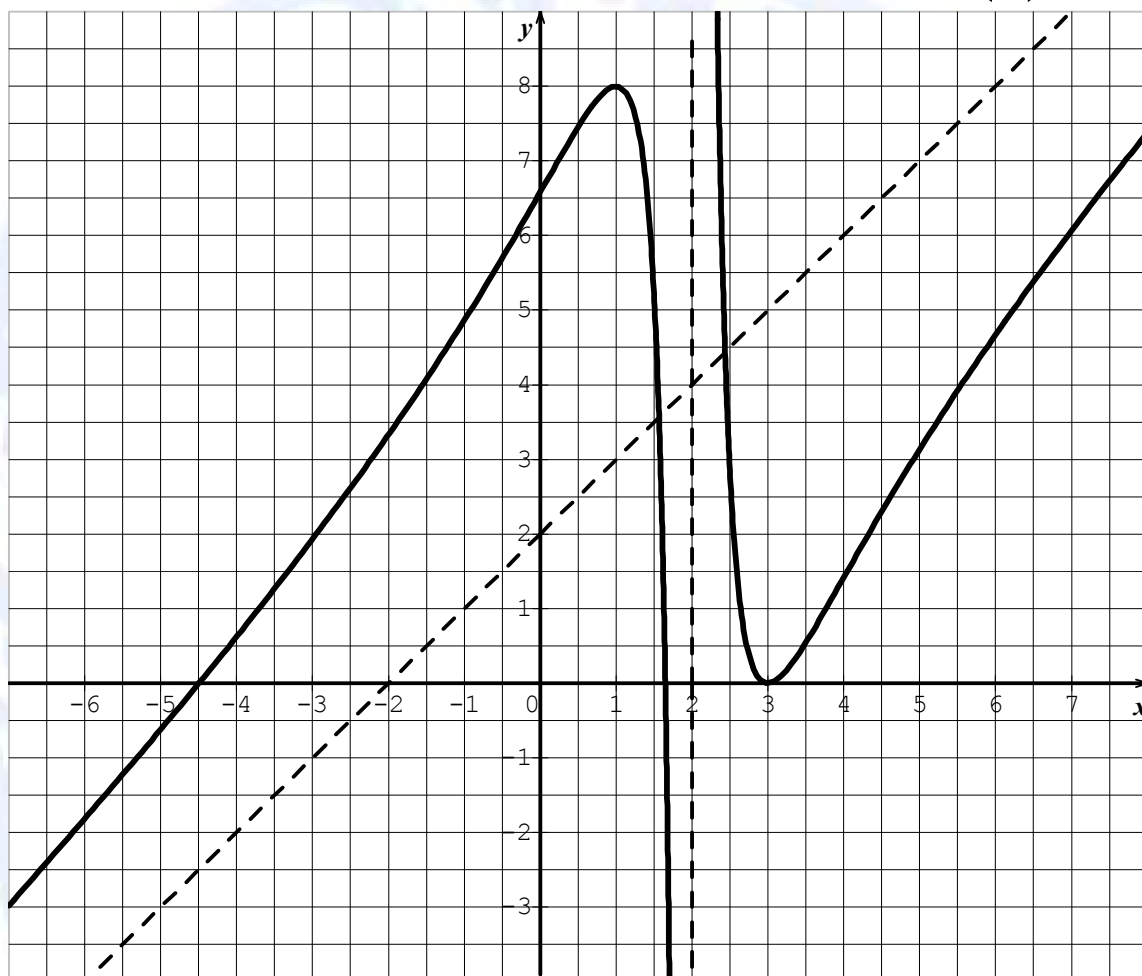
$$4 - x \in D_f : D_f \quad x$$

$$. \quad f(4-x) + f(x) = 8$$

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

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

$\cdot (\Gamma)$ 
 $w(2;4)$ 
 $:(\Gamma)$ 
 $-6$



$$\cdot 14$$

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

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

$\cdot$ 
 $0$ 
 $f$

$$: \quad 0 \quad -2$$

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

(C) 0  $f$

. 0

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

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

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

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

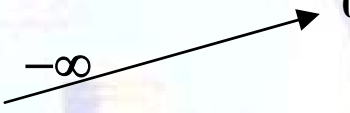
$$f''(x) = -\frac{-\frac{1}{x^2}}{1 + \frac{1}{x}} - \frac{1}{(x+1)^2}$$

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

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

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

:  $f'(x)$

$x$	0 <span style="float: right;"><math>+\infty</math></span>
$f''(x)$	+
$f'(x)$	$-\infty$  0

$$f'(x) < 0$$

:  $f$

-4

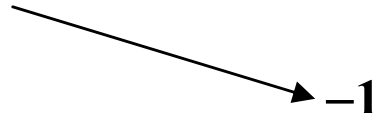
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} -x \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} -\frac{\ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} -\frac{\ln(1+t)}{t} = -1$$

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

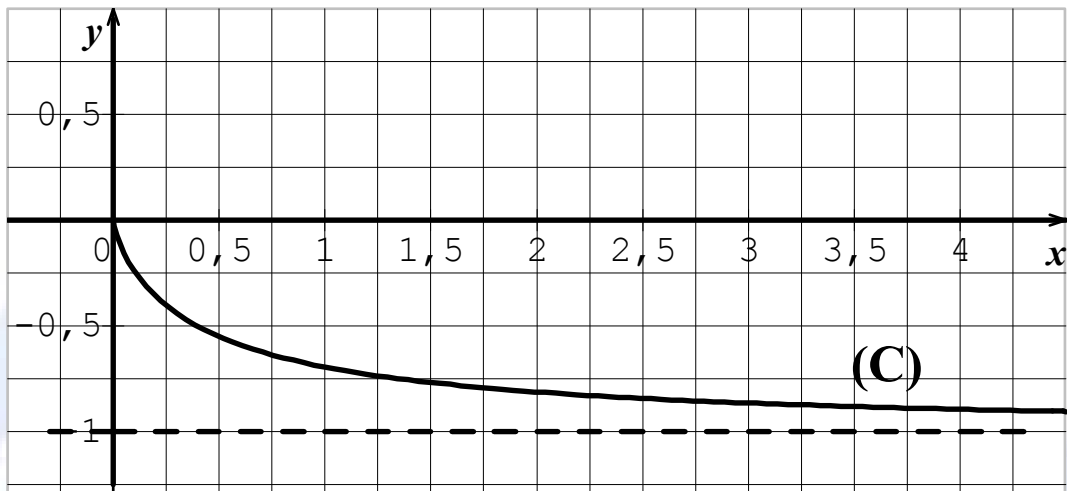
$[0; +\infty[$

$f$

$$f'(x) < 0$$

$x$	0 <span style="float: right;"><math>+\infty</math></span>
$f'(x)$	-
$f''(x)$	0  -1

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



$$: g'(x) \quad (6)$$

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

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

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

: f

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

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

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

15

: f -1

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$]-\infty; 5]$$

$$[5; 6[$$

$f$

$$x > 5 :$$

$$f'(x) < 0$$

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

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

:

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

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

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

: -3

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

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

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

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

:

$$f \quad [-1 ; 0] \quad -4$$

$$f(\alpha) = 0 \quad \alpha \quad f(-1) \cdot f(0) < 0$$

$$f(5) = 1 - \ln 1 = 1 \quad : \quad -5$$

$$f \quad [5; 6[$$

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

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

: (C) -6

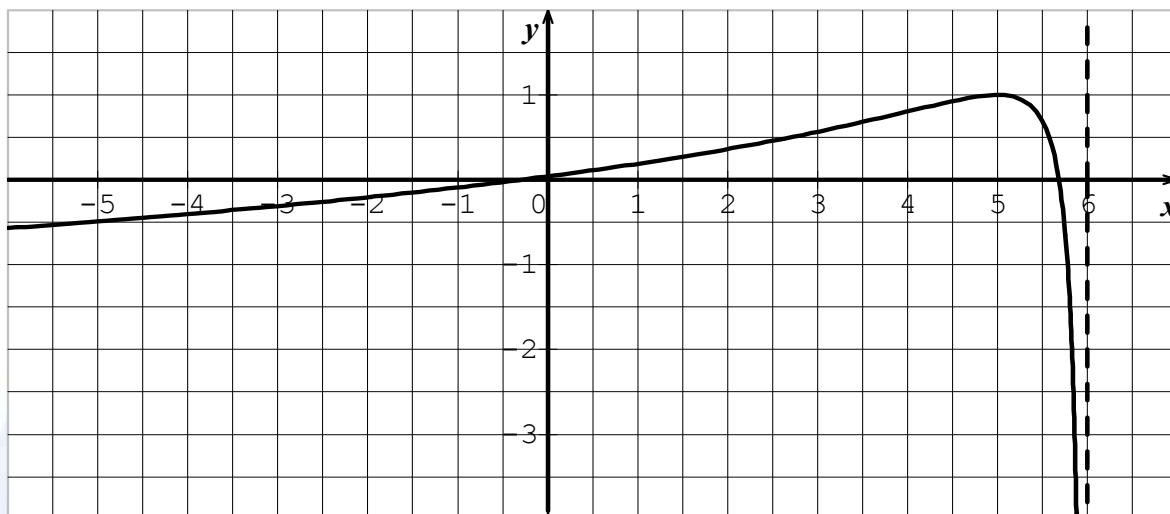
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{2x - 11}{x^2 - 6x} - \frac{\ln(6 - x)}{x} = 0$$

$-\infty$

(C)



$$x = 6$$



: -7

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

$$: m = \frac{11}{6} - \ln 6 \bullet$$

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

$$: m = 1 \bullet$$

$$: m \in ]1; +\infty[ \bullet$$

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

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

$$: b \quad a \quad -9$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$: f \quad -11$$

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

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

$$: f \quad h$$

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

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

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

$$.. \boxed{16}$$

$$\boxed{\sqrt{}} (7) \quad \boxed{\times} (6) \quad \boxed{. \sqrt{}} (5) \quad \boxed{\sqrt{}} (4) \quad \boxed{. \times} (3) \quad \boxed{\sqrt{}} (2) \quad \boxed{\sqrt{}} (1)$$

$$. \boxed{\times} (10) \quad \boxed{\sqrt{}} (9) \quad . \boxed{\times} (8)$$

$$\boxed{17}$$

$$: (1)$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$s = \{3\}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$x > 0$$

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

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

$$: \quad (3 \text{ (4)}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

19
----

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$x^2 - 1 > 0 \quad f$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$f$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

:

- 1

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

 $f$ 

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

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



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

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

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

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

 $f \quad ]1; +\infty[$  $f \quad f'(x) > 0 : x > 1$  $. \quad ]-\infty; 1[$ 

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

4

-2

 $x = 1 :$ 

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

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

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

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

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

$$: 10 \quad -4$$

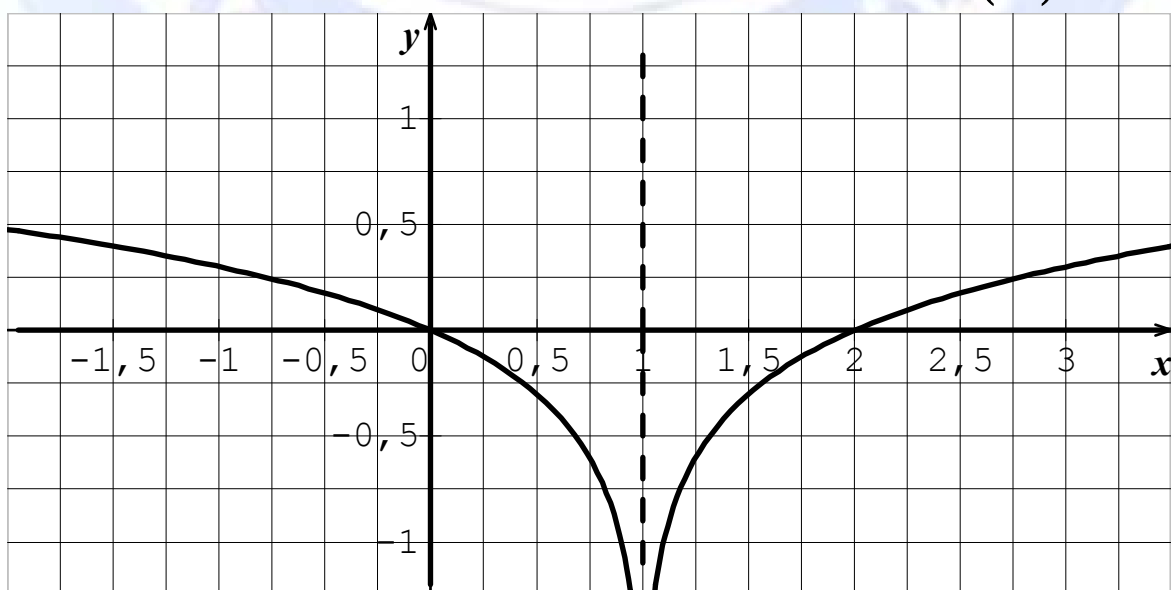
$$\frac{1}{\ln 10} \times \frac{1}{x-1} = 10 : \quad f'(x) = 10$$

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

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

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

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



$$y = 0 : x = 0 : -$$

$$|x-1|=1 : y=0 \quad (C) \cap (y'y) = \{0\} \quad *$$

$$x=0 \quad x=2 : \quad x=1=-1 \quad x-1=1 :$$

$$A(2;0) : \quad (C) \cap (x'x) = \{O, A\}$$

$$: -6$$

$$(\Delta) \quad (C)$$

$$\boxed{21}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} -4 + 4 \log x = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} -4 + 4 \log x = +\infty$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{4}{\ln 10} \times \frac{1}{x}$$

$$]0; +\infty[ \quad f \quad f'(x) > 0 :$$

$x$	0 <span style="float: right;">+∞</span>
$f'(x)$	+
$f(x)$	$-\infty \nearrow +\infty$

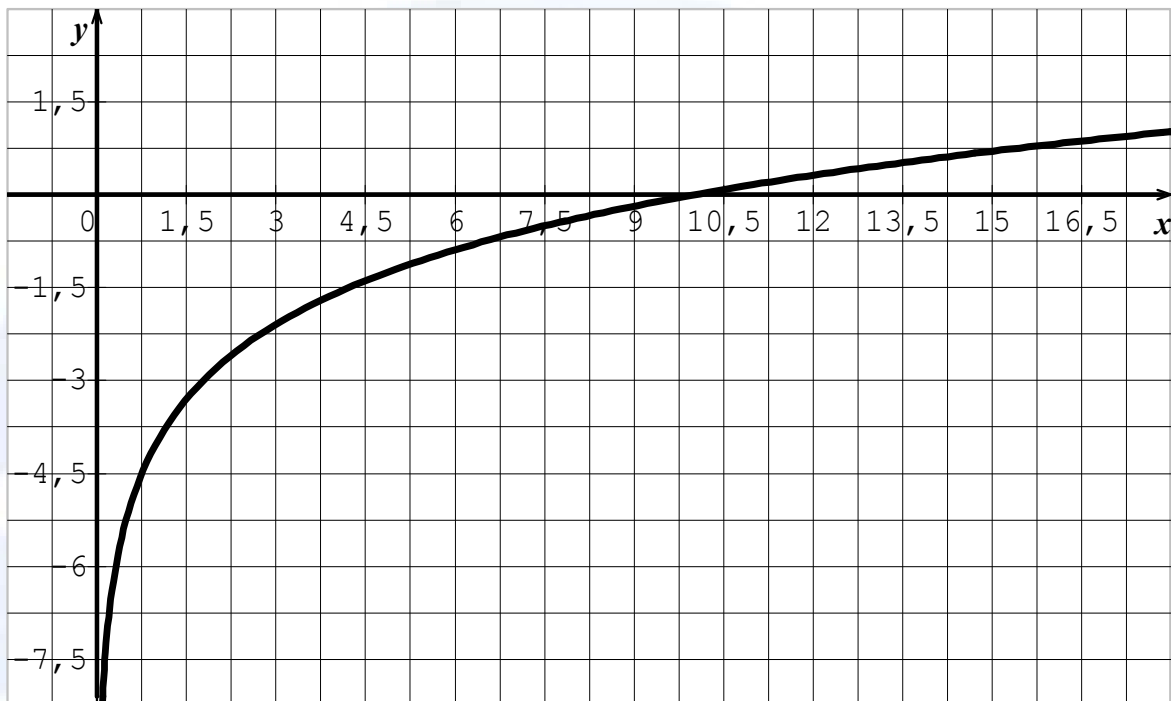
$$: -2$$

$$x = 0 :$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-4}{x} + \frac{\log x}{x} = 0$$



: (C) - 3



22

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

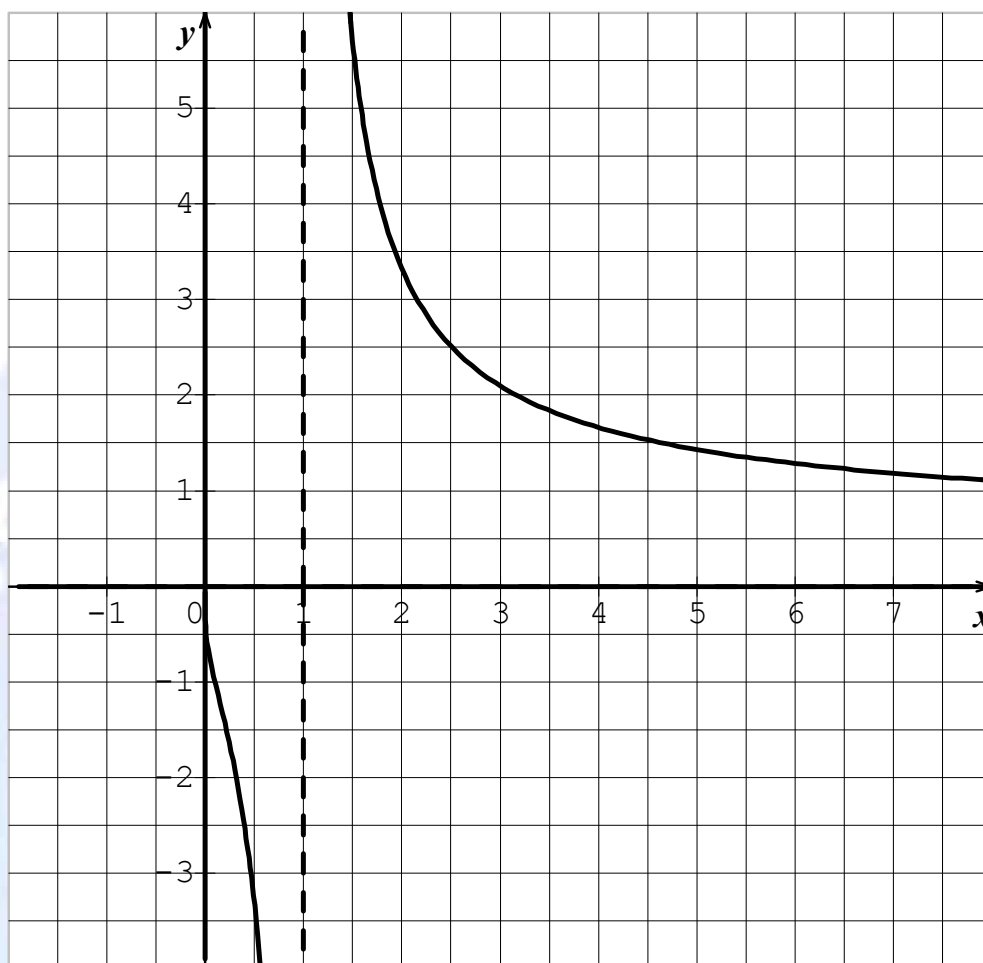
$]1; +\infty[$  و  $]0; 1[$

$f$  و  $f'(x) < 0$

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

: (C)

$y = 0$  ,  $x = 1$



23

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$]0 ; 10e]$$

$$f :$$

$$[10e ; +\infty[$$

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

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

:

