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(b) 15



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(a) 10



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(b) 2



النموذج (ج)

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$$\left| \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & c_2 - c_1 \\ a & b & c & c_3 - c_1 \\ a^2 & b^2 & c^2 & \end{array} \right| \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{2}} \Rightarrow$$

$$= \left| \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & \\ a & b-a & c-a & \frac{1}{2} \\ a^2 & b^2-a^2 & c^2-a^2 & \end{array} \right|$$

$$= \left| \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ a & (b-a) & (c-a) & \\ a^2 & (b-a)(b+a) & (c-a)(c+a) & \end{array} \right|$$

$$= (b-a)(c-a) \left| \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & \\ a & 1 & 1 & c_3 - c_2 \\ a^2 & b+a & c+a & \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right|$$

$$= (b-a)(c-a) \left| \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ a & 1 & 0 & \\ a^2 & b+a & c-b & \end{array} \right|$$

$$= (b-a)(c-a)(c-b) \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

(تراعي الحلول الأخرى)

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5-

(d) π

6-

(c) $\tan \theta$

7-

le terme qui contient

x^4 est t_{r+1}

$$t_{r+1} = C_{12}^r \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right)^r (x^2)^{12-r} \\ = C_{12}^r (-1)^r x^{24-4r}$$

Sont $24 - 4r = 4 \Rightarrow r = 5$

donc le terme qui contient x^4 est t_6

$$t_6 = C_{12}^5 (-1)^5 (x^4) = -792x^4$$

• Le rang de la terme moyen = $\frac{12}{2} + 1 = 7$

$$t_7 = C_{12}^6 \times \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right)^6 \times (x^2)^6 = \frac{1}{2} C_{12}^6 = 924$$

$$\frac{\text{le coefficient de } t_6}{\text{le coefficient de } t_7} = \frac{-792}{924} = \frac{-6}{7}$$

$$\text{ou } = \frac{r}{n-r+1} \times \frac{\text{coeff. premiere}}{\text{coeff. second}} = \frac{6}{12-6+1} \times \frac{1}{-1} = \frac{6}{7}$$

autre Solution

$$\therefore t_{r+1} = C_{12}^r \times \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right)^r (x^2)^{12-r} \quad \text{---} \quad \begin{array}{c} \frac{1}{2} \\ \triangle \end{array}$$

$$= C_{12}^r \times (-1)^r x^{24-4r} \quad \text{---} \quad \begin{array}{c} \frac{1}{2} \\ \triangle \end{array}$$

on met

$$24 - 4r = 4 \Rightarrow r = 5$$

$$\therefore t_6 = C_{12}^5 \times (-1)^5 \times x^4 = -792 \quad \text{---} \quad \begin{array}{c} \frac{1}{2} \\ \triangle \end{array}$$

∴ le rang du terme moyen est $\frac{12}{2} + 1 \Rightarrow t_7$

$$\frac{\text{Coefficient de } t_6}{t_7} = \frac{6}{12-6+1} \times \frac{1}{-1} = \frac{-6}{7} \quad \text{---} \quad \begin{array}{c} \Delta \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{array}$$

8-

l'équation du plan

$$\vec{n} \cdot \vec{r} = \vec{n} \cdot \vec{A}$$

$$(4; 10; -7) \cdot \vec{r} = (4; 10; -7) \cdot (5; -1; 2) \quad (1)$$

$$(4; 10; -7) \cdot \vec{r} = -2 \quad (F. 7) \quad (2)$$

$$4(x-2) + 10(y+1) - 7z = 0 \quad (F. 5) \quad (3)$$

$$4x + 10y - 7z + 2 = 0 \quad (F. 9) \quad (4)$$

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9-

$$(b) \quad (1, 1)$$



10-

• La droite forme des angles égaux
avec les directions positives des axes

$$\cos \theta_x = \cos \theta_y = \cos \theta_z$$

$$\therefore \cos^2 \theta_x + \cos^2 \theta_y + \cos^2 \theta_z = 1$$

$$\therefore \cos^2 \theta_x = \cos^2 \theta_y = \cos^2 \theta_z = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\therefore \cos \theta_x = \cos \theta_y = \cos \theta_z = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

La directrice du vecteur de la droite

$$= \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) \text{ ou } (1, 1, 1)$$

$$\bullet \vec{r} = (3, 2, -1) + k \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right)$$

$$\text{ou } \vec{r} = (3, 2, -1) + k(1, 1, 1) \quad [F. v] \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\bullet x = 3 + k; y = 2 + k; z = -1 + k$$

$$\text{ou } x = 3 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}k; y = 2 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}k; z = -1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}k \quad [F. P] \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\bullet x - 3 = y - 2 = z + 1$$

$$\text{ou } \frac{x-3}{(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}})} = \frac{y-2}{(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}})} = \frac{z+1}{(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}})} \quad [F. C]. \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

11-

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -3 & 2 \\ 5 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A \times = B$$

$$\Delta_A = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -3 & 2 \\ 5 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 3(-5) + 2(-11) = -37 \neq 0 \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

$${}^t \tilde{A} = {}^t \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 5 & -11 \\ -7 & -2 & -3 \\ -2 & 10 & 15 \end{pmatrix} \quad \frac{1}{2} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -7 & -2 \\ 5 & -2 & 10 \\ -11 & -3 & 15 \end{pmatrix} \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\Delta_A} {}^t \tilde{A} = \frac{1}{-37} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -7 & -2 \\ 5 & -2 & 10 \\ -11 & -3 & 15 \end{pmatrix} \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \frac{-1}{37} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -7 & -2 \\ 5 & -2 & 10 \\ -11 & -3 & 15 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \frac{-1}{37} \begin{pmatrix} -37 \\ 37 \\ -74 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{من } x = 1, y = -1, z = 2 \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

(تراعى الحلول الأخرى)

النموذج (ج)

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12-

(b) $C_3^1 \times C_9^3$

13-

(b) $2 \cos \theta$

14-

(d) $\vec{r} = (2, 1, -3) + t(-1, 1, -2)$

15-

$$(a) z = \frac{8(\sqrt{3} + i)}{\sqrt{3} - i} \times \frac{\sqrt{3} + i}{\sqrt{3} + i}$$

$$z = \frac{8(3 + 2\sqrt{3}i - 1)}{4}$$

$$z = 4 + 4\sqrt{3}i$$

$$z = 8 \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i \right)$$

$$= 8 \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \right)$$

$$z = 8 e^{i \frac{\pi}{3}}$$

$$\sqrt[3]{z} = 2 e^{\frac{\frac{\pi}{3} + 2\pi n}{3}i}; n = 0, 1, -1$$

$$\text{en } n = 0 \therefore \sqrt[3]{z} = 2 e^{i \frac{\pi}{9}}$$

$$\text{en } n = 1 \therefore \sqrt[3]{z} = 2 e^{i \frac{7\pi}{9}}$$

$$\text{en } n = -1 \therefore \sqrt[3]{z} = 2 e^{-i \frac{5\pi}{9}}$$

النموذج (ج)

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(b)

$$(x+yi)(1-3i)$$

$$= 37 \left(\frac{7 + 4w^2 + 3 - 4w^2}{(3 - 4w^2)(7 + 4w^2)} \right) \quad \text{١٢}$$

$$= 37 \left(\frac{10}{(3 - 4w^2)(7 + 4w^2)} \right)$$

$$= 37 \left(\frac{10}{21 - 16w^2 - 16w} \right) \quad \text{١٢}$$

$$= 37 \left(\frac{10}{21 - 16(w^2 + w)} \right) \quad \text{١٢}$$

$$= \frac{370}{37}$$

$$= 10 \quad \text{١٢}$$

$$x+yi = \frac{10}{1-3i} \times \frac{1+3i}{1+3i} \quad \text{١٢}$$

$$= \frac{10(1+3i)}{10} \quad \text{١٢}$$

$$x+yi = 1+3i$$

$$x = 1 \quad \text{et} \quad y = 3 \quad \text{١٢}$$

(تراعى الحلول الأخرى)

النموذج (ج)

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(b) ١٥



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$$(C) (x-2)^2 + (y+3)^2 + (z-4)^2 = 16$$



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(b)

$$z = 5$$



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(a)

$$\overrightarrow{BA} = \vec{A} - \vec{B} = (-1, -2, -3)$$

$$\overrightarrow{BC} = \vec{C} - \vec{B} = (-1, 4, 0)$$

$$(i) \cos(\angle ABC) = \frac{\overrightarrow{BA} \cdot \overrightarrow{BC}}{\|\overrightarrow{BA}\| \|\overrightarrow{BC}\|}$$

$$= \frac{(-1, -2, -3) \cdot (-1, 4, 0)}{\sqrt{1+4+9} \sqrt{1+16+0}}$$

$$= \frac{-1 - 8 + 0}{\sqrt{14} \sqrt{17}} = \frac{-7}{\sqrt{14} \sqrt{7}}$$

$$m(\angle ABC) \approx 117^\circ$$



$$(ii) \overrightarrow{BC} = \vec{C} - \vec{B} \Rightarrow \vec{C} = \overrightarrow{BC} + \overrightarrow{B}$$

$$\vec{C} = (-1, 4, 0) + (3, 5, 4) = (2, 9, 4)$$

$$\overrightarrow{AC} = \vec{C} - \vec{A} = (0, 6, 3)$$

$$\text{La composante du vecteur } = \left(\frac{\overrightarrow{AC} \cdot \overrightarrow{AB}}{\|\overrightarrow{AB}\|^2} \right) \cdot \overrightarrow{AB}$$



$$= \frac{(0, 6, 3) \cdot (1, 2, 3)}{1+4+9} = (1, 2, 3)$$

$$= \frac{0+12+9}{14} \cdot (1, 2, 3) = \left(\frac{3}{2}, 3, \frac{9}{2} \right)$$



النموذج (ج)

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(b) (i) le volume du parallélépipède

$$= |\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} \times \vec{C}|$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 & 2 \\ -3 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 4 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 1(7) - 4(-11) + 2(-1) = 49 \text{ unités de volume}$$

(ii) l'aire de la base = $|\vec{A} \times \vec{B}|$

$$\therefore \vec{A} \times \vec{B} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & 4 & 2 \\ -3 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -7\vec{i} + 14\vec{k}$$

$$|\vec{A} \times \vec{B}| = \sqrt{(-7)^2 + (14)^2} = 7\sqrt{5} \text{ unités d'aire}$$

le hauteur du parallélépipède = $\frac{\text{volume p.p}}{\text{L'aire de la base}}$

$$= \frac{49}{7\sqrt{5}}$$

$$= \frac{7\sqrt{5}}{5} \approx 3,13 \text{ Unités de longueur}$$

(تراعي الحلول الأخرى)

(انتهت الإجابة وتراعي الحلول الأخرى)