

Correction de l'interrogation 2

exo 1

1B 2A 3C 4C

explications:

$$1. \alpha = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-3}{2 \times 3} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\beta = 3\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + 3\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) + 1$$

$$\beta = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$2. \frac{x+1}{x-3} = \frac{x-3}{x+1} \Leftrightarrow (x+1)^2 = (x-3)^2 \quad \text{avec } x \neq 3$$

$$x \neq -1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 + 2x + 1 = x^2 - 6x + 9$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x + 1 = -6x + 9$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 8x = 8$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = 1$$

$$3. \frac{x}{x+1} = \frac{2x}{x-1} \Leftrightarrow x(x-1) = 2x(x+1) \quad \text{avec } x \neq -1$$

$$x \neq 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 - x = 2x^2 + 2x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x^2 + 2x - x^2 + x = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 + 3x = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x(x+3) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x=0 & \text{ou} & x+3=0 \\ & & \underline{x=-3} \end{cases}$$

$$4. mx^2 + x - m = 0$$

$$\Delta = 1^2 - 4m(-m)$$

$$\Delta = 1 + 4m^2 > 0 \quad \forall m \in \mathbb{R}$$

Donc 2 solutions

exo 2

les racines sont 1 et 3.

$$\text{Donc } f(x) = a(x-1)(x-3)$$

$$\text{On a } f(2) = -3$$

$$\text{Donc } a(2-1)(2-3) = -3$$

$$a \times 1 \times (-1) = -3$$

$$-a = -3$$

$$a = 3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Donc } f(x) &= 3(x-1)(x-3) \\ &= 3(x^2 - 3x - x + 3) \\ &= 3x^2 - 12x + 9 \end{aligned}$$

exo 3

exo 3

$$1. \frac{2x}{1-x} = \frac{x+2}{x}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x^2 = (1-x)(x+2) \quad \text{avec } x \neq 0$$

$$\text{et } x \neq 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x^2 = x + 2 - x^2 - 2x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3x^2 + x - 2 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 25$$

$$x_1 = \frac{-1-5}{6} = -1$$

$$x_2 = \frac{-1+5}{6} = \frac{4}{6} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$S = \left\{-1; \frac{2}{3}\right\}$$

$$2. (1-2x)(x^2-4x+3)=0$$

$$\text{Soit } 1-2x=0 \\ x=\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{Soit } x^2-4x+3=0$$

$$\Delta=(-4)^2-4 \times 1 \times 3$$

$$\Delta=4 > 0$$

$$x_1 = \frac{4-2}{2} = 1 \quad x_2 = \frac{4+2}{2} = 3$$

$$S = \left\{ \frac{1}{2}; 1; 3 \right\}$$

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

$$\Leftrightarrow 4x^2+1=4x \text{ avec } x \neq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4x^2-4x+1=0$$

$$\Delta=(-4)^2-4 \times 4 \times 1$$

$$\Delta=0 \text{ il y a 1 solution}$$

$$x_0 = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{4}{2 \times 4} = \frac{1}{2} \quad S = \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \right\}$$

exo 4

$$1. x^2-2x+7 \leq 2x^2+x+3$$

$$0 \leq x^2+3x-4$$

$$\Delta=3^2-4 \times 1 \times (-4)$$

$$\Delta=49$$

$$\Delta=49$$

$$x_1 = \frac{-3-5}{2} \quad x_2 = \frac{-3+5}{2}$$

$$x_1 = -4 \quad x_2 = 1$$

x	$-\infty$	-4	1	$+\infty$
x^2+3x-4	+	0	-	+

$$S =]-\infty; -4] \cup [1; +\infty[$$

$$2. (4x^2+15x-1)(1-3x) > 0$$

$$\text{Pon } 4x^2+15x-1$$

$$\Delta=15^2-4 \times 4 \times (-1)$$

$$\Delta=225+16$$

$$\Delta=241 > 0$$

$$x_1 = \frac{-15-\sqrt{241}}{8} \approx -3,8$$

$$x_2 = \frac{-15+\sqrt{241}}{8} \approx 0,07$$

$$\text{Pon } 1-3x=0$$

$$x = \frac{1}{3} \approx 0,33$$

x	$-\infty$	$\frac{-15-\sqrt{241}}{8}$	$\frac{-15+\sqrt{241}}{8}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$+\infty$
$4x^2+15x-1$	+	0	-	0	+
$1-3x$	+	+	+	0	-
Q	+	0	-	0	+

$$S =]-\infty; \frac{-15-\sqrt{241}}{8}[\cup]\frac{-15+\sqrt{241}}{8}; \frac{1}{3}[$$

$$3. x \geq \frac{2}{3x+1}$$

$$\text{Pon } 3x^2+x-2=0$$

$$\Delta=1^2-4 \times 3 \times (-2)$$

$$\Delta=25 > 0$$

$$x_1 = \frac{-1-5}{6} \quad x_2 = \frac{-1+5}{6}$$

$$x_1 = -1$$

$$x_2 = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\frac{x(3x+1)-2}{3x+1} \geq 0$$

$$\frac{3x^2+x-2}{3x+1} \geq 0$$

$$\text{Pon } 3x+1=0 \\ x = -\frac{1}{3}$$

x	$-\infty$	-1	$-\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$+\infty$	
$3x^2+x-2$	+	0	-	-	0	+
$3x+1$	-	-	0	+	+	
Q	-	0	+	-	0	+

$$S = [-1; -\frac{1}{3}] \cup [\frac{2}{3}; +\infty[$$

exo 5

$$1. x^2 + 5x - 36 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 5^2 - 4 \times 1 \times (-36)$$

$$\Delta = 25 + 144$$

$$\Delta = 169 > 0$$

$$x_1 = \frac{-5-13}{2} \quad x_2 = \frac{-5+13}{2}$$

$$x_1 = -9 \quad x_2 = 4$$

$$S = \{-9; 4\}$$

$$2. a) x^4 + 5x^2 - 36 = 0$$

Posons $X = x^2$.

$$\text{On a } X^2 + 5X - 36 = 0$$

$$x_1 = -9 \quad x^2 = -9 < 0 \text{ impossible}$$

$$x_2 = 4 \quad x^2 = 4 \Rightarrow x = 2 \text{ ou } x = -2 \quad S = \{-2; 2\}$$

$$b) x + 5\sqrt{x} - 36 = 0$$

Posons $X = \sqrt{x}$

$$\text{On a } X^2 + 5X - 36 = 0$$

$$x_1 = -9 \quad \sqrt{x} = -9 \text{ imp.}$$

$$x_2 = 4 \quad \sqrt{x} = 4 \Rightarrow x = 16 \quad S = \{16\}$$

exo 6

$$1. f(2) = 3 \times 2^3 + 5 \times 2^2 - 16 \times 2 - 12$$

$$= 24 + 20 - 32 - 12$$

$$= 44 - 44$$

$$= 0$$

2 est bien une racine.

$$2. f(x) = (x-2)(ax^2 + bx + c)$$

$$= ax^3 + bx^2 + cx - 2ax^2 - 2bx - 2c$$

$$= ax^3 + (b-2a)x^2 + (c-2b)x - 2c$$

Par identification, on a :

$$\begin{cases} a = 3 \\ b - 2a = 5 \\ c - 2b = -16 \\ -2c = -12 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} a = 3 \\ b = 11 \\ c = 6 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Dnc } f(x) = (x-2)(3x^2 + 11x + 6)$$

$$3. \frac{x^2}{4x+3} = \frac{4}{3x+5}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2(3x+5) = 4(4x+3)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3x^3 + 5x^2 = 16x + 12$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3x^3 + 5x^2 - 16x - 12 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x-2)(3x^2 + 11x + 6) = 0$$

$$\text{Soit } \begin{cases} x-2=0 \\ x=2 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Soit } 3x^2 + 11x + 6 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 11^2 - 4 \times 3 \times 6$$

$$\Delta = 25 - 72$$

$$\Delta = 49 > 0$$

$$x_1 = \frac{-11-7}{6} \quad x_2 = \frac{-11+7}{6}$$

$$x_1 = -3 \quad x_2 = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$S = \left\{ -3; -\frac{2}{3}; 2 \right\}$$

exo 7

Soit n et $n+1$ les 2 entiers consécutifs.

On a $n(n+1) = 3306$

$$n^2 + n - 3306 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 1^2 - 4 \times (-3306)$$

$$\Delta = 1322500$$

$$n_1 = \frac{-1 - 115}{2}$$

$$n_2 = \frac{-1 + 115}{2}$$

$$n_1 = -58$$

$$n_2 = 57$$

$$n_1 + 1 = -57$$

$$n_2 + 1 = 58$$

Les entiers consécutifs sont $(-58; -57)$ et $(57; 58)$

exo 8

1. Posons $x = -2$

$$(-2)^2 + (1-m)(-2) - 2(m+1) = 4 - 2 + 2m - 2m - 2 = 0$$

Donc -2 est bien solution $\forall m \in \mathbb{R}$.

2. $a = 1$ $b = (1-m)$ $c = -2(m+1)$

a)

$$\Delta = (1-m)^2 - 4 \times 1 \times (-2)(m+1)$$

$$\Delta = 1 - 1m + m^2 + 8(m+1)$$

$$\Delta = 1 - 2m + m^2 + 8m + 8$$

$$\Delta = m^2 + 6m + 9$$

$$\Delta = (m+3)^2$$

b) Posons $\Delta = 0$

$$\Leftrightarrow (m+3)^2 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow m+3 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow m = -3$$

3. $\Delta = (m+3)^2$

$$x_1 = \frac{-(1-m) - (m+3)}{2 \times 1}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{-1+m-m-3}{2}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{-4}{2}$$

$$\boxed{x_1 = -2}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{-(1-m) + (m+3)}{2 \times 1}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{-1+m+m+3}{2}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{2m+2}{2}$$

$$\boxed{x_2 = m+1}$$

La solution qui dépend de m est $m+1$.

Autre méthode:

$$x_1 \times x_2 = \frac{c}{a}$$

$$x_1 = -2$$

$$c = -2(m+1)$$

$$a = 1$$

$$\text{Donc } -2x_2 = \frac{-2(m+1)}{1}$$

$$-2x_2 = -2(m+1)$$

$$\boxed{x_2 = m+1}$$