

CORRECTION
DS2

$$\alpha = 2 \left(\frac{m! (2m-1)!}{(2m)! (m-1)!} - \frac{(2m-2)! (m-2)!}{(2m)! (m-2)!} \right) \quad (1)$$

Exercice 1:

$$\text{On a : } \begin{cases} 1 \leq i \leq n \\ 1 \leq k \leq m \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1 \leq i \leq \alpha \\ 1 \leq k \leq m \end{cases}$$

$$S_m = \sum_{k=1}^m \sum_{i=1}^{\alpha} \binom{\alpha}{i} 2^i 3^{k-i}$$

Dme

$$\begin{aligned} &= \sum_{k=1}^m \left(\sum_{i=0}^{\alpha} \binom{\alpha}{i} 2^i 3^{k-i} - 3^\alpha \right) \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^m \left((2+3)^\alpha - 3^\alpha \right) \end{aligned}$$

d'après le binôme de Newton

$$\begin{aligned} &= \sum_{k=1}^m 5^k - \sum_{k=1}^m 3^k \\ &= \frac{5-5^{m+1}}{1-5} - \frac{3-3^{m+1}}{1-3} \end{aligned}$$

Dme

$$S_m = \frac{5^{m+1}-5}{4} - \frac{3^{m+1}-3}{2}$$

$$= \frac{2m!}{(2m)!} \left(\frac{(2m-\alpha-1)!}{(m-\alpha)!} - \frac{(2m-\alpha-1)!}{(m-\alpha)!} \right)$$

$$= \frac{2m! (2m-\alpha-1)!}{(2m)! (m-\alpha)!} = \frac{m! (2m-\alpha-1)!}{(2m-\alpha)! (m-\alpha)!}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{m!}{\alpha! (m-\alpha)!}}{\frac{(2m-1)!}{(2m-\alpha)!}} = \frac{\binom{m}{\alpha}}{\binom{2m-1}{2m-\alpha}}$$

Dme :

$$\forall k \in \llbracket 0, m \rrbracket, \quad \frac{\binom{\alpha}{k}}{\binom{2m-1}{2m-k}} = 2 \left(\frac{\binom{\alpha}{k}}{\binom{2m}{2m-k}} - \frac{\binom{\alpha}{k}}{\binom{2m-1}{2m-k}} \right)$$

Exercice 2:

1) Soit $k \in \llbracket 0, m \rrbracket$.

$$\alpha = 2 \left(\frac{\binom{m}{k}}{\binom{2m}{k}} - \frac{\binom{m}{k+1}}{\binom{2m+1}{k+1}} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 2 \left(\frac{\frac{m!}{(m-k)!}}{\frac{(2m)!}{(2m-k)!}} - \frac{\frac{m!}{(m-k-1)!}}{\frac{(2m+1)!}{(2m-k+1)!}} \right) \\ &\quad \text{d'où} \end{aligned}$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{m+1} \frac{\binom{\alpha}{k}}{\binom{2m+1}{2m+1-k}} = \sum_{k=0}^{m+1} 2(\mu_k - \mu_{k+1})$$

par sommes successives

$$= 2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{\binom{2m+1}{m+1}} \right)$$

(2)

$$\boxed{\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{\binom{n}{k}}{\binom{2n}{k}} = 2(1 - \frac{(n!)^2}{(2n)!})}$$

Exercise 3:1) $\forall n \in \{0, n-1\},$

$$S_n + S_{n-1} = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} + \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \binom{n}{k}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \sum_{j=m-k}^{m-1} \sum_{k=0}^j \binom{n}{k} + \sum_{j=n+1}^m \binom{n}{m-j} \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} + \sum_{k=n+1}^m \binom{n}{k} \end{aligned}$$

(per symmetrie des binomischen Koeffizienten)

$$= \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k}$$

$$\boxed{S_n + S_{n-1} = 2^n.}$$

Dmc

$$2) \text{ On a: } \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} (S_k + S_{n-1-k}) = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} 2^n$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} S_k + \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} S_{n-1-k} = n 2^n$$

Dmc

$$\begin{aligned} \text{O} &\quad \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} S_{n-1-k} = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} S_k \\ \text{Aim} &\quad 2 \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} S_k = n 2^n \end{aligned}$$

Exercise 4:

$$1) \frac{\sin(3y)}{\sin(y)} = \frac{\sin(2y+y)}{\sin(y)} = \frac{\sin(2y)\cos(y) + \sin(y)\cos(2y)}{\sin(y)}$$

$$= \frac{2\sin(y)\cos^2(y) + \sin(y)\cos(2y)}{\sin(y)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 2\cos(y) + \cos(2y) \\ &= \cos(2y) + 1 + \cos(2y) \end{aligned}$$

Dmc

$$\boxed{\frac{\sin(3y)}{\sin(y)} = 2\cos(2y) + 1}$$

$$2) P_m = \prod_{k=1}^m \left(1 + 2 \cos\left(2 \frac{\pi}{2k3^0}\right) \right)$$

$$= \prod_{k=1}^m \frac{m \sin\left(3k \frac{\pi}{2k3^0}\right)}{m \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2k3^0}\right)}$$

$$= \prod_{k=1}^m \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2k3^0}\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2k3^0}\right)} = \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2 \cdot 3^0}\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2 \cdot 3^m}\right)}$$

partielles
ausklammern

Dmc:

$$\boxed{P_m = \frac{1}{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2 \cdot 3^m}\right)}}.$$

Dmc

$$\boxed{\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} S_k = n 2^{n-1}}$$

Exercice 5:

Soit $x \in \mathbb{R}^*$

$$\bullet \quad L[x] \leq x \quad \text{dans } \boxed{L[x]} \leq \sqrt{x}.$$

$$\bullet \quad \text{Comme } L[\cdot] \text{ est croissant : } \boxed{L[\sqrt{x}]} \leq L[x]$$

$$L[\sqrt{x}] \leq \sqrt{x} \quad \text{dans } \boxed{L[\sqrt{x}]} \leq x$$

$$\text{Comme } L[\cdot] \text{ est croissant : } \boxed{L[L[\sqrt{x}]]} \leq L[x]$$

$$\text{Dès } L[\sqrt{x}] \leq L[x], \text{ alors } \boxed{L[\sqrt{x}]} \leq \sqrt{x}$$

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$$\text{Dès : } \boxed{L[\sqrt{x}] = L[\sqrt{x}]}$$

Exercice 6:

1) • Soit α un angle et montrons démontrons que $\boxed{\cos(\frac{\pi}{4}\alpha)}$.

$$\bullet \quad \cos(0) = 1, \quad \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\text{et } \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{4} < \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{4} = 1$$

Or $\alpha \in]0, \frac{\pi}{4}[$ donc

$$\boxed{\alpha = \frac{\pi}{5}}.$$

$$\left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{4}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{6+2\sqrt{5}}{16} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}-2}{16}$$

$$= \frac{2(\sqrt{5}-1)}{16} > 0$$

$$\text{Dès } \boxed{\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{4} > \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}$$

$$\text{Ainsi } \boxed{\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{4} \in]\cos\frac{\pi}{4}, \cos 0[}.$$

* Dès, d'après le théorème des valeurs intermédiaires, (3)

il existe un unique $\alpha \in]0, \frac{\pi}{4}[$ tel que $\cos(\alpha) = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{4}$.

$$2) \quad \cos(2\alpha) = 2\cos^2(\alpha) - 1 = 2\left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{4}\right)^2 - 1$$

$$= \frac{6+2\sqrt{5}}{8} - 1 = \frac{2\sqrt{5}-2}{8}$$

$$\text{Dès } \boxed{\cos(2\alpha) = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{4}}$$

$$3) \quad \cos(4\alpha) = 2\cos^2(2\alpha) - 1 = 2\left(\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{4}\right)^2 - 1$$

$$= \frac{6-2\sqrt{5}}{8} - 1 = -\frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{4}$$

$$\text{Dès } \boxed{\cos(4\alpha) = -\cos(\alpha)}$$

4) On a $\cos(4\alpha) = -\cos(\alpha)$ donc $\cos(4\alpha) = \cos(\pi - \alpha)$

$$\text{Ainsi } 4\alpha \equiv \pi - \alpha \pmod{2\pi} \quad \text{ou } 4\alpha \equiv \alpha - \pi \pmod{2\pi}$$

$$\text{Dès } 5\alpha \equiv \pi \pmod{2\pi} \quad \text{ou } 3\alpha \equiv -\pi \pmod{2\pi}$$

$$\text{Dès } \alpha = \frac{\pi}{5} \left[\frac{2\pi}{3} \right] \quad \text{ou } \alpha = -\frac{\pi}{3} \left[\frac{2\pi}{3} \right]$$

$$\text{Or } \alpha \in]0, \frac{\pi}{4}[\text{ donc } \boxed{\alpha = \frac{\pi}{5}}.$$

$$5) \quad \text{Sur } x \in \mathbb{R}, \quad \cos x = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{4} \iff \cos x = \cos \frac{\pi}{5} \iff x = \pm \frac{\pi}{5} \pmod{2\pi}$$

$$\cos x = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{4} \iff \cos x = \cos \frac{\pi}{5}$$

Dès l'ensemble des solutions est :

$$\left\{ \frac{\pi}{5} + k2\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\} \cup \left\{ -\frac{\pi}{5} + k2\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}.$$

Exercice 7:

1) o) Pour $n=1$, $|\lambda_1|=|x|=1$

o) Soit $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$, supposons que: $\forall k \in \{1, n\}$, $|\lambda_k|=1$.

• Si $n+1$ on pour, il existe $j \in \mathbb{N}$ tel que $n+1 = 2j$

Dans $|\lambda_{n+1}| = |\lambda_{2j}| = |\lambda_j| = 1$ car $j \in \{1, n\}$

\Leftrightarrow $n\pi x - i\omega n = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} n\pi x - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} i\omega n = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

$\Leftrightarrow n\pi x \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{4} - i\omega n \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

$\Leftrightarrow n\pi x - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{4} (2\pi)$ ou $x - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{4} (2\pi)$

$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2} [2\pi]$ ou $x \equiv \pi [2\pi]$

Dans $|\lambda_{2j+1}| = |\lambda_{2j+2}| = |(-1)^j \lambda_j| = |\lambda_j| = 1$

car $j \in \{1, n\}$

Dans tous les cas: $|\lambda_{n+1}|=1$.

• Donc, par récurrence forte:

$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*, |\lambda_n|=1$.

$$2) \sum_{k=1}^{2n} \lambda_k \lambda_{k+2} = \sum_{j=1}^{2n} \lambda_{2j} \lambda_{2j+2} + \sum_{j=0}^{2n-1} \lambda_{2j+1} \lambda_{2j+3}$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^{2n} \lambda_j \lambda_{j+2} + \sum_{j=0}^{2n-1} (-1)^j \lambda_j \cdot (-1)^{j+1} \lambda_{j+3}$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^{2n} \lambda_j \lambda_{j+2} - \sum_{j=0}^{2n-4} \lambda_j \lambda_{j+2} + \lambda_{2n} \lambda_{2n+2}$$

$$= \lambda_{2n} \lambda_{2n+2} - 1$$

Or $|\lambda_1|=1$ donc $\lambda_{2n}^2=1$.

$$\boxed{\sum_{k=1}^{2n} \lambda_k \lambda_{k+2} = (-1)^n - 1}$$

Problème 1:

1-a) Soit $x \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$mnx - i\omega n = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} mn x - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} i\omega n = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow mn x \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{4} - i\omega n \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow n\pi x - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{4} (2\pi)$$

L'ensemble des solutions de:

$$\left\{ \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\} \cup \left\{ \pi + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$$

a) Soit $x \in \mathbb{R}$, si $mnx < 1$ ou $\omega n > -1$,

$$\text{alors } 6mnx - 2\omega n < 8$$

$$\text{Dès lors } 6mnx - 2\omega n = 8, \text{ alors } mn x = 1 \text{ et } \omega x = -1$$

C'est ce qu'on cherche.

Dans l'équation n'a pas de solution.

2-a) f est dérivable sur $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{-\pi, \pi\}$,

$$f'(x) = \frac{(-2mnx - 6\omega n)(4 + \omega x) - (2\omega n - 6mn\omega)n}{(1 + \omega x)^2}$$

$$= (-2mnx - 2\omega n^2)(4 + \omega x) - 6\omega nx - 6\omega x^2 + 2\omega n^2x^2$$

$$- 6mn^2x + 8mn\omega x + \frac{1}{(1 + \omega x)^2}$$

$$= \frac{-6\omega nx + 6mn\omega - 6}{(1 + \omega x)^2} = \frac{6(mn - \cos x - 1)}{(1 + \omega x)^2}$$

Ainsi

Dire:

$$f'(x) = \frac{6(\sin x - \cos x - 1)}{(\sin x)^2}$$

b). $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\pi} (2\cos x - 6\sin x + 3) = 6$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\pi} (1 + \cos x) = 0 \quad \text{d} \quad \forall x \in]-\pi, -\frac{\pi}{2}[\quad 1 + \cos x > 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\pi} \begin{cases} f(x) = +\infty \\ \text{dime} \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi^-} (2\cos x - 6\sin x + 3) = 6$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} (1 + \cos x) = 0 \quad \text{d} \quad \forall x \in]\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi[, \quad 1 + \cos x > 0$$

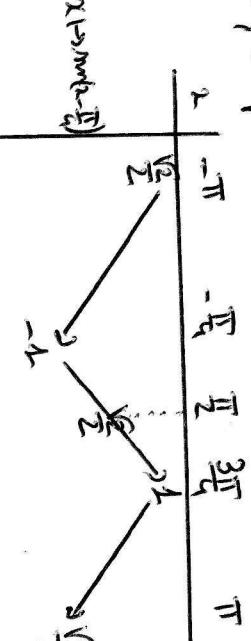
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi^-} \begin{cases} f(x) = +\infty \\ \text{dime} \end{cases}$$

c). Sea $x \in]-\pi, \pi[$, $f'(x)$ es el signo de $\sin x - \cos x - 1$.

$$\text{O} : \sin x - \cos x - 1 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin x - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos x \geq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

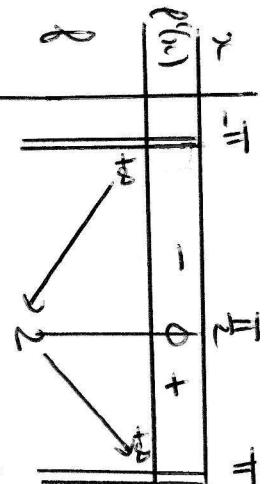
$$\Leftrightarrow \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \geq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

On, claramos los signos de $\sin x$, on a:



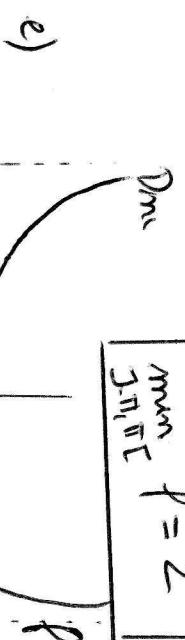
$$\text{Dime } \sin x - \cos x - 1 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \in [\frac{\pi}{4}, \pi]$$

Ahora:

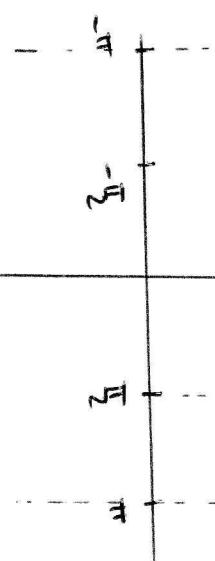


d) Dibujar la gráfica de f admite un mínimo en $\frac{\pi}{2}$ d $f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{-6+3}{1+0} = 2$

$$\min_{]-\pi, \pi]} f = 2$$



e)



3-a) f es continua y strictamente creciente en $[\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi]$

dime

$$\begin{cases} f \text{ es biyectiva de } [\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi] \\ \text{sea } I = [f(\frac{\pi}{2}), f(\pi)] \end{cases}$$

a) On a: $f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 2$ dime

$$f^{-1}(2) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

(5)

6

c) $\forall x \in]-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}[$, $p'(x) \neq 0$ et $p'(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 0$

Dnc p^{-1} en déivable sur $I - \{p(\frac{\pi}{2})\}$,
dans $[p^{-1} \text{ est déivable sur } J_{2,+\infty[}$.

$\Rightarrow p \circ p^{-1} \text{ est la même fonction que}$

$p^{-1} \text{ est strictement croissant sur } I$.

(-a) \tan est continue et strictement croissante sur $J_{-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}[$

dans \tan est bijection de $J_{-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}[$ vers $J_{-\tan(\frac{\pi}{2}), \tan(\frac{\pi}{2})[$

$$= \mathbb{R}$$

dans $\tan : J_{-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}[\rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ est bijection.

b) \tan est déivable sur $J_{-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}[$ et $\forall x \in J_{-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}[$, $\tan'(x) = \frac{1}{1+\tan^2(x)} \neq 0$

dans $\boxed{\text{Ainsi } \tan \text{ est déivable sur } \mathbb{R}}$

. Sur $x \in \mathbb{R}$, $\text{Ainsi } \tan'(x) = \frac{1}{1+\tan^2(\text{Ainsi } x)}$

$$= \frac{1}{1+\tan^2(\text{Ainsi } x)}$$

Dnc $\boxed{\text{Ainsi } \tan'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}}.$

y = g(x) $\Leftrightarrow y = \tan \frac{x}{2}$

$$\Leftrightarrow \text{Ainsi } y = \frac{x}{2} \text{ sur } \frac{\pi}{2} \in J_{-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}[$$

$\Leftrightarrow x = 2 \text{Ainsi } (y)$

Dnc $\boxed{g \text{ est bijection et } g^{-1} : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow J_{-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}[}$

ii) $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$, $g^{-1}(x) = 2 \text{Ainsi } (x)$

Dnc, comme \tan est déivable sur \mathbb{R} ,

$\boxed{g^{-1} \text{ est déivable sur } \mathbb{R} \text{ et:}}$
 $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, (g^{-1})'(x) = \frac{2}{1+x^2}.$

5-a). h est continue

. h est déivable et, sur $x \in [1, +\infty[$, $h'(x) = \frac{6x-6}{(x-1)^2} = 6(x-1)$

Dnc: $\forall x \in J_{1, +\infty[$, $h'(x) > 0$ et $h'(1) = 0$

dans $\boxed{h \text{ est strictement croissante sur } [1, +\infty[}$.

. Dnc $\boxed{h \text{ est bijection de } [t_2, +\infty[\text{ vers }} \\ \boxed{J = [h(t_2), \lim h] = [2, +\infty[}.$

b) Sur $x \in J_{1, +\infty[$, n'y ϵ ($2, +\infty[$,

$$y = h(x) \Leftrightarrow 3x^2 - 6x + 5 = y$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3x^2 - 6x + 5 - y = 0$$

le discriminant donne' un $\Delta = 3x^2 - 6x + 5 - y = 0$ et $\Delta = 36 - 12(5-y) = -24 + 12y = 12(y-2) \geq 0$

$$y = h(x) \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{12(y-2)}}{6}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = 1 \pm \sqrt{\frac{y-2}{3}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = 1 \pm \sqrt{\frac{y-2}{3}} \quad \text{car } x \geq 1$$

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} h^{-1}: [2, +\infty[&\rightarrow [-1, +\infty[\\ x &\mapsto 1 + \sqrt{\frac{x-2}{3}} \end{aligned}}$$

$$6-a) \circ \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} = \frac{1-\tan^2(\frac{x}{2})}{1+\tan^2(\frac{x}{2})} = \frac{\cos^2(\frac{x}{2}) - \sin^2(\frac{x}{2})}{\cos^2(\frac{x}{2}) + \sin^2(\frac{x}{2})}$$

$$= \frac{\cos(2 \cdot \frac{x}{2})}{1}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} = \cos(x)}.$$

$$\bullet \frac{2t}{1+t^2} = \frac{2 \tan(\frac{x}{2})}{1+\tan^2(\frac{x}{2})} = 2 \frac{\sin(\frac{x}{2})}{\cos(\frac{x}{2})} \cdot \cos^2(\frac{x}{2})$$

$$= 2 \sin(\frac{x}{2}) \cos(\frac{x}{2}) = \sin(2 \cdot \frac{x}{2})$$

$$\boxed{\frac{2t}{1+t^2} = \sin(x)}.$$

b) Set $x \in]-\pi, \pi[$, on a: $\cos(x) = \frac{1-g^2(x)}{1+g^2(x)}$

$$\text{et } \sin(x) = \frac{2g(x)}{1+g^2(x)}, \text{ donc:}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{2 \frac{1-g^2(x)}{1+g^2(x)} - 6 \cdot \frac{2g(x)}{1+g^2(x)} + 8}{1 + \frac{1-g^2(x)}{1+g^2(x)}}$$

$$= \frac{2(1-g^2(x)) - 12g(x) + 8(1+g^2(x))}{1+g^2(x) + 1-g^2(x)}$$

$$= \frac{10 - 12g(x) + 6g^2(x)}{2} = 5 - 6g(x) + 3g^2(x)$$

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} f &= h \circ g \\ &= h(g(x)) \end{aligned}}$$

$$a) \text{ Sur } x \in [\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi], \text{ on a } y \in [2, +\infty[$$

$$y = f(x) \Leftrightarrow y = h \circ g(x)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow h^{-1}(y) = g(x)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2 \arctan(h^{-1}(y)) = x$$

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} f^{-1}: [2, +\infty[&\rightarrow [\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi] \\ x &\mapsto 2 \arctan(1 + \sqrt{\frac{x-2}{3}}) \end{aligned}}$$

d) $\sin x \in]2, +\infty[$,

$$(\rho^{-1})'(x) = 2 \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2}}}{1 + \left(1 + \sqrt{\frac{x^2}{3}}\right)^2}$$

$$\boxed{(\rho^{-1})'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}\sqrt{x^2}(1 + (1 + \sqrt{\frac{x^2}{3}})^2)}}$$