Exercice

Résoudre les équations et les inéquations suivantes :

$$1. \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x = 5$$

2.
$$(\sqrt{2})^x = 8$$

3.
$$2^x = 4 \times 3^{x+1}$$

4.
$$x^{\frac{4}{11}} = 16$$

5.
$$\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^x - 3 \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x - 10 = 0$$

$$6. \left(\frac{4}{11}\right)^x < 8$$

7.
$$5 \times 2^x \leq 3^x$$

Meilleur en maths Compléments à la fonction In. Fonctions exponentielles. Fonctions puissances.

Correction:

$$1. \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{x} = 5 \iff e^{x \ln \frac{1}{2}} = e^{\ln 5} \iff x \ln \frac{1}{2} = \ln 5 \iff x = \frac{\ln 5}{\ln \frac{1}{2}} \iff x = -\frac{\ln 5}{\ln 2}$$

$$S = \left\{-\frac{\ln 5}{\ln 2}\right\}$$

$$2. (\sqrt{2})^{x} = 8 \Leftrightarrow e^{x \ln \sqrt{2}} = e^{\ln 8} \Leftrightarrow x \ln \sqrt{2} = \ln 8 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\ln 8}{\ln \sqrt{2}} \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\ln 2^{3}}{\ln 2^{\frac{1}{2}}} \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{3 \ln 2}{\frac{1}{2} \ln 2} \Leftrightarrow x = 6$$

$$\boxed{S = \{6\}}$$

$$3. \ 2^{x} = 4 \times 3^{x+1} \iff 2^{x} = 4 \times 3 \times 3^{x} \iff \frac{2^{x}}{3^{x}} = 12 \iff \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{x} = 12 \iff e^{x \ln \frac{2}{3}} = e^{\ln 12} \iff x \ln \frac{2}{3} = \ln 12 \iff x = \frac{\ln 12}{\ln \frac{2}{3}}$$

$$S = \left\{\frac{\ln 12}{\ln \frac{2}{3}}\right\}$$

$$4. \ x^{\frac{4}{11}} = 16 \iff e^{\frac{4}{11}\ln x} = e^{\ln 16} \iff \frac{4}{11}\ln x = \ln 16 \iff \ln x = \frac{11}{4}\ln 16 = \frac{11}{4}\ln 2^4 = 11\ln 2 \iff x = e^{11\ln 2} \iff x = 2^{11}$$

$$\boxed{S = \{2^{11}\}}$$

5.
$$\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{x} - 3 \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{x} - 10 = 0$$

 $\Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2x} - 3 \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{x} - 10 = 0$
 $\Leftrightarrow \left[\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{x}\right]^{2} - 3 \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{x} - 10 = 0$
 $\Leftrightarrow \left[X = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{x}\right]^{x} - 10 = 0$
 $\Rightarrow \left[X = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{x}\right]^{x} - 10 = 0$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{x} = -2 \text{ est } \frac{\text{une \'equation qui ne poss\`ede pas de solution}}{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{x}} = 5 \iff x = -\frac{\ln 5}{\ln 2}$$

$$S = \left\{-\frac{\ln 5}{\ln 2}\right\}$$

$$6. \left(\frac{4}{11}\right)^x < 8$$

$$\Leftrightarrow e^{x \ln \frac{4}{11}} < e^{\ln 8}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \ln \frac{4}{11} < \ln 8$$

(car la fonction exponentielle est strictement croissante sur R)

$$\Leftrightarrow x > \frac{\ln 8}{\ln \frac{4}{11}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{x > \frac{\ln 8}{4}}{\ln \frac{4}{11}} \qquad (0 < \frac{4}{11} < 1 \text{ donc } \ln \frac{4}{11} < 0)$$

$$S = \frac{\ln 8}{\ln \frac{4}{11}}; +\infty$$

7.
$$5 \times 2^x \le 3^x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 5 \leqslant \frac{3^x}{2^x} = \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow$$
 $e^{\ln 5} \leqslant e^{x \ln \frac{3}{2}}$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ln 5 \le x \ln \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\ln 5}{\ln \frac{3}{2}} \leqslant x$$

$$\left(0 < \ln \frac{3}{2}\right)$$

$$S = \left[\frac{\ln 5}{\ln \frac{3}{2}}; +\infty \right[$$