



اللوغاريتم الطبيعي

$f: ]0, +\infty[ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  ;  $f(x) = \ln(x)$   
 المستقر الفعلي  $\rightarrow$  المجموعة المعرفه  $x$   
 الذبوية

ليس للعدد السالب لوغاريتم

$\ln(2) = 0.7$  كثر  $\ln(0.5) = -0.7$

قواعد

- 1)  $\ln(e) = 1$        $\ln(1) = 0$
- $\ln(0) = -\infty$        $\ln(+\infty) = +\infty$
- $\ln(2) \approx 0.7$        $\ln(3) \approx 1.1$
- $\ln(5) \approx 1.6$

2)  $\ln(a \cdot b) = \ln(a) + \ln(b)$

$\ln(6) = \ln(3 \times 2)$   
 $= \ln(3) + \ln(2)$   
 $= 1.1 + 0.7 = 1.8$

$\ln\left(\frac{a}{b}\right) = \ln(a) - \ln(b)$

$\ln\left(\frac{1}{b}\right) = -\ln(b)$

$\ln\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = -\ln(2) = -0.7$

المتابع واللوغاريتم

المتابع الجذري  $\sqrt{\quad}$

قوة  $(\quad)^n$

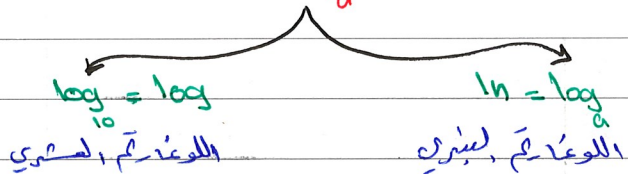
اللوغاريتم: هو تحويل الجداء الى مجموع.

ونرمز له بـ  $\log_a$  ونقرأ لوغاريتم ذو الأساس  $a$ .

$\sqrt{\quad}$  جذر تربيعي

$\sqrt[3]{\quad}$  تكعيبي

$\log_a$



$\log(100) = 2$        $(10^2)$

$\log(1000) = 3$        $(10^3)$

$e \approx 2.718 \in \mathbb{Q}'$

العدد الطبيعي

$\pi \approx 3.14 \in \mathbb{Q}$



5)

عمومی تقریب

$$f(x) = \ln(g(x))$$

$$g(x) > 0 \quad \text{معرّفه اول}$$

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

$$x-1 > 0 \quad \text{معرّفه اول}$$

$$x > 1$$

$$D_f = ]1, +\infty[$$

$$f(x) = \ln(4-x^2)$$

$$4-x^2 > 0$$

$$4-x^2 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 = 4$$

$$x = \pm 2$$

$x$	$-\infty$	$-2$	$+2$	$+\infty$
$4-x^2$		$-$	$+$	$-$
		$\backslash$	$/$	$\backslash$

$$D_f = ]-2, +2[$$

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

$$D_f = ]2, +\infty[$$

$$f(x) = \ln(3-x)$$

$$D_f = ]-\infty, 3[$$

$$\ln(a)^r = r \ln(a) \quad \text{سول 1}$$

$$\ln(9) = \ln 3^2$$

$$= 2 \ln 3 = 2(1,1)$$

$$= 2,2$$

$$\ln^2 x = (\ln x)^2 \quad \times$$

$$\ln x^2 = \ln(x)^2 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\ln^2(2) = (\ln(2))^2$$

$$= (0,7)^2 = 4,9$$

$$3) \ln(x_1) = \ln(x_2) \Leftrightarrow x_1 = x_2$$

$$\ln(x_1) \geq \ln(x_2) \Leftrightarrow x_1 \geq x_2$$

$$x_1, x_2 > 0$$

$$\ln(x-1) = \ln 2 \quad \text{: سول 2}$$

$$x-1 > 0$$

$$x > 1$$

$$x \in ]1, +\infty[$$

$$x-1 = 2$$

$$x = 3$$

$$4) x > 1 \Rightarrow \ln x > 0$$

$$0 < x < 1 \Rightarrow \ln x < 0$$

$$\ln(3) = 1,1 > 0$$

$$\ln\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) = -1,1 < 0$$

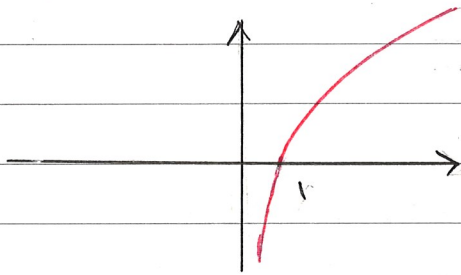


نصف مستقيم ايمتناهي على  $]-0, +\infty[$   
 لي  $f(x) = -\infty$   
 $x \rightarrow 0^+$

لي  $f(x) = +\infty$   
 $x \rightarrow +\infty$

$f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} > 0$

$x$	$0$	$+\infty$
$f'$	+	
$f$	$-\infty$	$+\infty$



6) تغير

$f(x) = \ln(g(x))$

$f'(x) = \frac{g'(x)}{g(x)}$

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

$f'(x) = \frac{2x - 3}{x^2 - 3x + 1}$

$f(x) = \ln x$

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

7) القطبان

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

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

لي  $x \ln(x) = 0$   
 $x \rightarrow 0^+$

لي  $\frac{\ln(n+1)}{n} = 1$   
 $n \rightarrow 0$

لي  $\frac{n!}{\ln(n+1)} = 1$   
 $n \rightarrow 0$

نقطة: في الحالات التي عين قيم x التي تجعل بقية معرفة

1)  $\ln(x^2)$

$x^2 > 0$  معرفه و  $x \neq 0$

$D_f = ]-\infty, 0[ \cup ]0, +\infty[$

2)  $\ln(1-x)$

$1-x > 0$  معرفه و  $x \neq 1$

$x > 1$

$D_f = ]-\infty, 1[$

3)  $\ln(x-3)$

8) تغير

$f(x) = \ln x$

ادرس تغيرات واهم نقطه البياضي



$$x^2 - 3x + 2 = 0$$

x	-∞	1	2	+∞		
$x^2 - 3x + 2$		+	0	-	0	+
الجزء	↖			↗		

$$D_f = ]-\infty, 1[ \cup ]2, +\infty[$$

8)  $\ln|x+1| - \ln|x-1|$

$$|x+1| > 0 \quad D_1 = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-1\}$$

$$|x-1| > 0 \quad D_2 = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{1\}$$

$$D = D_1 \cap D_2 = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-1, 1\}$$

9)  $\ln\left(\frac{x-3}{2-x}\right)$

$$\frac{x-3}{2-x} > 0$$

x	-∞	2	3	+∞
$x-3$		-	0	+
$2-x$		+	0	-
الجزء	↖			↗
الجزء		↖		

$$x \in ]2, 3[$$

10)  $f = \frac{1}{\ln(x-2)}$

$$x-3 > 0$$

$$x > 3$$

$$D_f = ]3, +\infty[$$

4)  $\frac{1}{x} \ln(1+x)$

$$1+x > 0$$

$$x > -1$$

$$D_f = ]-1, +\infty[ \setminus \{0\}$$

$$= ]-1, 0[ \cup ]0, +\infty[$$

5)  $\frac{1}{\ln x}$

$$x > 0$$

$$D = ]0, +\infty[ \setminus \{1\}$$

$$= ]0, 1[ \cup ]1, +\infty[$$

6)  $\ln(x^2 + 4x)$

$$x^2 + 4x > 0$$

$$x^2 + 4x = 0 \quad \left\langle \begin{matrix} 0 \\ -4 \end{matrix} \right.$$

x	-∞	0	-4	+∞		
$x^2 + 4x$		+	0	-	0	+
الجزء	↖			↗		

$$D_f = ]-\infty, -4[ \cup ]0, +\infty[$$

7)  $\ln(x^2 - 3x + 2)$

$$x^2 - 3x + 2 > 0$$



$R^+$   $R \setminus \{0\}$   
 $R_+^*$   $]0, +\infty[$   
 $R_-^*$   $] -\infty, 0[$   
 $R_+$   $]0, +\infty[$

1.  $f$  هو دالة على المجال  $I = R_+^*$  3

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

أ. اكتبان  $f$  استنتاج على  $I$  وادرسه  
 ب. نظم جدول لـ  $f$

3. استنتج من الجدول السابق ان  $f(x) > 0$   $\forall x \in I$

الحل:

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

$R_+^*$  استنتاج على  $R_+^*$   
 $R^*$  استنتاج على  $R^*$

ان  $f$  استنتاج على  $R_+^*$

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

$x$	0	1	$+\infty$
$f'$	—	0	+
$f$	↘	1	↗

3. اشرح جدول التغيرات  $f(x) \geq 1$  3

3. اكتب المبرهنات التي تريدها 3

$$\ln(2x) = \ln(x^2 - 1)$$

$2x > 0 \Rightarrow x > 0 \quad D_1 = ]0, +\infty[$

$x^2 - 1 > 0 \quad D_2 = ]-\infty, -1[ \cup ]1, +\infty[$

$D = D_1 \cap D_2 = ]1, +\infty[$

$2x = x^2 - 1$

$x^2 - 2x - 1 = 0$

$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac$

$= 4 + 4 = 8 \quad \sqrt{\Delta} = 2\sqrt{2}$

$n - 2 > 0$

$n > 2$

$D_f = ]2, +\infty[ \setminus \{3\}$

$= ]2, 3[ \cup ]3, +\infty[$

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

$] -\infty, -1[ \cup ]0, +\infty[$

2.  $f$  هو دالة على المجال  $I = R_+^*$  2

$f(x) = 2 + \ln x$  بين ان  $f$  استنتاج على  $I$  وادرسه

$f'(x)$  وادرسه معادلة التماس التي البياني للدالة  $f$  في

النقطة التي ناصفها ا.

الحل:

$f(x) = 2 + \ln x$

$R_+^*$  استنتاج على  $R_+^*$   
 $R$  استنتاج على  $R$

دراسة  $f$  استنتاج على  $]0, +\infty[$

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

$f(1) = 2 + 0 = 2$

نقطة تماس  $(1, 2)$

$m = f'(1) = \frac{1}{1} = 1$

معادلة التماس

$y - 2 = 1(x - 1)$

$y = x + 1$



5 حل المسألة الأولى

1)  $\ln(x-2) \leq \ln(2x-1)$

•  $x-2 > 0 \Rightarrow x > 2 \quad D_1 = ]2, +\infty[$

•  $2x-1 > 0 \Rightarrow x > \frac{1}{2} \quad D_2 = ]\frac{1}{2}, +\infty[$

$D = D_1 \cap D_2 = ]2, +\infty[$

•  $\ln(x-2) \leq \ln(2x-1)$

$x-2 \leq 2x-1$

$2x-1-x+2 \geq 0$

$x+1 \geq 0$

$x \geq -1$

$D' = [-1, +\infty[$

المجموعة النهائية

$D \cap D' = ]2, +\infty[$

$= ]2, +\infty[ \cap ]-1, +\infty[$

$= ]2, +\infty[$

2)  $\ln(2x) \geq \ln(x^2-1)$

•  $2x > 0 \Rightarrow x > 0 \quad D_1 = ]0, +\infty[$

•  $x^2-1 > 0 \Rightarrow D_2 = ]-\infty, -1[ \cup ]1, +\infty[$

$D = D_1 \cap D_2$

$= ]1, +\infty[$

$\ln(2x) \geq \ln(x^2-1)$

$2x \geq x^2-1$

$x^2-2x-1 \leq 0$

$x^2-2x-1=0$

$x_1 = 1-\sqrt{2} \quad x_2 = 1+\sqrt{2}$

$x_1 = \frac{-b-\sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{2-2\sqrt{2}}{2} = 1-\sqrt{2}$

مقبول

$x_2 = \frac{-b+\sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{2+2\sqrt{2}}{2} = 1+\sqrt{2}$

مقبول

3)  $\ln(-3x) = \ln(x^2-4)$

•  $-3x > 0 \Rightarrow x < 0 \quad D_1 = ]-\infty, 0[$

•  $x^2-4 > 0 \Rightarrow D_2 = ]-\infty, -2[ \cup ]2, +\infty[$

$D = D_1 \cap D_2 = ]-\infty, -2[$

\*  $-3x = x^2-4$

$x^2+3x-4=0$

$\begin{cases} 1 \\ -4 \end{cases}$

مقبول

مقبول

المجموعة النهائية

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

•  $x-2 > 0 \Rightarrow D = ]2, +\infty[$

$x-2=2$

$x=4$

مقبول

4)  $\ln(x-2) = \ln(x^2-2)$

•  $x-2 > 0 \Rightarrow x > 2 \quad D_1 = ]2, +\infty[$

•  $x^2-2 > 0 \Rightarrow D_2 = ]-\infty, -\sqrt{2}[ \cup ]\sqrt{2}, +\infty[$

$D = D_1 \cap D_2 = ]2, +\infty[$

$x-2 = x^2-2$

$x^2-x=0$

$x(x-1)=0$

$\begin{cases} 0 \\ 1 \end{cases}$

مقبول

المجموعة النهائية



$$D = ]2, +\infty[$$

$$x \leq x^2 - 2x$$

$$x^2 - 3x \geq 0$$

	$-\infty$	$0$	$3$	$+\infty$
	$+$	$0$	$-$	$+$
	$\curvearrowright$	$ $	$ $	$\curvearrowright$

$$D' = ]-\infty, 0] \cup [3, +\infty[$$

$$D \cap D' = [3, +\infty[$$

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في كتاب التفاضل والتكامل [2]

$$1) a = \ln 3 + \ln \frac{1}{3}$$

$$= \ln(3 \times \frac{1}{3})$$

$$= \ln(1) = 0$$

$$2) b = \ln \frac{1}{16}$$

$$= -\ln 16$$

$$3) c = \frac{1}{2} \ln \sqrt{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln 2^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{4} \ln 2$$

في كتاب التفاضل والتكامل [2]  $\ln 5 \rightarrow \ln 2$

$$1) a = \ln 50$$

$$= \ln(2 \times 25) = \ln(2) + \ln(25)$$

$x$	$-\infty$	$1-\sqrt{2}$	$1+\sqrt{2}$	$+\infty$
	$+$	$0$	$-$	$+$
	$ $	$ $	$ $	$ $

$$D' = [1-\sqrt{2}, 1+\sqrt{2}]$$

$$D \cap D' = [1, 1+\sqrt{2}]$$

$$3) \ln\left(1 + \frac{2}{x}\right) > \ln x$$

$$D_1 = ]-\infty, -2[ \cup ]0, +\infty[$$

$$D_2 = ]0, +\infty[$$

$$D = ]0, +\infty[$$

$$\frac{x+2}{x} \geq x$$

$$x+2 \geq x^2$$

$$x^2 - x - 2 \leq 0$$

$$(x+1)(x-2) \leq 0$$

$x$	$-\infty$	$-1$	$2$	$+\infty$
	$+$	$0$	$-$	$+$
	$ $	$ $	$ $	$ $

$$D' = [-1, 2]$$

$$D \cap D' = ]0, 2]$$

$$4) \ln x \leq \ln(x^2 - 2x)$$

$$D_1 = ]0, +\infty[$$

$$D_2 = ]-\infty, 0[ \cup ]2, +\infty[$$



$$\begin{aligned} 2) \quad x &= 2 \ln 3 & y &= 3 \ln 2 \\ x &= \ln 3^2 & y &= \ln 2^3 \\ &= \ln 9 & &= \ln 8 \end{aligned}$$

$x > y$

5)  $a, b$  من حيث الآتي

$$\begin{aligned} 1) \quad a &= \ln 567 - \ln 72 - \ln \frac{7}{8} + \ln \frac{1}{27} \\ &= \ln 567 - \ln 72 - \ln 7 + \ln 8 - \ln 27 \\ &= \ln 567 + \ln 8 - (\ln 72 + \ln 7 + \ln 27) \\ &= \ln(567 \times 8) - \ln(72 \times 7 \times 27) \\ &= \ln \frac{567 \times 8}{72 \times 7 \times 27} \\ &= \ln \frac{1}{3} = -\ln 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2) \quad b &= \ln(\sqrt{216}) + \ln \sqrt{75} - \ln 15 - \ln \sqrt{27} \\ &= \ln \sqrt{216} + \ln \sqrt{75} - (\ln 15 + \ln \sqrt{27}) \\ &= \ln(\sqrt{216} \times \sqrt{75}) - \ln(15 \times \sqrt{27}) \\ &= \ln \frac{\sqrt{216} \times \sqrt{75}}{15 \times \sqrt{27}} \\ &= \ln \frac{6\sqrt{6} \times 5\sqrt{3}}{3 \times 15 \times 3\sqrt{3}} \\ &= \ln \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3\sqrt{3}} \\ &= \ln \frac{6\sqrt{3}}{3\sqrt{3}} = \ln 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \ln 2 + \ln 5^2 \\ &= \ln 2 + 2 \ln 5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2) \quad b &= \ln \frac{16}{25} \\ &= \ln 16 - \ln 25 \\ &= \ln 2^4 - \ln 5^2 \\ &= 4 \ln 2 - 2 \ln 5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3) \quad c &= \ln 250 \\ &= \ln(125 \times 2) \\ &= \ln(5^3) + \ln 2 \\ &= 3 \ln 5 + \ln 2 \end{aligned}$$

3)  $\ln(2 + \sqrt{3}) + \ln(2 - \sqrt{3}) = 0$  من حيث الآتي

$$\begin{aligned} P_1 &= \ln[(2 + \sqrt{3})(2 - \sqrt{3})] \\ &= \ln(4 - 3) \\ &= \ln(1) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

4)  $x, y$  من حيث الآتي

$$\begin{aligned} 1) \quad x &= \ln 5 & y &= \ln 2 + \ln 3 \\ x &= \ln 5 & y &= \ln(2 \times 3) \\ & & &= \ln 6 \end{aligned}$$

$x > y$





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

↓  
 $]-\infty, -2[ \cup ]1, +\infty[$   
 $]1, +\infty[ \cap ]-2, +\infty[$   
 $]1, +\infty[$

6] اثبت صحة كل من العبارتين التاليتين  $n > 0$

$n > 0 \Rightarrow$

$$1) \ln(1+n) = \ln n + \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)$$

$$f_2 = \ln n + \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) \\ = \ln\left(n\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)\right) \\ = \ln(n+1) = f_1$$

8] في كل حالة عارياي  $n$  مجموعة قيم العدد الطبيعي  $n$  التي تحقق المتراجحة المطروحة:

$$1) 2^n \leq 100$$

$$\ln 2^n \leq \ln(100)$$

$$n \ln 2 \leq \ln(100)$$

$$n \leq \frac{\ln(100)}{\ln(2)}$$

$$n \in \left] -\infty, \frac{\ln(100)}{\ln 2} \right]$$

$$n \in \left[ 0, \frac{\ln(100)}{\ln 2} \right]$$

$n \in \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7\}$  حيث  $n$  عدد طبيعي

$$2) \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n \leq 10^{-2}$$

$$f_1 = \ln(1+n)$$

$$= \ln\left(n\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)\right)$$

$$= \ln n + \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) = f_2$$

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

$$f_2 = 2 \ln n + \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n^2}\right)$$

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

$$= \ln\left[n^2\left(1 + \frac{1}{n^2}\right)\right]$$

$$= \ln(n^2 + 1) = f_1$$

7] في كل من العبارتين التاليتين  $n$  مجموعة قيم  $n$  التي تحقق المتراجحة المطروحة:

ثابتة  $n$  و  $n > 0$

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

$$]-\infty, 0[ \cup ]1, +\infty[$$

$$]-\infty, +\infty[ \cap ]1, +\infty[$$

$$]-\infty, +\infty[$$

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

$$]-\infty, +\infty[ \cap ]2, +\infty[$$



$$\ln 10 = \ln(2 \times 5) \\ = \ln 2 + \ln 5$$

Date : / /



Subject: \_\_\_\_\_

$$3) 0.2 \geq \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^n$$

9) حل المسألة باستخدام قاعدة لوبيتال

$$\rightarrow 2 \ln x = \ln(x+4) + \ln(2x)$$

$$x > 0 \quad x > -4 \quad x > 0$$

$$\text{المجال: } x > 0 \quad x \in ]0, +\infty[$$

$$\ln x^2 = \ln[(x+4)(2x)]$$

$$x^2 = 2x^2 + 8x$$

$$x^2 + 8x = 0$$

$$x(x+8) = 0$$

$$\text{ب) } x = 0 \quad \text{مرفوض}$$

$$\text{ج) } x = -8 \quad \text{مرفوض}$$

عالم الحل:  $x \in ]0, +\infty[$

$$2) 2 \ln x = \ln(2x^2 + 8x)$$

نفس الطريقة

$$4) \left(1 + \frac{3}{100}\right)^n \geq 2$$

$$3) \ln(x+1) = \ln(x+3) + \ln(x+2)$$

$$x > -1 \quad x > -3 \quad x > -2$$

$$\text{المجال: } ]-2, +\infty[$$



$$D = ]0, 3[$$

$$\ln 2x^{\frac{1}{2}} = \ln \frac{3-x}{\sqrt{x+1}}$$

$$\ln \sqrt{2x} = \ln \frac{3-x}{\sqrt{x+1}}$$

$$\sqrt{2x} = \frac{3-x}{\sqrt{x+1}}$$

$$\sqrt{2x}\sqrt{x+1} = 3-x$$

$$\sqrt{2x(x+1)} = 3-x$$

$$2x^2 + 2x = (3-x)^2$$

$$2x^2 + 2x = 9 - 6x + x^2$$

$$x^2 + 8x - 9 = 0$$

$$(x+9)(x-1) = 0$$

$$x = -9 \quad \text{مرفوض}$$

$$x = +1 \quad \text{مقبول}$$

$$7) \ln 3 \leq \ln(5-x) + \ln(x-1)$$

$$]-\infty, 5[ \quad ]1, +\infty[$$

$$D = ]1, 5[$$

$$\ln 3 \leq \ln(5-x)(x-1)$$

$$3 \leq (5-x)(x-1)$$

$$3 \leq 5x - 5 - x^2 + x$$

$$x^2 - 6x + 8 \leq 0$$

$$\ln(x+1) = \ln(x+3) + \ln(x+2)$$

$$\ln(x+1) = \ln[(x+3)(x+2)]$$

$$\ln(x+1) = \ln(x+3)(x+2)$$

$$x+1 = x^2 + 5x + 6$$

$$x^2 + 4x - 5 = 0$$

$$b) x = 1 \quad \text{مقبول}$$

$$a) x = -5 \quad \text{مرفوض}$$

$$4) \ln(x+1) = \ln(x+3)(x+2)$$

فقره ابق

$$5) \ln 4 + \ln 2 = \ln(x-6) + \ln(x+1)$$

$$D_1 = ]6, +\infty[$$

$$D_2 = ]-1, +\infty[ \rightarrow D = ]6, +\infty[$$

$$\ln(4 \times 2) = \ln(x-6)(x+1)$$

$$8 = (x-6)(x+1)$$

$$8 = x^2 - 5x - 6$$

$$x^2 - 5x - 4 = 0$$

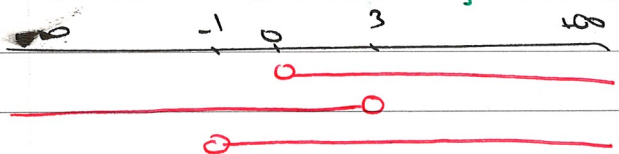
$$(x-7)(x+1) = 0$$

$$b) x = 7 \quad \text{مقبول}$$

$$a) x = -1 \quad \text{مرفوض}$$

$$6) \frac{1}{2} \ln(2x) = \ln(3-x) - \ln \sqrt{x+1}$$

$$]0, +\infty[ \quad ]-\infty, 3[ \quad ]-1, +\infty[$$





9)  $\ln(6x+4) \leq \ln(3x^2-x-2)$   
 $\downarrow \quad \downarrow$   
 $]-\frac{2}{3}, +\infty[ \quad ]-\infty, -\frac{2}{3}[ \cup ]1, +\infty[$   
 $D = ]1, +\infty[$

$6x+4 \leq 3x^2-x-2$

$3x^2-7x-6 \geq 0$

$3x^2-7x-6=0$

$\Delta = 49 - 4(3)(-6)$

$= 49 + 72 = 121$

$\sqrt{\Delta} = 11$

$x_1 = \frac{-b-\sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{7-11}{2(3)} = -\frac{2}{3}$

$x_2 = \frac{-b+\sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{18}{6} = 3$

$x$	$-\infty$	$-\frac{2}{3}$	$3$	$+\infty$
		+	0	-
		+	0	+
		↖	▨	↗

$D' = ]-\infty, -\frac{2}{3}] \cup [3, +\infty[$

$\underbrace{D \cap D'} = [3, +\infty[$

10)  $3 \ln x > \ln(3x-2)$   
 $\downarrow \quad \downarrow$   
 $]0, +\infty[ \quad ]\frac{2}{3}, +\infty[$   
 $D = ]\frac{2}{3}, +\infty[$

$\ln x^3 > \ln(3x-2)$

$x^2 - 6x + 8 = 0$

$(x-4)(x-2) = 0$        $\begin{matrix} 4 \\ 2 \end{matrix}$

$x$	$-\infty$	$2$	$4$	$+\infty$
		+	0	-
		+	0	+

$D' = [2, 4]$

$\underbrace{D \cap D'} = ]1, 5[ \cap ]2, 4]$   
 $= [2, 4]$

8)  $\ln(3x^2-x) \leq \ln x + \ln 2$   
 $\downarrow \quad \downarrow$   
 $]-\infty, 0[ \cup ]\frac{1}{3}, +\infty[ \quad ]0, +\infty[$   
 $D = ]\frac{1}{3}, +\infty[$

$3x^2-x \leq 2x$

$3x^2-3x \leq 0$

$3x^2-3x = 0$

$3x(x-1) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{matrix} x=0 \\ x=1 \end{matrix}$

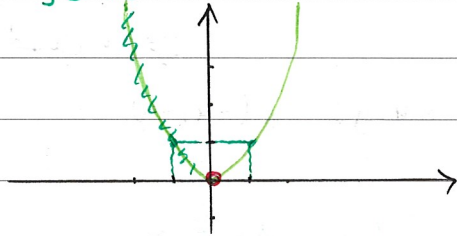
$x$	$-\infty$	$0$	$1$	$+\infty$
		+	0	-
		+	0	+
		↖	▨	↗

$D' = [0, 1]$

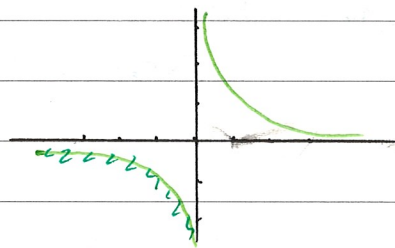
$\underbrace{D \cap D'} = ]\frac{1}{3}, +\infty[ \cap [0, 1]$   
 $= ]\frac{1}{3}, 1]$



2)  $\ln y = 2 \ln x$   
 $y > 0 \quad x > 0$   
 $\ln y = \ln x^2$   
 $y = x^2$



3)  $\ln x + \ln y = 0$   
 $x > 0 \quad y > 0$   
 $\ln(x \cdot y) = \ln 1 \quad \ln y = -\ln x$   
 $x \cdot y = 1 \quad \ln y = \ln x^{-1}$   
 $y = \frac{1}{x} \quad y = x^{-1} = \frac{1}{x}$



استنتاج من خط بياني آخر

$f_1(x) = -f(x)$

نظير C بالانعكاس  
 او تجزئ العقول الاتية

$(x, y) \rightarrow (x, -y)$

$f_2(x) = f(-x)$

نظير C بالانعكاس  
 او تجزئ العقول

$x^3 > 3x - 2$   
 $x^3 - 3x + 2 > 0$   
 $x^3 - x - 2x + 2 > 0$   
 $x(x^2 - 1) - 2(x - 1) > 0$   
 $x(x-1)(x+1) - 2(x-1) > 0$   
 $(x-1)(x(x+1) - 2) > 0$

$(x-1)(x^2 + x - 2) > 0$

$(x-1)(x-1)(x+2) > 0$

$(x-1)^2(x+2) > 0$

$x + 2 > 0$

$x > -2 \Rightarrow D' = ]-2, +\infty[$

$D' = ]-2, 1[ \cup ]1, +\infty[$

$D' = D \cap D'$

$= ]-\frac{2}{3}, 1[ \cup ]1, +\infty[$

10 في كل حالة آتية انا في معلم مقابلس  
 (D, D', D'') مجموعة الفات (ln(x,y)) الحقة  
 للشرط الاتي اليه

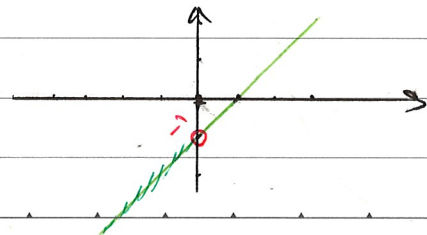
و  $\ln x = \ln(y+1)$

$x > 0 \quad y+1 > 0$

$y > -1$

$x = y+1$

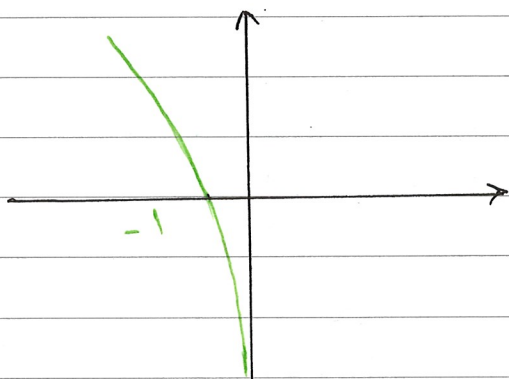
$y = x - 1$





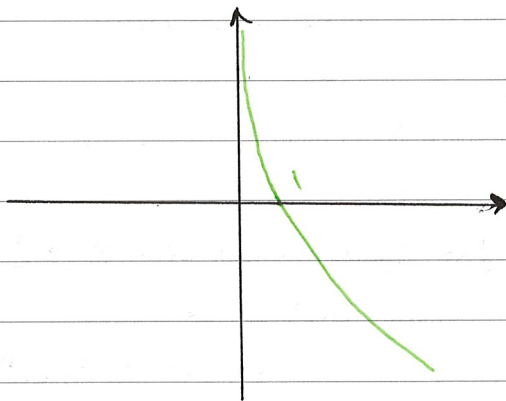
•  $x \mapsto \ln(-x)$

$f_1(x) = \ln(-x) = f(-x)$



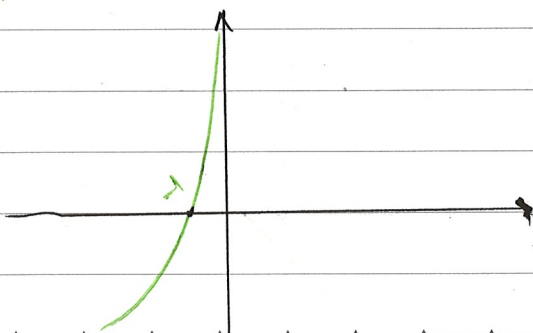
•  $x \mapsto -\ln(x)$

$f_2(x) = -\ln(x) = -f(x)$



•  $x \mapsto -\ln(-x)$

$f_3(x) = -\ln(-x) = -f(-x)$



$(x, y) \rightarrow (-x, y)$

$f_4(x) = -f(-x)$

دو نظرية بالنسبة للمبدأ  
مخبري التحويل التالي:

$(x, y) \rightarrow (-x, -y)$

$f_4(x) = -a + f(x)$

$(x, y) \rightarrow (x, y+a)$

$f_5(x) = f(a+x)$

$(x, y) \rightarrow (x-a, y)$

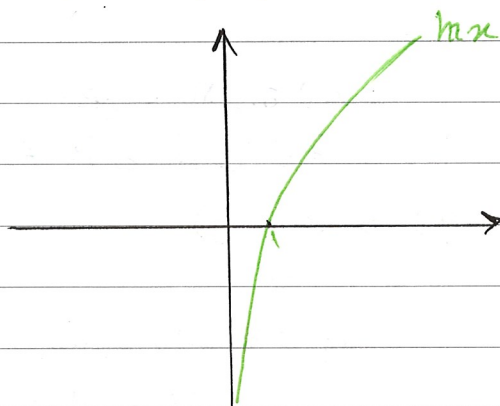
$f_6(x) = |f(x)|$

ناحية الترتيب الموجبة.

تدريب 162:

1 ارسلوا قامة خط البياني للتابع  $x \mapsto \ln(x)$

ارسم خط البياني لظل من لتتابع التالية:



$\ln \frac{1}{e} = -1$   
 $\ln e = 1$

Date: / /



Subject: \_\_\_\_\_

**2** اثبات ان  $\ln x < 2(\sqrt{x} - 1)$   
 اياك بين ان  $x > 0$ , استنتج ان  $2 < e < 4$   
 اختيار قيم مناسبة لـ  $x$

الحل

$\ln x - 2(\sqrt{x} - 1) \leq 0$

$f(x) = \ln x - 2(\sqrt{x} - 1) \quad ]0, +\infty[$

$f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$

$f'(x) = \frac{1 - \sqrt{x}}{x} \quad f'(x) = 0$

$1 - \sqrt{x} = 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{x} = 1 \Rightarrow x = 1$

$f(x) = 0$

$x$	0	1	$+\infty$
$f'$		+	0
$f$		↗	0

للمقارنة مع حدود اللوغاريتم

$f(x) < 0 \Rightarrow \ln x - 2(\sqrt{x} - 1) < 0$

$\ln x < 2(\sqrt{x} - 1)$

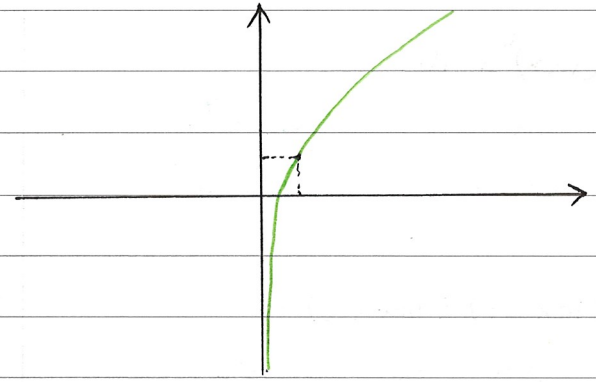
**3** في كل من الحالتين الآتيتين، مقارن بين  $x$  و  $y$   
 دون استعمال آلة حاسبة.

$x = \ln e^3 - 2, \quad y = \ln(e\sqrt{e})$   
 $= 3 - 2 \quad = \ln e \cdot e^{\frac{1}{2}} = \ln e^{\frac{3}{2}}$

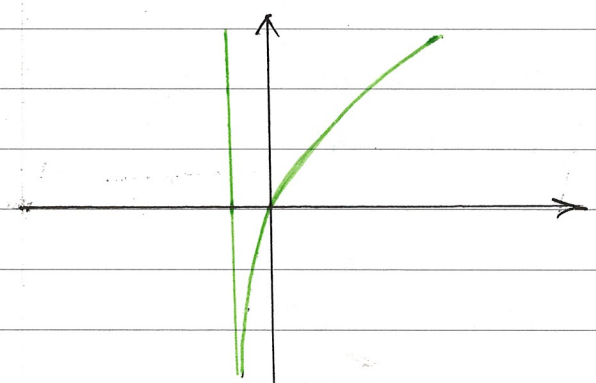
$= 1 \quad = \frac{3}{2}$

$y > x$

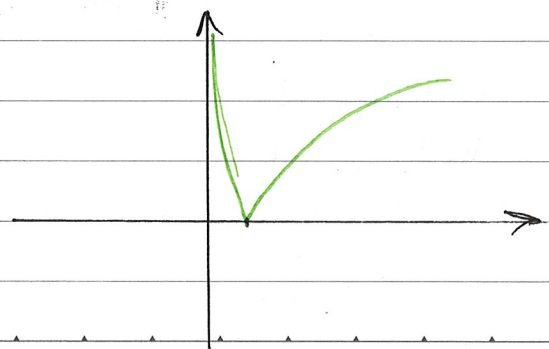
•  $x \mapsto 1 + \ln(x)$   
 $f_4(x) = 1 + \ln x = 1 + f(x)$



•  $x \mapsto \ln(x+1)$   
 $f_5(x) = \ln(x+1) = f(x+1)$   
 $(x, y) \rightarrow (x-1, y)$



•  $x \mapsto |\ln(x)|$   
 $f_6(x) = |\ln(x)| = |f(x)|$





$$x - e^2 x = 2 + e^2$$

$$x = \frac{2 + e^2}{1 - e^2} \quad \text{مقسوم}$$

$$(3) (\ln x)^2 = 16$$

$$1) \ln x = 4 \quad x = e^4$$

$$2) \ln x = -4 \quad x = e^{-4}$$

$$(4) (\ln x - 1)(\ln x + 2) = 0$$

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

$$\ln x = 1 \quad x = e \quad \text{مقبول}$$

$$\ln x = -2 \quad x = e^{-2} \quad \text{مقبول}$$

$$(5) \ln(2-x) \geq 1$$

$$2-x > 0$$

$$D = ]-\infty, 2[$$

$$\ln(2-x) \geq \ln e$$

$$2-x \geq e$$

$$2 - e \geq x$$

$$D = ]-\infty, 2 - e]$$

$$D^1 = ]-\infty, 2 - e]$$

$$(6) \ln \frac{1}{x} \geq 2$$

$$\frac{1}{x} > 0$$

$$D = ]0, +\infty[$$

$$\ln\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \geq \ln e^2$$

$$\frac{1}{x} \geq e^2$$

$$x \leq \frac{1}{e^2}$$

$$(7) x = \ln\left(\frac{1}{e}\right)^3, \quad y = \left(\ln \frac{1}{e}\right)^2$$

$$= 3 \ln \frac{1}{e} \quad = (-1)^2$$

$$= 3(-1) \quad = 1$$

$$= -3$$

$$y > x$$

حل المسألة بواسطة كالتالي (4)

$$(8) \ln(1-x) = -2$$

$$D = ]-\infty, 1[$$

$$1-x = e^{-2}$$

$$1 - e^{-2} = x$$

$$1 - \frac{1}{e^2} = x \quad x = \frac{e^2 - 1}{e^2}$$

$$\ln x = y \Rightarrow x = e^y$$

$$e^2 \approx 7$$

$$\ln e^x = x$$

$$(9) \ln(x-2) - \ln(x+1) = 2$$

$$D_1 = ]2, +\infty[ \quad D_2 = ]-1, +\infty[$$

$$D = ]2, +\infty[$$

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

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

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

$$x-2 = e^2 x + e^2$$





المستوى > 0

①  $f(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x}$

$]0, +\infty[$

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

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

②  $f(x) = \frac{x - \ln x}{x}$

$]0, +\infty[$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \frac{-(-\infty)}{0^+} = +\infty$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \frac{\infty - \infty}{\infty}$

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

③  $f(x) = x - \ln x$

$]0, +\infty[$

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

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty - \infty$  عكس

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

④  $f(x) = x + x \ln(1 + \frac{1}{x})$

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

$\mathbb{R} \quad ]-\infty, -1[ \cup ]0, +\infty[$

$\mathbb{D}_f = ]-\infty, -1[ \cup ]0, +\infty[$

$x < e^{-2}$

$D' = ]-\infty, e^{-2}[$

$D'' = ]0, e^{-2}[$

$a = e^{\ln a}$   
 $a = \ln e^a$

تدرب 165 :

Ⓐ حركتهم الفعاليات، لا تفرغ

①  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^2}$

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

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

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x-1)x \ln x$

$= (0-1)(0) = 0$

③  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\ln x}$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{2 \frac{1}{2} \ln x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{2 \ln \sqrt{x}}$

$= \frac{1}{2} (+\infty) = +\infty$

Ⓑ بما يأتي من نهاية النجع f عند طرفي

جالات تقريبه.



$$\textcircled{6} f(x) = \frac{x \ln x}{x+1}$$

$\exists 0, +\infty[ \cup ]1, +\infty[$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \frac{0}{1} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \frac{\infty}{\infty} \quad \text{قيد}$$

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

$$\textcircled{7} f(x) = \frac{1}{\ln x}$$

$\exists 0, 1[ \cup ]1, +\infty[$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \frac{1}{0^+}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \frac{1}{0^-} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \frac{1}{+\infty} = 0$$

$$\textcircled{8} f(x) = x(1 - \ln x)$$

$\exists 0, +\infty[$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0(+\infty) \quad \text{قيد}$$

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

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = -\infty - \infty \ln(1) \quad \text{قيد}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = -\infty (1 + \ln(1))$$

$$= -\infty (1+0) = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty (1+0) = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} f(x) = -1 - 1 \cdot \ln(0)$$

$$= -1 - (-\infty) = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0 + 0 \ln(\infty) \quad \text{قيد}$$

$$f(x) = x + x (\ln(x+1) - \ln x)$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0 + 0 \ln(1) - 0 = 0$$

$$\textcircled{9} f(x) = \frac{1}{x} - \ln x$$

$\exists 0, +\infty[$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \frac{1}{0^+} - \ln(0)$$

$$= +\infty - (-\infty) = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 0 - \infty$$

$$= -\infty$$



⑫  $f(x) = x + \ln(x+1) - \ln x$   
 $\mathbb{R} \quad ]-1, +\infty[ \quad ]0, +\infty[$   
 $D = ]0, +\infty[$

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

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \infty - \infty$  عدم تعين

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

③ المجال C الذي يحدد الف دالة

$f(x) = x + 1 - \frac{\ln x}{x}$  عند  $I = ]0, +\infty[$

① المجال الذي يحدد الف دالة  $y = x + 1$

② المجال الذي يحدد الف دالة  $C$

①  $f(x) = y = -\frac{\ln x}{x}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (f(x) - y) = -1(0) = 0$

عند  $y = x + 1$

②  $f(x) - y = -\frac{\ln x}{x}$

$x$	0	1	$+\infty$
$-\ln x$		+	0
$x$		+	+
$f(x)$		+	0
الوضع النهائي	$\Delta$ فوق C		$\Delta$ تحت C

⑨  $f(x) = \ln\left(\frac{x+1}{x-4}\right)$   
 $]-\infty, -1[ \cup ]4, +\infty[$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \ln(1) = 0$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = \ln(0) = -\infty$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} f(x) = \ln\left(\frac{5}{0}\right) = +\infty$

⑩  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x} (\ln x - 1)$   
 $]-\infty, +\infty[$

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

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 0(\infty)$  عدم تعين

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{\ln x}{x} - \frac{1}{x}\right) = 0 - 0 = 0$

⑪  $f(x) = \frac{x+1}{\ln x}$   
 $]-\infty, +\infty[ \setminus \{1\}$

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

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

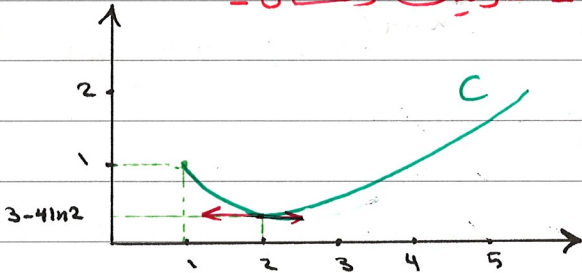
$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \frac{2}{0^-} = -\infty$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \frac{\infty}{\infty}$  عدم تعين

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{x}{\ln x} + \frac{1}{\ln x}\right) = +\infty + 0 = +\infty$



تمرينات واصل



$f$  معرف على  $I = ]1, 4[$

$$f(x) = ax + b + c \ln x$$

عنا  $a, b, c$

الكل:

$c \in (1, 1)$  لكي تحقق معادلة

$$1 = a + b \quad \text{--- ①}$$

$c \in (2, 3 - 4 \ln 2)$  لكي تحقق معادلة

$$3 - 4 \ln 2 = 2a + b + c \ln 2 \quad \text{--- ②}$$

ولدينا في النهاية  $(2, 3 - 4 \ln 2)$  على  $\mathbb{R}$  اس افقي

$$f'(2) = 0 \Leftrightarrow m = 0 \quad \text{في}$$

$$f'(x) = a + \frac{c}{x}$$

$$0 = a + \frac{c}{2}$$

$$0 = 2a + c \quad \text{--- ③}$$

$$\text{④} \quad b = 1 - a \quad \text{في ①}$$

$$\text{⑤} \quad c = -2a \quad \text{في ③}$$

نعوض في ②، ④، ⑤

$$3 - 4 \ln 2 = 2a + 1 - a - 2a \ln 2$$

$$2 - 4 \ln 2 = a - 2a \ln 2$$

$$2(1 - 2 \ln 2) = a(1 - 2 \ln 2)$$

$$a = 2$$

$$b = -1 \quad \text{في ④}$$

④ في كل ما يأتيه أسبق ان التابع  $f$  اشتق على  $I$  محدد  $f'$  في

$$\text{①} \quad f(x) = \ln(x-2) - \ln(x+2)$$

$$I = ]2, +\infty[$$

$$]2, +\infty[ \text{ اشتق على } \ln(x-2)$$

$$]-2, +\infty[ \text{ اشتق على } \ln(x+2)$$

$$]2, +\infty[ \text{ اشتق على } f \leftarrow$$

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

$$\text{②} \quad f(x) = \ln\left(\frac{x-1}{x+1}\right) \quad I = ]1, +\infty[$$

$$]-\infty, -1[ \cup ]1, +\infty[ \text{ اشتق على}$$

$$]1, +\infty[ \text{ اشتق على } f \leftarrow$$

$$f'(x) = \ln(x-1) - \ln(x+1)$$

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

$$\text{③} \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{x} - \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)$$

$$I = ]0, +\infty[$$

$$\mathbb{R}^* \text{ اشتق على } \frac{1}{x}$$

$$]-\infty, -1[ \cup ]0, +\infty[ \ln\left(\frac{x+1}{x}\right) = \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)$$

$$]0, +\infty[ \text{ اشتق على } f \leftarrow$$

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

$$\text{④} \quad f(x) = \ln(1+x^2) \quad I = \mathbb{R}$$

$$\mathbb{R} \text{ اشتق على}$$

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



$$e > m+1$$

$$e-1 > m$$

$$\Rightarrow m \in ]-\infty, e-1[$$

$$\text{المجال: } ]-\infty, e-1[ \cap ]-1, +\infty[$$

$$]-1, e-1[$$

دراسة تغيرات التتابع التامة المعرفة على  $\mathbb{R}_+^*$

$$f: x \mapsto \frac{\ln x}{x} \quad x = x \ln x$$

f معرفة وصورة مستقيمة على  $]0, +\infty[$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x(1 - \ln x) = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 0 - 0 = 0$$

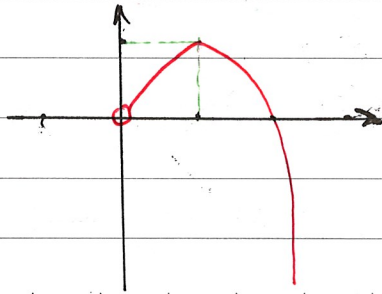
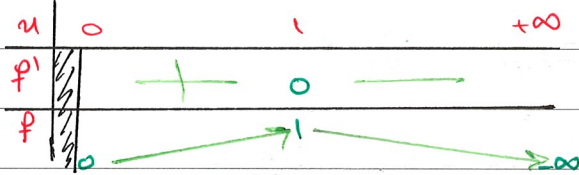
$$f'(x) = 1 - (\ln x + 1)$$

$$= 1 - \ln x - 1 = -\ln x$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow -\ln x = 0$$

$$x = 1$$

$$f(1) = 1$$



$$c = -4$$

المعادلة (5)

$$\Rightarrow f(m) = 2m - 1 - 4 \ln m$$

$$f(m) = am + b + \frac{1}{n} \ln m$$

$$y = 3x + ? \quad A(1,0) \in C$$

عنا a و b

المعادلة

$$A(1,0) \text{ نقطة تقاطع مع المحور السيني}$$

$$0 = a + b \dots (1)$$

$$m = 3 \text{ لدينا}$$

$$f'(m) = 3 \text{ لدينا}$$

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

$$3 = a + 1 \Rightarrow a = 2 \dots (2)$$

$$b = -2 \text{ لدينا}$$

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

$$x^2 - 2x + \ln(m+1) = 0$$

عنا m يكون للمعادلة جذران

المعادلة

لكي يكون للمعادلة جذران يجب ان يكون  $\Delta > 0$

$$b^2 - 4ac > 0$$

$$4 - 4 \ln(m+1) > 0$$

$$1 - \ln(m+1) > 0$$

$$m \in ]-1, +\infty[$$

$$1 > \ln(m+1)$$

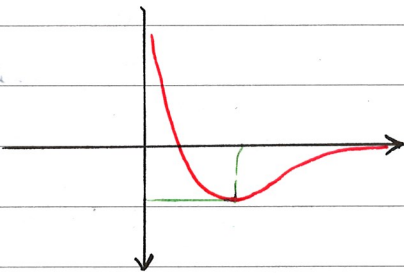
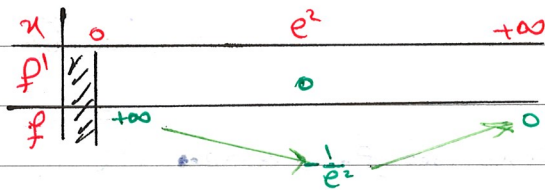
$$\ln e > \ln(m+1)$$



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

$$f'(x)=0 \Rightarrow \ln x = 2$$

$$x = e^2 \quad f(e^2) = \frac{-1}{e^2}$$



②  $f: x \mapsto x \cdot \ln x$

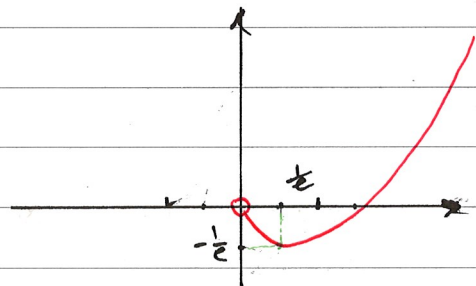
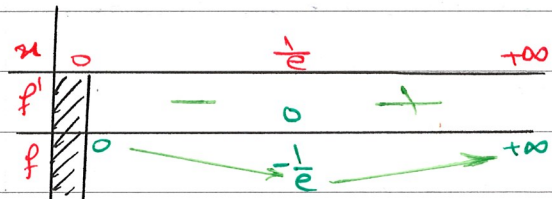
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0$$

$$f'(x) = \ln x + 1 \quad f(x) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln x = -1$$

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

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



④  $f: x \mapsto x - \ln x$

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

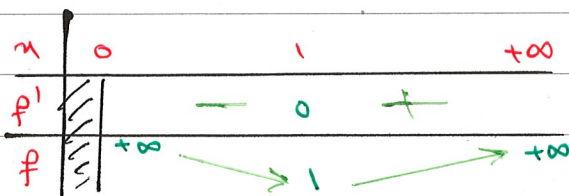
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty - \infty \text{ (indeterminate)}$$

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

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

$$f'(x)=0 \Rightarrow x=1$$

$$f(1) = 1$$



③  $f: x \mapsto \frac{1-\ln x}{x}$

$\mathbb{R}_+^*$  دالة متزايدة، متناقص، وقيمة  $f$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \frac{0}{\infty} \text{ (indeterminate)}$$

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

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



④  $f(x) = \ln(\ln(\ln x))$   $I = ]e, +\infty[$  [9]

$x > 0$   $\ln x > 0$   $\ln(\ln x) > 0$

$\ln(\ln x) > 0$

$\ln(\ln x) > \ln(1)$

$\ln x > 1 \Leftrightarrow x > e$

$x > e$

$I = ]e, +\infty[$   $f$   $\ln x$

$f(x) = \ln(\ln(x))$   $u = \ln x$

$f(u) = \ln(u)$   $u = \ln(x)$

$f'(x) = \frac{u'}{u} = \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{u}$

$= \frac{u'}{u \cdot u} = \frac{1}{x \cdot u} = \frac{1}{x \ln x}$

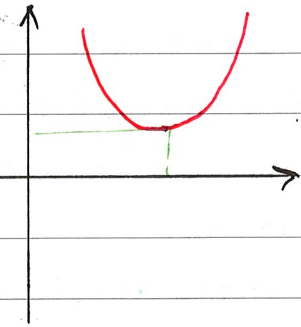
$= \frac{1}{x \ln(x) \ln(u)} = \frac{1}{x \ln(x) \ln(\ln x)}$

⑤  $f(x) = \ln\left(\frac{x+1}{\ln x}\right)$   $I = ]1, +\infty[$

$\frac{x+1}{\ln x} > 0$   $f$

$x$	0	1	$+\infty$
$x+1$	+	+	+
$\ln x$	-	0	+
$f$	-		+

$I = ]1, +\infty[$   $f$



⑥  $f: x \mapsto x^2 + 8x + 8 + 6 \ln x$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0 - 0 + 8 - \infty = -\infty$

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

$f'(x) = 2x + 8 + \frac{6}{x} = \frac{2x^2 + 8x + 6}{x}$

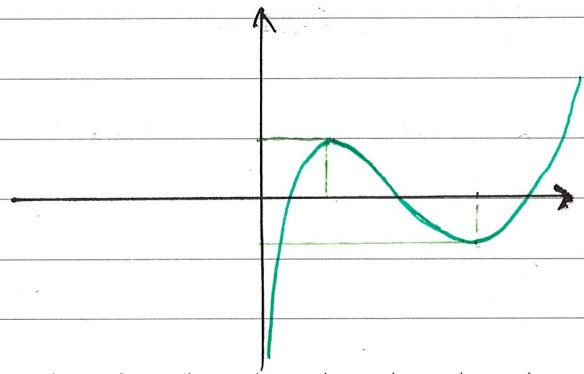
$f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow 2x^2 + 8x + 6 = 0$

$x^2 + 4x + 3 = 0$

$x = 1$   $f(1) = 1$

$x = 3$   $f(3) = -7 + 6 \ln 3$

$x$	0	1	3	$+\infty$
$f'$		0	0	
$f$	$-\infty$	1	$-7 + 6 \ln 3$	$+\infty$





$$2X^2 - 4AX + \frac{3}{2}A^2 = 0$$

$$4X^2 - 8AX + 3A^2 = 0$$

$$a=4 \quad b=-8A \quad c=3A^2$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac$$

$$= 64A^2 - 4(4)(3A^2)$$

$$= 64A^2 - 48A^2 = 16A^2$$

$$\sqrt{\Delta} = 4A$$

$$X_1 = \frac{-b - \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{8A - 4A}{2(4)}$$

$$X = \frac{4A}{8} = \frac{1}{2}A \quad \text{--- *}$$

$$\ln u = \frac{1}{2} \ln a$$

$$\ln u = \ln \sqrt{a} \Rightarrow u = \sqrt{a}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \Rightarrow X = \frac{1}{2}A \quad \text{منه}$$

$$Y = 2A - \frac{1}{2}A = \frac{3}{2}A$$

$$\ln y = \frac{3}{2} \ln a = \ln a^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$y = \sqrt{a^3}$$

$$X_2 = \frac{-b + \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{8A + 4A}{2(4)}$$

$$= \frac{12A}{8} = \frac{3}{2}A$$

$$x = \sqrt{a^3}$$

$$y = \sqrt{a}$$

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

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

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

المعادلة  $R^2 \geq 0$  ،  $\Rightarrow$   $a$  III

$$x \cdot y = a^2$$

$$(\ln x)^2 + (\ln y)^2 = \frac{5}{2} (\ln a)^2$$

الكل

$$\ln(x \cdot y) = \ln a^2$$

$$\ln x + \ln y = 2 \ln a \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$(\ln x)^2 + (\ln y)^2 = \frac{5}{2} (\ln a)^2 \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$x > 0 \quad y > 0 \quad a > 0$$

$$\ln x = X \quad \text{نفره}$$

$$\ln y = Y$$

$$\ln a = A$$

$$X + Y = 2A \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$X^2 + Y^2 = \frac{5}{2} A^2 \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$Y = 2A - X \quad \textcircled{3}$$

منه  $\textcircled{2}$  و  $\textcircled{3}$

$$X^2 + (2A - X)^2 = \frac{5}{2} A^2$$

$$X^2 + 4A^2 - 4AX + X^2 = \frac{5}{2} A^2$$

$$2X^2 - 4AX + 4A^2 - \frac{5}{2} A^2 = 0$$





$b + y = 7$  : ① لغز صعب

$y = 1$

$\ln y = 1 \Rightarrow y = e$

③  $(\ln x)(\ln y) = -12$

$\ln(xy) = 1$

$\ln x + \ln y = 1$

$x > 0 \quad y > 0$

$\ln x = x$  لغز صعب

$\ln y = y$

$x \cdot y = -12$  ①

$x + y = 1$  ②

ل!  $x = 4 \Rightarrow \ln x = 4$   
 $x = e^4$

$y = -3 \Rightarrow y = e^{-3}$

د!  $x = -3 \Rightarrow x = e^{-3}$

$y = 4 \Rightarrow y = e^4$

المعادلات 14

①  $\ln|x+2| + \ln|x-2| = 0$

$\mathbb{R} \setminus \{-2, 2\}$   $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{2, -2\}$

$\mathbb{D} = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-2, 2\}$

$\ln(|x+2||x-2|) = 0$

$\ln(|x+2||x-2|) = \ln(1)$

$|x+2||x-2| = 1$

$|(x+2)(x-2)| = 1$

المعادلات 15

①  $x^2 + y^2 = 10$  ①

$\ln x + \ln y = \ln 3$  ②

$x > 0 \quad y > 0$

$\ln(x \cdot y) = \ln 3$  ② ~

$x \cdot y = 3$  ②

③  $x = \frac{3}{y}$  ② ~

① لغز صعب ② لغز صعب

$\frac{9}{y^2} + y^2 = 10 \Rightarrow 9y^4 = 10y^2$

$y^4 - 10y^2 + 9 = 0$

$y^2 = 1 \rightarrow y = 1 \rightarrow x = 3$   
 $y = -1$  لغز صعب

$y^2 = 9 \rightarrow y = 3 \rightarrow x = 1$   
 $y = -3$  لغز صعب

②  $2 \ln(x) + \ln y = 7$

$3 \ln x - 5 \ln y = 4$

$x > 0 \quad y > 0$

$\ln x = X \quad \ln y = Y$

$2X + Y = 7$  ①

$3X - 5Y = 4$  ②

$10X + 5Y = 35$  +

$13X = 39$

$X = 3$

$\ln x = 3 \Rightarrow x = e^3$



$$D = \mathbb{R} \setminus \left\{ 0, -\frac{3}{2}, 1 \right\}$$

$$\ln(2x+3) + \ln(x-1) = \ln|x|^2$$

$$|2x+3| \cdot |x-1| = x^2$$

$$|(2x+3)(x-1)| = x^2$$

$$\text{ب) } (2x+3)(x-1) = x^2$$

$$2x^2 - 2x + 3x - 3 = x^2$$

$$x^2 + x - 3 = 0$$

$$x_1 = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{13}}{2}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{-1 - \sqrt{13}}{2}$$

$$\text{ج) } (2x+3)(x-1) = -x^2$$

$$2x^2 + x - 3 = -x^2$$

$$3x^2 + x - 3 = 0$$

$$x_1 = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{37}}{6}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{-1 - \sqrt{37}}{6}$$

هذا كذا، هذا كذا، هذا كذا 16

$$(\ln x)^2 - 2 \ln x - 3 = 0$$

$$(\ln x)^2 - 2 \ln x - 3 > 0$$

$$x > 0$$

الكل

$$\ln x = X$$

أو

$$X^2 - 2X - 3 = 0$$

$$X = -1$$

$$\ln x = -1 \Rightarrow x = e^{-1} = \frac{1}{e}$$

$$X = 3$$

$$|x^2 - 4| = 1$$

$$\text{ب) } x^2 - 4 = 1 \Rightarrow x^2 = 5$$

$$x = \pm \sqrt{5}$$

$$\text{ج) } x^2 - 4 = -1 \Rightarrow x^2 = 3$$

$$x = \pm \sqrt{3}$$

$$S = \{ \sqrt{5}, -\sqrt{5}, \sqrt{3}, -\sqrt{3} \}$$

$$\text{② } \ln|x-2| + \ln(x+4) = 3 \ln 2$$

$$D = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{ 2 \} \quad ]-4, +\infty[$$

$$D = ]-4, 2[ \cup ]2, +\infty[$$

$$\ln(|x-2|(x+4)) = \ln 2^3$$

$$|x-2|(x+4) = 8$$

$$\text{ب) } (x-2)(x+4) = 8$$

$$x^2 + 2x - 8 = 8$$

$$x^2 + 2x - 16 = 0$$

$$x_1 = \frac{-2 - \sqrt{68}}{2} \quad \text{ممنوع}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{-2 + \sqrt{68}}{2}$$

$$\text{ج) } -(x-2)(x+4) = 8$$

$$(x-2)(x+4) = -8$$

$$x^2 + 2x - 8 = -8$$

$$x^2 + 2x = 0 \quad \begin{matrix} 0 \\ -2 \end{matrix}$$

$$\text{③ } \ln|2x+3| + \ln(x-1) = 2 \ln|x|$$

$$D = \mathbb{R} \setminus \left\{ -\frac{3}{2} \right\} \quad D = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{ 1 \} \quad D = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{ 0 \}$$

Date : / /



$|x-a|=b$   
 $x-a=b$        $x-a=b$   
 $x-a=-b$        $-(x-a)=b$

$P(x) = (x+1)(2x^2+3x-2)$

$P(x) \leq 0 \Rightarrow$

$(x+1)(2x^2+3x-2) \leq 0$

$(x+1)(2x^2+3x-2) = 0$

$x+1=0 \Rightarrow x=-1$

$2x^2+3x-2=0$

$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac$

$= 9 - 4(2)(-2) = 25$

$x_1 = \frac{-b - \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{-3 - 5}{2(2)} = -2$

$x_2 = \frac{-b + \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{-3 + 5}{2(2)} = \frac{1}{2}$

$x$	$-\infty$	$-2$	$-1$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$+\infty$
$x+1$	$-$	$ $	$-$	$0$	$+$
$2x^2+3x-2$	$+$	$0$	$-$	$ $	$+$
الاجزاء	$-$	$0$	$+$	$0$	$+$
الجزءية	$\leftarrow$	//		$\leftarrow$	//

$x \in ]-\infty, -2] \cup [-1, \frac{1}{2}]$

$2 \ln x + \ln(2x+5) < \ln(2-x)$

$]0, +\infty[ \quad ]-\frac{5}{2}, +\infty[ \quad ]-\infty, 2[$

$]0, +\infty[ \cap ]-\infty, 2[$

$D = ]0, 2[$

$\ln x^2 + \ln(2x+5) < \ln(2-x)$

$\ln(x^2(2x+5)) < \ln(2-x)$

$\ln x = 3 \Rightarrow x = e^3$

$(\ln x)^2 - 2 \ln x - 3 = 0$

$x = \frac{1}{e} \quad x = e^3$

$x$	$-\infty$	$\frac{1}{e}$	$e^3$	$+\infty$
$+$		$+$	$0$	$-$
$-$		$+$	$0$	$+$
$\neq$		$\leftarrow$	//	$\leftarrow$

$D' = ]-\infty, \frac{1}{e}] \cup [e^3, +\infty[$

$D'' = D \cap D'$

$= ]0, \frac{1}{e}] \cup [e^3, +\infty[$

$P(x) = 2x^3 + 5x^2 + x - 2$

$P(-1) = 0$  (a)

$P(x) = Q(x)(x+1)$  (b)

$P < 0 \Rightarrow \leftarrow$  (c)

$2 \ln x + \ln(2x+5) < \ln(2-x)$

$P(-1) = 2(-1)^3 + 5(-1)^2 + (-1) - 2$  (a)

$= -2 + 5 - 1 - 2 = 0$

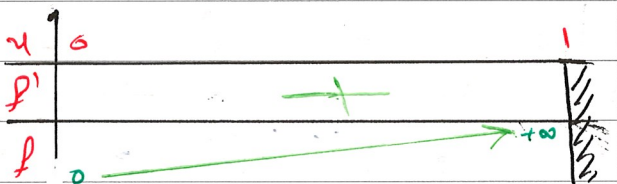
$$\begin{array}{r} 2x^2 + 3x - 2 \\ x+1 \overline{) 2x^3 + 5x^2 + x - 2} \\ \underline{-2x^2 + 2x^2} \phantom{-2} \\ 3x^2 + x - 2 \\ \underline{+3x^2 + 3x} \phantom{-2} \\ -2x - 2 \\ \underline{-2x - 2} \\ 0 \end{array}$$



$f(0) = \ln(1) = 0$

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

$f'(x) = \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{-1}{1-x} = \frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{1}{1-x} > 0$

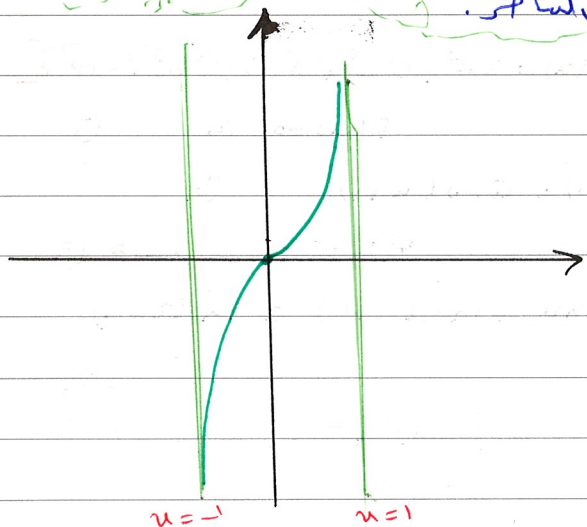


ملاحظة: إذا كان التابع  $f$  فردياً أدنى

دعنا ندرس تسمية على طرفي مجاله عند

الرسم يجب أن يكون المنحنى الذي يربط بين

النقطتين.



$f(x) = \frac{1}{x \ln x}$   $I = ]1, +\infty[$  19

الكل

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

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \frac{1}{\infty} = 0$

$x^2(2x+5) \leq 2-x$

$2x^3 + 5x^2 + x - 2 \leq 0 \iff$

$P(x) \leq 0$

$\Delta = ]-\infty, -2] \cup [-1, \frac{1}{2}]$

$\frac{1}{2} = 0 \cap \Delta$

$= ]0, \frac{1}{2}]$

$f(x) = \ln\left(\frac{x+1}{1-x}\right)$   $I = ]-1, 1[$  18

الكل

$\forall x \in I \implies -x \in I$

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

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

$\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{-1} = \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^1$

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

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

$= -f(x)$

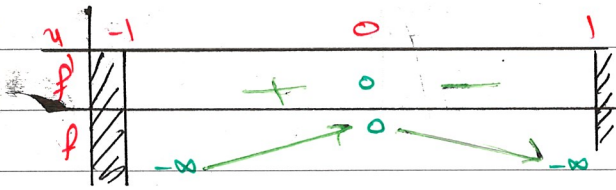
اذن  $f$  فردي، هذه هي التسمية التي يجب ان تكون

$f(x) = \ln(x+1) - \ln(1-x)$

$I = ]-1, +\infty[$   $I = ]-\infty, 1[$

استنتاج على استنتاج على

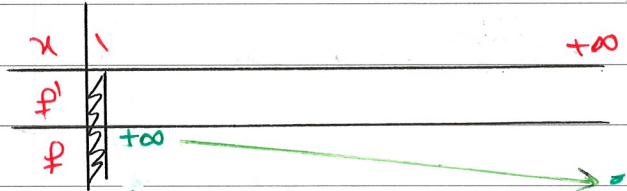
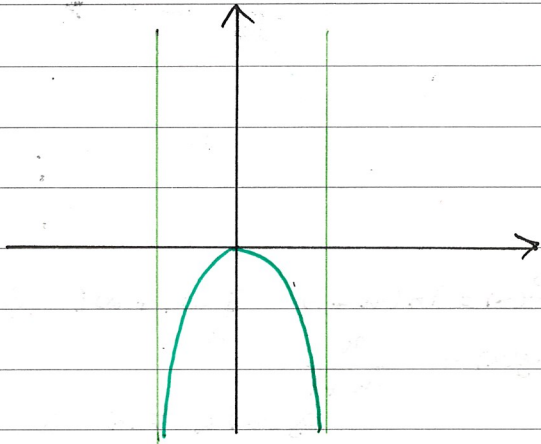
$I = ]-1, 1[$   $f$  فردي



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

$$f' = 0 \Rightarrow \ln x = -1$$

$$x = e^{-1} = \frac{1}{e} \in ]0, +\infty[$$



$$f(x) = \ln\left(\frac{x}{x+1}\right) \quad ]0, +\infty[$$

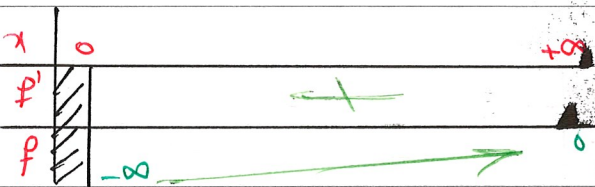
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \ln(0) = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \ln(1) = 0$$

$$f = \ln(x) - \ln(x+1)$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{x(x+1)} > 0$$



$$f(x) = \ln(1-x^2) \quad ]-1, 1[$$

1051

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = \ln(0) = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \ln(0) = -\infty$$

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

$$f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$$

$$f(0) = \ln(1) = 0$$



في كل مرة

$$h(x) \geq 0$$

$$f(x) - g(x) \geq 0 \rightarrow g(x) \leq f(x)$$

$$f(0) = 0$$

$$g(0) = 0 \rightarrow \text{نقطة التقاطع}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{x+1} \quad f'(0) = 1$$

$$g'(x) = \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} \quad g'(0) = 1$$

والتي هي نقطة التقاطع

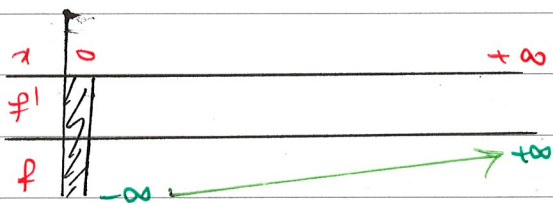
أيضا  $C_g, C_f$  هي

$$f(x) = \ln(x+1) \quad ]-1, +\infty[ \quad \textcircled{3}$$

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

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

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{x+1} > 0$$



$$g(x) = \frac{x}{x+1}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} g(x) = \frac{-1}{0^+} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} g(x) = 1$$



$$f(x) = \ln(x+1) \quad ]-1, +\infty[ \quad \textcircled{20}$$

$$g(x) = \frac{x}{x+1}$$

$$g(x) \leq f(x) \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$0 \leq x \leq 1 \quad C_g, C_f \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$\text{منه } f \text{ و } g \text{ يتقاطعان في } x=0 \quad \textcircled{3}$$

التي

هي نقطة التقاطع

$$h(x) = f(x) - g(x)$$

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

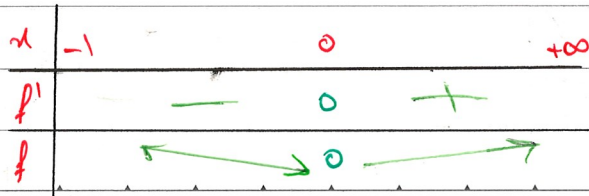
والتي هي نقطة التقاطع

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

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

$$h'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x=0$$

$$h(0) = \ln(1) - 0 = 0 = 0$$

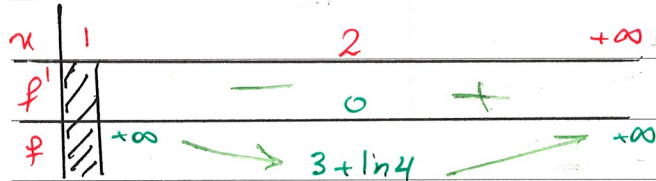




$$f' = 0 \Rightarrow 1 = \frac{2}{x(x-1)}$$

$$x(x-1) = 2$$

$$x^2 - x - 2 = 0 \quad \begin{cases} x = -1 \notin ]1, +\infty[ \\ x = 2 \quad f(2) = 3 + \ln 4 \end{cases}$$



$$f(x) - y = 2 \ln \left( \frac{x}{x-1} \right)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (f - y) = 2 \ln(1) = 0$$

$+\infty$   $\rightarrow$   $y = x + 1$

$$f(x) - y = 2 \ln \left( \frac{x}{x-1} \right)$$

$$\frac{x}{x-1} > 1$$

$$\ln \left( \frac{x}{x-1} \right) > 0$$

$$2 \ln \left( \frac{x}{x-1} \right) > 0$$

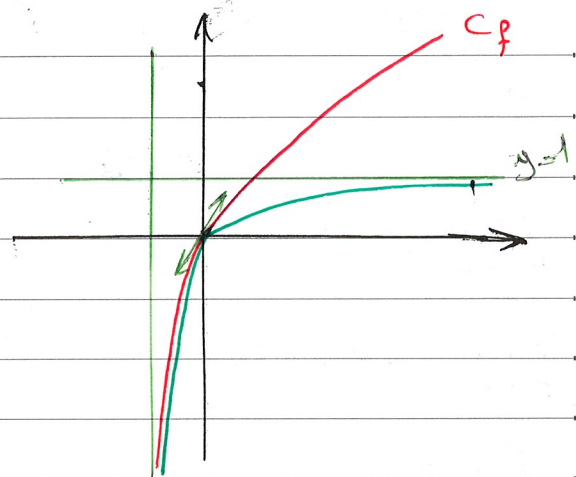
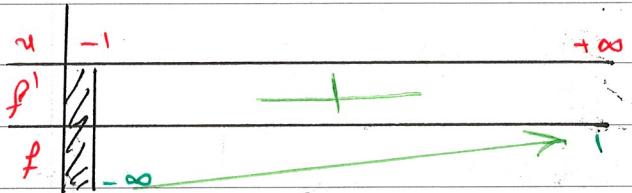
$$f - y > 0$$

$\Delta$   $\bar{C}$

$$y = x + 1$$

$x$	0	-1
$y$	1	0

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} \rightarrow 0$$



$\bar{C}$   $\rightarrow$   $y = x + 1$

$$y - 0 = 1(x - 0)$$

$$y = x$$

$$f(x) = x + 1 + 2 \ln \left( \frac{x}{x-1} \right) \quad \boxed{21}$$

$$I = ]1, +\infty[$$

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

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

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

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



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

$$\frac{x}{x+1} < 1$$

$$\ln\left(\frac{x}{x+1}\right) < \ln(1)$$

$$f - y < 0$$

Δ C3 C

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0 - 4 + \ln(0) = -\infty$$

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

$$f'(x) \geq 0$$

x	0	+∞
f'		+
f		→
	-∞	+∞

$$f(x) = x - \ln\left(2 + \frac{1}{x}\right) \quad \boxed{23}$$

$$I = ]0, +\infty[$$

$$y = x - \ln 2 \quad \text{②} \quad \text{تقاطع}$$

$$]1, 2[ \quad , f=0 \quad \text{④} \quad \text{نقطة}$$

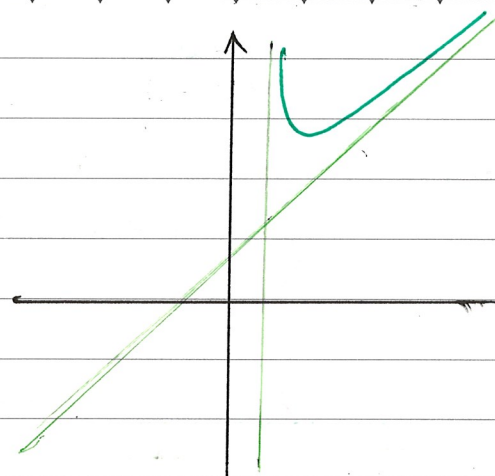
⑤

الذي

$$f(x) = x - \ln\left(\frac{2x+1}{x}\right)$$

I = ]0, +∞[ : f نصف مستقيم و استقامة

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



$$f(x) = x - 4 + \ln\left(\frac{x}{x+1}\right) \quad \boxed{22}$$

$$]0, +\infty[ \quad y = x - 4 \quad \text{②} \quad \text{نقطة}$$

$$]1, 2[ \quad \text{④} \quad \text{نقطة}$$

الذي

$$f(x) = x - 4 + \ln(x) - \ln(x+1) \quad \text{①}$$

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

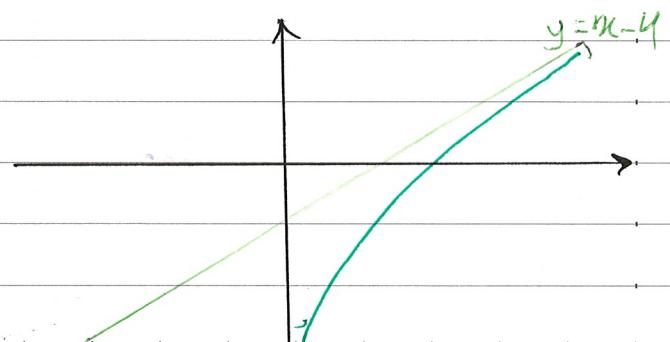
$$= \frac{x(x+1) + x + 1 - x}{x(x+1)} = \frac{x^2 + x + 1}{x(x+1)} > 0$$

فإنه موجب

$$f(x) - y = \ln\left(\frac{x}{x+1}\right) \quad \text{①}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (f - y) = \ln(1) = 0$$

$$+\infty \quad \text{فإنه موجب} \quad y = x - 4$$







$$\ln\left(\frac{2x}{2x+1}\right) < \ln(1)$$

$$f - y < 0$$

Δ is c

J1, 25 ~~المعادلة~~ : f ④

$$f(1) = 1 - \ln(3) = \dots < 0$$

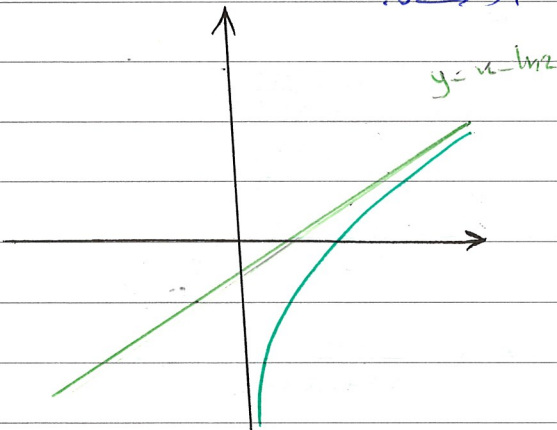
$$f(2) = 2 - \ln\left(\frac{5}{2}\right) > 0$$

$$f(1) \times f(2) < 0$$

المعادلة f=0 لها حل في ]1, 2[

المعادلة f=0 لها حل في ]1, 2[

المعادلة f=0 لها حل في ]1, 2[



$$f(x) = 5 - 2x + 3 \ln\left(\frac{x+1}{x-4}\right) \quad \boxed{24}$$

$$I = ]4, +\infty[$$

خط ②  $y = 5 - 2x$  ①

خط ③  $f = 0$  ④

$$f(x) - y = 3 \ln\left(\frac{x+1}{x-4}\right)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (f - y) = 3 \ln(1) = 0$$

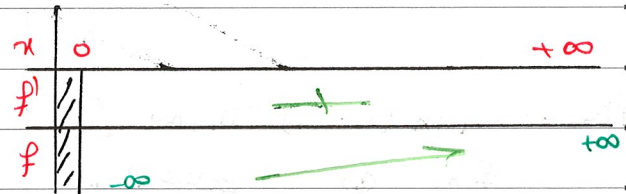
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (f - y) = +\infty - \ln(2) = +\infty$$

$$f(x) = x - \ln(2x+1) + \ln(x)$$

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

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

$$= \frac{2x^2 + x + 1}{x(2x+1)} > 0$$



$$f - y = x - \ln\left(\frac{2x+1}{x}\right) - x + \ln 2$$

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

$$= \ln\left(\frac{2}{\frac{2x+1}{x}}\right)$$

$$= \ln\left(\frac{2x}{2x+1}\right)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (f - y) = \ln(1) = 0$$

خط ②  $y = x - \ln 2$

$$f - y = \ln\left(\frac{2x}{2x+1}\right)$$

$$\frac{2x}{2x+1} < 1$$

Date : / /

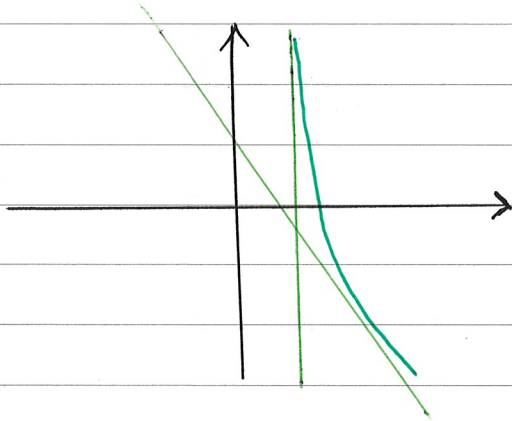


نصف م سرطانی تکتون مریخ

$$x(\ln(x))^2 = (\sqrt{x} \ln(x)) = (2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{x} \ln(x)) = (2 \sqrt{x} \ln(\sqrt{x}))$$

Subject:  $(2)(0) = 0$

ف = 0 دین م مریخ مریخ مریخ  
 $x \in ]5, 6[$



$f(x) = x + \ln(x^2 - 1)$   $]1, +\infty[$  [25]

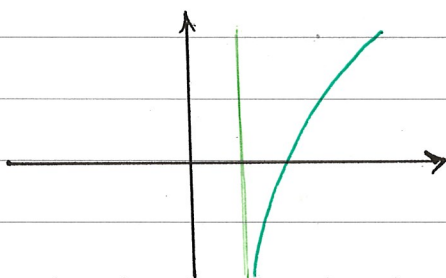
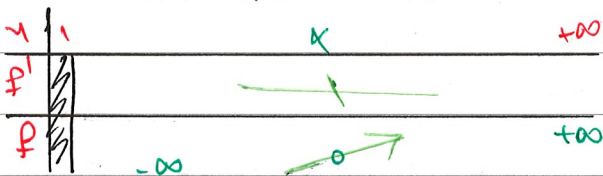
$f = 0$  ①  $x \in ]1, \sqrt{2}[$

$1 < x < \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{e}}$  ②

$f' = 1 + \frac{2x}{x^2 - 1} > 0$  ③  
 مریخ مریخ مریخ

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = 1 - \infty = -\infty$  ④

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty + \infty = +\infty$   
 $f' > 0$



$y = 5 - 2x$

$f(x) - y = 3 \ln\left(\frac{x+1}{x-4}\right)$

$\frac{x+1}{x-4} > 1 \Rightarrow \ln\left(\frac{x+1}{x-4}\right) > 0$

$3 \ln\left(\frac{x+1}{x-4}\right) > 0 \Rightarrow f - y > 0$

م مریخ

③  $f$  مریخ مریخ مریخ

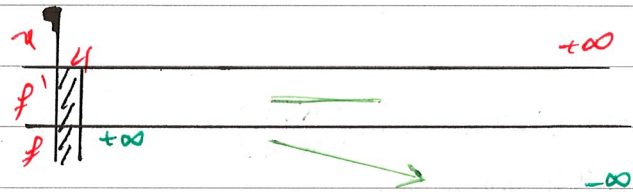
$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} f(x) = -3 + 3 \ln + \infty = +\infty$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = -\infty + 0 = -\infty$

$f' = -2 + 3 \frac{x-4-x-1}{(x-4)^2} = -2 + 3 \frac{x+1}{x-4}$

$= -2 + 3 \frac{-5}{(x+1)(x-4)}$

$= -2 + \frac{-15}{(x+1)(x-4)} < 0$



$]4, +\infty[$  مریخ مریخ مریخ

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4^+} f(x) = +\infty > 0$

$f(5) = -5 + 3 \ln(6) > 0$

$f(6) = -7 + 3 \ln\left(\frac{7}{2}\right) < 0$

$f(5) \times f(6) < 0$



$x$	$-\infty$	$1$	$3$	$+\infty$
$x-1$		-	0	+
$3-x$		+	0	-
العدد		-	0	+
المراجعة	///	///	///	///

والفهم هو...  
 عند  $x \rightarrow +\infty$  ...  
 تنفي لصحة هذا الجواب  
 إذن يوجد  $x \in ]1, +\infty[$  يكون صلا للمعادلة  
 $f(x) = 0$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = -\infty < 0$   
 $f(\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{e}}) = \sqrt{1+\frac{1}{e}} + \ln(1+\frac{1}{e}-1)$   
 $= \sqrt{1+\frac{1}{e}} - 1 > 0$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) \times f(\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{e}}) < 0$   
 إذن للمعادلة  $f=0$  حل  $x \in ]1, +\infty[$

- ①  $f(x) = \ln(\frac{x-1}{3-x})$   $]1, 3[$  27
- ②  $]1, 3[$  0
- ③  $4-x \in P_f$  0
- ④  $f(4-x) + f(x)$  0
- ⑤  $A(2, 0)$  0
- ⑥  $1 < x < 3$  0

الكل  
 $\frac{x-1}{3-x} > 0$

$D_f = ]1, 3[$   
 $x \in ]1, 3[ \rightarrow 4-x \in ]-3, -1[$   
 $4-x \in ]1, 3[$   
 $4-x \in D_f$

$f(4-x) + f(x) = \ln(\frac{4-x+1}{3-4+x}) + f(x)$   
 $= \ln(\frac{3-x}{-1+x}) + f(x)$   
 $= \ln(\frac{3-x}{x-1}) + f(x)$   
 $= \ln(\frac{x-1}{3-x})^{-1} + f(x) = -\ln(\frac{x-1}{3-x}) + f(x)$

$-f(x) + f(x) = 0$   
 $x_0 = 2 \quad 2x_0 - x = 4 - x$   
 $y_0 = 0$   
 $\forall x \in D_f \Rightarrow 2x_0 - x \in D_f$   
 $4 - x \in D_f$

لنربط بالثابت  
 $f(2x_0 - x) = 2y_0 + f(x)$   
 $f(2x_0 - x) - f(x) = 2y_0$   
 $f(4-x) + f(x) = 0$



$f(x) = \ln\left(\frac{2x}{x-1}\right)$  26

③  $f$   $\rightarrow$   $\infty$  ①  $D_f$

④  $\leftarrow$  ②  $\rightarrow$

$\frac{2x}{x-1} > 0$  :  $\frac{2x}{x-1} > 0$

اذاً  $A(2,0)$  هي مركز تناظر له

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

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} f(x) = +\infty$

$x$	$-\infty$	$0$	$1$	$+\infty$
$2x$	-	0	+	+
$x-1$	-	0	-	+
$f$	+	0	-	+
المنطقة	$\leftarrow$			$\rightarrow$

$f'(x) = \frac{3-x+n-1}{(3-x)^2}$

$\frac{x-1}{3-x}$

$= \frac{2}{(3-x)(x-1)} > 0$

$D_f = ]-\infty, 0[ \cup ]1, +\infty[$

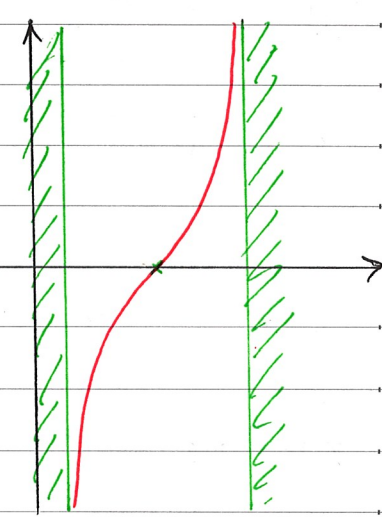
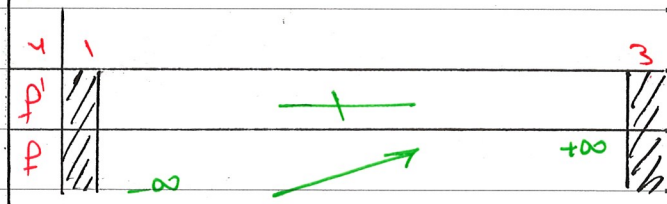
$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} f(x) = \ln(2)$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = -\infty$

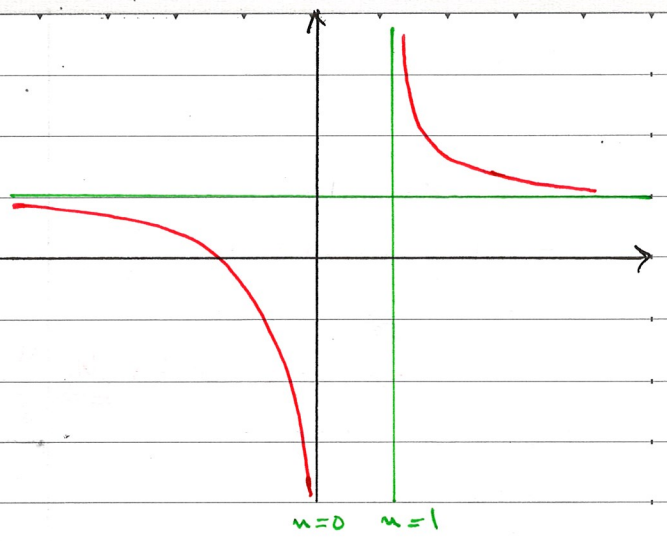
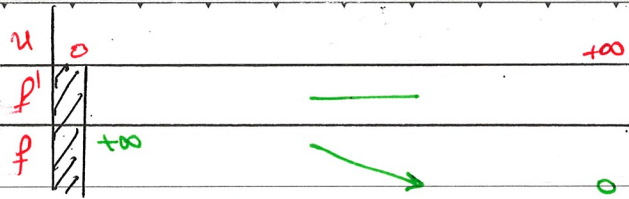
$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = +\infty$

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

$f'(x) < 0$



$x$	$-\infty$	$0$	$1$	$+\infty$
$f'$	-			-
$f$	$\ln 2$	$-\infty$	$+\infty$	$\ln 2$



$f(x) = \frac{1 + \ln x}{x}$   $\mathbb{D}_{0, +\infty[}$  30

- ①  $x \rightarrow +\infty$   $y \rightarrow 0$  (horizontal asymptote)
- ②  $x \rightarrow 0^+$   $y \rightarrow +\infty$  (vertical asymptote)
- ③  $M_1$   $x=1$   $y=1$  (local maximum)
- $M_2$   $x=2$   $y=0$  (inflection point)
- $M_3$   $x=3$   $y=0$  (local minimum)
- $M_4$   $x=4$   $y=0$  (inflection point)

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = -\infty$   
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1 + \ln x}{x} = -\infty$   
 $y \rightarrow -\infty$  as  $x \rightarrow 0^+$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \frac{\infty}{\infty}$  عدم تعين

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \frac{1}{x} + \frac{\ln x}{x} \right) = 0$   
 $y \rightarrow 0$  as  $x \rightarrow +\infty$

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

$f(x) = \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) - \frac{1}{x+1}$  28

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

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

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \ln(1) = 0$

$y \rightarrow 0$  as  $x \rightarrow +\infty$   
 $x=0$  is a vertical asymptote

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

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

$= \frac{-(x+1) + x}{x(x+1)^2} = \frac{-1}{x(x+1)^2} < 0$



$$-\frac{1 + \ln x_2}{x_2} = \frac{\ln x_2}{x_2}$$

$$-1 - \ln x_2 = \ln x_2$$

$$2 \ln x_2 = -1 \Rightarrow \ln x_2 = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}}$$

$\Leftrightarrow$  ou // ou L:  $M_3$

$$m=0 \Rightarrow f'(x_3) = 0$$

$$-\frac{\ln x_3}{x_3^2} = 0$$

$$-\ln x_3 = 0 \Rightarrow x_3 = 1$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{-\frac{1}{x} x^2 - 2x(-\ln x)}{x^4} \quad \text{--- } \underline{M_4}$$

$$= \frac{-x + 2x \ln x}{x^4} = \frac{-1 + 2 \ln x}{x^3}$$

$$f'' = 0 \Rightarrow -1 + 2 \ln x = 0$$

$$\ln x = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow x_4 = \sqrt{e}$$

$$\frac{1}{e} \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}} \quad 1 \quad \sqrt{e}$$

---  $\sqrt{e}$  L'entree

$$f(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x^2} \quad \mathbb{R}_+^* \quad \boxed{32}$$

$$x_A = 1 \quad \text{--- } \textcircled{a}$$

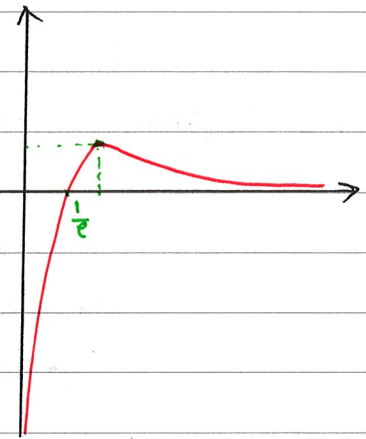
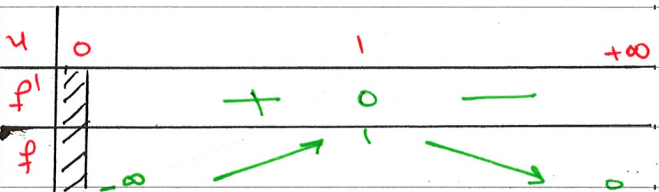
$$u \leftarrow B \quad \textcircled{a} \quad A \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow B \quad \textcircled{a}$$

---  $\textcircled{b}$

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

$$f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow -\ln x = 0$$

$$x = 1 \Rightarrow f(x) = 1$$



$\Leftrightarrow x \ln x = c$  zabit:  $M_1$

$$f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow 1 + \ln x = 0 \Rightarrow \ln x = -1$$

$$x = e^{-1} \Rightarrow x_1 = \frac{1}{e}$$

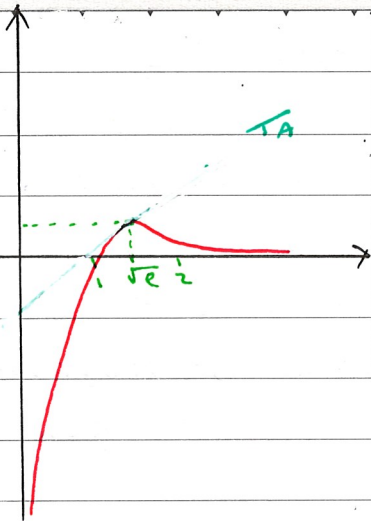
$$M_2(x_2, f(x_2)) \quad \text{--- } \underline{M_2}$$

$$m = \frac{-\ln x_2}{x_2^2}$$

$$y - f(x_2) = \frac{-\ln x_2}{x_2^2} (x - x_2)$$

---  $\textcircled{a}$

$$-f(x) = \frac{-\ln x_2}{x_2^2} (-x)$$



$$u^3 - 1 + 2 \ln u = 0$$

معادلتی  $y = x$

$$u^3 - 1 + 2 \ln u = 0 \quad \text{: دایره}$$

IR<sup>+</sup> : مرتب و مستمر و مشتق پذیر

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \frac{-\infty}{0^+} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \frac{\infty}{\infty} \quad \text{عدم تعین}$$

$B(u, f(u))$

مماسه  $\parallel$  B دایره

$$m_B = m_{\text{مماسه}}$$

$$m_B = 1 \Rightarrow f'(u) = 1$$

$$\frac{1 - 2 \ln u}{u^3} = 1$$

$$1 - 2 \ln u = u^3$$

$$u^3 - 1 + 2 \ln u = 0$$

(3)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{x}, \frac{\ln x}{x} \right) = 0$

$$f'(x) = \frac{\frac{1}{x^2} - 2x \ln x}{x^4}$$

$$= \frac{1 - 2 \ln x}{x^3} \quad f' = 0$$

$$\ln x = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow x = \sqrt{e}$$

$$f(\sqrt{e}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}}$$

$$u^3 - 1 + 2 \ln u = 0$$

$$h(u) = u^3 - 1 + 2 \ln u$$

$$h'(u) = 3u^2 + \frac{2}{u} = \frac{3u^3 + 2}{u}$$

(4)

$x$	0	$\sqrt{e}$	$+\infty$
$f'$	+	0	-
$f$	$-\infty$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{e}}$	$0$

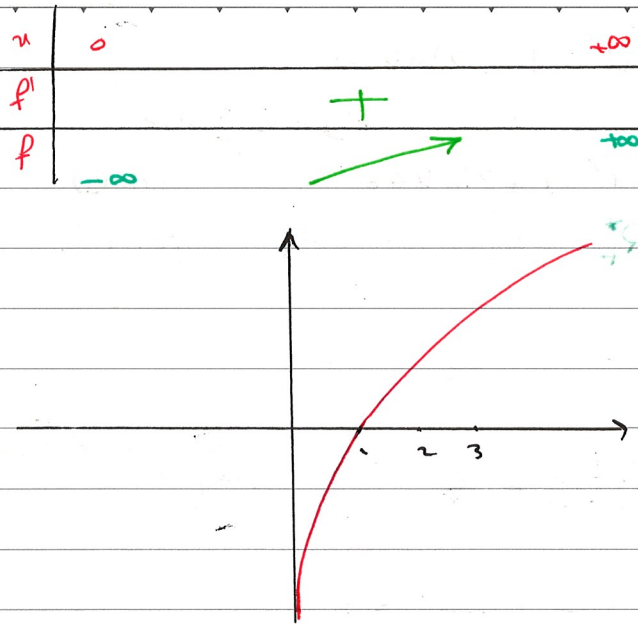
$u$	0	$+\infty$
$h'$		
$h$	$-\infty$	$0$

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

$$m = 1$$

A(1, 0)

$$T_A: y = x - 1$$



$u=1 \Rightarrow 1-1+2\ln(1)=0$

مع  $u=1$  حد للمعادلة:

$u^3 - 1 + 2\ln u = 0$

$f(u) = 0$

$B(1,0) = A$

نريد إيجاد نقطة التقاط  $A$  بين المنحنيين

$y = x$  والمنحني  $y = x^3 - 1 + 2\ln x$

$f(x) = (x+1) \ln x$

29

نريد إيجاد نقطة التقاط  $A$  بين المنحنيين  $y = x$  والمنحني  $y = x^3 - 1 + 2\ln x$

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

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

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

نريد إيجاد نقطة التقاط  $A$  بين المنحنيين  $y = x$  والمنحني  $y = \frac{1}{x} + x \ln x$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = +\infty + 0 = +\infty$

مع  $x=0$  حد للمعادلة

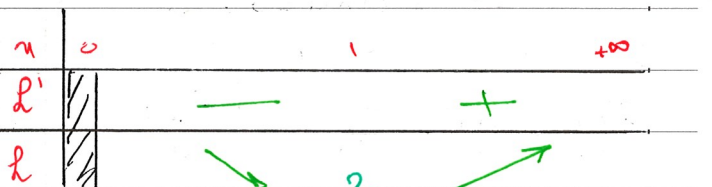
$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 0 + \infty = +\infty$

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

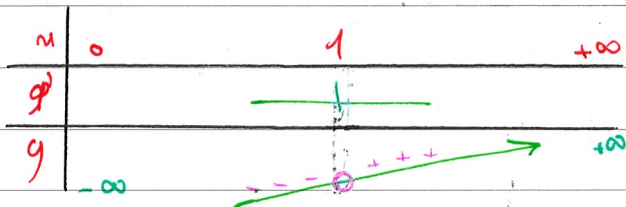
نريد إيجاد نقطة التقاط  $A$  بين المنحنيين  $y = x$  والمنحني  $y = \frac{1}{x} + x \ln x$

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

$g'(x) = \frac{0-2x}{x^4} + \frac{1}{x} = \frac{2}{x^3} + \frac{1}{x} > 0$



$h > 0 \Rightarrow f' > 0$







$$= \ln \left( \left| \frac{n-1}{n} \right| \times \left| \frac{n}{n-1} \right| \right) - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \ln \left( \left| \frac{n-1}{n} \times \frac{n}{n-1} \right| \right) - \frac{1}{2}$$

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

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

$$\frac{f(x) + f(1-x)}{2} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$A\left(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{4}\right)$$

$$x_0 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$2x_0 - x = 1 - x$$

$$y_0 = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$\forall x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus [0, 1]$

$-x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus [0, -1]$

$1-x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus [1, 0]$

دالة التناظر تحقق

$$f(2x_0 - x) = 2y_0 - f(x)$$

$$f(1-x) = -\frac{1}{2} - f(x)$$

$$f(1-x) - f(x) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{f(1-x) - f(x)}{2} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

وهو يحقق

أيضاً  $A\left(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{4}\right)$  مركز تناظر

②  $f$  معرفة وصورة، استنتاج على  $\mathbb{R} \setminus [0, 1]$

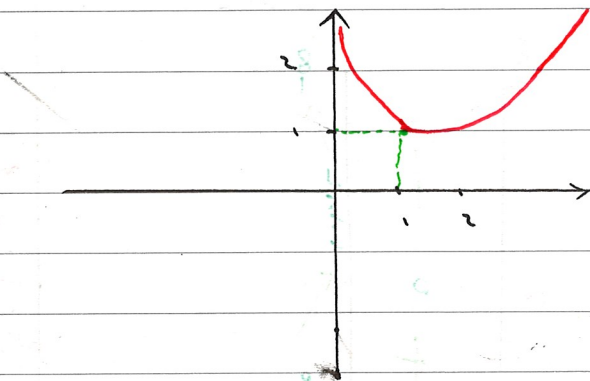
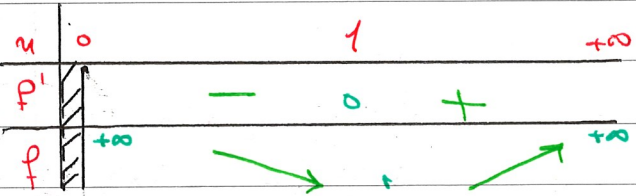
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = -\infty + \ln(x) = -\infty$$

$$g > 0$$

$$]1, +\infty[$$

$$g < 0$$

$$]-\infty, 1[$$



$$f(x) = -\frac{x}{2} + \ln \left| \frac{x-1}{n} \right|$$

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ⓐ ⓑ

$$\frac{f(x) + f(1-x)}{2} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$A\left(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{4}\right) \text{ ⓐ}$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{2}x \text{ ⓑ} \quad \text{تفسير ⓑ}$$

$$f(x) - f(1-x) = -\frac{x}{2} + \ln \left| \frac{x-1}{n} \right| +$$

$$\frac{-1+x}{2} + \ln \left| \frac{1-x-1}{1-x} \right|$$

$$= -\frac{x}{2} + \ln \left| \frac{x-1}{n} \right| + \ln \left| \frac{-x}{1-x} \right| - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{x}{2}$$

$$= \ln \left( \left| \frac{x-1}{n} \right| \cdot \left| \frac{-x}{1-x} \right| \right) - \frac{1}{2}$$



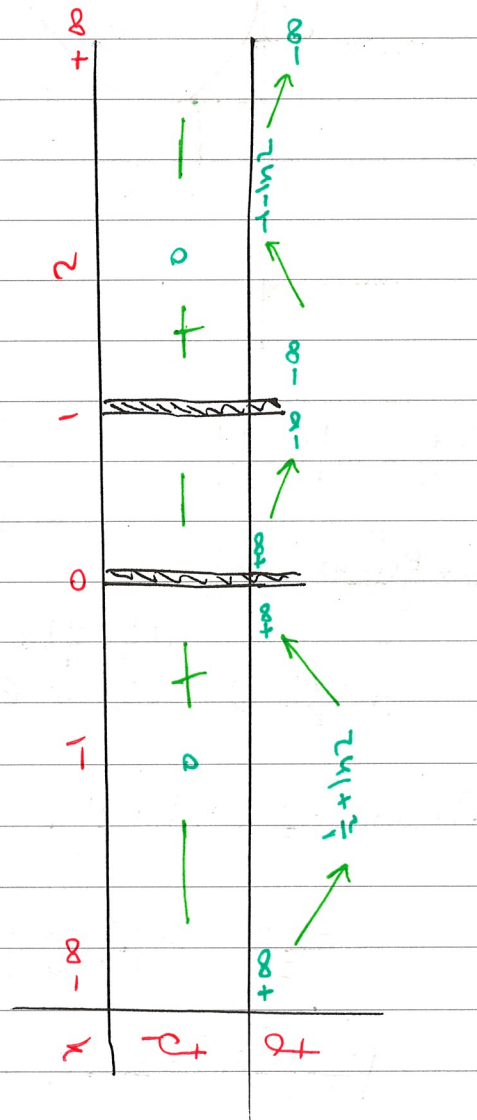
$$\frac{1}{x(x-1)} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow x(x-1) = 2$$

$$x^2 - x - 2 = 0$$

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

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

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



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = +\infty + \ln(1) = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \ln \left| \frac{1}{0} \right| = +\infty$$

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

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

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -\frac{x}{2} + \ln\left(\frac{x-1}{x}\right) & ]-\infty, 0[ \cup ]1, +\infty[ \\ -\frac{x}{2} + \ln\left(\frac{-x+1}{x}\right) & ]0, 1[ \end{cases}$$

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\frac{-x+1}{x^2}}{\frac{-x+1}{x}} \\ -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\frac{-x+1}{x^2}}{\frac{-x+1}{x}} \end{cases}$$

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{x(x-1)} \\ -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{-1}{x(x+1)} < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f' = 0 \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{x(x-1)} = 0$$

Date : / /



Subject: \_\_\_\_\_

$x$	$-\infty$	$0$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$1$	$+\infty$
$f(x)$	+	+	0	-	-
الوضع المعبر	$c$ فوق $D$	$c$ فوق $D$	$c = \frac{1}{4}$	$c$ تحت $D$	$c$ تحت $D$

