



Numéro d'archivage

861/31

EXAMEN D'ORIENTATION DU CERTIFICAT DU BACCALAUREAT

Royaume du Maroc



Ministère de l'éducation Nationale  
du Primaire et des Sports

Série ou Option : .....

Date d'examen : .....

Matière de : .....

الرياضيات

Nom et Signature du correcteur : .....

Note globale	
En chiffres	18,25/20
En lettres	.....

NOTATION  
PARTIELLE

0,81

0,81

0,15

0,15

Ex 2:

1) we have  $\vec{n}$  normal vector of (P) so:

$P: 2x - 2y + 3 + d = 0$  and  $A \in (P)$

$2(1) - 2x(0) + (-1) + d = 0$

$d = -3$

So cartesian equation of (P) is:

$(P): 2x - 2y + 3 = 0$

2) we have  $S$  center of sphere and  $r$  its radius so

$(S): (x-2)^2 + (y+1)^2 + (z-3)^2 = 25$

3) a)  $d(A; (P)) = \frac{|ax + by + cz + d|}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}}$

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

$= \frac{9}{\sqrt{9}} = 3$

b) we have  $d(A; (P)) < R$   $3 < 5$

Therefore plane (P) intersects with sphere (S) along circle (T) with radius  $r$

we know:

$d^2 + r^2 = R^2$

$r = \sqrt{R^2 - d^2}$

$r = \sqrt{5^2 - 3^2}$

$r = 4$

4) since plane (P) is orthogonal to plane (R) so normal vector of (P) is director of (R). Thus  $\vec{n}$  is director vector of (R).

8,15

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

TOTAL  
NOT/PAGE

Ex 2

4) So parametric representation of  $(\Delta)$ :

$$(\Delta) \begin{cases} x = x_0 + 2t \\ y = y_0 - 2t \\ z = 3x + 1t \end{cases} \quad t \in \mathbb{R}$$

and we know  $(\Delta)$  passes through  $\Omega$  so  $\Omega \in (\Delta)$

$$(\Delta) \begin{cases} x = 2 + 2t \\ y = -1 - 2t + t \in \mathbb{R} \\ z = 3 + t \end{cases}$$

4) b) we know that  $(\Delta)$  is the orthogonal projection of  $(R)$  passing by center of  $(S)$  so the intersection of  $(\Delta)$  with  $(R)$  is center of circle  $(T)$

$$\begin{aligned} 4 + 4t + 2 + 1t + t + 3 &= 0 \\ 9t &= -9 \\ t &= -1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = 1 \\ z = -1 \end{cases} \quad \checkmark$$

Thus  $H(0|1|-1)$  is the center of  $(T)$

c) we know  $(\Delta)$  is orthogonal to  $(R)$  and  $H \in (\Delta)$

$$\|HA\| = \|RB\|$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{(x_H - x_A)^2 + (y_H - y_A)^2 + (z_H - z_A)^2} &= \sqrt{(x_H - x_B)^2 + (y_H - y_B)^2 + (z_H - z_B)^2} \\ \sqrt{(0 - (-1))^2 + (1 - 0)^2 + (-1 + 1)^2} &= \sqrt{(0 - 1)^2 + (1 - 2)^2 + (-1 + 1)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\sqrt{2} = \sqrt{2}$$

So  $(\Delta)$  is right bisector of segment  $[AB]$

$$1) a) 4 - \frac{6}{1+U_n} = \frac{4+4U_n-6}{1+U_n} \quad \text{for } n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$= \frac{4U_n-2}{1+2n}$$

$$= \underline{2n+1}$$

b)

~~we~~ we have for  $n=0$

$$U_0 = 4 \quad \text{and} \quad 2 \leq 2 \leq 4 \quad \text{so } 2 \leq U_0 \leq 4 \quad \text{is True}$$

we suppose  $2 \leq U_n \leq 4$  for  $n \in \mathbb{N}$

we show that

$$2 \leq U_{n+1} \leq 4 \quad \text{is True}$$

we have ~~we~~

$$2 \leq U_n \leq 4$$

$$3 \leq 1 + U_n \leq 5$$

$$\frac{1}{5} \leq \frac{1}{1+U_n} \leq \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{6}{5} \leq \frac{6}{1+U_n} \leq \frac{6}{3}$$

$$-\frac{6}{5} \leq -\frac{6}{1+U_n} \leq -\frac{6}{3}$$

$$4 - \frac{6}{5} \leq 4 - \frac{6}{1+U_n} \leq 4 - \frac{6}{3}$$

$$2 \leq U_{n+1} \leq 2,8$$

$$2 \leq U_{n+1} \leq 4$$

Thus by induction  $2 \leq U_n \leq 4$

$$2) a) U_{n+1} - U_n = \frac{4U_n-2}{1+U_n} - 2n$$

$$= \frac{4U_n-2-2n-2n^2}{1+2n}$$

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

$$\text{and } (2n-1)(2-U_n)$$

$$= 2U_n - 4n^2 - 2 + 2n$$

$$= -2n^2 + 3U_n - 2$$

so

$$= \frac{(2n-1)(2-U_n)}{1+2n}$$

$\leq$

نتيجه: يتبع على الترتيب (ب) الإضاه أو وضع أي علامة يمكنها كشف هويتها (أ)

# امتحان نيل شهادة البكالوريا

الاسم: أو المسلك: .....

تاريخ الامتحان: .....

المادة: .....

اسم وتوقيع المصحح (ة): .....

رقم الاشارة

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

النقطة الجزئية

Ex 1:

2/b) sign of  $u_{n+1} - u_n$  depends on  $(u_n - 1)(2 - u_n)$

we have  $2 < u_n < 2.1$

$$0 < 1 < u_n - 1 < 0.1$$

$$\text{and } -2 < 2 - u_n < 0$$

$$\text{and } 3 < u_n + 1 < 5$$

$$u_n - 1 > 0$$

$$2 - u_n < 0$$

$$1 + u_n > 0$$

$$\text{So } u_{n+1} - u_n < 0$$

$$u_{n+1} < u_n$$

So  $u_n$  is decreasing

we have  $u_n$  decreasing and  $2 < u_n$

So  $u_n$  is convergent

$$3) \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = \frac{2 - u_{n+1}}{2 - u_n}$$

$$\frac{2 - u_{n+1}}{2 - u_n} = \frac{2 - u_n - 1}{2 - u_n}$$

$$\frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = \frac{1 - u_n}{2 - u_n}$$

$$2 - \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = \frac{2(2 - u_n) - (1 - u_n)}{2 - u_n}$$

$$= \frac{4 - 2u_n - 1 + u_n}{2 - u_n}$$

$$= \frac{3 - u_n}{2 - u_n}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \left( \frac{2 - u_n}{2 - u_n} \right)$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} > 1$$

Thus  $u_n$  is geometric sequence with ratio  $\frac{3}{2}$

$$u_{n+1} = \frac{3}{2} u_n$$

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

مجموع نقط  
الصيغة

2,1

2,1



Problem Part 2

s) a)  $g \in ]-\infty; 1]$  is strictly monotone and continuous thus  $g$  admits an inverse. Let  $g^{-1}$  on interval  $I = g(I)$

$$= g|_I$$

$$= ]-\infty; g(1)]$$

$$I = ]-\infty; 1, 4[6]$$

015

b)  $g^{-1}$

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

$$= \frac{1}{g'(1)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{g'(g^{-1}(1))}$$

$$= \frac{1}{g'(1, 4[6])}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1}$$

$$(g^{-1})'(1) = -6, 10$$

018

Ex 3:

3) c)  $y' = e^{\frac{i\pi}{6}} b$  and  $b = \frac{3 + \sqrt{3}}{3} e^{\frac{i\pi}{3}} \cdot a$

$$\leq e^{\frac{i\pi}{6}} \left( \frac{3 + \sqrt{3}}{3} \right) a$$

$$= \frac{3 + \sqrt{3}}{3} \cdot \left[ \sqrt{6} e^{\frac{i\pi}{4}} \right]$$

$$\leq \frac{3 + \sqrt{3}}{3} \cdot \left[ \sqrt{6} e^{\frac{i\pi}{4}} \right] \quad \text{because } \bar{a} = \left[ \sqrt{6} e^{-\frac{i\pi}{4}} \right]$$

$$= \frac{3 + \sqrt{3}}{3} a$$

d)  $\frac{2A \cdot 20}{2^5 - 20} = \frac{20 - 20}{2^5 - 20}$

Bar

تنبيه: يمنع على الترشح (و) الإمتحان أو وضع أي علامة يمكنها كشف هويته (أ)

# امتحان نيل شهادة البكالوريا

المنطقة النهائية	بالرقم
...../20	بالحرف

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

رقم الأرشفة
-------------

المنطقة الجزئية

مجموع نقاط  
الصفحة

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

EXAMEN D'ORIENTATION DU CERTIFICAT DU BACCALAUREAT



Numéro  
d'archivage

Série ou Option : .....  
Date d'examen : .....  
Matière de : .....

Note globale

En chiffres ...../20

En lettres .....

Nom et Signature du correcteur : .....

NOTATION  
PARTIELLE

Ex 1

3) b) we know  $u_n = 2u_{n-1}$  is geometric

so it general term is

$$u_n = u_0 \cdot q^{n-1}$$

$$= \frac{2-4_0}{1-2_0} \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{n-1}$$

$$= \frac{-2}{-3} \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{n-1}$$

$$u_n = +\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{n-1}$$

and also  $u_n = \frac{2-4_n}{1-2_n}$

$$(1-2_n)u_n = 2-4_n$$

$$2u_n - 4_n u_n = 2-4_n$$

$$2u_n(1-u_n) = 2-4_n$$

$$2u_n = \frac{2-4_n}{1-u_n}$$

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

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

So  $2u_n = 1 + \frac{1}{1 - \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{n+1}}$

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

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

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

c)  $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} u_n = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} 1 + \frac{1}{1 - \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{k+1}}$

= 2 because  $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{k+1} < 1$

$\cdot 1 < \frac{2}{3} < 1$

011

015

TOTAL  
NOTR/PAGE

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

Ex 3:

$$1) a = \sqrt{3}(1-i)$$

$$= \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{3}i$$

$$|a| = \sqrt{(\sqrt{3})^2 + (\sqrt{3})^2}$$

$$|a| = \sqrt{6}$$

$$a = \sqrt{6} \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{6}} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{6}}i \right)$$

$$= \sqrt{6} \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}i \right)$$

$$= \sqrt{6} \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}i \right)$$

$$= \sqrt{6} \left( \cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) + i \sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \right)$$

$$\text{Satz } \arg(a) = -\frac{\pi}{4} [2\pi]$$

OK

$$2) \frac{b}{a} = \frac{2 + \sqrt{3} + i}{\sqrt{3}(1-i)}$$

$$\frac{3 + \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{6}} + \frac{(1 + \sqrt{3})i}{\sqrt{6}} = \frac{3 + \sqrt{3} + 3i + \sqrt{3}i}{\sqrt{6}}$$

$$2) a) \frac{b}{a} = \frac{2 + \sqrt{3} + i}{\sqrt{3}(1-i)}$$

$$= \frac{2 + \sqrt{3} + i}{\sqrt{3} - i\sqrt{3}}$$

$$= \frac{(2 + \sqrt{3} + i)(\sqrt{3} + i\sqrt{3})}{3 + 3}$$

$$= \frac{2\sqrt{3} + i2\sqrt{3} + 3 + \sqrt{3} + i\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{3}}{6}$$

$$= \frac{(2\sqrt{3} + 3 + i)}{6}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3} + i\sqrt{3} + 3 + i\sqrt{3}}{6}$$

$$= \frac{3 + \sqrt{3} + (1 + \sqrt{3})i}{6}$$

OK

Ex 3

2) c) we know  

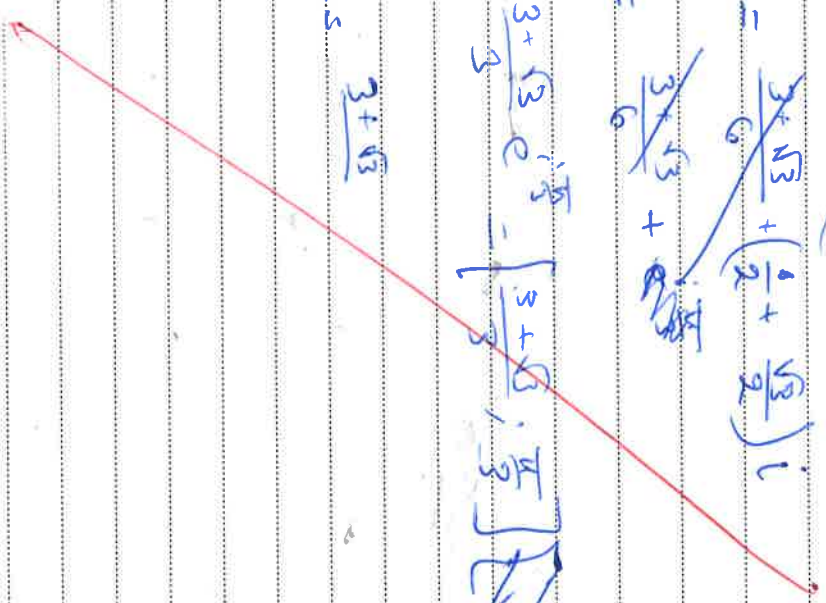
$$\frac{b}{a} = \frac{3+\sqrt{3}}{6} + \left[ \frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{2} \right] i$$

$$= \frac{3+\sqrt{3}}{6} + \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) i$$

$$= \frac{3+\sqrt{3}}{6} + e^{i\frac{\pi}{6}}$$

$$\frac{b}{a} = \frac{3+\sqrt{3}}{6} e^{i\frac{\pi}{6}} = \left[ \frac{3+\sqrt{3}}{6}, \frac{\pi}{6} \right] \left[ \sqrt{6}, \frac{-\pi}{4} \right]$$

and  $\frac{b}{a} = \frac{3+\sqrt{3}}{6}$



b) we know  

$$\frac{b}{a} = \frac{3+\sqrt{3}}{3} e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}}$$

$$b = \left[ \frac{3+\sqrt{3}}{3}, \frac{\pi}{3} \right] \left[ \sqrt{6}, \frac{-\pi}{4} \right]$$

$$= \left[ \frac{3+\sqrt{3}}{3}, \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{-\pi}{4} \right]$$

$$= \left[ \frac{3+\sqrt{3}+3\sqrt{6}}{3}, \frac{1}{12}\pi \right]$$

$$b = \frac{3+\sqrt{3}+3\sqrt{6}}{3} \left( \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right) \right)$$

$$b^{24} = \left[ \frac{3+\sqrt{3}+3\sqrt{6}}{3}, \frac{1}{12}\pi \right]^{24} \left[ \frac{3+\sqrt{3}+3\sqrt{6}}{3}, \frac{2\pi}{3} \right]$$

$$= \left[ \frac{(3+\sqrt{3}+3\sqrt{6})^{24}}{3^{24}}, \frac{24}{12}\pi \right]$$

Thus  $b^{24}$  is a real number

نتيجة: يتبع على الترتيب (ة) الإضفاء أو وضع أي علامة يمكنها كشف هويتنا (1)

off



EXAMEN D'OBTEINTION DU CERTIFICAT DU BACCALAUREAT



Royaume du Maroc

Ministère de l'éducation Nationale  
du Préscolaire et des Sports

Série ou Option : .....

Date d'examen : .....

Matière de : .....

Nom et Signature du correcteur : .....

Note globale	
En chiffres	...../20
En lettres	.....

Numéro  
d'archivage

NOTATION  
PARTIELLE

Ex 4:

1) on pose  $\text{card}(A) = C_4^2 = 21 = \frac{A_4^2}{2!}$

$$P(A) = \frac{C_4^2 + C_2^2}{2!} = \frac{1}{3}$$

2)  $P(B) = \frac{C_1 \times C_4 + C_4^2}{2!} = \frac{5}{2!}$

3)  $P(A \cap B) = \frac{C_2^2}{2!} = \frac{1}{2!}$

4)  $P(A) \times P(B) = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{5}{2!} = \frac{5}{6}$

so  $P(A) \times P(B) \neq P(A \cap B)$  so A and B are not independent

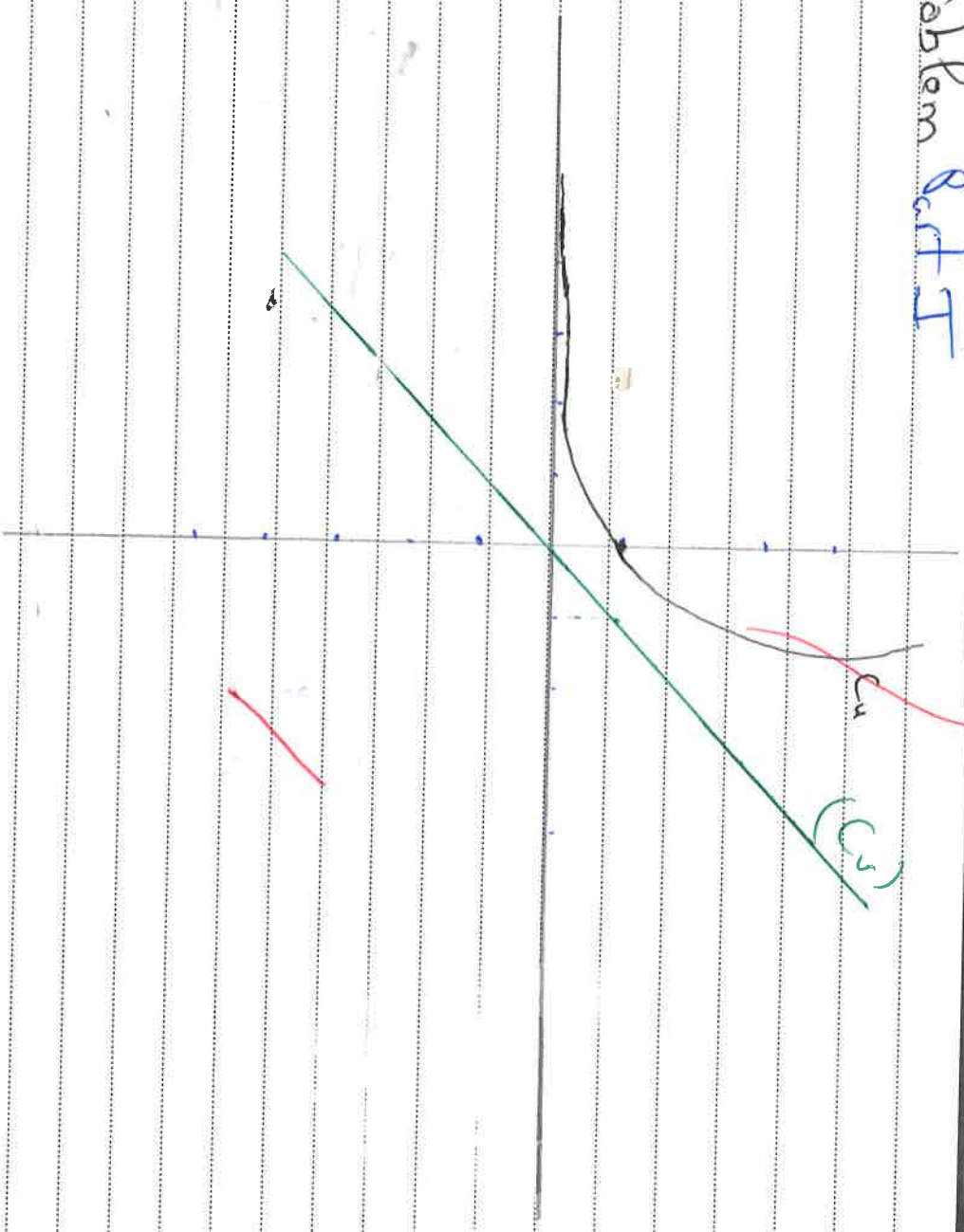
6,25

TOTAL  
NOTR/PAGE

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

Problem Part I

1)



O/P

2) because  $\forall n \in \mathbb{R}$   $C_u$  is above  $C_v$   
 $\int_0^1 e^{-x} > 0$   $e^{-x} > 0$  ~~and~~  $C_v$

O/P

3)  $\int_0^1 e^{-x} dx = \left[ e^{-x} - \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^1$   
 $= e^{-1} - \frac{1}{2} - e^0 + 0$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{e}$

O/P

Part II  
 $\forall x \in \mathbb{R} \{ e^{-x} > 0 \}$  and we prove d in question  
 maybe that  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R} e^{-x} > 2x$

So  
 $Q_p = \mathbb{R}$   
 $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$f(x) = x+1 - f_n(e^x - x)$$

$$= x+1 - f_n\left(x^n\left(1 - \frac{x}{e^n}\right)\right)$$

$$= x+1 - f_n(x^n) = f_n(1 - x e^{-n})$$

$$= x+1 - x - f_n(x - n e^{-n})$$

$$= 1 - f_n(1 - n e^{-n})$$

O/P

O/P

$$g) \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} 1 - \left( \frac{1}{n} (1 - ne^t) \right)$$

$$= 1 \text{ because } \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} -ne^{-t} = 0 \quad t = -x \quad t \in \mathbb{R}$$

Thus  $f(x)$  admits a horizontal asymptote of equation  $y=1$

$$g) a) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} n+1 - \ln(e^x - x) = -\infty \text{ because } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^x = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f_n(x) = -\infty$$

0/1  
0/1/1

$$b) \forall n \in ]-\infty; 0[$$

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

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

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

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

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

0/1

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

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{\ln(x)}{-x} - \frac{\ln\left(1 - \frac{1}{e^{-x}x}\right)}{x}$$

0/1

because  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0$

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

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

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x e^x = +\infty$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} -x e^x = -\infty$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{-x e^x} = 0$

and  $\ln(x) = 0$

نتيجه: يتبع على المترشح (ة) الإحصاء أو وضع أي علامة يمكنها كنف مرتبة (1)

# امتحان نيل شهادة البكالوريا

الشمسية أو المسلك :

تاريخ الامتحان :

المادة :

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

اسم وترتيب المصحح (ة) : .....

رقم الاشارة

النقطة الجزئية

## Problem Part 2

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

$$= 1 - \ln(x) - \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{e^x - x}\right) - x$$

$f'(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{e^x - x} + 1$ 
  
 Shows  $f(x)$  admits a parabolic branch direction of equation  $y = 1x$  to  $-\infty$

3) a)  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$   
 $f'(x) = (1 - \ln(e^x - x) + x)'$

$$= -\frac{e^x - 1}{e^x - x} + 1$$

$$= \frac{1 - e^x}{e^x - x} + 1$$

$$= \frac{1 - e^x - e^x + x}{e^x - x}$$

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

sign of  $f'$  depends on  $1 - x$  and  $e^x - x$

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

and we proved before that  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R} \quad e^x - x > 0$   
 So  $f'(x)$  is positive on  $] -\infty ; 1[$  and negative on  $] 1 ; +\infty [$

تنبيه : يمنع على الترشح (ة) الإمتحان أو وضع اى علامة يمكنها كشف هويته (ا)

011

مجموع نقاط  
المقابلة