



امتحان شهادة البكالوريا

دورة:

النقطة النهائية على 20

20,00

اسم المصحح

مختار

توقيع المصحح

M. M.

المستوى: الشعبة: المسار:

مادة:

اللاحظات المفسرة للنقطة النهائية

مختار

456774

خاص
بكتاب الامتحان

$$U_1 = \frac{2}{5} U_0 + 1 = \frac{2}{5} \times (0) + 1 = 1$$

$$U_2 = \frac{2}{5} U_1 + 1 = \frac{2}{5} \times (1) + 1 = \frac{2}{5} + 1 = \frac{7}{5}$$

$$U_{n+1} < \frac{5}{3}$$

$$U_n < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{5} U_n < \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{5} U_n + 1 < \frac{2}{3} + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{5} U_n + 1 < \frac{5}{3}$$

$$U_{n+1} < \frac{5}{3}$$

$$(U_n \in \mathbb{N}), \quad U_n < \frac{5}{3}$$

$$U_{n+1} - U_n = \frac{2}{5} U_n + 1 - U_n \\ = \frac{2}{5} U_n - \frac{5}{5} U_n + 1$$

$$= -\frac{3}{5} U_n + 1 = -\frac{3}{5} U_n + \left(\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{5}{3}\right)$$

$$= -\frac{3}{5} \left(U_n - \frac{5}{3}\right)$$

(n ∈ N) / 2 (3)



EXAMEN DU BACCALAUREAT

SESSION DE : _____

Niveau : Série : Filière :

Réservé
au Secrétariat

COMPOSITION DE :

Appréciations expliquant la note chiffrée

$$U_{n+1} - U_n = \frac{-3}{5} (U_n - \frac{5}{3})$$

$$-\frac{3}{5} (U_n - \frac{5}{3}) > 0 \quad \text{soit } U_n - \frac{5}{3} < 0 \quad \text{c'est à dire } U_n < \frac{5}{3}$$

(ذن المتن الاعدادي (U_n) متزايد في ذلك فهو متصاعد)

$$v_0 = U_0 - \frac{5}{3} = -\frac{5}{3}$$

15 (4)

 $(n \in \mathbb{N}) / c$

$$v_{n+1} = U_{n+1} - \frac{5}{3} = \frac{2}{5} U_n + 1 - \frac{5}{3} = \frac{2}{5} U_n - \frac{2}{3}$$

$$= \frac{2}{5} U_n - \left(\frac{2}{5} \times \frac{5}{3}\right) = \frac{2}{5} \left(U_n - \frac{5}{3}\right) = \frac{2}{5} (v_n)^0$$

$$q = \frac{2}{5} \text{ (ratio entre deux termes consécutifs de } (v_n) \text{.)}$$

 $(n \in \mathbb{N}) / z$

$$v_n = \left(\frac{-5}{3}\right) \times \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^n \Rightarrow v_0 = -\frac{5}{3} \Rightarrow q = \frac{2}{5} \text{ (ratio entre deux termes consécutifs de } (v_n) \text{.)}$$

 $(n \in \mathbb{N})$

$$v_n = U_n - \frac{5}{3} \Leftrightarrow U_n = v_n + \frac{5}{3}$$

$$U_n = \frac{-5}{3} \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^n + \frac{5}{3}$$

ذن

(2)

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^n = 0 \quad \text{لأن } 0 < \frac{2}{5} < 1 \quad \text{لـ ٢)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} -\frac{5}{3} \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^n + \frac{5}{3} = \frac{5}{3} \quad // 0, \quad \text{لـ ١)$$

التدريب الثاني

UV أو BB أو RR تـ ١

$$P(A) = \frac{C_2^2 + C_2^2 + C_3^2}{C_7^2} = \frac{1+1+3}{21} = \frac{5}{21} \quad // 1$$

RR أو R \bar{R} تـ ٢

$$P(B) = \frac{(C_3^1 \times C_4^1) + C_3^2}{C_7^2} = \frac{12+3}{21} = \frac{15}{21} \quad // 1$$

RR تـ ٣

$$P(A \cap B) = \frac{C_3^2}{C_7^2} = \frac{3}{21} = \frac{1}{7} \quad // 1$$

الحدثان غير مستقلان

$$P(A \cap B) = \frac{1}{7}$$

$$P(A) \times P(B) = \frac{5}{21} \times \frac{15}{21} = \frac{75}{441} \quad // 0, 5$$

$$P(A \cap B) \neq P(A) \times P(B) \quad // 1$$

$$P(X=0) = \frac{C_4^2}{C_7^2} = \frac{6}{21} \quad // 1(2)$$

$$P(X=1) = \frac{C_3^1 \times C_4^1}{C_7^2} = \frac{12}{21} \quad // 1$$

$$P(X=2) = \frac{C_3^2}{C_7^2} = \frac{3}{21} \quad // 0, 7(5)$$

x_i	0	1	2
$P(X=x_i)$	$\frac{6}{21}$	$\frac{12}{21}$	$\frac{3}{21}$

$$E(X) = (0 \times \frac{6}{21}) + (1 \times \frac{12}{21}) + (2 \times \frac{3}{21})$$

$$= \frac{12}{21} + \frac{6}{21} = \frac{18}{21} \quad // 0, 9(5)$$

- ٤

تمرين المطالع

الخطوة الأولى:

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \ln(x) = -\infty \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-1}{x^2} = -\infty \quad \text{it's}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln(x) = +\infty \quad \text{it's}$$

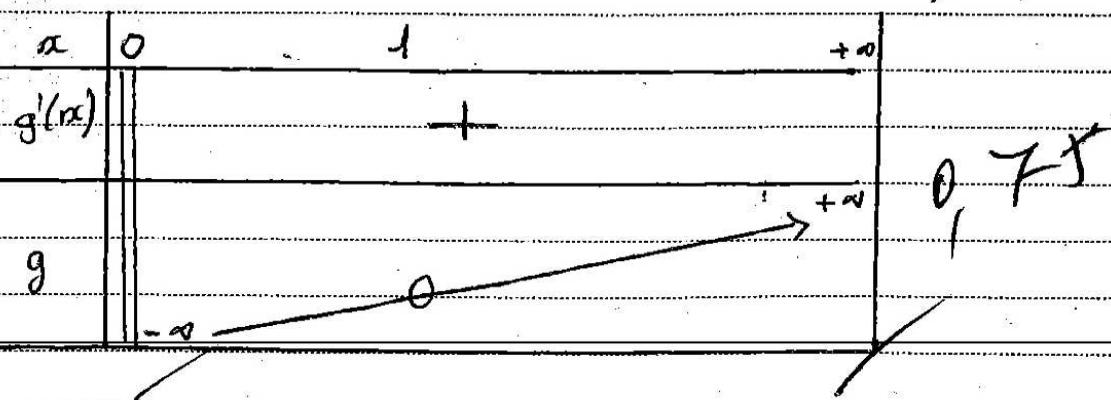
$$g'(x) = \left(1 - \frac{1}{x^2} + \ln(x)\right)' \quad x \in [0, +\infty[\quad \text{1c}$$

$$= 0 - \left(\frac{(-x^2)'}{x^4}\right) + \frac{1}{x} = \frac{2x}{x^3} + \frac{1}{x} = \frac{2}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x} \quad \text{it's}$$

$$\forall x \in [0, +\infty[\quad x^3 > 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad x > 0 \quad \text{1c}$$

$$\frac{2}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x} > 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad g'(x) > 0 \quad x \in [0, +\infty[\quad \text{it's}$$

$$g(1) = 1 - \frac{1}{1^2} + \ln(1) = 0 \quad \text{c.}$$



$$g(x) < 0 \quad \text{iff} \quad g(x) \in]-\infty, 0] \quad \text{iff} \quad \forall x \in [0, 1] \quad \text{c.}$$

$$g(x) > 0 \quad \text{iff} \quad g(x) \in [0, +\infty[\quad \text{iff} \quad \forall x \in [1, +\infty[\quad \text{c.}$$

1

امتحان شهادة البالوريا



وزارة التربية الوطنية و التكوين المهني
الأكاديمية الجهوية للتربية والتكوين
لجهة بني ملال - خنيفرة

دورة:

المستوى: الشعبة: المسلك:

مادة:

الملحوظات الفضففة للنقطة النهاية

خاص
بكتاب الامتحان

النقطة النهاية على 20

إسم المصحح

توقيع المصحح

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

لذن (ج)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \ln(x) = 0 \quad \text{و} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x} = +\infty$$

لذن (ج) يقبل فـ (f) بـ $x=0$ بـ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = +\infty$

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

بـ

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln(x) = +\infty \quad \text{و} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} = 0 \quad \text{و} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x = +\infty$$

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

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

لذن (ج) يقبل فـ (f) بـ $x=+\infty$ بـ $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty$

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

$$x \in]0, +\infty[$$

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

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

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

(5)



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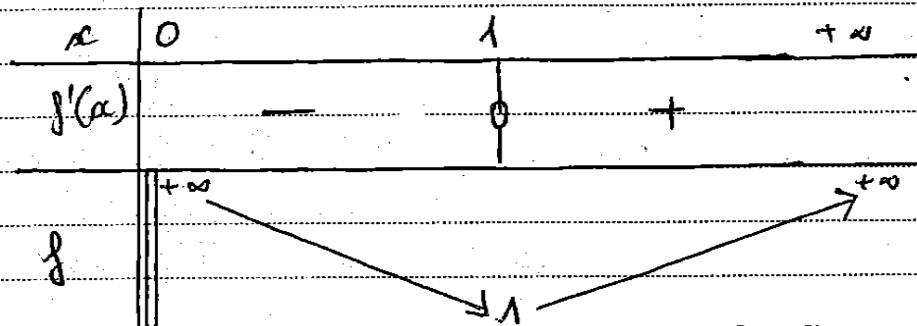
COMPOSITION DE :

Appréciations expliquant la note chiffrée

$$f(1) = \frac{1}{1} + 1 \times \ln(1) = \cancel{\frac{1}{1}}$$

1c

$\forall x \in [1, +\infty[, g(x) > 0$ و $\forall x \in]0, 1] , g(x) \leq 0$ لـ
 $g'(x) = f'(x)$ و $f'(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} + \ln x$

 $x \in]0, +\infty]$ (3)

$$\begin{aligned}
 F'(x) &= \left(\left(-\frac{x^2}{4} \right) + \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + 1 \right) \ln x \right)' \\
 &= \left(\frac{1}{4} \times (-2x) \right) + \left(\left(\frac{x^2}{2} + 1 \right)' \ln x + \ln x \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + 1 \right) \right)' \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2}x + x \ln x + \frac{1}{x} \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + 1 \right) \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2}x + x \ln x + \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{x} \\
 &= x \ln x - \frac{x}{2} + \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{x} \\
 &= x \ln x + \frac{1}{x} = f(x)
 \end{aligned}$$

(6)

(4)

$$P = \int_1^e f(x) - y \, dx \quad (\text{UA})$$

$$= \int_1^e g(x) \, dx - \int_1^e y \, dx \quad (\text{UA})$$

$$= [F(x)]_1^e - \int_1^e \frac{x}{2} \, dx \quad (\text{UA})$$

$$= \left[-\frac{x^2}{4} + \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + 1 \right) \ln(x) \right]_1^e - \left[\frac{1}{4} x^2 \right]_1^e \quad (\text{UA})$$

$$= -\frac{e^2}{4} + \left(\frac{e^2}{2} + 1 \right) \ln(e) + \frac{1}{4} - \left(\frac{e^2}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \right) \quad (\text{UA})$$

$$= -\frac{e^2}{4} + \frac{e^2}{2} + 1 + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{e^2}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \quad (\text{UA})$$

$$= -\frac{2e^2}{4} + \frac{e^2}{2} + \frac{3}{2} \quad (\text{UA})$$

$$= -\frac{e^2}{2} + \frac{e^2}{2} + \frac{3}{2} \quad (\text{UA})$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \quad (\text{UA})$$

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