

famille 4 exo XI

$$1/ \begin{cases} 4 \ln\left(\frac{6}{p}\right) \geq 0 \\ 4 \ln(2p-1) \geq 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \ln\left(\frac{6}{p}\right) \geq 0 \\ \ln(2p-1) \geq 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{6}{p} \geq 1 \\ 2p-1 \geq 1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 6 \geq p \\ p \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

ln fonction croissante ↑

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 \leq p \leq 6$$

2/ offre = demande: $\Leftrightarrow D(p) = S(p)$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4 \ln\left(\frac{6}{p}\right) = 4 \ln(2p-1) \quad \text{ln fonction } \nearrow \text{ stricte}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{6}{p} = 2p-1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 6 = 2p^2 - p$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2p^2 - p - 6 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (p-2)(2p+3) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} p=2 \\ p=-\frac{3}{2} \end{cases} \text{ NON } p_e = 2$$

2b/ Quantité consommée: $q(2) = 4 \ln\left(\frac{6}{2}\right) = 4 \ln(3) =$

3/ $D = 4 \ln\left(\frac{6}{p}\right) \Leftrightarrow D = \ln\left[\left(\frac{6}{p}\right)^4\right] \Leftrightarrow e^D = \left(\frac{6}{p}\right)^4$

car $y = \ln x \Leftrightarrow x = e^y$

$$\Leftrightarrow e^D = \frac{6^4}{p^4} \Leftrightarrow p^4 = \frac{6^4}{e^D} \quad p = \frac{6}{e^{D/4}} \quad f(D) = \frac{6}{e^{D/4}}$$

4/ $S = 4 \ln(2p-1) \Leftrightarrow S = \ln[(2p-1)^4] \Leftrightarrow e^S = (2p-1)^4$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{S}{4} = \ln(2p-1) \Leftrightarrow e^{S/4} = 2p-1 \Leftrightarrow p = \frac{e^{S/4} + 1}{2} = g(S)$$

$$g(S) = \frac{e^{S/4} + 1}{2}$$

4/ $R = \int_0^{9e} f(x) dx - p_e q_e = \int_0^{9e} \frac{6}{e^{x/4}} dx - p_e q_e = \int_0^{9e} 6 \cdot e^{-x/4} dx - p_e q_e$

$$= 6 \left[-4e^{-x/4} \right]_0^{9e} - p_e q_e = 6 \left[4 - 4e^{-9e/4} \right] - p_e q_e$$

.../...

$$D = 4 \ln\left(\frac{6}{p}\right)$$

$$D' = 4 \times \left(-\frac{6}{p^2}\right) \frac{1}{\left(\frac{6}{p}\right)} = -24 \times \frac{p}{p^2 \times 6} = -\frac{4}{p} \quad D' < 0 \text{ pour } p \in [1; 6]$$

$$S = 4 \ln(2p-1)$$

$$S' = 4 \times \frac{2}{2p-1} = \frac{8}{2p-1}$$

$S' > 0$ pour $2p-1 > 0$ soit $p > \frac{1}{2}$

donc $S' > 0$ pour tout $p \in [1; 6]$

	1	2	6
D	$4 \ln(6) = 9,59$	$4 \ln(3) = 4,39$	0
S	0	$4 \ln(3) = 4,39$	$4 \ln(11) = 9,59$

$$\begin{cases} 4 \ln(6) = 9,59 \\ 4 \ln(3) = 4,39 \\ 4 \ln(11) = 9,59 \end{cases}$$

so

$$p = \frac{6}{e^{D/4}}$$

D	0	$4 \ln(3)$	$4(\ln(6))$
p	6	2	1

$$p = \frac{e^{S/4} + 1}{2}$$

S	0	$4 \ln 3$	$4 \ln 11$
p	1	2	11