



Ministère de l'Éducation Nationale
du Préscolaire et des Sports

Série ou Option :

Date d'examen :

Matière de :

RESERVE A L'ACADEMIE

358376

Note globale

En chiffres 16,25 / 20

En lettres Dejevi

Nom et Signature du correcteur :

NOTATION
PARTIELLE

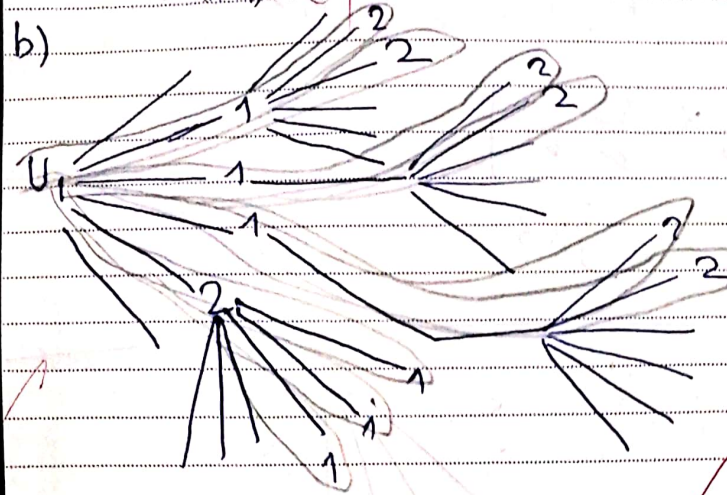
Ex. 3)

1) $\text{card}(\Omega_1) = 6$

a) $P(A) = \frac{\text{card}(A)}{\text{card}(\Omega_1)} = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$

0,25 (1)

b)



0,25

$P_1 = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{6}$

$P_2 = P_1 = \frac{1}{6}$

$P_3 = P_1 = \frac{1}{6}$

$P_4 = P_1 = \frac{1}{6}$

$P_5 = P_1 = \frac{1}{6}$

$P_6 = P_1 = \frac{1}{6}$

$P_7 = \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{12}$

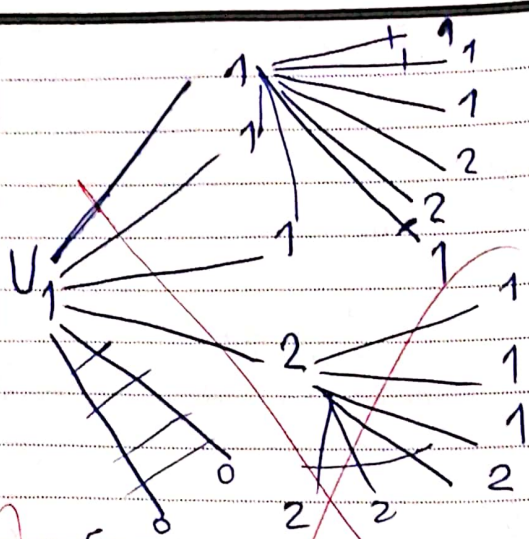
$P_8 = P_9 = \frac{1}{12}$

So $P_B = \sum P_i = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12} = \frac{7}{12} \neq 4$

redo →

TOTAL
NOTE/PAGE

N. B : Il est interdit aux candidats de signer leur composition ou d'y mettre un signe quelconque pouvant révéler leur identité

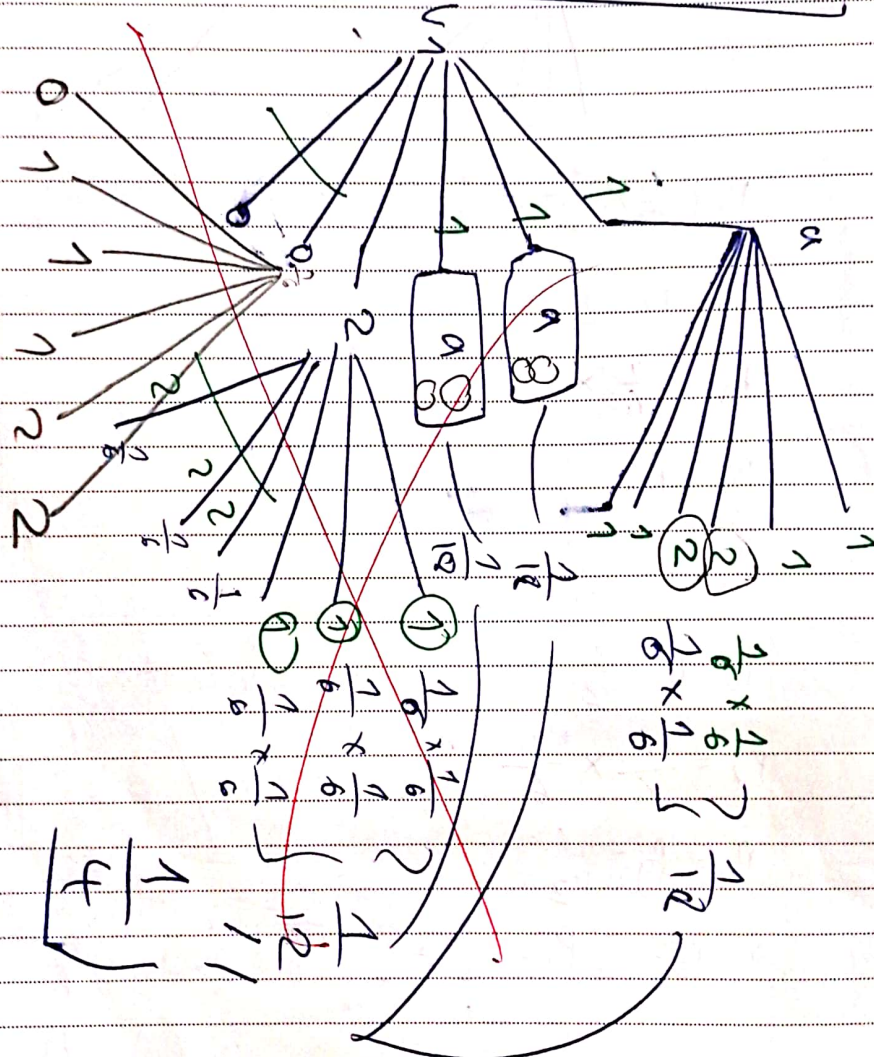


$$P_1 = \left[\left(\frac{1}{6} \times \frac{2}{6} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{6} \times \frac{2}{6} \right) \right] \times 3$$

~~$$P_2 = \left[\frac{1}{6} \times \frac{2}{6} \right]$$~~

$$\left[\frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1}{6} \right] \times 3$$

Tree:



$$2) P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} \quad P(A \cap B) \text{ from tree is: } \frac{1}{6} \quad (3)$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \times 4 = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$3) a) P(X=0) = \frac{\text{card}(X=0)}{\text{card}(S)} = \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$b) X(\omega) = \{0, 1, 2, 4\}$$

x	0	1	2	4
P(X=x)	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{12}$

$$c) \text{if } P(A) = P(X=2) + P(X=4)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{12} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P(N) = \frac{1}{3}$$

0,75

0,25

0,1

امتحان نيل شهادة البكالوريا

الجمهورية الجزائرية الديمقراطية الشعبية



وزارة التربية الوطنية والتعليم الأولي والرياضة
LE MINISTRE DE L'ÉDUCATION
NATIONALE ET DE LA JEUNESSE

خاص بالأكاديمية

النقطة النهائية	
...../20	بالارقام
.....	بالحروف

الشعبة أو المسلك :
تاريخ الامتحان :
المادة :
اسم وتوقيع المصحح (ة) :

Ex.1) 1) a) $\vec{AB} (2, 0, -2)$

$\vec{AC} (2, 4, -4)$
 $\vec{AB} \wedge \vec{AC} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 4 & -2 \\ -2 & -4 & -4 \end{vmatrix} \vec{i} - \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 & -2 \\ -2 & -4 & -4 \end{vmatrix} \vec{j} + \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & -2 \end{vmatrix} \vec{k}$
 $= 8\vec{i} + 4\vec{j} + 8\vec{k}$
 $= 4(2\vec{i} + \vec{j} + 2\vec{k})$

b) $S_{ABC} = \frac{\|\vec{AB} \wedge \vec{AC}\|}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{8^2 + 4^2 + 8^2}}{2}$
 $= \frac{\sqrt{144}}{2} = \frac{12}{2} = 6 \text{ au}$

We have:

$S_{ABC} = \frac{1}{2} \times \text{base} \times \text{height}$ and $\text{height} = d(B, (AC))$

$\text{base} = AC = \sqrt{2^2 + 4^2 + 4^2} = 6$

So $d(B, (AC)) = \frac{2 \times S_{ABC}}{6}$

$= \frac{2 \times 6}{6} = 2$

2) $D = \frac{A+C}{2} = \frac{(0+2, 1+5, 4+0)}{2}$
 $= (1, 3, 2)$

a) $\vec{p\Omega} (3-1, 4-3, 4-2) = (2, 1, 2)$

$= \frac{1}{4}(8, 4, 8)$

$= \frac{1}{2}(\vec{AB} \wedge \vec{AC})$

b) $d(\Omega, (ABC)) = \frac{\|\vec{p\Omega} \wedge (\vec{AB} \wedge \vec{AC})\|}{\|\vec{AB} \wedge \vec{AC}\|}$

Let $M(x_1, x_2) \in (ABC)$ such as:

$\vec{AM} \cdot (\vec{AB} \wedge \vec{AC}) = 0$

تنبيه : يمنع على المترشح(ة) الإمضاء أو وضع أي علامة يمكنها كشف هويته(ا)

النقطة الجزئية

0,25

0,5

0,25

0,25

مجموع نقط
الصحة



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RESERVE A L'ACADEMIE

Note globale	
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NOTATION
PARTIELLE

0,24

$$= 2 - (2\alpha - \alpha \ln \alpha)(1 - \ln \alpha) + 2 - 2\alpha - (-1 - \alpha \ln \alpha - \alpha)$$

$$= 2 - 2\alpha - 2\alpha \ln \alpha - \alpha \ln \alpha + \alpha (\ln \alpha)^2 + 2 - 2\alpha + 1 + \alpha \ln \alpha + \alpha$$

$$= 4 - 4\alpha - 3\alpha \ln \alpha + \alpha (\ln \alpha)^2 + 1 + \alpha \ln \alpha + \alpha$$

and re here: $5(1 - \alpha) + \alpha(4 - \ln \alpha) \ln \alpha$

$$= 5 - 5\alpha + (4\alpha - \alpha \ln \alpha) \ln \alpha$$

$$= 5 - 5\alpha + 4\alpha \ln \alpha - \alpha (\ln \alpha)^2$$

c) $A = \int_{\alpha}^1 |f(x)| dx$

0,5

$$A = \int_{\alpha}^1 2 - \frac{2}{x} + (1 - \ln \alpha)^2 dx$$

$$= [2x]_{\alpha}^1 - 2 \int_{\alpha}^1 \frac{1}{x} dx + 5(1 - \alpha) + \alpha(4 - \ln \alpha) \ln \alpha$$

$$= 2 - 2\alpha - 2 \left[\frac{x^{-2}}{-2} \right]_{\alpha}^1 + \dots$$

$$= 2 - 2\alpha - 2 \left[\frac{-1}{2} - \frac{\alpha^{-2}}{-2} \right] + \dots$$

$$= 2 - 2\alpha + 1 - \alpha^{-2} + 5(1 - \alpha) + \alpha(4 - \ln \alpha) \ln \alpha$$

TOTAL
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N.B : Il est interdit aux candidats de signer leur composition ou d'y mettre un signe quelconque pouvant...

7) a) we have: $U_{n+1} = f(U_n)$
 For $n=0$ $\alpha < U_0 < 1$
 and we know $U_0 \in]\alpha, 1[$ so true
 we assume $\alpha < U_n < 1 \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$
 we prove $\alpha < U_{n+1} < 1 \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

~~$f(\alpha) < f(U_n) < f(1)$~~
 $f(\alpha) < f(U_n) < f(1)$ is true

and we know that
 ~~$f(x)$~~ so $\alpha < U_n < 1 \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

b) $U_{n+1} - U_n \Leftrightarrow f(U_n) - U_n$
 and we know that
 $f(x) - x \geq 0 \forall x \in]\alpha, 1[$
 so $U_{n+1} - U_n \geq 0$
 $U_{n+1} \geq U_n$
 so (U_n) is increasing

c) Since (U_n) is increasing and upper bounded by 1, it is convergent
 we have:

- f is strictly increasing on $[\alpha, 1]$
- f is differentiable so continuous on $[\alpha, 1]$
- $f(U_n) = U_{n+1}$
- (U_n) is convergent
- $U_0 \in]\alpha, 1[$

Therefore, the equation $f(x) = x$'s solution is the limit of (U_n) so

~~$f(x) = x$~~
 $f(x) - x = 0$

we have $x = \alpha$ or $x = 1$

so $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} U_n = 1$



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$$\begin{aligned}
 2) f'(x) &= \left(2 - \frac{2}{x} + (1 - \ln x)^2 \right)' \\
 &= - (2x^{-1})' + 2(1 - \ln x)' (1 - \ln x) \\
 &= - (-2x^{-2}) + \frac{-2}{x} (1 - \ln x) \\
 &= 2x^{-2} - \frac{2(1 - \ln x)}{x} \\
 &= \frac{2}{x^2} - \frac{2 - 2 \ln x}{x} \\
 &= \frac{2 - 2x + 2x \ln x}{x^2} \\
 &= 2 \left(1 - x + x \ln x \right) / x^2 \\
 &= - (-2x^{-2}) + 2 \left(0 - \frac{1}{x} \right) (1 - \ln x) \\
 &= 2x^{-2} + \frac{-2}{x} (1 - \ln x) \\
 &= \frac{2}{x^2} - \frac{2}{x} + \frac{2 \ln x}{x} \\
 &= \frac{2 - 2x + 2x \ln x}{x^2} \\
 &= \frac{2(1 - x + x \ln x)}{x^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

3) a) Since f admits a global minimum at zero, $\forall x \in]0, +\infty[$
then $f'(x) \geq f'(0)$
 $f'(x) > 0$
So f is increasing on $]0, +\infty[$

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

TOTAL
NOTE/PAGE

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

~~f''(x) b)~~

We have: $\forall x \in]0, 1]$ ~~f'~~ f' is decreasing, so $f''(x) < 0$
 $\forall x \in]1, \beta]$, f' is increasing so $f''(x) > 0$
 $\forall x \in [\beta, +\infty[$ f' is decreasing so $f''(x) < 0$

x	0	1	β
$f''(x)$	-	+	-

c) Since $f''(x)$ changes signs at $x=1$ so there is an inflection point at $(1, f(1)) = (1, 1)$ and also at $x=\beta$ so $(\beta, f(\beta))$
 And from the sign table we have:
 f is concave ~~from~~ on $]0, 1]$
 f is convex ~~from~~ on $[1, \beta]$
 f is concave on $[\beta, +\infty[$

4) a) $\forall x \in]0, \alpha] , g(x) \leq 0$

$\forall x \in]\alpha, 1] , g(x) > 0$

$\forall x \in [1, +\infty[, g(x) \leq 0$

b) we have from a) $\forall x \in]\alpha, 1] , g(x) > 0$

so $f(x) - x > 0$

$f(x) > x$ so it's below

and $\forall x \in]0, \alpha] , g(x) < 0$

$f(x) - x < 0$

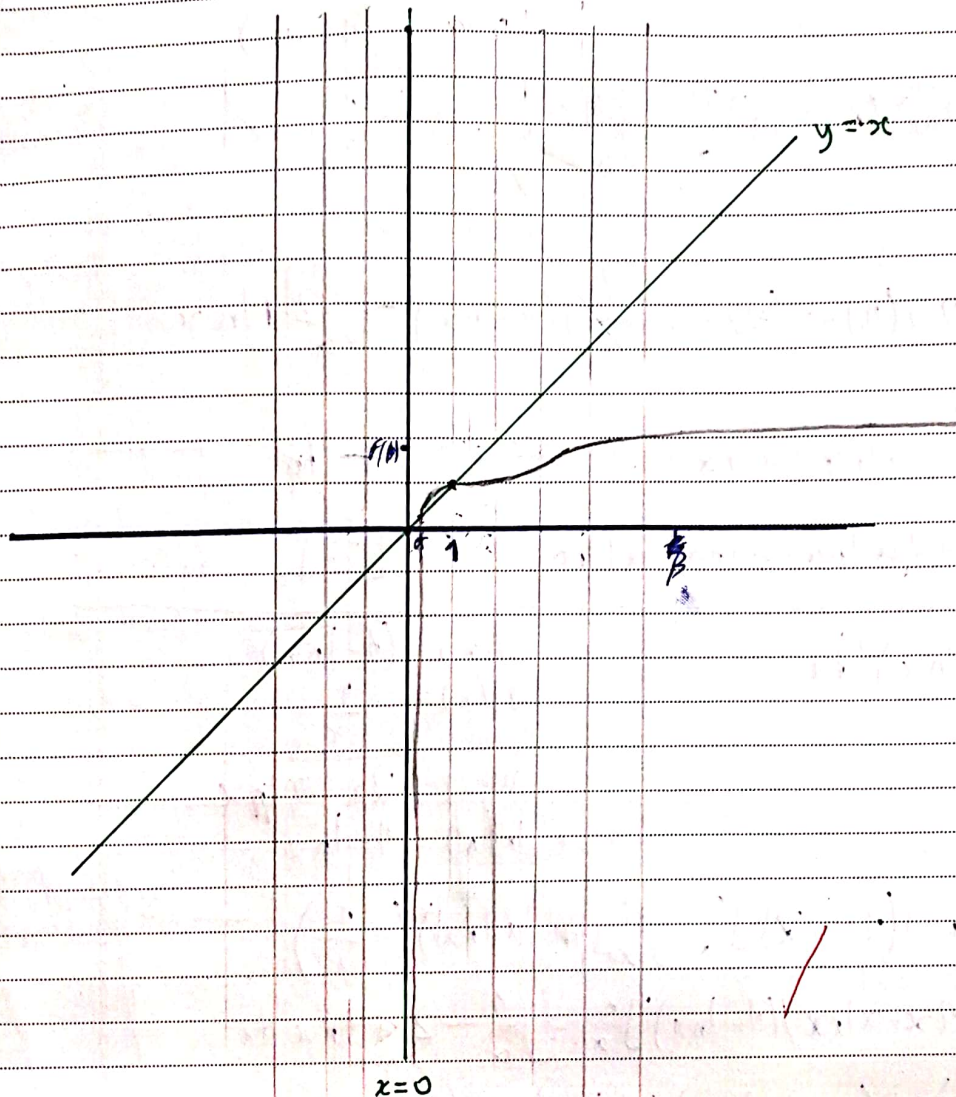
$f(x) < x$ so it's above

$\forall x \in [1, +\infty[, g(x) \leq 0$

$f(x) - x < 0$

$f(x) < x$ so it's also above

5)



6) a) $x \mapsto 2x - x \ln x$

let $h(x) = 2x - x \ln x$ and $k(x) = 1 - \ln x$

$h'(x) = k(x)$

$h'(x) = (2x - x \ln x)'$
 $= 2 - (x)'(\ln x) + (x)(\ln x)'$
 $= 2 - 1 \ln x + 1 = 1 - \ln x$

امتحان نيل شهادة البكالوريا

خاص بالأكاديمية

النقطة النهائية	
بالارقام/20
بالحروف

الشعبة أو المسلك :
 تاريخ الامتحان :
 المادة :
 اسم وتوقيع المصحح (ة) :

$$b) \int_{\alpha}^1 (1 - \ln x)^2 dx$$

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

$$v'(x) = -\frac{1}{x}$$

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

$$u'(x) = (1 - \ln x)$$

$$= \left[(2x - x \ln x)(1 - \ln x) \right]_{\alpha}^1 - \int_{\alpha}^1 (2x - x \ln x) \left(-\frac{1}{x}\right) dx$$

~~.....~~

$$= \left[(2) \cdot (1) - (2\alpha - \alpha \ln \alpha)(1 - \ln \alpha) - \int_{\alpha}^1 (2 - \ln x) dx \right]$$

$$= \dots$$

$$= 2 - 2\alpha - 2\alpha \ln \alpha - \alpha \ln \alpha + \alpha (\ln \alpha)^2 + \int_{\alpha}^1 (2 - \ln x) dx$$

$$= 2 - 2\alpha - 2\alpha \ln \alpha - \alpha \ln \alpha + \alpha (\ln \alpha)^2 + [2x]_{\alpha}^1$$

$$b) \int_{\alpha}^1 (1 - \ln x)^2 dx$$

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

$$v'(x) = -\frac{1}{x}$$

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

$$u'(x) = 1 - \ln x$$

$$= \left[(2x - x \ln x)(1 - \ln x) \right]_{\alpha}^1 - \int_{\alpha}^1 (2x - x \ln x) \left(-\frac{1}{x}\right) dx$$

$$= \left[(2) \cdot (1) - (2\alpha - \alpha \ln \alpha)(1 - \ln \alpha) - \int_{\alpha}^1 (2 - \ln x) dx \right]$$

$$= (2) \cdot (1) - (2\alpha - \alpha \ln \alpha)(1 - \ln \alpha) + \int_{\alpha}^1 (2 - \ln x) dx$$

$$\int_{\alpha}^1 \ln x dx = x \ln x - x$$

$$= 2 - (2\alpha - \alpha \ln \alpha)(1 - \ln \alpha) + [2x]_{\alpha}^1 - [x \ln x - x]_{\alpha}^1$$

النقطة الجزئية

0,75

تنبيه: يمنع على المترشح(ة) الإضفاء أو وضع أي علامة يمكنها كشف هويته(ا)

مجموع نقط
الشعبة



Ministère de l'Éducation Nationale
du Préscolaire et des Sports

Note globale	
En chiffres/20
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RESERVE A L'ACADEMIE

Nom et Signature du correcteur :

NOTATION
PARTIELLE

01/21

9

$$\begin{aligned}
 d &= \frac{1}{2} a^2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} (\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4})^2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} (\cos \frac{\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{2}) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \times a \times a \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} (\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2}i) (\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2}i) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} (2 + 2i + 2i + 2) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} (4i) = 2i = d
 \end{aligned}$$

c)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{b-a}{c-a} &= \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{2} \right) a \\
 \frac{b-a}{c-a} &= \frac{1+\sqrt{2}+i-\sqrt{2}-i\sqrt{2}}{1+\sqrt{2}-i-\sqrt{2}-i\sqrt{2}} \\
 &= \frac{1+(1-\sqrt{2})i}{1+(1+\sqrt{2})i} \\
 &= \frac{(1+(1-\sqrt{2})i)(1+(1+\sqrt{2})i)}{1+1+2} \\
 &= \frac{1+(1+\sqrt{2})i+(1-\sqrt{2})i-(1-2)}{2+2i} \\
 &= \frac{1+i+\sqrt{2}i+i-\sqrt{2}i+1}{2+2i}
 \end{aligned}$$

we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\frac{1+\sqrt{2}+i-\sqrt{2}-i\sqrt{2}}{1+\sqrt{2}-i-\sqrt{2}-i\sqrt{2}} \\
 &= \frac{1+i-\sqrt{2}i}{1-i-\sqrt{2}i}
 \end{aligned}$$

TOTAL
NOTE/PAGE

N. B : Il est interdit aux candidats de signer leur composition ou d'y mettre un signe quelconque pouvant révéler leur identité

$$= \frac{i(-i+1-\sqrt{2})}{(-i-1-\sqrt{2})}$$

$$= \frac{1-\sqrt{2}-i}{1-i-\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1-\sqrt{2}-i}{-1-\sqrt{2}-i}$$

$$= \frac{(1-\sqrt{2}-i)(-1-\sqrt{2}+i)}{1+2+1}$$

$$= \frac{-1-\sqrt{2}+i+\sqrt{2}+2-\sqrt{2}i+i+\sqrt{2}i+1}{4}$$

$$= \frac{2+2i}{4}$$

$$b-a = \frac{1+\sqrt{2}+i-\sqrt{2}-i\sqrt{2}}{1+\sqrt{2}-i-\sqrt{2}-i\sqrt{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1+(1-\sqrt{2})i}{1-(1+\sqrt{2})i} = \frac{(1+(1-\sqrt{2})i)(1+(1+\sqrt{2})i)}{4+2\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\text{we have } \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{2}\right)a = \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{2}\right)(\sqrt{2}+i\sqrt{2})$$

$$= \frac{2+2i-\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{2}i}{2}$$

$$= \frac{2-\sqrt{2}+2i-\sqrt{2}i}{2}$$

$$(AC, AB) \equiv \frac{\pi}{4} (2\pi)$$

Ex. 4)

1) a) we have $f(x) = 3x - 2 - 2x \ln x + x (\ln x)^2$

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

$$= 3 - \frac{2}{x} - 2 \ln x + (\ln x)^2$$

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

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

$$= 3 - \frac{2}{x} - 2 \ln x + (\ln x)^2$$

b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x (\ln x)^2$

let $t = \sqrt{x}$ when $x \rightarrow 0^+$ $t \rightarrow 0^+$ and $x = t^2$

0,25

0,25

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{t^2}{\ln(t^2)}$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} t^2 (\ln(t^2))^2 = \frac{0}{0}$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{t^2}{(2 \ln(t))^2}$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{t^2}{4 (\ln(t))^2}$$

$$\frac{t^2}{(2 \ln(t))^2}$$

$$= \frac{t^2}{4 (\ln(t))^2}$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} t^2 (\ln(t^2))^2 = 0$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} t^2 (2 \ln(t))^2$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} (t \sqrt{2} \ln(t))^2$$

Since $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} t \ln(t) = 0$ So (f) admits a vertical asymptote with equation $x=0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(\ln x)^2}{x} \quad \text{when } x \rightarrow +\infty \quad t \rightarrow +\infty$$

let $t = \sqrt{x}$; $x = t^2$

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

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(2 \ln t)^2}{t^2} = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{4 (\ln t)^2}{t^2}$$

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

Since $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln t}{t} = 0$

امتحان نيل شهادة البكالوريا

المنطقة العربية

ARABIC REGION



وزارة التربية الوطنية والتكوين المهني والتعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

Ministry of National Education and Vocational Training

المادة: : تاريخ الامتحان: : الشعبة أو المسلك:

خاص بالأكاديمية

النقطة النهائية	بالارقام
...../20	
.....	بالحروف
.....	

اسم وتوقيع المصحح(ة):

c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{3x - 2 - 2x \ln x + x (\ln x)^2}{x}$

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

~~$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{3 - \frac{2}{x} - 2 \ln x + (\ln x)^2}{1}$~~

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{3x - 2 - 2x \ln x + x (\ln x)^2}{x}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} 3 - \frac{2}{x}$

d) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3x - 2 - 2x \ln x + x (\ln x)^2}{x}$

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

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

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

النقطة الجزئية

0,25

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الصفحة

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$$\begin{pmatrix} x-0 \\ y-1 \\ z-4 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ 4 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$8x + 4y - 4 + 8z - 32 = 0$$

$$8x + 4y + 8z - 36 = 0$$

$$d(\Omega, (ABC)) = \frac{|ax_0 + by_0 + cz_0 + d|}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}}$$

$$= \frac{|8x_0 + 4y_0 + 8z_0 - 36|}{\sqrt{8^2 + 4^2 + 8^2}}$$

$$= \frac{|8 \times 3 + 4 \times 4 + 8 \times 4 - 36|}{\sqrt{8^2 + 4^2 + 8^2}}$$

$$= \frac{|24 + 16 + 32 - 36|}{\sqrt{64 + 16 + 64}}$$

$$= \frac{36}{\sqrt{144}} = 6$$

(5)

TOTAL
NOTE/PAGE

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3) (S): $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 6x - 8y - 8z + 32 = 0$
 a) $x^2 - 6x + y^2 - 8y + z^2 - 8z + 32 = 0$
 $(x - \frac{6}{2})^2 - (\frac{6}{2})^2 + (y - \frac{8}{2})^2 - (\frac{8}{2})^2 + (z - \frac{8}{2})^2 - (\frac{8}{2})^2 + 32 = 0$

$(x-3)^2 - 9 + (y-4)^2 - 16 + (z-4)^2 - 16 + 32 = 0$
 $(x-3)^2 + (y-4)^2 + (z-4)^2 - 9 = 0$
 $(x-3)^2 + (y-4)^2 + (z-4)^2 = 9$

So $\mathcal{Q}(3, 4, 4)$ and $R = 3$

b) $d(\mathcal{Q}, (ABC)) = \sqrt{\quad} = 3$
 and $R = 3$

so $d(\mathcal{Q}, (ABC)) = R$ therefore (S) is tangent to (ABC) at a point H

Since they are tangent, H is the orthogonal projection of Q on (ABC)

so let $M(x, y, z) \in (ABC)$

such as $\vec{QM} = k \vec{n}$

$$\begin{cases} x-3 = 8k \\ y-4 = 4k \\ z-4 = 8k \end{cases} \quad k \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 8k + 3 \\ y = 4k + 4 \\ z = 8k + 4 \end{cases} \quad k \in \mathbb{R}$$

We replace in (ABC):

$8x + 4y + 8z - 36 = 0$
 $8(8k+3) + 4(4k+4) + 8(8k+4) - 36 = 0$
 $64k + 24 + 16k + 16 + 64k + 32 - 36 = 0$
 $144k + 24 = 0$
 $144k = -24$
 $k = -\frac{1}{6}$

So H:
$$\begin{cases} x_H = -\frac{8}{6} + 3 \\ y_H = -\frac{4}{6} + 4 \\ z_H = -\frac{8}{6} + 4 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x_H = \frac{5}{3} \\ y_H = \frac{10}{3} \\ z_H = \frac{8}{3} \end{cases}$$

So H $(\frac{5}{3}, \frac{10}{3}, \frac{8}{3})$

4) We see: $\vec{n}_{q_1} = \vec{n}_{q_2} = \vec{n} = 2\vec{i} + \vec{j} + 2\vec{k}$

Ex. 2)

1) $a = \sqrt{2} + i\sqrt{2}$

$|a| = \sqrt{2+2} = 2$

$a = 2 \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)$

$a = 2 \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$

2) a) $b-d = c$

$1 + \sqrt{2} + i - 2i =$

$1 + \sqrt{2} - i = b = c$

b) $b-d = (\sqrt{2}+1)(b-a)$

$1 + \sqrt{2} - i = (\sqrt{2}+1)(1 + \sqrt{2} + i - \sqrt{2} - i\sqrt{2})$

$1 + \sqrt{2} - i = (\sqrt{2}+1)(1 + (1-\sqrt{2})i)$

$1 + \sqrt{2} - i = \sqrt{2} + 1 - i$

So $DB = (\sqrt{2}+1)AB$

Therefore, the points are collinear

3) a) $ac = 2b$

$(\sqrt{2} + i\sqrt{2})(1 + \sqrt{2} - i) = \sqrt{2} + 2 - i\sqrt{2} + i\sqrt{2} + 2i + \sqrt{2}$

$= 2 + 2i + 2$

$= 2(1 + \sqrt{2}i + 1)$

$= 2b$

b) We have $2b = ac$

~~$\arg(ac) = \arg(a) + \arg(c)$~~

~~$= \arg(\sqrt{2})$~~

0,25

0,25

0,25

0,25

0,25

امتحان نيل شهادة البكالوريا



الشعبة أو المسلك :

تاريخ الامتحان :

المادة :

اسم واوليع المصحح(ة) :

النقطة النهائية	
بالارقام/20
بالحروف

خاص بالأكاديمية

We have $ac = 2b$ so

$$b = \frac{ac}{2} = \frac{(\sqrt{2} + i\sqrt{2})(1 + \sqrt{2} - i)}{2}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2} + 2 - \sqrt{2} + i\sqrt{2} + 2i + \sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{2\sqrt{2} + 2 + 2i}{2}$$

$$= \sqrt{2} + 1 + i$$

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4) We have $R_{(0, \frac{\pi}{4})} M = M'$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} OM = OM' \\ \frac{z' - 0}{z - 0} = e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}} = \cos\frac{\pi}{4} + i\sin\frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{array} \right.$$

$$z' = \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) z$$

$$z' = \frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{2} + i\sqrt{2})z$$

$$z' = \frac{1}{2}az$$

b) $R(C) = B \Leftrightarrow b = \frac{1}{2}ac$

$ac = 2b$ and from 3)a), we know this

is true.

$$P(A) = D \Leftrightarrow d = \frac{1}{2}a^2$$

$$d = \frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{2} + i\sqrt{2})^2 = 1$$

تنبيه: يمنع على المترشح(ة) الإمضاء أو وضع أي علامة يمكنها كشف هويته(ا)

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الصفحة