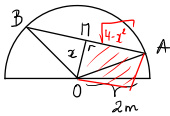


1



a)

$$\Rightarrow AO = r = 2m$$

Pythagore:  $AM = \sqrt{2^2 - x^2} = \sqrt{4 - x^2}$

$$A(x) = \underbrace{x}_{u} \cdot \underbrace{\sqrt{4-x^2}}_v \quad \text{ED}(A) = [0, 2]$$

b)

$$A'(x) = \underbrace{1}_{u'} \cdot \underbrace{\sqrt{4-x^2}}_v + \underbrace{x}_{u} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{-x}{\sqrt{4-x^2}}}_{v'}$$

$$= \sqrt{4-x^2} - \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} = \frac{4-x^2-x^2}{\sqrt{4-x^2}}$$

$$= \frac{4-2x^2}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} \quad \text{ED}(A') = [0, 2[$$

c)

zéro de  $A'$ :  $4-2x^2=0 \Rightarrow x^2-2=0$

$$\Rightarrow (x-\sqrt{2})(x+\sqrt{2})=0 \Rightarrow \underbrace{x_1=-\sqrt{2}}_{\text{sol. à élim.}}, x_2=\sqrt{2}$$

pôle de  $A'$ :  $x_3=2$

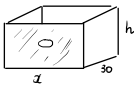
$x$	$-\infty$	$0$	$\sqrt{2}$	$2$	$+\infty$	
$A'(x)$			+	0	-	
$A(x)$			$\nearrow$	$\searrow$		$A(\sqrt{2})=2$

max:  $(\sqrt{2}, 2)$

$x$  doit valoir  $\sqrt{2}$  m pour que l'aire du  $\Delta AOB$  soit maximale.

d) L'aire maximale vaut  $2 \text{ m}^2$ .

2



a) fonction à optimiser (coût du tiroir)

$$f(x, h) = x \cdot h \cdot \underbrace{0,1}_{\frac{1}{10}} + (xh + 2 \cdot 30 \cdot h + 30 \cdot x) \cdot \underbrace{0,05}_{\frac{1}{20}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{10} \underbrace{xh}_{512} + \frac{1}{20} (\underbrace{xh}_{512} + \underbrace{60h}_{512} + \underbrace{30x}_x)$$

lien entre  $x$  et  $h$ :  $V = 30xh = 15360$

$$\Rightarrow h = \frac{15360}{30x} = \frac{512}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{512}{10} + \frac{512}{20} + \frac{60 \cdot 512}{20x} + \frac{30x}{20}$$

$$= \frac{512 \cdot x}{10x} + \frac{256x}{10x} + \frac{1536 \cdot 10}{x \cdot 10} + \frac{15x}{10x}$$

$$= \frac{512x + 256x + 15360 + 15x^2}{10x} = \frac{15x^2 + 768x + 15360}{10x}$$