

Exercices T3EE - LOGARITHME NÉPÉRIEN

Exercice 1

Déterminer le domaine de définition, le domaine de dérivation et la fonction dérivée des fonctions suivantes:

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|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a) $f(x) = x^2 - \ln x$ | f) $f(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x^2} + x$ | k) $f(x) = \ln \frac{1}{x}$ |
| b) $f(x) = (\ln x)^2$ | g) $f(x) = \ln x^2$ | l) $f(x) = x \ln x - x$ |
| c) $f(x) = \ln x + \frac{1}{x-1}$ | h) $f(x) = \ln(2x+3)$ | m) $f(x) = x^2 \ln x^2 - x^2$ |
| d) $f(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x} + 1$ | i) $f(x) = \ln(x^2 - x)$ | n) $f(x) = \ln^2 x$ |
| e) $f(x) = x^2 \ln x$ | j) $f(x) = x - 2 - 2 \ln x$ | o) $f(x) = \ln(3x + 2 - 2x^2)$ |

Exercice 2

Résoudre dans \mathbb{R} les équations suivantes, après avoir précisé le domaine d'existence:

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| a) $\ln(3-5x) = 2$ | i) $20 \ln^2 x - 16 \ln x + 3 = 0$ |
| b) $\ln(x+2) + \ln(-x) = \ln \frac{3}{4}$ | j) $\ln(x+3) = \ln \frac{x+11}{x+2}$ |
| c) $2 \ln x = \ln 3 + \ln(2x+3)$ | k) $2 \ln(1-x) - \ln(x+5) = 0$ |
| d) $\ln^2 x + 2 \ln x - 15 = 0$ | l) $2 \ln 2 + \ln(x+1) = \ln(4x-1) - \ln(x-1)$ |
| e) $\ln(2x-3) + \ln(x-4) = 2 \ln 5$ | m) $2(\ln 2 + \ln x) - \ln(5x-4) = \ln(5-x)$ |
| f) $2 \ln(x-3) + \ln(x-1) = \ln(2x-2)$ | n) $\ln(x^2-4) = \ln 5 + 2 \ln 3$ |
| g) $2 \ln 2 + \ln(x^2-1) = \ln(4x-1)$ | o) $\ln(x^2-1) = \ln(x^2-7x+12) + \ln 4$ |
| h) $\ln(3x-1) + \ln x - \ln(3x+1) = 0$ | p) $2 \ln^3 x + \ln^2 x - \ln x = 0$ |

Corrigé

- 1-a) $D_f = D_{f'} =]0; +\infty[; f'(x) = \frac{2x^2-1}{x}$; b) $D_f = D_{f'} =]0; +\infty[; f'(x) = \frac{2 \ln x}{x}$; c)
 $D_f = D_{f'} =]0; 1[\cup]1; +\infty[; f'(x) = \frac{x^2-3x+1}{x(x-1)^2}$;
d) $D_f = D_{f'} =]0; +\infty[; f'(x) = \frac{1-\ln x}{x^2}$; e) $D_f = D_{f'} =]0; +\infty[; f'(x) = \frac{2x^2 \ln x + 1}{x}$; f)
 $D_f = D_{f'} =]0; +\infty[; f'(x) = \frac{1-2 \ln x + x^3}{x^3}$;
g) $D_f = D_{f'} = \mathbb{R}^*; f'(x) = \frac{2}{x}$; h) $D_f = D_{f'} =]-\frac{3}{2}; +\infty[; f'(x) = \frac{2}{2x+3}$; i) $D_f = D_{f'} =]-\infty; 0[\cup]1; +\infty[; f'(x) = \frac{2x-1}{x^2-x}$;
j) $D_f = D_{f'} =]0; +\infty[; f'(x) = \frac{x-2}{x}$; k) $D_f = D_{f'} =]0; +\infty[; f'(x) = -\frac{1}{x}$; l) $D_f = D_{f'} =]0; +\infty[; f'(x) = \ln x$;
m) $D_f = D_{f'} = \mathbb{R}^*; f'(x) = 2x \ln x^2$; n) $D_f = D_{f'} =]0; +\infty[; f'(x) = \frac{2 \ln x}{x}$; o) $D_f = D_{f'} =]-\frac{1}{2}; 2[; f'(x) = \frac{-4x+3}{-2x^2+3x+2}$;
2-a) $D =]-\infty; \frac{3}{5}[; S = \left\{ \frac{3-e^2}{5} \right\}$; b) $D =]-2; 0[; S = \left\{ -\frac{3}{2}; -\frac{1}{2} \right\}$; c) $D =]0; +\infty[; S = \{3\sqrt{2} + 3\}$;
d) $D =]0; +\infty[; S = \{e^3; e^{-5}\}$; e) $D =]4; +\infty[; S = \left\{ \frac{13}{2} \right\}$; f) $D =]3; +\infty[; S = \{3 + \sqrt{2}\}$;
g) $D =]1; +\infty[; S = \left\{ \frac{3}{2} \right\}$; h) $D =]\frac{1}{3}; +\infty[; S = \left\{ \frac{2+\sqrt{7}}{3} \right\}$; i) $D =]0; +\infty[; S = \{e^{\frac{1}{2}}; e^{\frac{3}{10}}\}$;
j) $D =]-2; +\infty[; S = \{1\}$; k) $D =]-5; 1[; S = \{-1\}$; l) $D =]1; +\infty[; S = \left\{ \frac{3}{2} \right\}$;
m) $D =] \frac{4}{5}; 5[; S = \left\{ 1; \frac{20}{9} \right\}$; n) $D =]-\infty; 2[\cup]2; +\infty[; S = \{-7; 7\}$; o) $D =]-\infty; -1[\cup]1; 3[\cup]4; +\infty[; S = \left\{ \frac{7}{3}; 7 \right\}$;
p) $D =]0; +\infty[; S = \{1; e^{\frac{1}{2}}; e^{-1}\}$