

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{n} = 0 \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n+1}{n+3} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{n}}{1 + \frac{3}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{n}}{1 + \frac{3}{n}} = 1 \quad (c) \quad (2)$$

$$1011 \geq \frac{1011}{1012} \Leftrightarrow \frac{n+1}{n+3} \geq \frac{1011}{1012} \Leftrightarrow (n+1)(1012) \geq 1011(n+3)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1012n + 1012 \geq 1011n + 3033$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1012n - 1011n \geq 2021$$

$$\Leftrightarrow n \geq 2021$$

الخطوة قادمة

$$z^2 - 6z + 13 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 36 - 52 = -16 < 0$$

النوع II (1)

$$z_1 = \frac{6 - i\sqrt{16}}{2} = \frac{6 - 4i}{2} = 3 - 2i \quad z_2 = 3 + 2i$$

$$S = \{3 - 2i; 3 + 2i\}$$

$$\frac{c-b}{a-b} = \frac{-1-2i-(3-2i)}{3+2i-(3-4i)} = \frac{-4}{4i} = -\frac{1}{i} = i \in [1, \pi/2] \quad (f) \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{c-b}{a-b} = [1, \pi/2]$$

(3) طبيعة المثلث: إحداني

وهذا المثلث متساوي الساقين وقائم الزاوية رأسه B

GROUPE des INSTITUTS EXCEL

(4) (3)

$$z' - z_B = e^{i\pi/2} (z - z_B)$$

$$\Rightarrow z' = i(z - z_B) + z_B = iz - iz_B + z_B = iz - i(3-2i) + 3-2i$$

$$\Rightarrow [z' = iz - 5i + 1]$$

$$\Rightarrow z' = ia - 5i + 1 = i(3+2i) - 5i + 1 = -2i - 1 + i = -i - 1$$

وهذا A و P و C

$$\frac{c-a}{d-a} = \frac{-1-2i-(3+2i)}{-3-4i-(3+2i)} = \frac{-4-4i}{-6-6i} = \frac{-4(1+i)}{-6(1+i)} = \frac{2}{3} \quad (4) \quad (4)$$

وهذا المثلث متساوي الساقين

(5)

$$z' - z_B = k(z - z_B)$$

$$k = \frac{1}{2} \text{ أو } d - c = k(a - c) \Rightarrow k = \frac{d-c}{a-c} = \frac{-2-2i}{4(1+i)} = \frac{-2(1+i)}{4(1+i)} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{BC} = \vec{ED}$$

$$\Rightarrow c-b = d-a \Rightarrow 0 = (c-b) + d = d - \frac{2}{3}(c-b) = \frac{4-4i}{3}$$

$$\frac{d-a}{m-b} = \frac{-6-6i}{-2-2i} = \frac{-6(1+i)}{-2(1+i)} = 3 \in \mathbb{R} \quad (4) \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{b-a}{m-d} = \frac{-4i}{4} = -i$$

$$\Rightarrow AB = ED$$

وهذا المثلث متساوي الساقين

$$\frac{d-a}{m-b} = 3 \Rightarrow d-a = 3(m-b)$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{AB} = 3\vec{BE}$$

(6)

$$h(x) = x + \ln x$$

③ لنسوف النتيجة

$$h'(x) = (x)' + (\ln x)' = 1 + \frac{1}{x} = \frac{x+1}{x} > 0 \quad (x > 0)$$

وهذا يعني ان h متزايدة في $]0, +\infty[$

$$h([0, +\infty[) =]\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} h(x), \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} h(x)[$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} h(x) = +\infty \quad (\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln x = +\infty)$$

③) لدينا h متزايدة في $]0, +\infty[$ فكل $\alpha \in]0, +\infty[$ يوجد $x \in]0, +\infty[$ و $h(x) = \alpha$

وهذا يعني ان h متزايدة في $]0, +\infty[$

$$0 < \alpha < 1 \quad (4)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} h(x) = -\infty, \quad f(1) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 \in h([0, 1[) \Rightarrow \alpha \in]0, 1[$$

④ - لنسوف النتيجة

$$h\left(\frac{1}{\alpha}\right) = \alpha + \frac{1}{\alpha}$$

$$h\left(\frac{1}{\alpha}\right) = \frac{1}{\alpha} + \ln\left(\frac{1}{\alpha}\right) = \frac{1}{\alpha} - \ln \alpha =$$

$$(h(\alpha) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \alpha + \ln \alpha = 0 \Leftrightarrow \ln \alpha = -\alpha \Leftrightarrow \alpha = \frac{1}{\alpha})$$

$$h\left(\frac{1}{\alpha}\right) = \frac{1}{\alpha} + \alpha$$

$$h\left(\frac{1}{\alpha}\right) - 2 = \alpha + \frac{1}{\alpha} - 2 = \frac{\alpha^2 - 2\alpha + 1}{\alpha} = \frac{(\alpha - 1)^2}{\alpha} > 0$$

$$\therefore h\left(\frac{1}{\alpha}\right) > 2$$

$$f(x) = 2 - x e^{-x} + 1$$

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

$$(4e^4 \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow -\infty} 0)$$

الآن نريد ان نثبت ان $y = 2$ هو الحد ل f

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

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

يقبل في $\mathbb{R}$ فكل $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ يوجد $x \in \mathbb{R}$ و $f(x) = \alpha$

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

$$= -\infty$$



