

1 Manipulation d'in galit s,  quations et in quations dans \mathbb{R}

1 Soient a, b deux r els strictement positifs. On note : $m = \frac{a+b}{2}$, $g = \sqrt{ab}$, $h = \frac{2ab}{a+b}$.
Ranger les trois nombres m, g, h dans l'ordre croissant.

2 D montrer les in galit s suivantes :

1. $\forall a, b \in \mathbb{R} : ab \leq \frac{1}{2}(a^2 + b^2)$
2. $\forall a, b \in]0, +\infty[: \frac{1}{2}(\ln(a) + \ln(b)) \leq \ln\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)$
3. $\forall a, b \in]0, +\infty[: \frac{a^2}{a+b} \geq \frac{3a-b}{4}$

3 R soudre dans \mathbb{R} les  quations et in quations suivantes :

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. $x = 5$ 2. $x \leq 2$ 3. $x > 4$ 4. $x-3 = \frac{5}{3}$ 5. $x+2 = \frac{1}{2}$ 6. $2x+3 - 2-x = -3$ 7. $x+1 - 2x+1 = 0$ | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. $x-2 = \sqrt{x}$ 9. $2x-1 \leq x+2$ 10. $x+3 - 2 x-1 > 2$ 11. $2x+1 \leq x+2 + 2x$ 12. $x+2 \geq \frac{1-x}{1+x}$ 13. $x+1 \leq \sqrt{x+2}$ 14. $x^2-3 > 2$ |
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4 Montrer que : $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, x^2 - x + 1 \geq |x-1|$.

5 Soient x et y des r els tels que $0 \leq x \leq y$. Montrer que : $0 \leq x \leq \sqrt{xy} \leq y$.

6 Soient a et b deux r els positifs.

1. Montrer que $\sqrt{a+b} \leq \sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b}$.
2. En d duire que : $|\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{b}| \leq \sqrt{|a-b|}$.

7 R soudre dans \mathbb{R} les  quations suivantes :

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. $x^2 + 3x + 2 = 0$ 2. $6x^2 - x - 1 = 0$ 3. $x^4 - 2x^2 - 2 = 0$ 4. $2x^6 - 5x^3 + 1 = 0$ | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. $x^3 - 3x^2 - 13x + 15 = 0$ 6. $x^9 - 1 = 0$ 7. $x^3 - 2x^2 + 2x - 1 = 0$ 8. $2x^3 + 4x^2 + x - 1 = 0$ |
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8 R soudre les in quations suivantes apr s avoir pr cis  leur domaine de validit  :

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. $\frac{2+x}{1-x} \leq 2$ 2. $\frac{x+1}{x^2-3} \leq -3$ | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. $\sqrt{x-1} + \sqrt{x+2} \leq 3$ 4. $4x^3 - 8x^2 - 47x + 105 < 0$ 5. $\frac{5x+2}{6x-1} \geq \frac{2x+9}{5x+10}$ |
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9 R soudre les  quations suivantes :

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. $2x^2 = 3x^3$ 2. $x\sqrt{x} = (\sqrt{x})^x$ 3. $2^{x+4} + 3^x = 2^{x+2} + 3^{x+2}$ | | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. $\frac{\ln(x)}{\ln(a)} = \frac{\ln(a)}{\ln(x)}$ avec $a > 0, a \neq 1$. 5. $\ln(x-1) + \ln(x+1) < 2\ln(x) - 1$. |
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10 Soient a, b et c trois r els strictement positifs. Montrer que :

1. $(a+b)\left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b}\right) \geq 4$.
2. $(a+b)(b+c)(c+a) \geq 8abc$
3. $a + \frac{b}{a} \geq 2\sqrt{b}$.

11 Montrer pour tous r els x et y , et pour tout entier n , on a :

$$|x+y|^n \leq 2^n(|x|^n + |y|^n)$$

2 Bornes sup rieures et inf rieures, intervalles

12 Pour les parties suivantes de \mathbb{R} , d terminer les bornes inf rieures et sup rieures si elles existent, et le maximum et minimum s'ils existent.

1. $A = \left\{2 - \frac{1}{n}, n \in \mathbb{N}^*\right\}$
2. $B = \left\{1 - \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{m}, n, m \in \mathbb{Z}^*\right\}$
3. $C = \left\{1 - \frac{1}{n-m}, n, m \in \mathbb{Z}, n \neq m\right\}$
4. $D = \left\{\frac{pq}{p^2 + q^2}, p, q \in \mathbb{N}^*\right\}$
5. $E = \left\{\frac{(-1)^n}{n}, n \in \mathbb{N}^*\right\}$

13 D terminer les ensembles :

$$I = \bigcap_{n \in \mathbb{N}^*} \left[-1, \frac{1}{n}\right], \quad J = \bigcap_{n \in \mathbb{N}^*} \left]-\frac{1}{n}, \frac{1}{n}\right[, \quad K = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} [n, n+1[$$

14 Si I et J sont deux intervalles de \mathbb{R} tels que $I \cap J \neq \emptyset$, montrer que $I \cup J$ est un intervalle de \mathbb{R} .