

152 - IE du 30/9/2016 Sujet A

- Ex I) 1)  $f(x) = x^2 - \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} - 1\right)x - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}$   $x \in \mathbb{R}$  polynôme degré 2

$$\Delta = \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} - 1\right)^2 + 4 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} = \frac{1}{3} + 1 - \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} + \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} = \frac{4}{3} > 0$$

$$\text{d'où } x_1 = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} - 1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}}{2} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} - \frac{3}{3} - \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}}{2} = \frac{-\sqrt{3} - 3}{6}$$

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

$$S = \left\{ \frac{-\sqrt{3} - 3}{6}; \frac{\sqrt{3} - 1}{2} \right\}$$

- 2)  $A(x) = -2x^2 + 2x + \frac{1}{2}$   $x \in \mathbb{R}$  polynôme de degré 2

$$\Delta = 4 - 4 \times \frac{1}{2} \times (-2) = 8 > 0$$

$$\text{d'où } x_1 = \frac{-2 - \sqrt{8}}{-4} = \frac{-2 - 2\sqrt{2}}{-4} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{-2 + \sqrt{8}}{-4} = \frac{-2 + 2\sqrt{2}}{-4} = \frac{1 - \sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\text{d'où } A(x) = -2 \left(x - \frac{1 - \sqrt{2}}{2}\right) \left(x - \frac{1 + \sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$$

Tableau de signes

$x$	$-\infty$	$\frac{1 - \sqrt{2}}{2}$		$\frac{1 + \sqrt{2}}{2}$	$+\infty$
$x - \frac{1 - \sqrt{2}}{2}$	-	0	+		+
$x - \frac{1 + \sqrt{2}}{2}$	-		-	0	+
$\left(x - \frac{1 - \sqrt{2}}{2}\right) \left(x - \frac{1 + \sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$	+	0	-	0	+
$A(x)$	-	0	+	0	-

$$A(x) > 0 \text{ si } x \in \left] \frac{1 - \sqrt{2}}{2}; \frac{1 + \sqrt{2}}{2} \right[$$

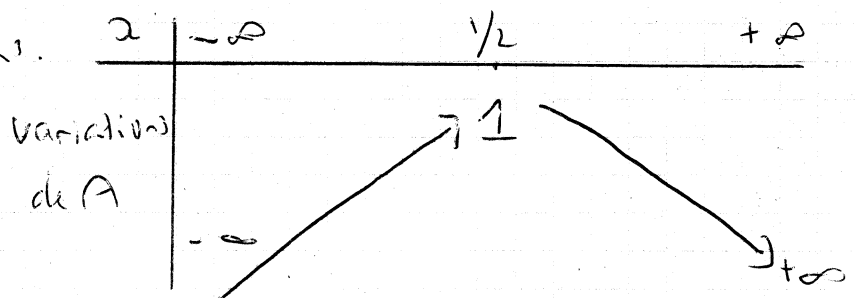
$$A(x) < 0 \text{ si } x \in \left] -\infty; \frac{1 - \sqrt{2}}{2} \right[ \cup \left] \frac{1 + \sqrt{2}}{2}; +\infty \right[$$

$$A(x) = 0 \text{ si } x \in \left\{ \frac{1 - \sqrt{2}}{2}; \frac{1 + \sqrt{2}}{2} \right\}$$

3) En mettant  $A(x)$  sous forme canonique,

$$A(x) = -2 \left( x - \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 + 1$$

tableau de variations:



Ex II)  $g: x \mapsto 2x^3 - 5x^2 + x + 2$  fonction polynôme degré 3  $x \in \mathbb{R}$

1)  $g(2) = 2 \times 2^3 - 5 \times 2^2 + 2 + 2 = 16 - 20 + 2 + 2 = 0$

donc 2 est une racine de  $g$ .

2)  $g(x) = (x-2)(ax^2+bx+c) \Leftrightarrow 2x^3 - 5x^2 + x + 2 = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx - 2ax^2 - 2bx - 2c$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x^3 - 5x^2 + x + 2 = ax^3 + (b-2a)x^2 + (c-2b)x - 2c$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a=2 & b-2a=-5 & \text{d'où on tire: } a=2 \\ c-2b=1 & -2c=2 & b=-1 \\ & & c=-1 \end{cases}$$

$$c=-1$$

d'où  $g(x) = (x-2)(2x^2 - x - 1)$  factor

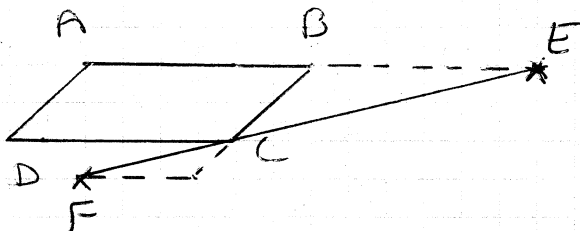
factorisons  $h(x) = 2x^2 - x - 1$  fonction polynôme degré 2

$$\Delta = 1 + 8 = 9 > 0 \quad \text{d'où } x_1 = \frac{1+3}{4} = 1 \quad x_2 = \frac{1-3}{4} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

et on a:  $h(x) = 2(x-1)(x+\frac{1}{2})$

et donc  $g(x) = 2(x-1)(x-2)(x+\frac{1}{2})$

Ex III) 1)



$$\overrightarrow{AE} = 2\overrightarrow{AB}$$

$$\overrightarrow{BF} = \frac{3}{2}\overrightarrow{AD} - \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{AB}$$

2)  $\overrightarrow{CF} = \overrightarrow{CB} + \overrightarrow{BF} = -\overrightarrow{AD} + \overrightarrow{BF} = -\overrightarrow{AD} + \frac{3}{2}\overrightarrow{AD} - \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{AB} = \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{AD} - \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{AB}$

$$\overrightarrow{CF} = -\frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{AB} + \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{AD}$$

3)  $\overrightarrow{FE} = \overrightarrow{FC} + \overrightarrow{CB} + \overrightarrow{BE} = \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{AB} - \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{AD} - \overrightarrow{AD} + \overrightarrow{AB} = \frac{3}{2}\overrightarrow{AB} - \frac{3}{2}\overrightarrow{AD}$

$$\overrightarrow{FE} = -3 \left( \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{AD} - \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{AB} \right) = -3\overrightarrow{CF} \quad \text{donc } C, F, E \text{ alignés}$$

### Sujet B

1)  $E \times I$  1)  $f(x) = x^2 - \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{5}{2}\right)x - \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{8}$   $x \in \mathbb{R}$  polynôme degré 2

$$\Delta = \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{5}{2}\right)^2 + 4 \times \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{8} = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{25}{4} - \frac{10\sqrt{3}}{4} + \frac{10\sqrt{3}}{4} = \frac{28}{4} = 7 > 0$$

$$x_1 = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}-5}{2} - \sqrt{7}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}-2\sqrt{7}-5}{4}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}-5}{2} + \sqrt{7}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}+2\sqrt{7}-5}{4}$$

$$S = \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{3}-2\sqrt{7}-5}{4}, \frac{\sqrt{3}+2\sqrt{7}-5}{4} \right\}$$

2)  $A(x) = 3x^2 - 2x - \frac{1}{3}$   $x \in \mathbb{R}$  fonction polynôme degré 2

$$\Delta = 4 + 4 \times 3 \times \frac{1}{3} = 8 = (2\sqrt{2})^2 > 0$$

$$x_1 = \frac{2+2\sqrt{2}}{6} = \frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{2-2\sqrt{2}}{6} = \frac{1-\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

tableau de signes.

$x$	$-\infty$	$(1-\sqrt{2})/3$	$(1+\sqrt{2})/3$	$+\infty$	
$x - \frac{1-\sqrt{2}}{3}$	-	0	+	+	
$x - \frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{3}$	-	-	0	+	
$3\left(x - \frac{1-\sqrt{2}}{3}\right)\left(x - \frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{3}\right)$	+	0	-	0	+

$$A(x) > 0 \text{ si } x \in ]-\infty; \frac{1-\sqrt{2}}{3}[ \cup ]\frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{3}; +\infty[$$

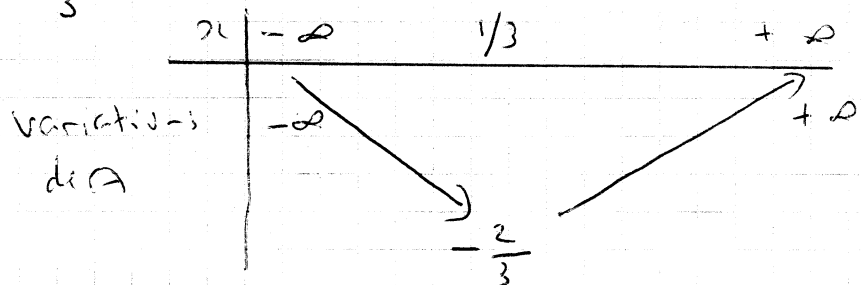
$$A(x) < 0 \text{ si } x \in \left] \frac{1-\sqrt{2}}{3}; \frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{3} \right[$$

$$A(x) = 0 \text{ si } x \in \left\{ \frac{1-\sqrt{2}}{3}, \frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{3} \right\}$$

3) En mettant  $A(x)$  sous forme canonique

$$A(x) = 3\left(x - \frac{1}{3}\right)^2 - \frac{2}{3}$$

tableau de variations



Ex II)  $g: x \mapsto 3x^3 - 4x^2 + 2x - 1$  fonction polynôme de degré 2

1)  $g(1) = 3 \times 1^3 - 4 \times 1^2 + 2 - 1 = 3 - 4 + 2 - 1 = 5 - 5 = 0$

donc 1 est une racine de  $g$

2)  $g(x) = (x-1)(ax^2+bx+c) \Leftrightarrow 3x^3 - 4x^2 + 2x - 1 = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx - ax^2 - bx - c$

$\Leftrightarrow 3x^3 - 4x^2 + 2x - 1 = ax^3 + (b-a)x^2 + (c-b)x - c$

$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a=3 & b-a=-4 \\ c-b=2 & -c=-1 \end{cases} \text{ d'où } \begin{cases} a=3 \\ b=-1 \\ c=+1 \end{cases}$

et donc  $g(x) = (x-1)(3x^2 - x + 1)$

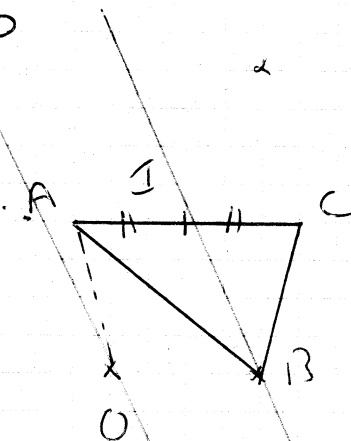
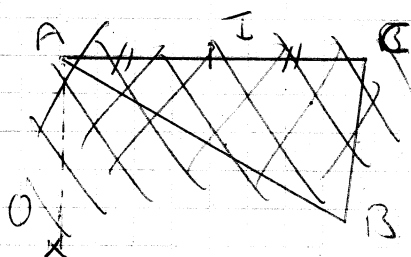
factorisons  $h(x) = 3x^2 - x + 1$  fonction polynôme de degré 2  $x \in \mathbb{R}$

$\Delta = 1 - 12 = -11 < 0$

$h$  n'admet pas de racines

donc  $g(x) = (x-1)(3x^2 - x + 1)$

Ex III)



1)  $I$  milieu de  $[AC]$  donc  $\vec{IA} + \vec{IC} = \vec{0}$

$\vec{OA} + \vec{OC} = \vec{OI} + \vec{IA} + \vec{OI} + \vec{IC}$

$= 2\vec{OI} + \underbrace{\vec{IA} + \vec{IC}}_{\vec{0}}$

d'où  $\vec{OA} + \vec{OC} = 2\vec{OI}$

2)  $\vec{OP} = \vec{OA} + \vec{OC} - 2\vec{OB}$

$= 2\vec{OI} - 2\vec{OB}$

$= 2\vec{BO} + \vec{OI}$

d'où  $\vec{OP} = 2\vec{BI}$   $\vec{OP}$  et  $\vec{BI}$  colinéaires, donc

$(OP) \parallel (BI)$