

CONCOURS D'ELEVE INGENIEUR STATISTICIEN ECONOMISTE

OPTION ECONOMIE - AVRIL 1998

Exercice 1

CORRIGE DE LA DEUXIEME EPREUVE DE MATHEMATIQUES

$$1) \int_0^1 (1+x)^n dx = \int_1^2 u^n du \quad \text{en posant } u = 1+x$$

$$= \left[\frac{u^{n+1}}{n+1} \right]_1^2 = \frac{2^{n+1} - 1}{n+1}$$

$$2) \int_0^1 (1+x)^n dx = \int_0^1 \left(\sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k x^k \right) dx = \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k \frac{1}{k+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{1}{k+1} C_n^k = \frac{2^{n+1} - 1}{n+1}$$

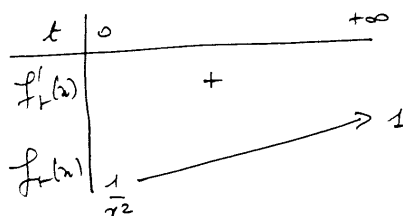
Exercice 2:

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

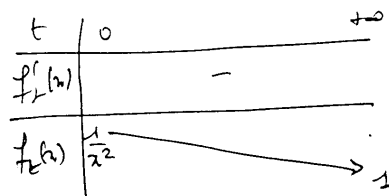
$x \in \mathbb{R}, t > 0 \Rightarrow$ dénominateur toujours > 0

$$1) f'_t(x) = \frac{(x^2+t) - (t+1)x^2}{(x^2+t)^2} = \frac{x^2-1}{(x^2+t)^2}$$

1^{er} cas: $|x| > 1$



2^e cas: $|x| < 1$



3^e cas :

$$|x| = 1 \Rightarrow f(x) = 1$$

D'où :

Minimum : $m(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$ si $|x| > 1$

$$m(x) = 1 \quad \text{si} \quad |x| = 1$$

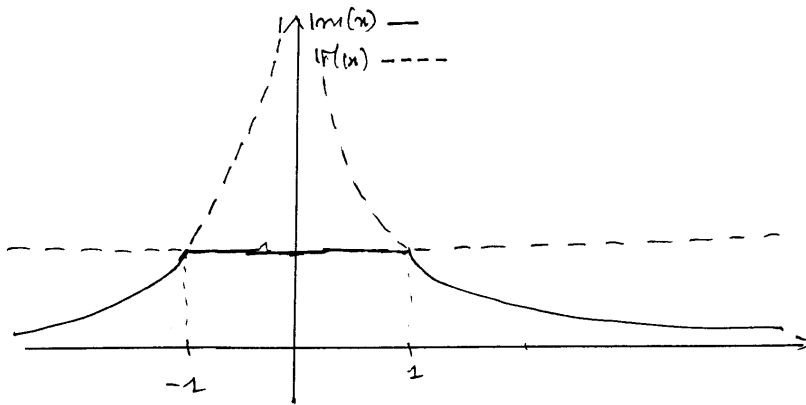
$$m(x) = 1 \quad \text{si} \quad |x| < 1$$

Maximum :

$$M(x) = 1 \quad \text{si} \quad |x| > 1$$

$$M(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} \quad \text{si} \quad |x| < 1$$

$$M(x) = 1 \quad \text{si} \quad |x| = 1$$



Problème :

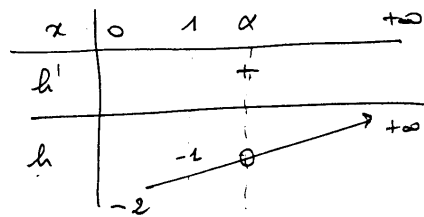
$$f(x) = \frac{x}{e^x + 1} \quad x \geq 0$$

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

$$2) f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow e^x(x-1) - 1 = 0$$

$$h(x) = e^x(x-1) - 1$$

$$h'(x) = x e^x$$



h varie continuellement en croissant de -2 à $+\infty$ qd x varie de 0 à $+\infty \Rightarrow \exists \alpha / h(\alpha) = 0 = f'(\alpha)$

3) α vérifie: $e^\alpha(\alpha-1) - 1 = 0$

et $f(\alpha) = \frac{\alpha}{e^\alpha + 1}$

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

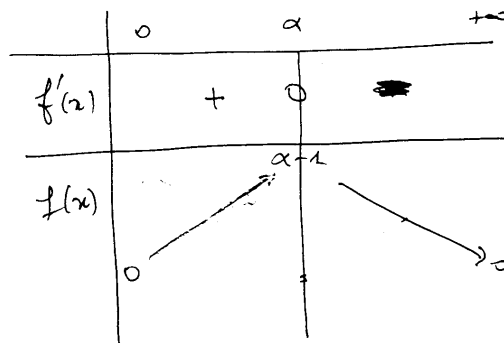
$$(\alpha - f(\alpha))(\alpha - 1) - f(\alpha) = 0$$

$$\alpha^2 - \alpha - \alpha f(\alpha) + f(\alpha) - f(\alpha) = 0$$

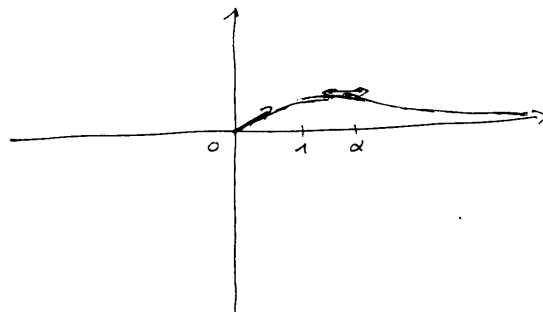
$$\alpha - 1 - f(\alpha) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f(\alpha) = \alpha - 1$$

4)



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



5) $g(x) = 1 + e^{-x}$

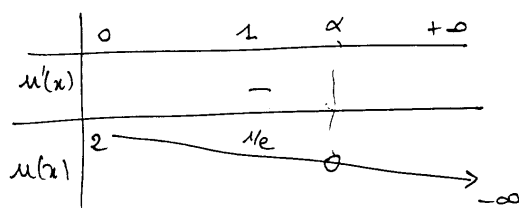
$$g(\alpha) = 1 + e^{-\alpha} = \alpha \Rightarrow \frac{1}{e^{\alpha}} = \alpha - 1 \Rightarrow e^{\alpha}(\alpha - 1) - 1 = 0$$

↓
(équation vérifiée)
par $\alpha \approx 0.2$

Est-ce l'unique ?

$$u(x) = g(x) - x = 1 + e^{-x} - x$$

$$u'(x) = -e^{-x} - 1 = -\frac{1}{e^x} - 1 < 0$$



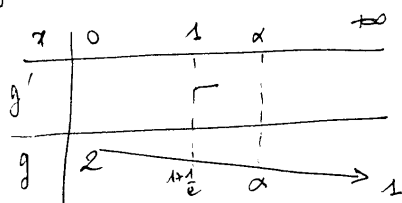
$\exists$ 1 et 1 seule valeur x_0 telle que $u(x_0) = g(x_0) - x_0 = 0$
 $\Rightarrow x_0 = \alpha$.

$$u(1) = \frac{1}{e} > 0 \Rightarrow \alpha > 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} g(\alpha) = \alpha &\Rightarrow 1 + e^{-\alpha} = \alpha \\ &\Leftrightarrow e^{-\alpha} = \alpha - 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Comme } \alpha > 1, \quad e^{-\alpha} < e^{-1} \Rightarrow \alpha - 1 < e^{-1}$$

6) $g'(x) = -e^{-x}$



Il est trivial
que $g(x) \geq 1$

$$\begin{aligned} \forall x \geq 1 \quad g(x) - g(\alpha) &= (x - \alpha) g'(c) \quad c \geq \alpha \\ |g(x) - g(\alpha)| &= |x - \alpha| \underbrace{|g'(c)|}_{\text{majoré par } |g'(1)| = e^{-1}} \end{aligned}$$

7) En utilisant la réponse à la question 6

$$\underbrace{|g(\alpha_0) - \alpha|}_{= |\alpha_1 - \alpha|} \leq e^{-1} |\alpha_0 - \alpha|$$

$$|\alpha_2 - \alpha| \leq e^{-1} |\alpha_1 - \alpha|$$

$$\vdots$$

$$|\alpha_n - \alpha| \leq e^{-1} |\alpha_{n-1} - \alpha|$$

$$|\alpha_n - \alpha| \leq (e^{-1})^n \underbrace{|\alpha_0 - \alpha|}_{< e^{-1} \text{ d'après la Q.5}} \quad \text{car } \alpha_0 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow |\alpha_n - \alpha| \leq e^{-(n+1)}$$