

11420

0
5
Pour avoir rendu une copie double qui a pluvié le scanner.

1. $9 - 7 - 2 = 0$
 $R = x^0 = \underline{1}$

2.

$x \rightarrow -\infty$	1	$\sqrt{3}$?	6	$+\infty$
$-\sqrt{3}$	-	-	-	-
$x - 1$	-	0	+	+
$x - 6$	-	0	-	+
$f(x)$	-	0	+	-

Tracez les lignes horizontales pour x et $f(x)$.

3. $B = (3; -2)$
 $A = (2; -2)$

$\frac{-1}{0} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ +2 \end{pmatrix}$

Il est le bazar

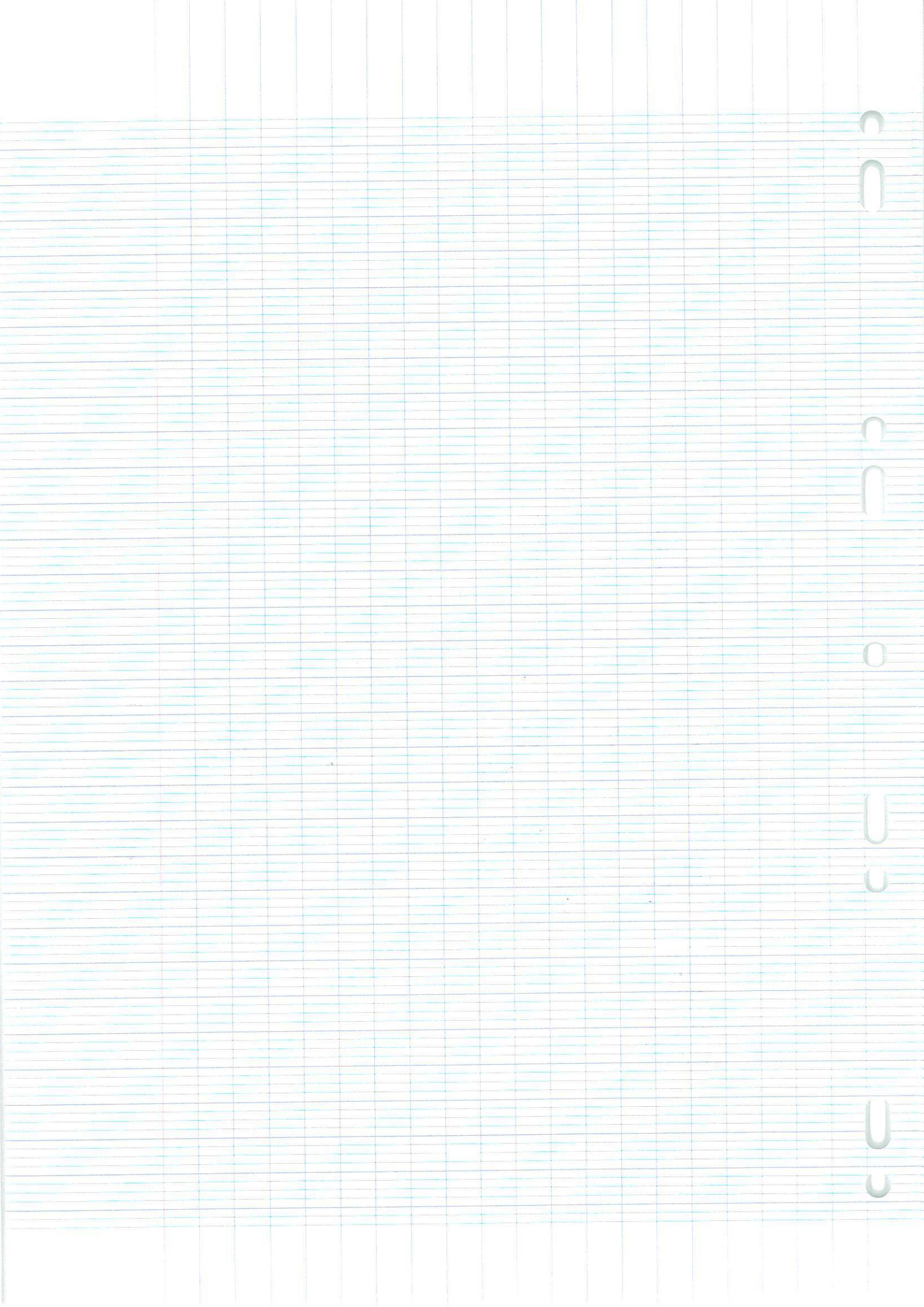
$2x + 4$
 $\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$
1

Il n'y a pas d'équation

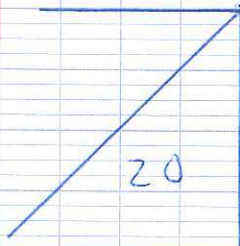
$b = 1$
 $a = 2$

5
7

4.
5 a) 0 1
b) $-\frac{1}{3}$
c) 2



1770



1) $R = \frac{x^2}{x^2} = 1$

2)

x	-2	1	6	$+ \infty$
$-\sqrt{3}$		-	-	-
$x-1$		-	+	+
$x-6$		-	-	+
$f(x)$		-	+	-

1

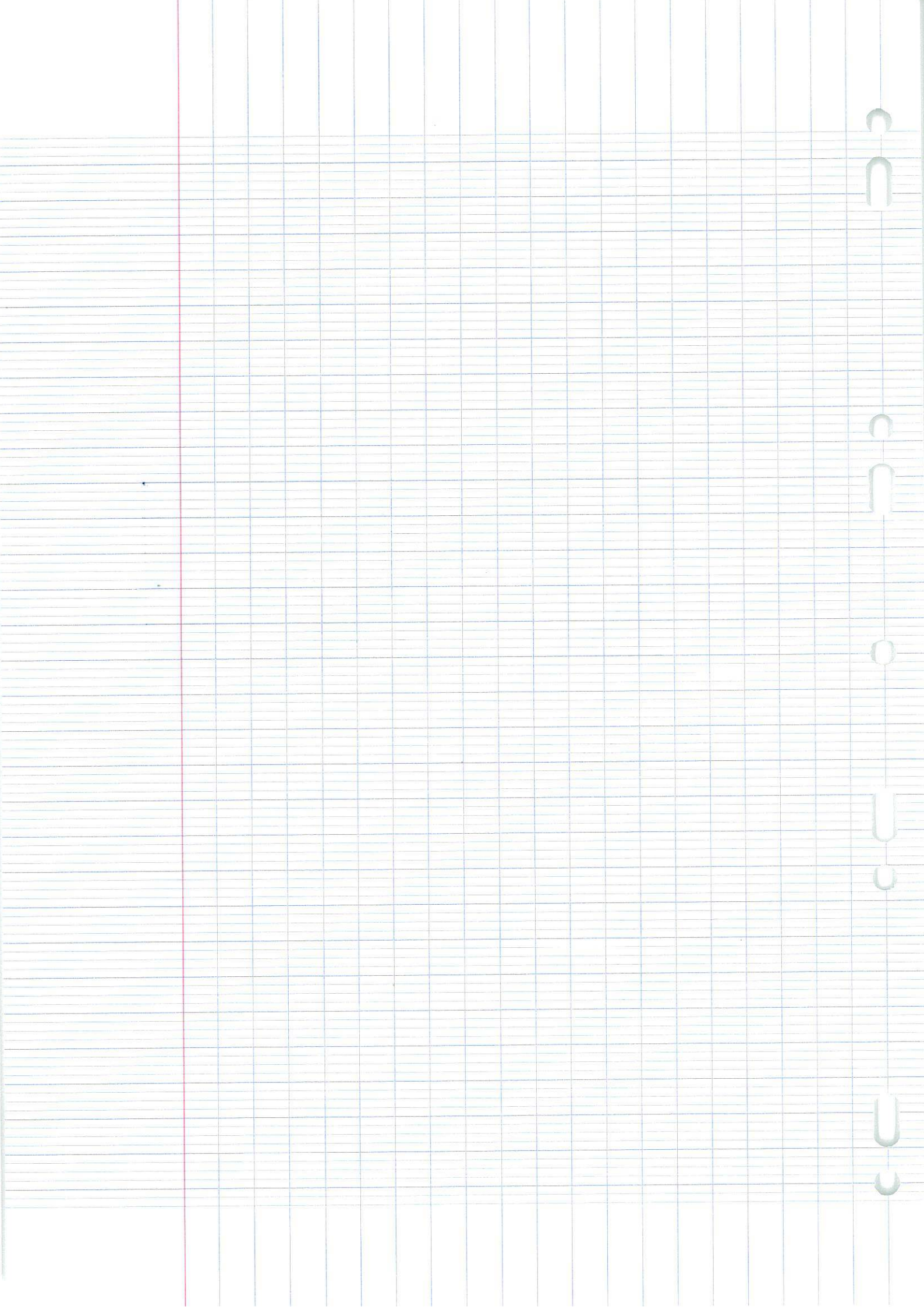
0 3) $-1y + 2$ Pas d'équation.

0 4) $\frac{\pi}{3} = 60^\circ$ ce n'est pas ce qui est demandé

1
0
1

- 5) a) 0
b) -1
c) 2

$\frac{4}{x}$



11670

0 1) x^2

2)

x	$-\infty$	1	6	$+\infty$
$-\sqrt{3}$	-	-	-	-
$x-1$	-	0	+	+
$x-6$	-	-	0	+
$f(x)$	-	0	+	-

1

1 3) $0x - 1y + 2 = 0$

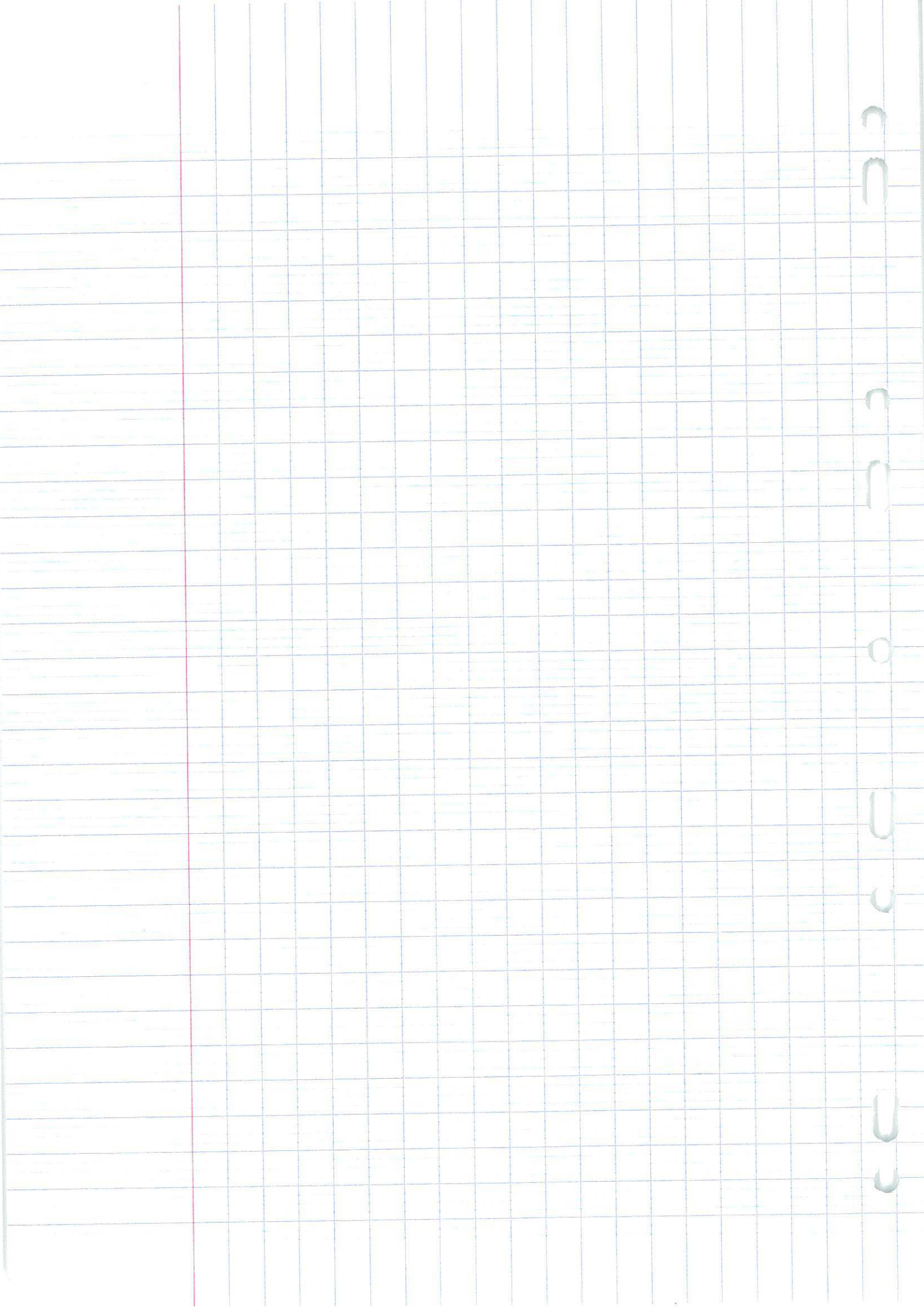
0 4) $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

1 5) a) 0

1 b) -0,3

1 c) 2

$\frac{5}{7}$



11560

$$\begin{aligned}
 1) R &= \frac{(x^3)^3 \times x^{-7}}{x^2} \\
 &= \frac{x^9 \times x^{-7}}{x^2} \\
 &= \frac{x^2}{x^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

1

$$R = 1$$

$\frac{b}{a}$

1

2)

	x		1	6	
	$-\sqrt{3}$	-		-	-
1	$(x-1)$	-	0	+	f
6	$(x-6)$	-		-	0
	f	-	0	+	0

3) Let $M(x, y)$ et $A(2, -2)$

$$\vec{AM} \begin{pmatrix} x_M - x_A \\ y_M - y_A \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{AM} \begin{pmatrix} x - 2 \\ y + 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Det}(\vec{AM}; \vec{j}) = \begin{vmatrix} x-2 & 1 \\ y+2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\text{Det}(\vec{AM}; \vec{j}) = (x-2) \times 0 - (y+2) \times 1 = -1y - 2 = 0$$

$$-1y - 2 = 0$$

$$2\pi = 360^\circ$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2} = 90^\circ$$

4)

$$180 = \pi$$

$$\frac{180}{3} = \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{180}{3}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{\pi}{3} = 60^\circ}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} = 45^\circ$$

est le $\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = ?$

~~4)~~

0 $\frac{\pi}{6} = 30^\circ$

0 5a) $f'(0) =$ fautive car la courbe ne passe pas
à l'abscisse 0

0 $f(1) = 2$ $\frac{4}{7}$

1 $f(2) = 2$

29/10/2021

11780

Interno maths

1 1) 1

2)

x	$-\infty$	1	6	$+\infty$
$-\sqrt{3}$	-			-
$x-1$	-	0	+	+
$x-6$	-		0	+
$f(x)$	-	0	+	-

1

1 3) $-y - 2 = 0$

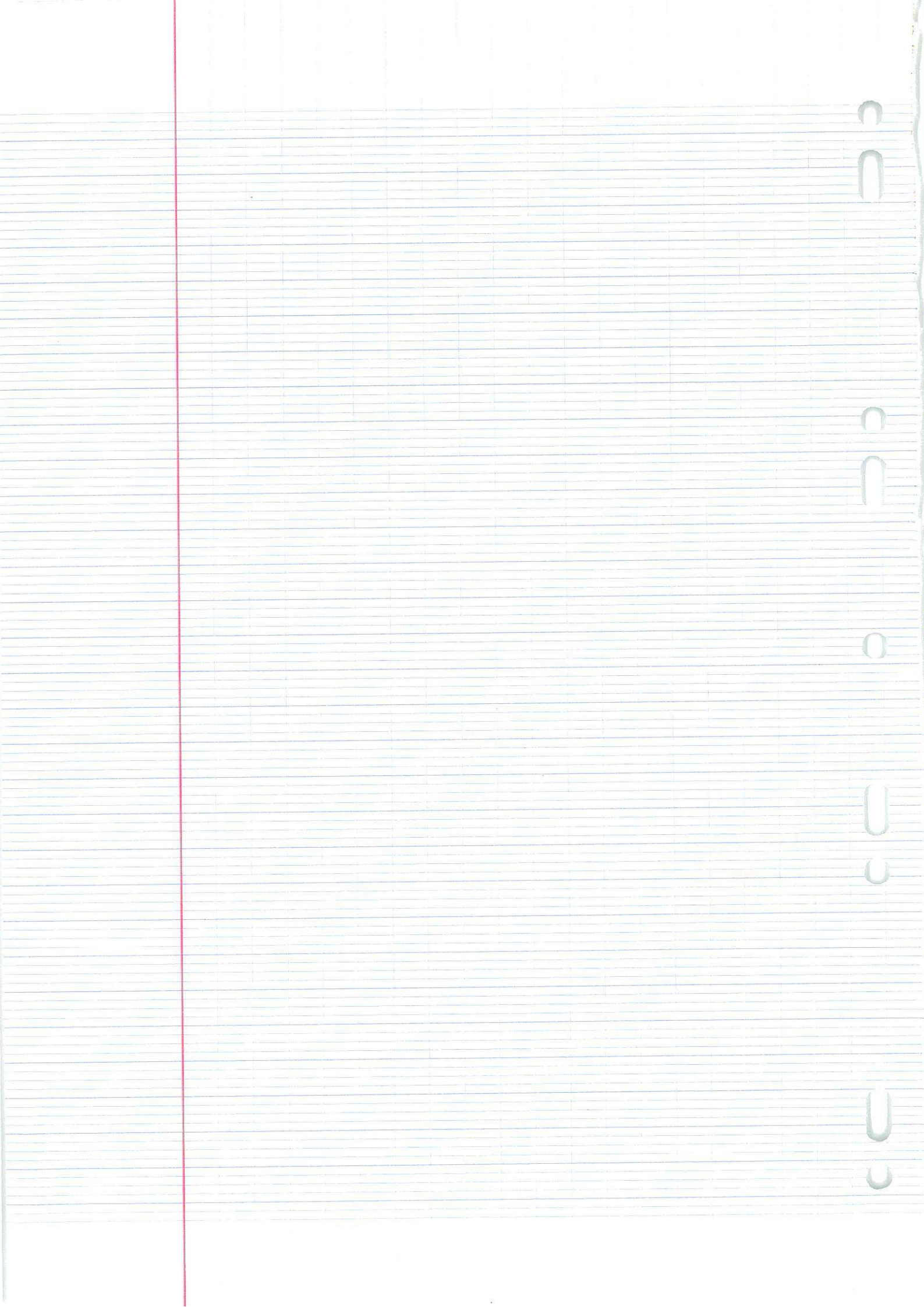
0 4) $\frac{x}{6}$

$\frac{5}{7}$

1 5) a. 0

0 b. -2, 1, 2

1 c. 2



11590

Vendredi 29 Octobre 2021

0 1) $R = x$

2)

x	$-\infty$	-6	-1	$+\infty$
$x-1$	$-$		$-$ \ominus	$+$
$x-6$	$-$	\ominus	$+$	$+$
$(x-1)$ $(x-6)$	$+$	\ominus	$-$ \ominus	$+$

1 3) $\text{O}x + 1y + 2 = 0$

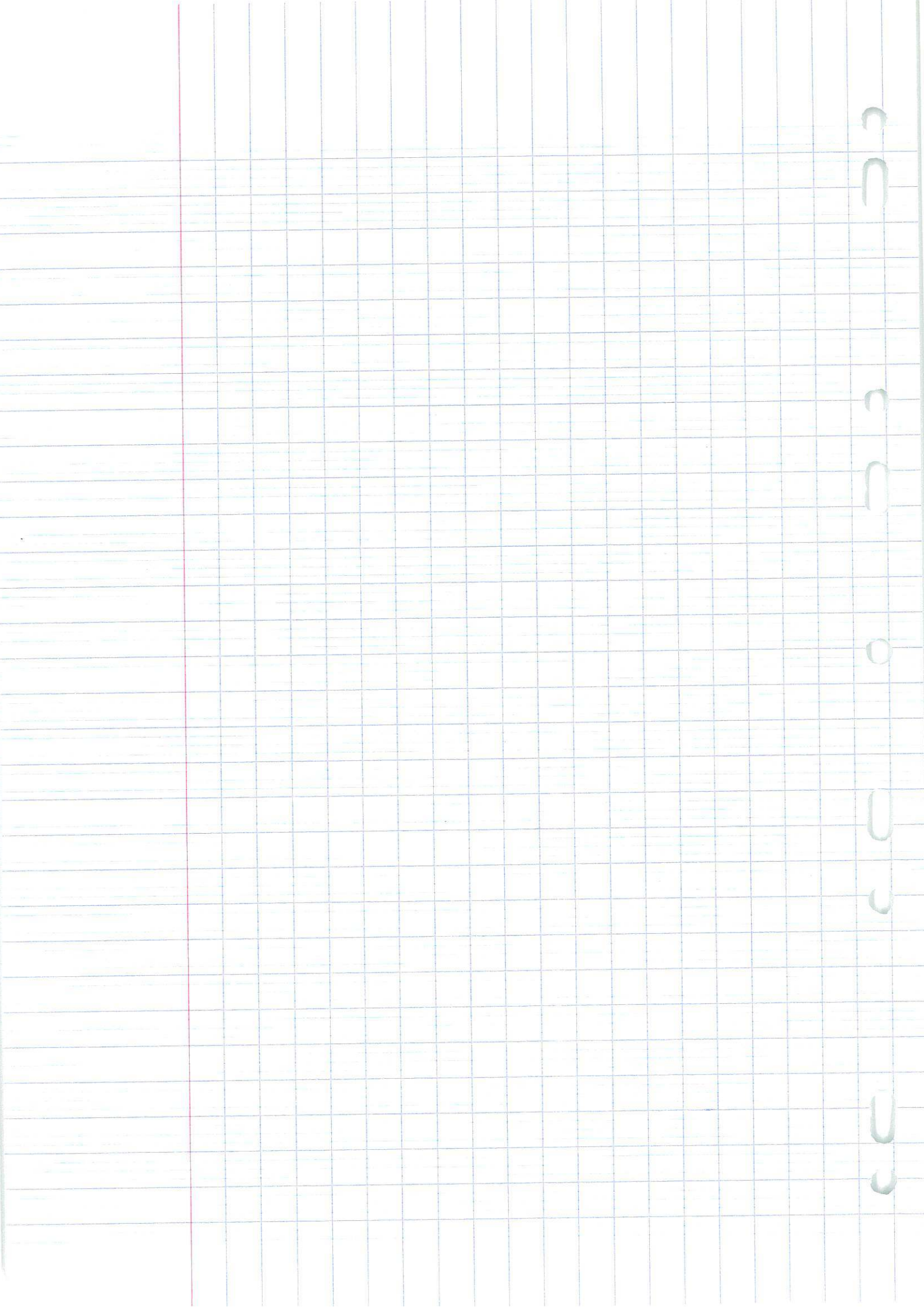
0 4) La valeur exacte de $\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right)$ est ~~$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$~~ $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

0 5) a) $f'(0) = 2$

0 b) $f(1) = 0$

0 c) $f'(2) = 1$

1/7



M 785

Venerdì 29 ottobre 2021

1) 1) $R = x^0 = 1$

2)

x	$-\infty$	1	6	$+\infty$	
$f(x)$	$-$	0	$+$	0	$-$

1) 4) $\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$

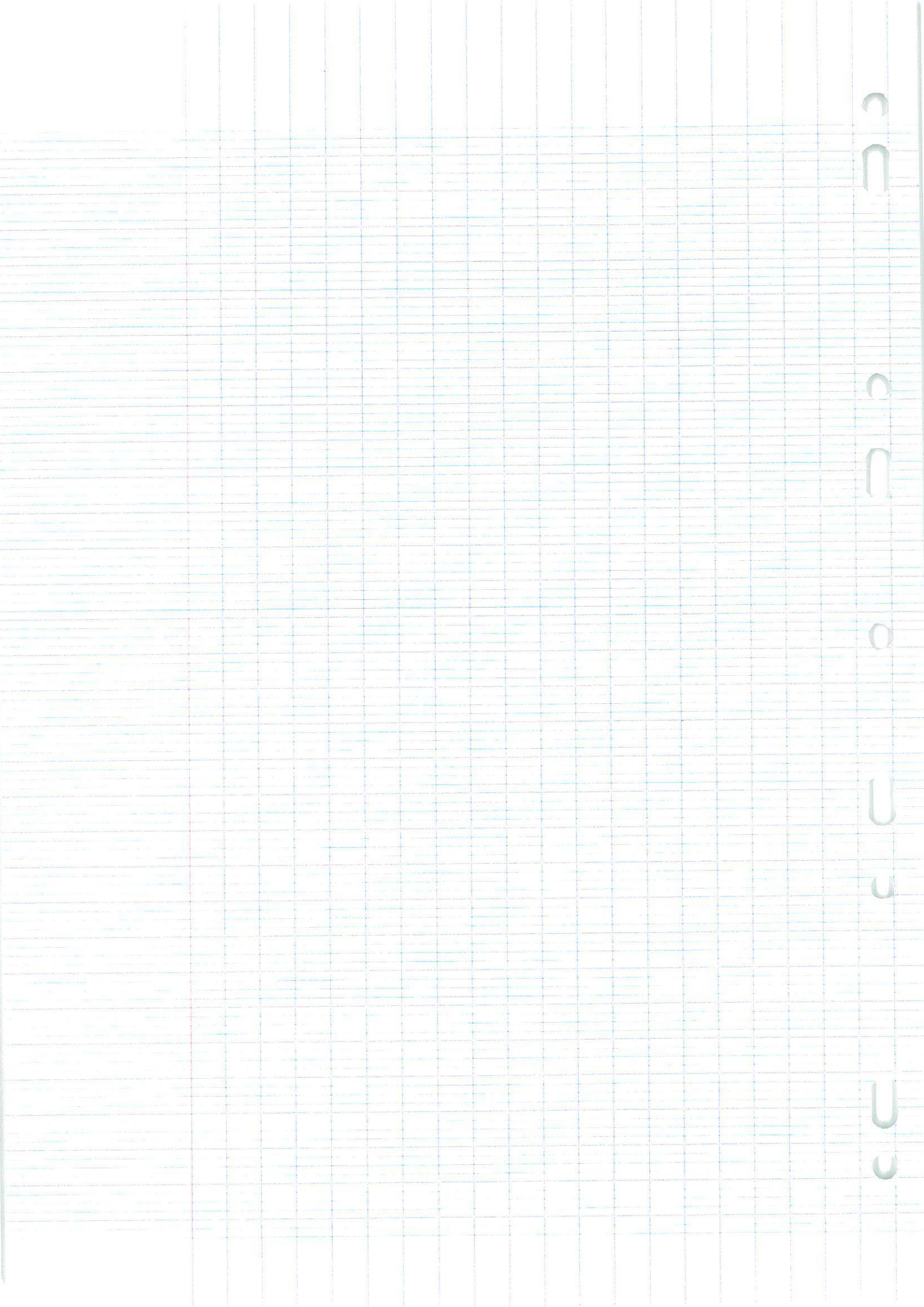
$\frac{7}{7}$

1) 5) (a) $f'(0) = 0$

1) (b) $f(1) \approx -0,3$

1) (c) $f'(2) = 2$

1) 3) $\mathcal{D}: y + 2 = 0$



11450

Integration Math

0 1. x^{-3}

$2-x$ 1

$-2-y$ 0

$(2-x)(-2-y)$

0 $-1y-2$ 0

2.	x	$-\infty$	-6	-1	$+\infty$
	$-\sqrt{3}$	-	-	-	-
	$x-1$	-	-	0	+
	$x-6$	-	0	+	+
	$f(x)$	-	0	+	0

1 3. $-1y-2=0$

0 4. 60°

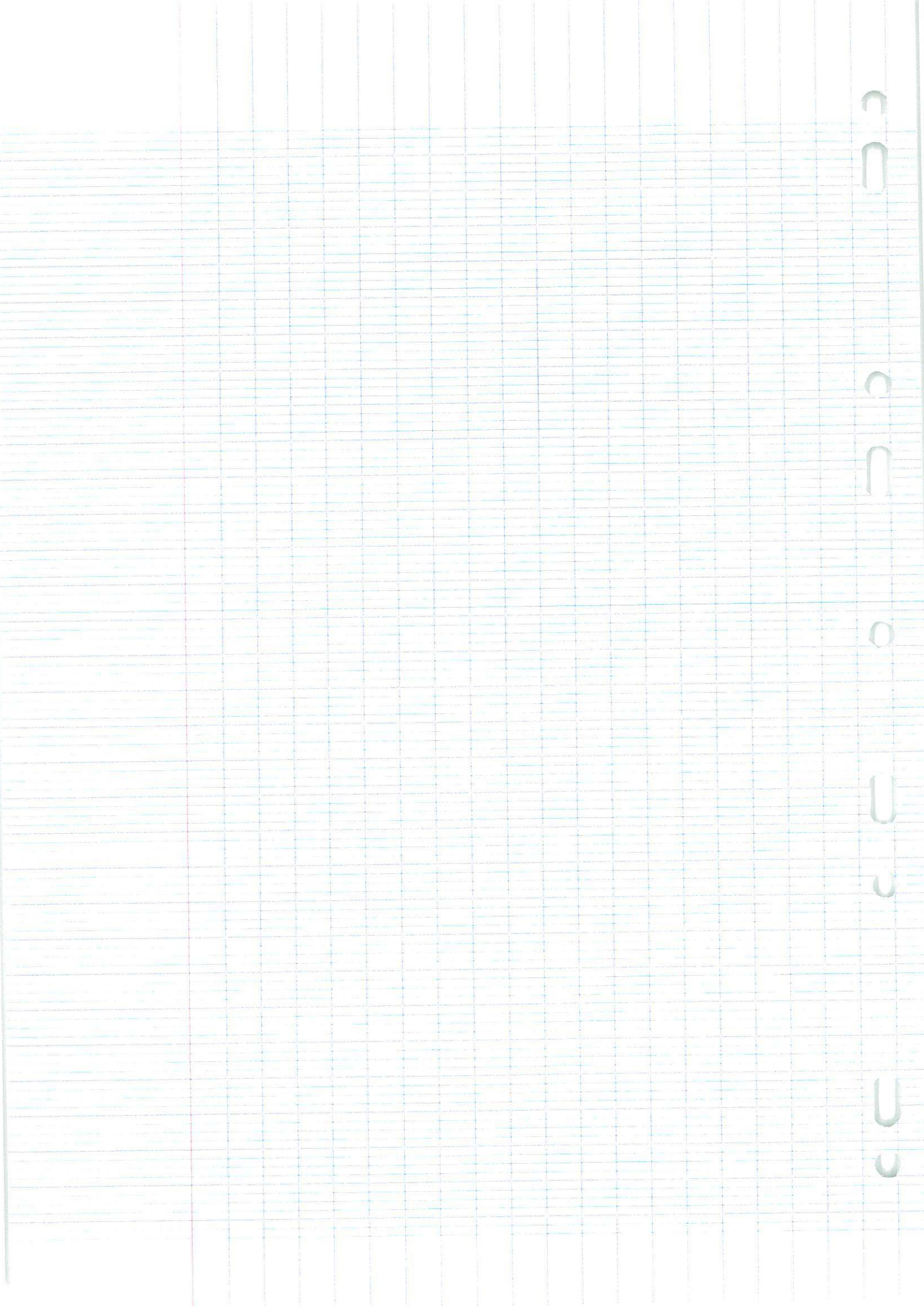
$\frac{2}{7}$

5.

1 a) 0

0 b) ~~0~~

0 c) -2



1 a) $R = 1$

2)

x	$-\infty$	1	6	$+\infty$	
$\sqrt{3}$	+		+	+	
$x-1$	-	0	+	+	
$x-6$	-		-	0	+
$f(x)$	+	0	-	0	+

1

1 3) $-y - x = 0$

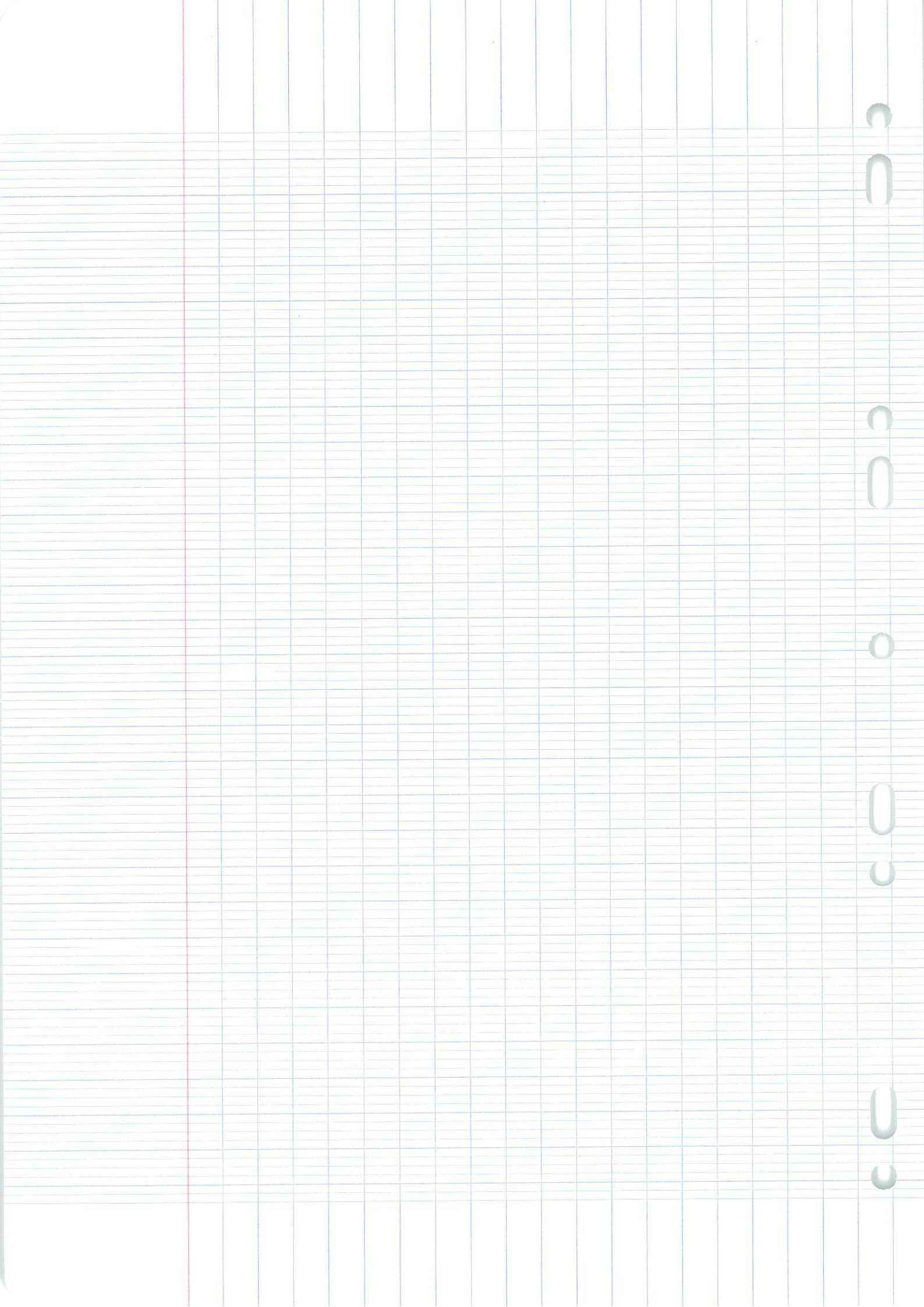
0 4) :

0 5a) $f'(0) = -1$

1 b) $f(1) = -0,5$

0 c) $f'(2) = 1$

$$\frac{9}{7}$$



1 1. $R=1$

2.

x	$-\infty$		1		6		$+\infty$
$-\sqrt{3}$		-		-		-	
$x-1$		-	0	+		+	
$x-6$		-		-	0	+	
$f(x)$		-	0	+	0	-	

1

3.

1

$$-1y - 2 = 0$$

0

$$4. \frac{\pi}{3} =$$

$$\frac{5}{7}$$

5.

1

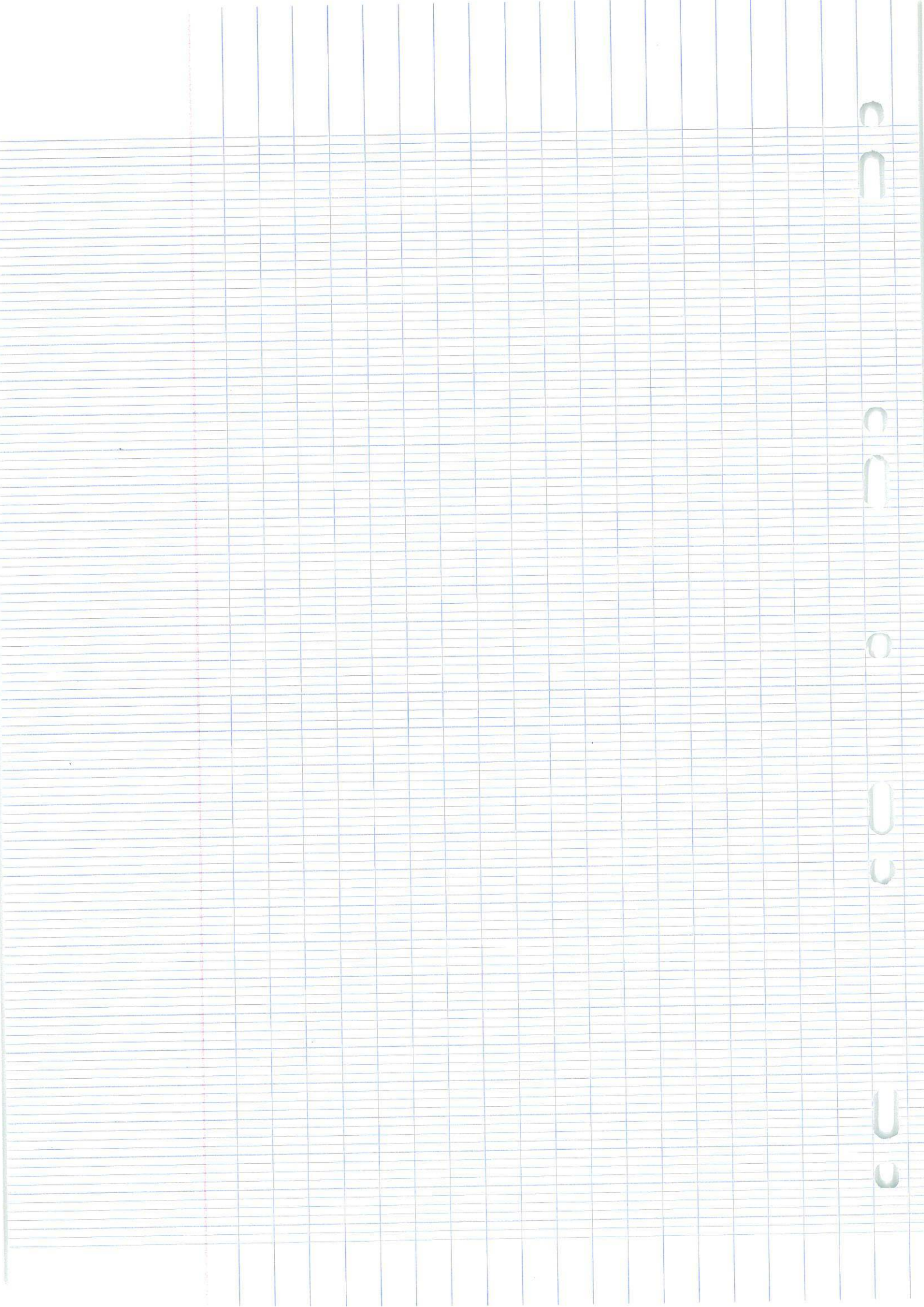
$$f'(0) = 0$$

1

$$f'(2) = 2$$

0

$$f(1) = -1$$



11020

29/10/21

2.

$f(x)$	$-\infty$	1	6	$+\infty$
-3	-	-	-	-
$(x-1)$	-	0	+	+
$(x-6)$	-	-	0	+
$-\sqrt{3}(x-1)(x-6)$	-	0	+	0

1

1 3. l'équation cartésienne est $y+2=0$

1 $\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$ Attention.

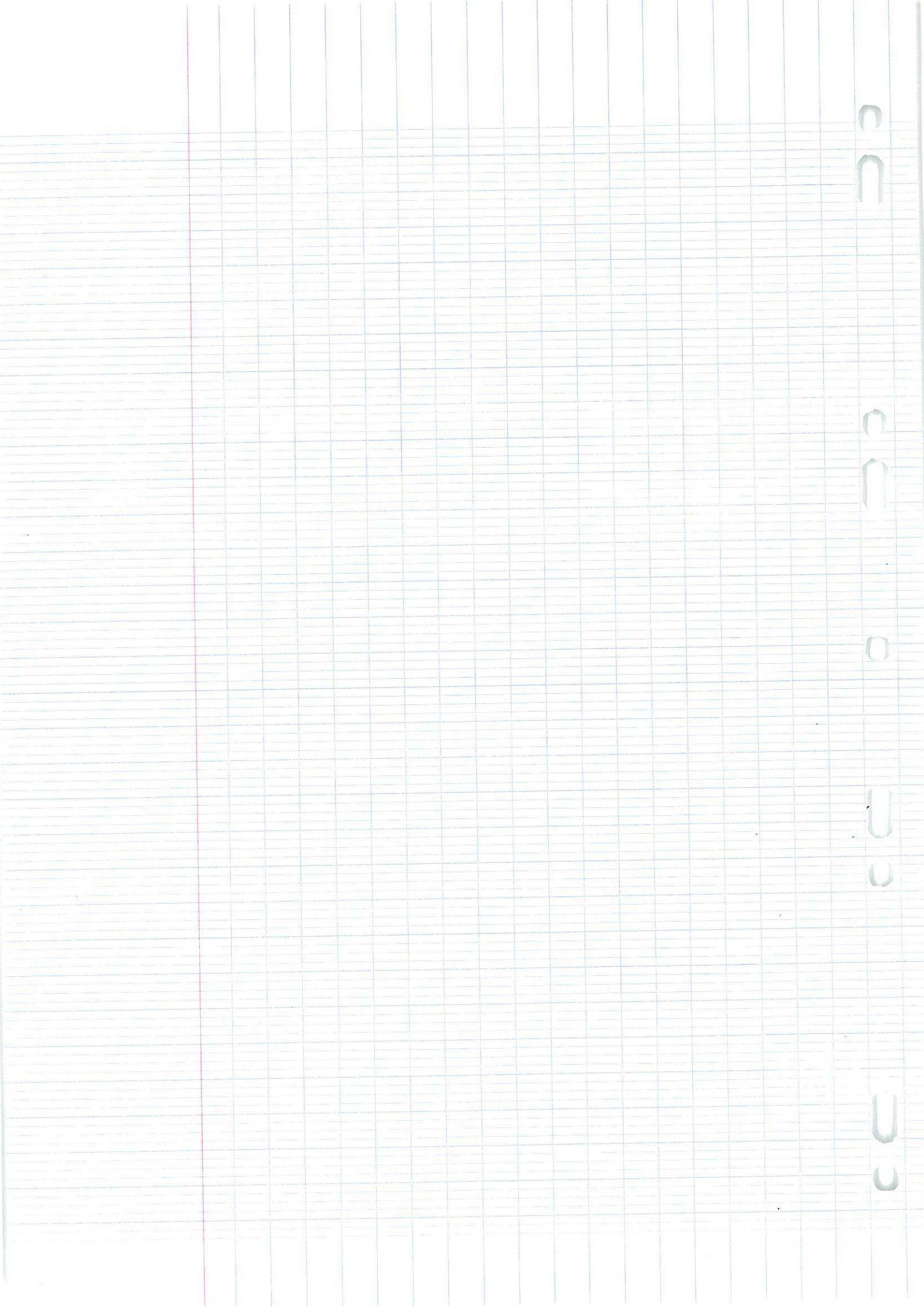
0 5. a) $f'(0) = -1$

0 b) $f(1) = -1$

0 c) $f'(2) = 1$ et -1

0 1) $\frac{x^{-4}2}{x^2}$

$\frac{3}{7}$



évaluation math:
n°4.

0 1. $R = \frac{(x^3)^3 \times x^{-7}}{x^2} = x^{-2}$

2. $f: x \mapsto -\sqrt{3}(x-1)(x-6)$

x	$-\infty$		1		6		$+\infty$
$\sqrt{3}$		-		-		-	
$x-1$		-	0	+		+	
$x-6$		-		-	0	+	
$f(x)$		-	0	+	0	-	

1

3. Je calcule l'équation cartésienne:

$$\vec{A}(-2; 2) \quad \vec{O} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Soient $M(x; y)$

$M \in D \Leftrightarrow \vec{AM}$ est colinéaire à \vec{O}

$M \in D \Leftrightarrow \det(\vec{AM}, \vec{O}) = 0$

$$\begin{vmatrix} x - (-2) \\ y - 2 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$x_u \times y_v - y_u \times x_v = 0$$
$$(x+1) \times 0 - (y-2) \times 1 = 0$$
$$-y + 2 = 0$$

0

$$1 \text{ h. } \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$\frac{3}{7}$

0 5. $f'(0) = -1$

1 $f(1) = -0, 15.$

0 $f'(2) = 2, 00 - 2.$

11210

Interrogation 29/10/2021

1. $R = \infty^0$

$R = 1$

2

x	$-\infty$	1	6	$+\infty$	
$-\sqrt{3}$	-			-	
$x-1$	-	0	+	+	
$x-6$	-		-	+	
$f(x)$	-	0	+	0	-

3. $0x - 1y - 2 = 0$

4. $\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{6}{7}$

5. a) $f'(0) = 0$

b) $f(1) = -1$

c) $f'(2) = 2$

11540

Interrogation de Math

1) x^0

2) x	$-\infty$	1	6	$+\infty$
$-\sqrt{3}$	-	-	-	-
$\ln x - 1$	-	0	+	+
$x - 6$	-	-	0	+
$f(x)$	-	0	+	0

1

1) 3) $-y + 2 = 0$

1

4) ~~$\frac{\sqrt{a}}{b}$~~ $\frac{1}{2}$

1

5) $f'(0) = 0$

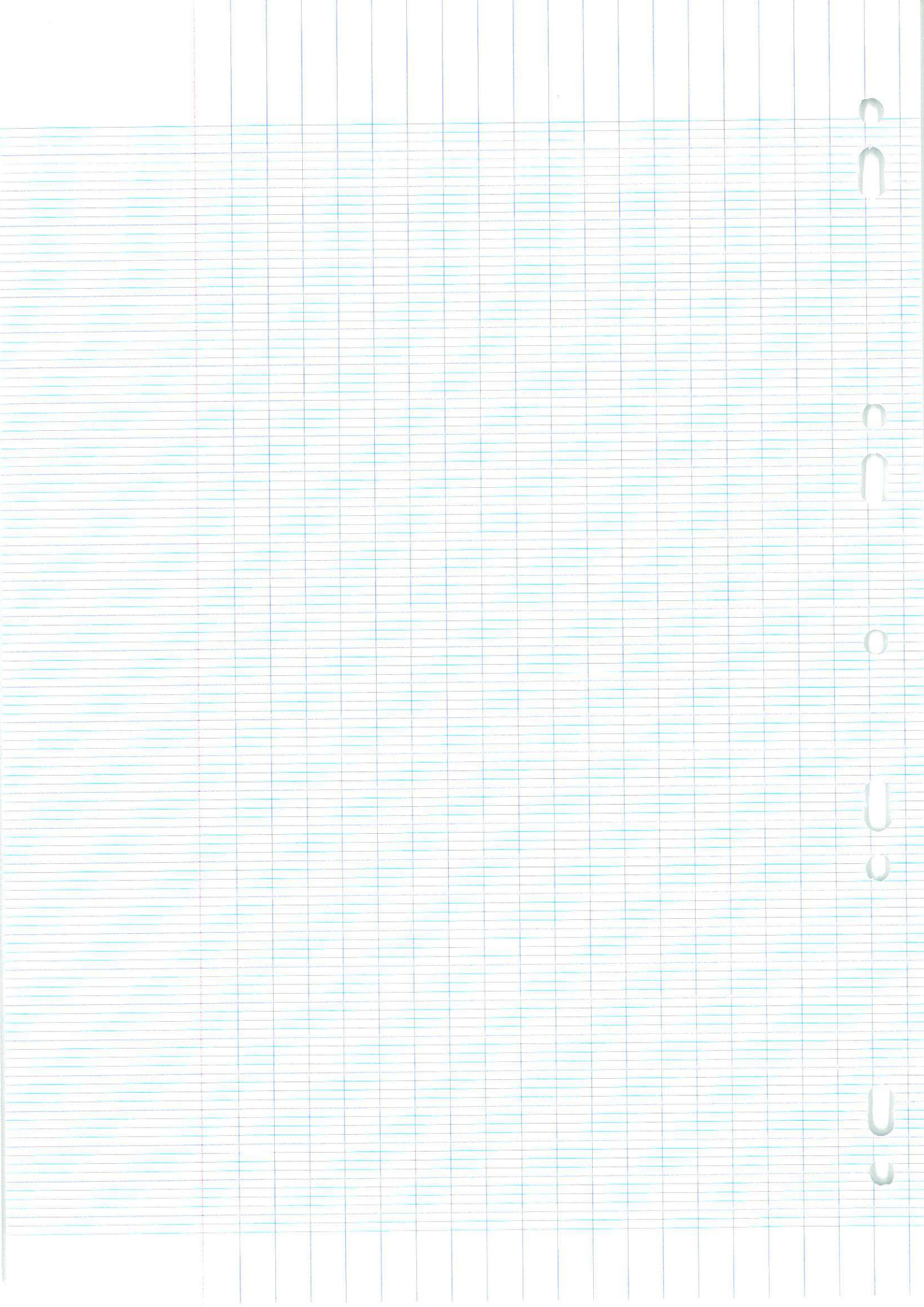
0

$f(1) = 0,25$

1

$f'(2) = 2$

$\frac{6}{7}$



11840

29/10/21

0 1) $\frac{(x^3)^3 \cdot x \cdot x^{-7}}{x^2} = x$

2)

x	$-\infty$	1	6	$+\infty$
$-\sqrt{3}$	-		-	-
$(x-1)$	-	0	+	+
$(x-6)$	-	-	0	+
$f(x)$	-	0	+	0

1

1 3) $-xy - 2 = 0$

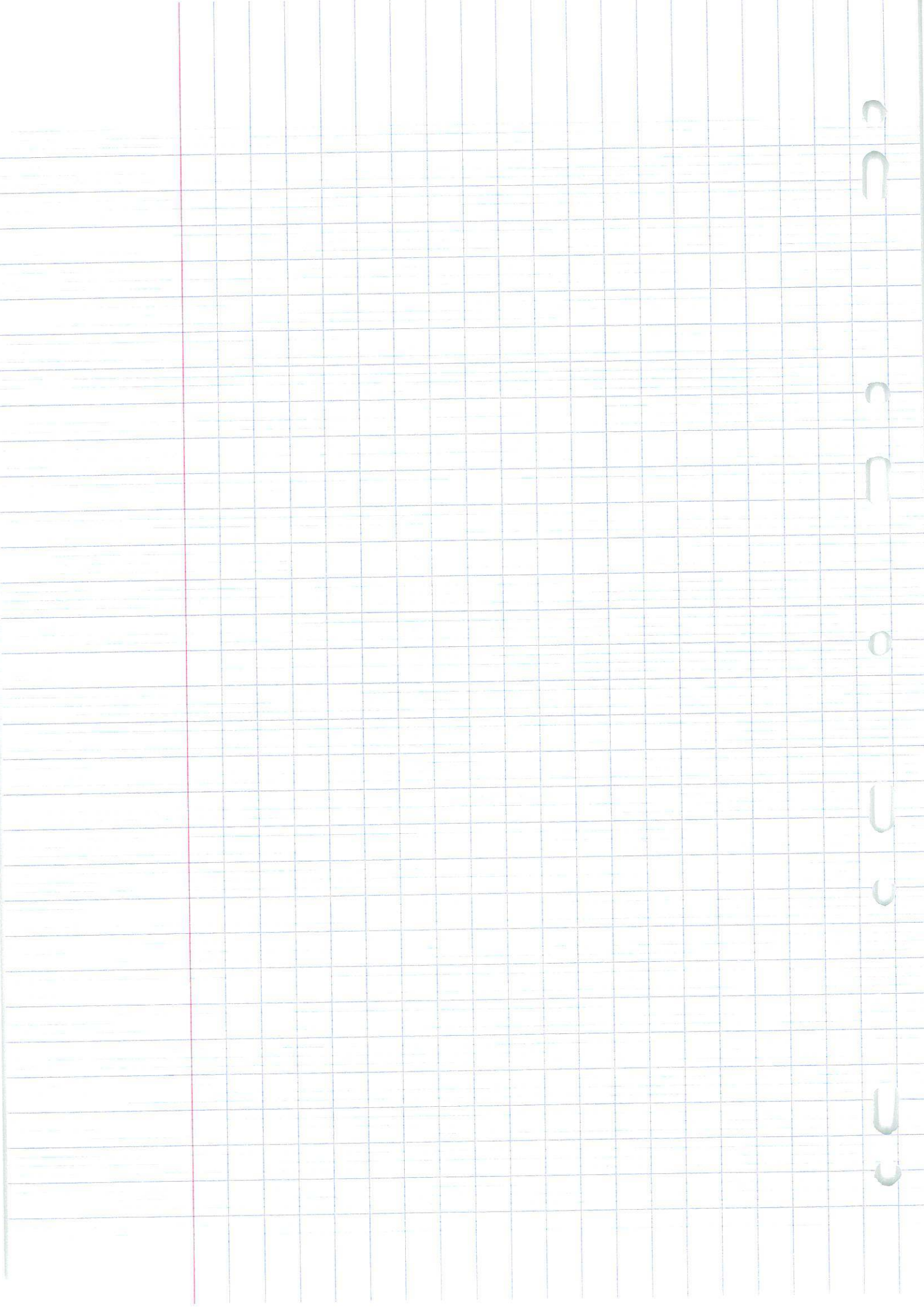
 $\frac{3}{7}$

1 4) $\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$

0 5) a) -1

0 b) Il n'y a pas de résultat car la courbe ne passe pas par $f(1)$

0 c) 1



11490

29/10/2021

1. x^0

2.

x	$-\infty$	1	6	$+\infty$
$-\sqrt{3}$	-	-	-	-
$x-1$	+	0	-	-
$x-6$	-	-	0	+
$f(x)$	+	0	-	+

0

0 3. $-2x + 2y - 2 = 0$

0

4. $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$

$\frac{1}{7}$

0

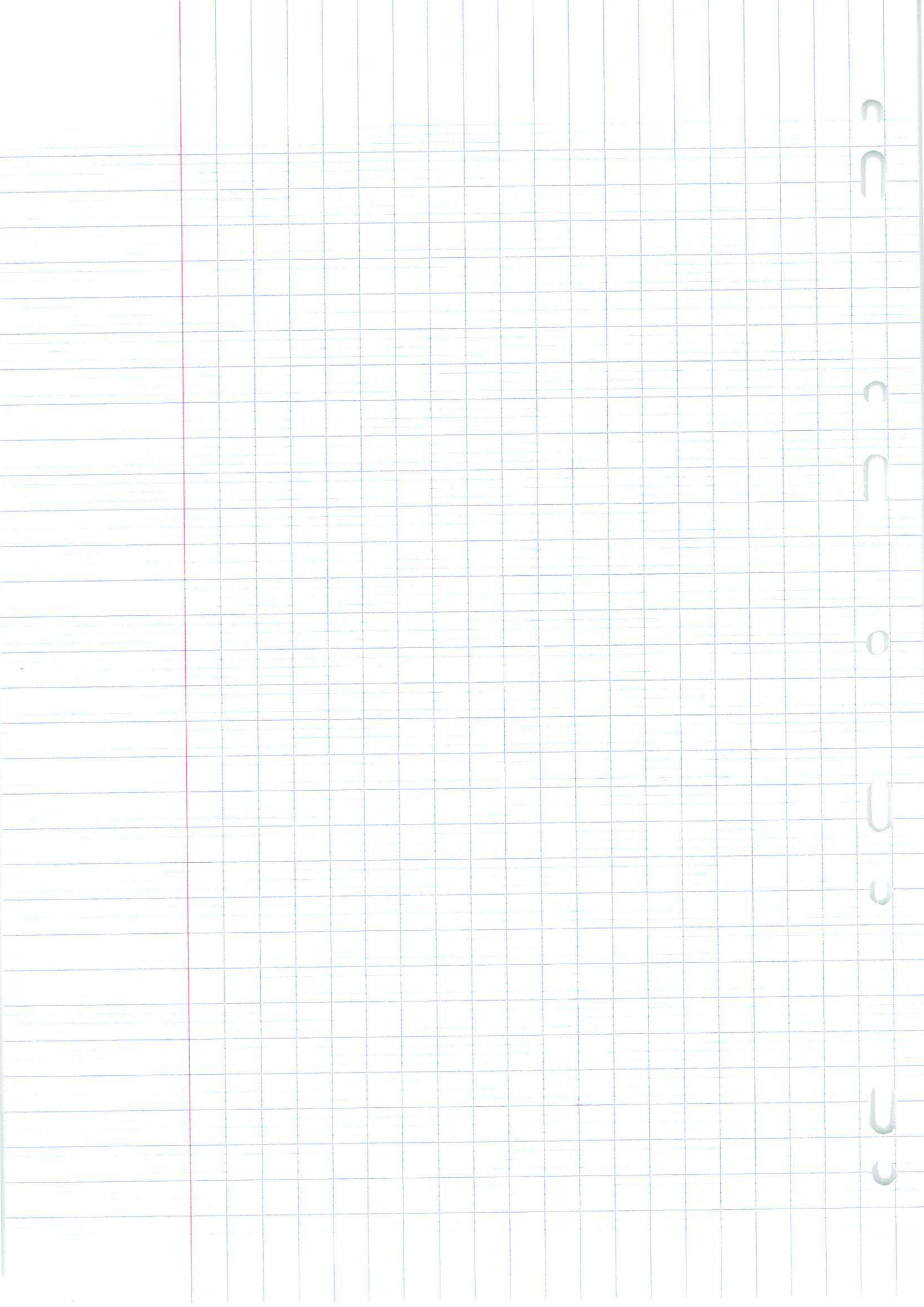
5. a: $f'(0) = \frac{1}{2}$

0

b: $f(1) = \frac{1}{2}$

0

c: $f'(2) = -\frac{1}{2}$



29/10/2021

11690

1) x^0

2) x	1	1	6	FW	
$x-1$	-	0	+	+	
$x-6$	-	-	0	+	
$-\sqrt{3}$	-	-	-	-	
1) $f(x)$	-	0	+	0	-

1) 3) $-y-2=0$

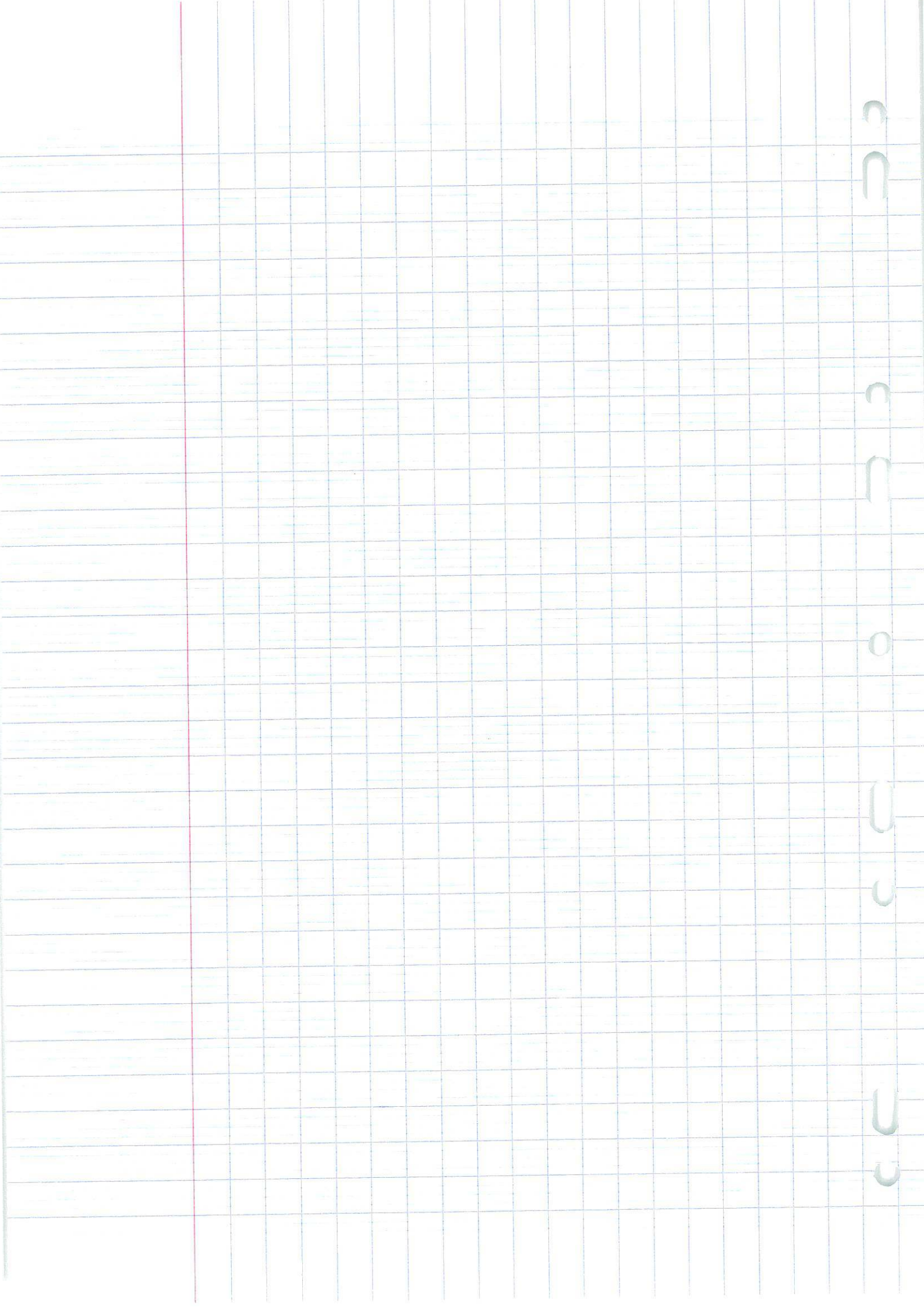
1) 4) $\frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{5}{7}$

0) 5) a) -1

0) b) -1

1) c) 2



Si vous copiez à nouveau

11 950

sur 11 890

je mets 0 aux deux.

0 1. $R = x$

0,5

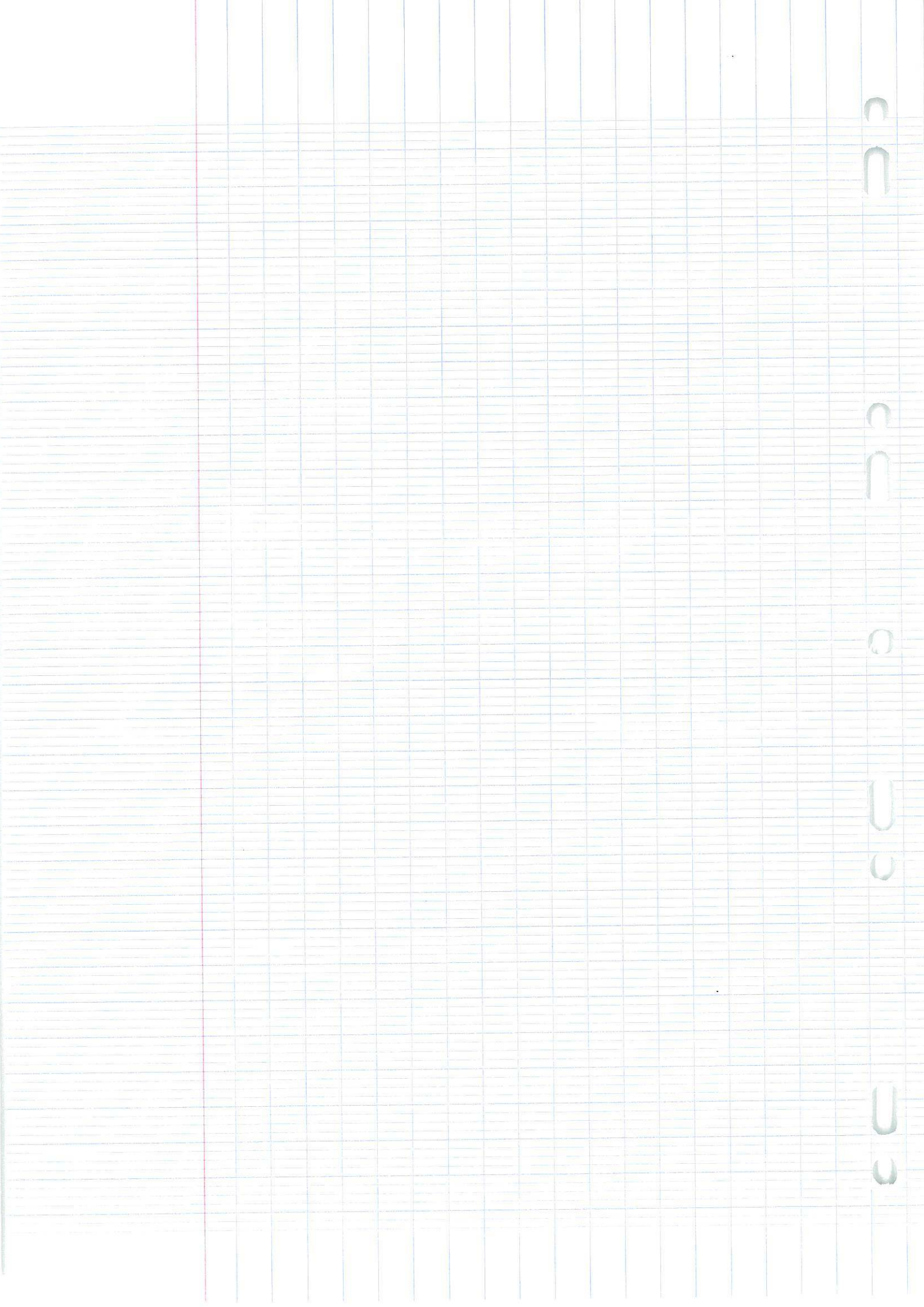
2.		-a	1	6	+ a
$f(x)$		+	0	- 0	+

0 3/ $-y + 2 = 0$

0 4. 60°

$$\frac{2,5}{7}$$

- 1
0
1
5. a) 0
b) ..
c) 2



11890

0 1/ $\mathbb{R} = \mathbb{R}$

2/

x	$-\infty$	1	6	$+\infty$
$\sqrt{3}$	+		+	+
$x-1$	-		+	+
$x-6$	-		-	+
$f(x)$	+	0	-	+

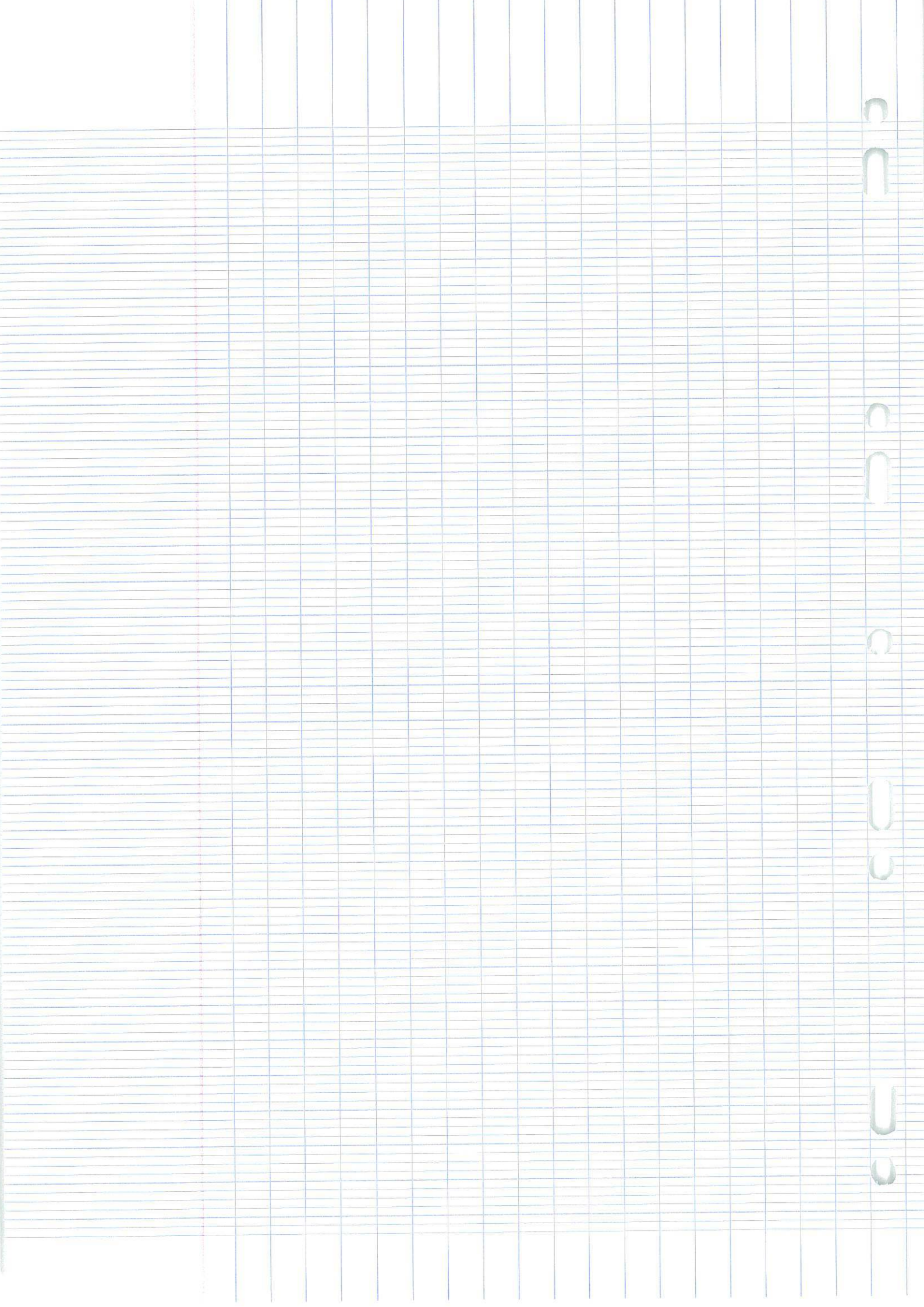
0,5

0 3/ $-y + 2 = 0$

0 4/ 60°

1 5/ $f'(0) = 0$
0 $f(1) = -0,3$
1 $f'(2) = 2$

$$\frac{2,5}{7}$$



Interro

0 1 - 0

2 - C'est un trinôme du second degré sous forme factorisée

Donc $f(x)$ est du signe de son coefficient directeur à sauf entre ses racines

x	$-\infty$	-1	6	$+\infty$
$f(x)$	$-$	\oplus	\oplus	$-$

1

0 3 - $-y + 2 = 0$

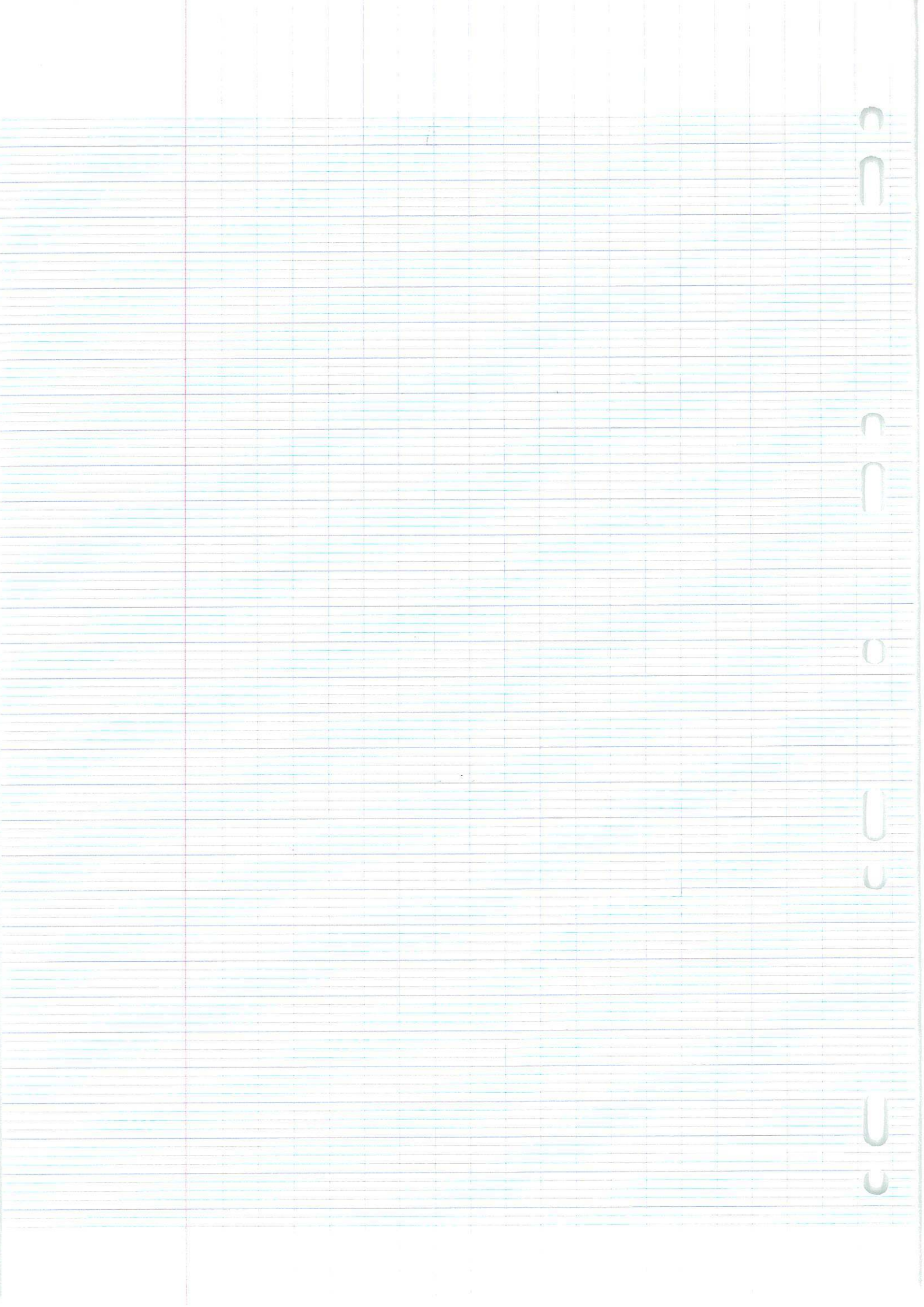
1 4 - $\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$

1 5 - $f'(0) = 0$

0 $f(1) = \frac{1}{3}$

1 $f'(2) = 2$

$$\frac{4}{7}$$



INTERROGATION

11260

1 1- 1

2-

x	$-\infty$	1	6	$+\infty$
$x-1$	-	0	+	+
$x-6$	-	+	-0	+
$-\sqrt{3}$	-	+	-	-
$f(x)$	-	0	+0	-

1

1 3. $0x - 1y - 2 = 0$

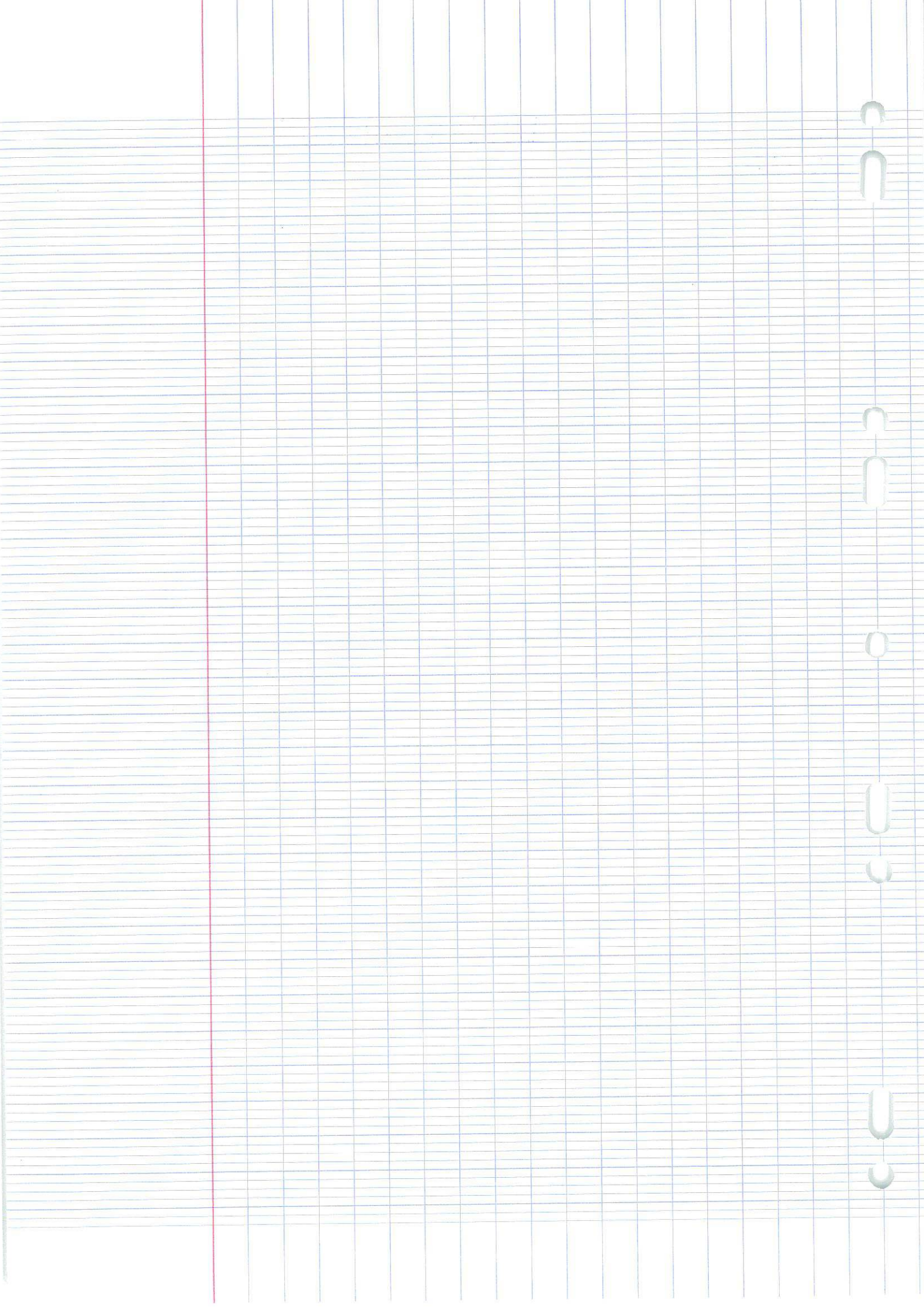
1 4. $\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{7}{7}$

1 5. $f'(0) = 0$

1 $f(1) \approx -0,6$

1 $f'(2) = 2$



H730

0

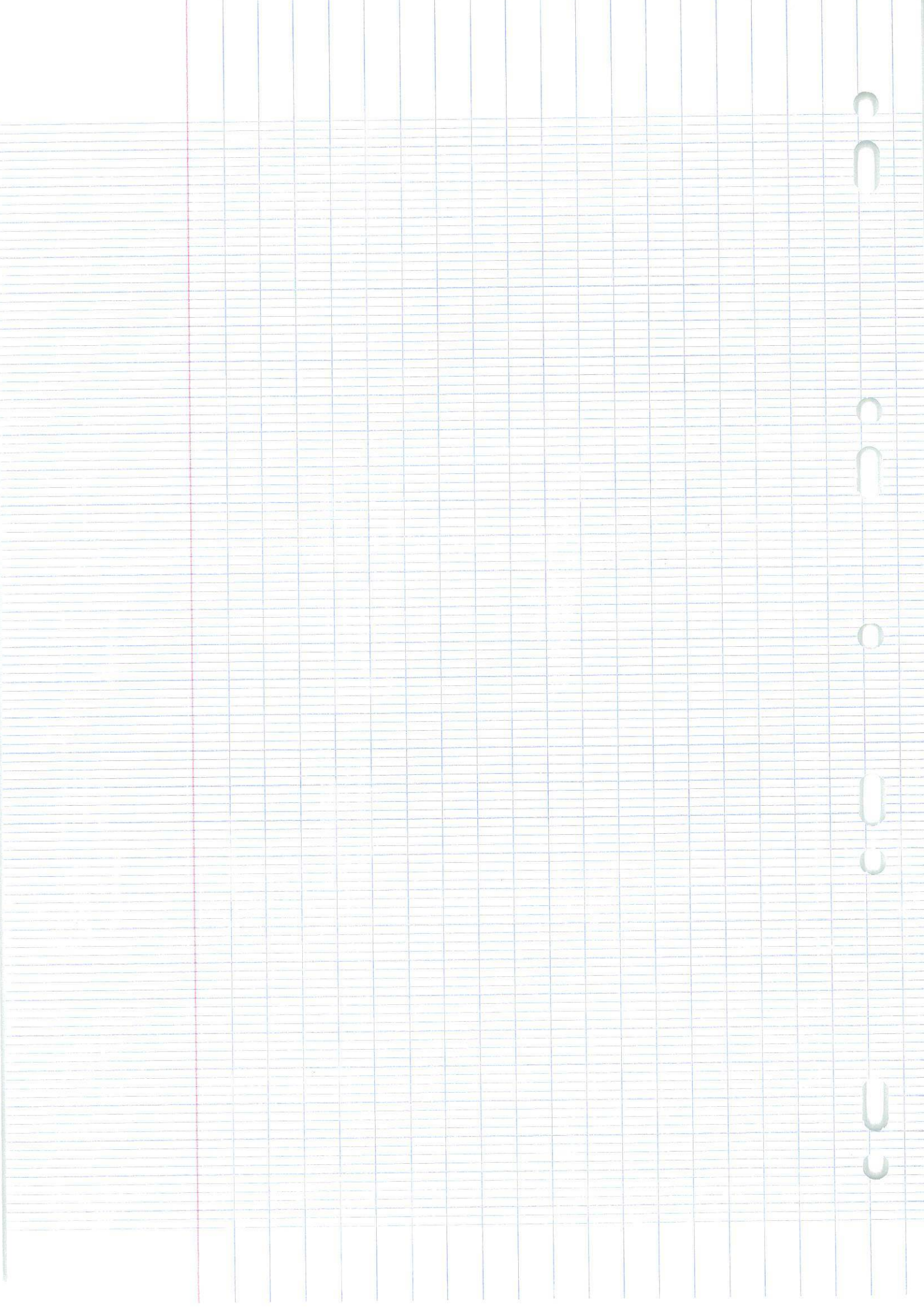
1) x^1

2) x	$-\infty$	1	6	$+\infty$	
$-\sqrt{3}$	-		-	-	
$x-1$	-	0	+	+	
$x-6$	-	-	0	+	
$f(x)$	-	0	+	0	-

1

- 0 3) $2x-2=0$
- 0 4) $\cos(60)$
- 1 5) a. 0
- 0 b. -1
- 1 c. 2

$\frac{3}{7}$



Evaluation math

18820.

$$1 \frac{(x)^3 \times x^{-4}}{x^2}$$

$$\frac{x^9 \times x^{-4}}{x^2}$$

$$\frac{x^2}{x^2}$$

0

x

	$-\infty$	6	1	$+\infty$
$(x-6)$	-	0	+	+
$(x-1)$	-	-	0	+
$\sqrt{3}$	-	0	-	-
$f(x)$	-		+	-

0

Equation cartésienne : $A \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} -b \\ a \end{matrix} \vec{u} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$ax + by + c = 0$$

$$2x - 2y + c = 0$$

$$0 \quad 2x - 2y + 2 = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$2 \times 0 - 2 \times 1 + c = 0$$

$$c = 0 - 2$$

$$c = -2$$

360 180 90 60
2π π π/2 π/3

0 4: $\pi/3 = 60^\circ$

0 5. $f'(0) = -1$
0 $f(1) = 2$
0 $f'(2) = 1$

0
7

11430

$$\begin{aligned}
 1) \quad R &= \frac{(x^3)^3 \times x^{-7}}{x^2} \\
 &= \frac{x^9 \times x^{-7}}{x^2} \\
 &= \frac{x^2}{x^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

1

$$= x^0 =$$

$$f: x \mapsto -\sqrt{3}(x-1)(x-6)$$

2)

x	$-\infty$	$-\sqrt{3}$?	1	6	$+\infty$
$x-1$	-		0	+	+
$x-6$	-		-	0	+
$-\sqrt{3}$	-		-	-	-
$f(x)$	-	0	+	0	-

2)

$$\begin{aligned}
 x-6 &= 0 \\
 x &= 6
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x-1 &= 0 \\
 x &= 1
 \end{aligned}$$

3) Si $\vec{AM} (x_M - 2 ; y_M - (-2))$

$$\det(\vec{AM}; \vec{u}) \begin{vmatrix} x-2 & 1 \\ y+2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$(x-2) \times 0 - (y+2) \times 1 = 0$$

$$0 - y - 2 = 0$$

$$-y - 2 = 0$$

1

0 4) $\frac{\pi}{3} = 60^\circ$

1

5)

(a) 0

(b) 2

(c) 2

$$\frac{4}{7}$$

0

1

29/40/2021

11630

1) $x = x$ (with a circled 1 and a question mark)

2)

1

x	10	1	6	10
$Q(x)$	-	0	0	-

1

3) $Q: -y - 2 = 0$

$\frac{6}{7}$

1

4) $\frac{1}{2}$

1

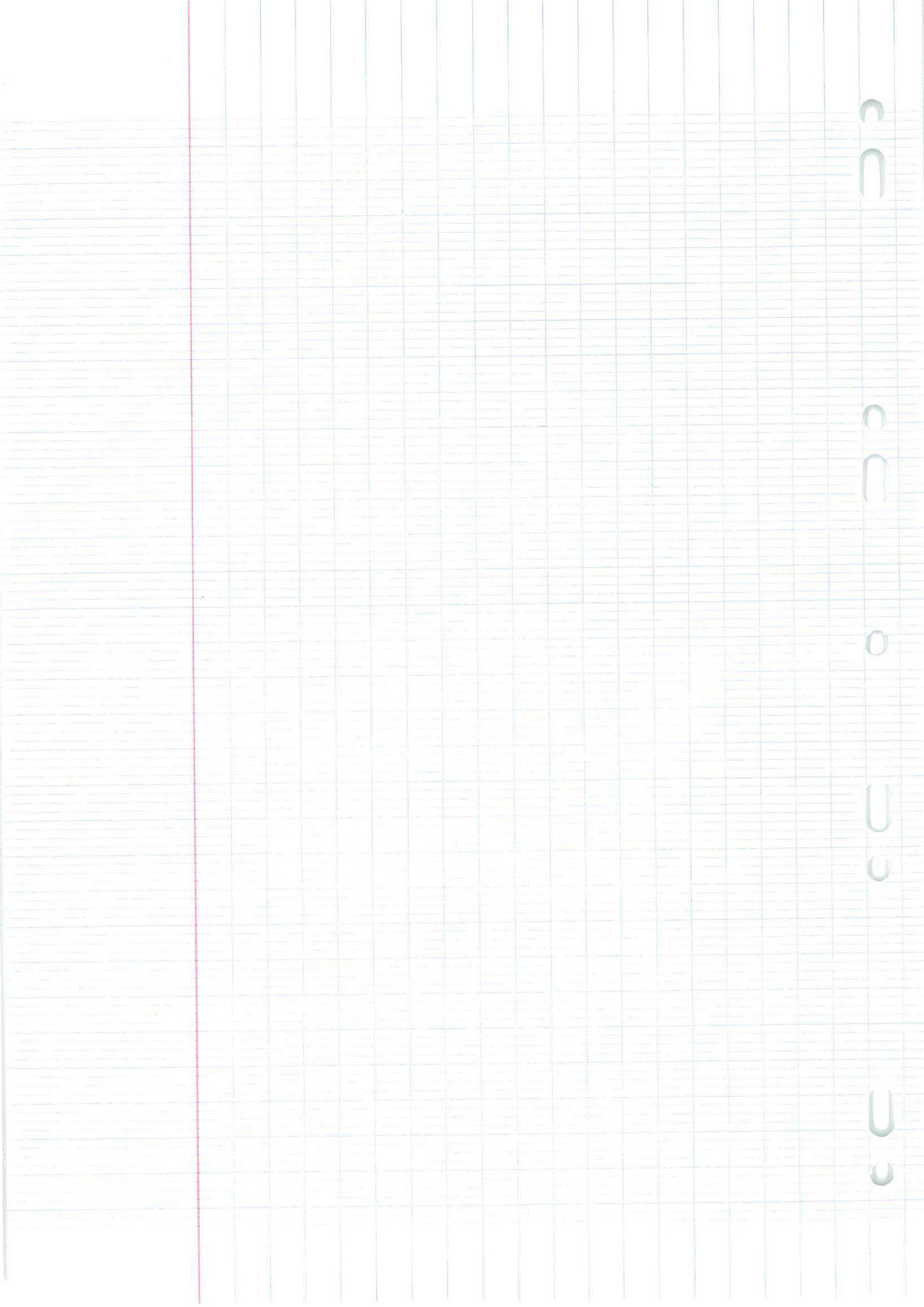
5) a) 0

1

b) -0,5

1

c) 2



$$\begin{array}{r}
 11800 \quad 0 \\
 29/
 \end{array}
 \begin{array}{c}
 1-x \\
 2- \\
 \hline
 f(x)
 \end{array}
 \begin{array}{c}
 -\infty \\
 1 \\
 6 \\
 +\infty
 \end{array}$$

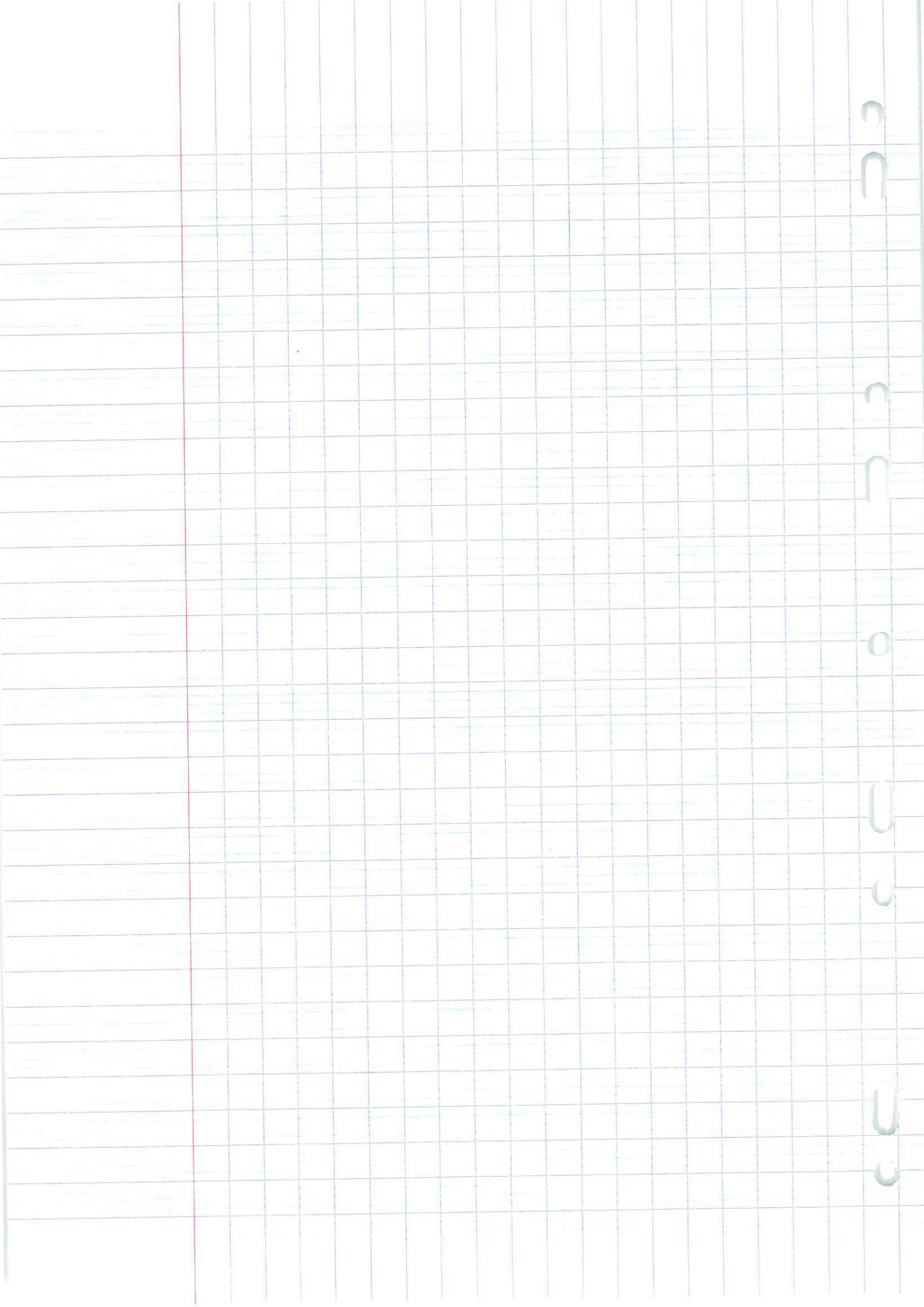
$$\begin{array}{c}
 1 \\
 \hline
 - \quad 0 \quad + \quad 0 \quad -
 \end{array}$$

3- $x - 2y - 2$ Pas d'équation.

$$4- \frac{-1}{2}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 1 \quad 5 - p'(10) = 0 \\
 1 \quad p'(1) = -0,25 \\
 1 \quad p'(2) = 2
 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{5}{7}$$



11775

0 3. ~~1.~~ x^{-3}

2.	DC	$-\infty$	1	0	$+\infty$	
1	f(x) $-\sqrt{3}(x-1)(x-6)$	-	0	+	0	-

0 4. ~~$-1y - 2 = 0$~~ $\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) =$

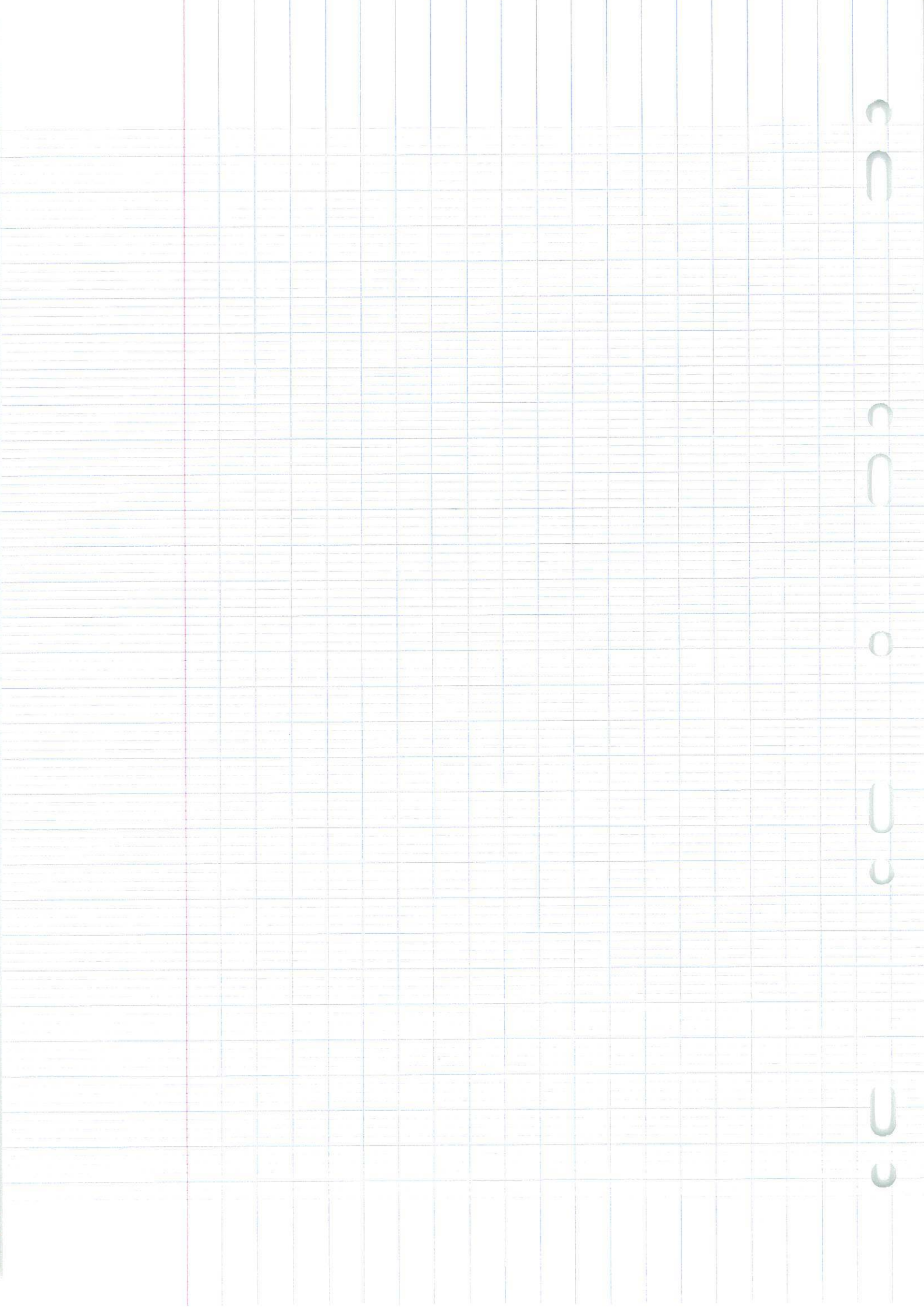
1 5. $f'(0) = 0$

0 $f(1) = 0,6$

1 $f'(2) = 2$

$$\frac{4}{7}$$

1 4. $-1y - 2 = 0$



11640

Evaluations mathématiques

01/10/21

1. x^4

2.

x	$-\infty$	-5	1	$+\infty$	
-3	-		-	-	
$x-1$	-		- 0	+	
$x+5$	-	0	+	+	
$f(x)$	-	0	+	0	-

3. ~~8~~ $4x - 3y + 2 = 0$

4. $f(0) = 2$

$f(-1) = 0$

$f'(-1) = 2$

0 1. x

2.

x	$-\infty$	1	6	$+\infty$	
$-\sqrt{3}$	-		-	-	
$(x-1)$	-	0	+	+	
$(x-6)$	-		- 0	+	
$f(x)$	-	0	+	0	-

23/10/21

1

0 3. $-y - 2$ Pas d'équation.

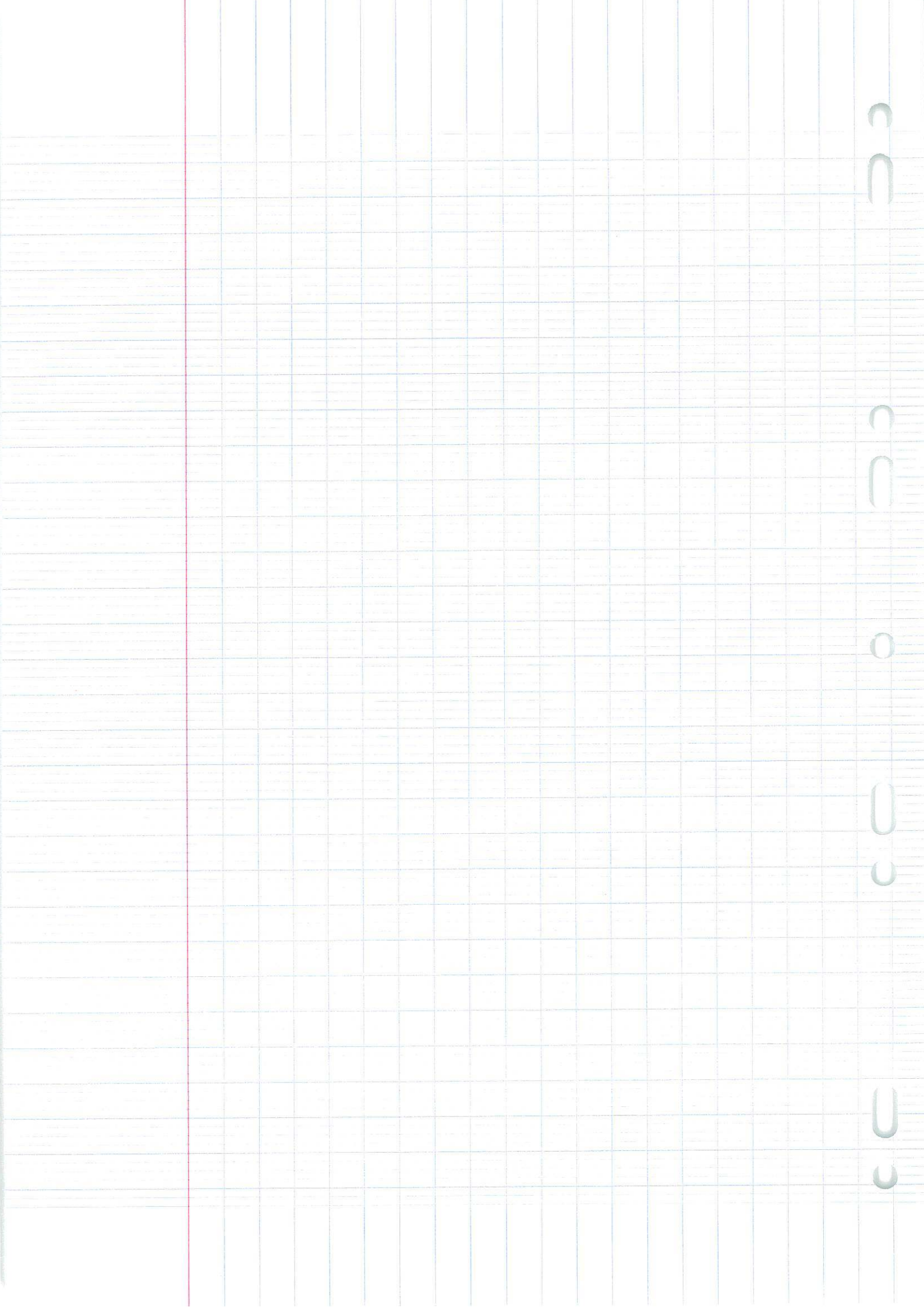
1 4. $\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$

0 5. $f'(0) = -1$

1 $f(1) = -0,3$

0 $f'(2) = 1$

 $\frac{3}{7}$



M330

29/10/21

1 1) $R=1$

2)

x	$-\infty$	1	6	$+\infty$
$-\sqrt{3}$	-	-	-	-
$x-1$	-	0	+	+
$x-6$	-	-	0	+
$f(x)$	-	0	+	-

1

1 3) $-y-2=0$

1 4) $\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$

1

5) a) 0
b) -1
c) 2

0

1

$\frac{6}{7}$

