

Exercice de l'infomo 3

exo 1

$$a. \quad 2(3x-1) - 5(3-2x) = 5$$

$$6x - 2 - 15 + 10x = 5$$

$$16x - 17 = 5$$

$$16x = 22$$

$$x = \frac{22}{16}$$

$$\boxed{x = \frac{11}{8}}$$

$$b. \quad (3x-1)(2x+5) = 0$$

$$\text{Sof} \quad 3x - 1 = 0$$

$$3x = 1$$

$$\boxed{x = \frac{1}{3}}$$

$$\text{Sof} \quad 2x + 5 = 0$$

$$2x = -5$$

$$\boxed{x = -\frac{5}{2}}$$

$$c. \quad \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x}{4} = 3$$

$$\frac{2x}{4} - \frac{x}{4} = 3$$

$$\frac{x}{4} = 3$$

$$\boxed{x = 12}$$

$$d. \quad 3x+2 - 4x - 4 = 3x+6 - 10x - 2$$

$$3x - 4x - 3x + 10x = 6 - 2 - 2 + 4$$

$$6x = 6$$

$$\boxed{x = 1}$$

exo 2

1.	756	2	Dmc	$756 = 2^2 \times 3^3 \times 7$	441	3
	378	2			147	3
	189	3	et	$441 = 3^2 \times 7^2$	49	7
	63	3			7	7
	21	3			1	
	7	7				
	1					

$$2. \quad \text{PGCD}(756; 441) = 3^2 \times 7 \\ = 63$$

$$3. \quad \frac{756}{441} = \frac{63 \times 12}{63 \times 7} = \frac{12}{7}$$

$$4. \quad \frac{756}{441} - \frac{5}{14} = \frac{12}{7} - \frac{5}{14} \\ = \frac{24}{14} - \frac{5}{14} \\ = \frac{19}{14}$$

exo3

1a. 98 n'est pas divisible par 9 car $9+8=17$

Dmc il ne peut faire 9 paquets

b.

126	2
63	3
21	3
7	7
1	1

Dmc $126 = 2 \times 3^2 \times 7$

et $98 = 2 \times 7^2$

98	2
49	7
7	7
1	1

2. PGCD(126; 98) = 2×7
= 14.

Il peut faire 14 paquets au maximum.

3. $126 = 14 \times 9$ chaque paquet sera composé de
 $98 = 14 \times 7$ 9 bonbons au citron et 7
bonbons à l'orange.

exo4

1. $E = 9x^2 - 1 - (6x^2 - 2x + 15x - 5)$
 $E = 9x^2 - 1 - 6x^2 + 2x - 15x + 5$
 $E = 3x^2 - 13x + 4$

2. $9x^2 - 1 = (3x)^2 - 1^2$
 $= (3x - 1)(3x + 1)$

Dmc $E = (3x - 1)(3x + 1) - (2x + 5)(3x - 1)$
 $E = (3x - 1)[(3x + 1) - (2x + 5)]$
 $E = (3x - 1)(3x + 1 - 2x - 5)$
 $E = (3x - 1)(x - 4)$

3. $E = 0$
 $(3x - 1)(x - 4) = 0$

sot $3x - 1 = 0$

$3x = 1$

$x = \frac{1}{3}$

sot $x - 4 = 0$

$x = 4$

4. $E = -x + 4$

$3x^2 - 13x + 4 = -x + 4$

$3x^2 - 13x + x = 4 - 4$

$3x^2 - 12x = 0$

$x(3x - 12) = 0$

sot $x = 0$ soit $3x - 12 = 0$

$3x = 12$

$x = 4$

exos

1. $x = 2$

$\therefore 2 + h = 6$

$\therefore 6 \times 2 = 12$

$\therefore 12 - 2^2 = 12 - 4 = 8$

$\therefore 8 + 3 = 11$

2.

$\therefore -3$

$\therefore -3 + h = 1$

$\therefore -4 \times (-3) = -3$

$\therefore -3 - (-3)^2 = -3 - 9 = -12$

$\therefore -12 + 3 = -9$

3.

$\therefore x$

$\therefore x + h$

$\therefore (x + h)x$

$\therefore (x + h) \cdot x - x^2$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore (x + h) \cdot x - x^2 + 3 &= x^2 + hx - x^2 + 3 \\ &= hx + 3\end{aligned}$$

4. Posons $hx + 3 = 27$

$hx = 24$

$x = 6$ le nombre de départ doit être 6.