

Cours:Polynôme 2<sup>m</sup> degré:

$$ax^2 + bx + c$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac \rightarrow \ominus \Rightarrow \text{pas de sol}^o \text{ dans } \mathbb{R} \quad a < 0 \quad \text{ou} \quad a > 0$$

$$\rightarrow = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{-b}{2a}$$



$$\rightarrow \oplus \Rightarrow x_1 = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a}$$

$$(x - x_1)(x - x_2)$$

DS n°1:

①

$$\begin{aligned} 1) f(x) &= (x-1)^2 - (x-1) \\ &= \underline{(x-1)}(x-1) - \underline{(x-1)} \cdot 1 \\ &= (x-1)(x-1-1) \\ &= (x-1)(x-2) \end{aligned}$$

Note:

$$\begin{aligned} ab + ac \\ a(b+c) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a^n + a^{n-2} \\ a^{n-2}(a^2 + 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2) g(x) &= 5x(-2x+6) - (x+2)(x-3) \\ &= 5x \cdot \underline{-2} \cdot \underline{(x-3)} - (x+2) \cdot \underline{(x-3)} \\ &= (x-3)(-10x - x - 2) \\ &= (x-3)(-11x - 2) \end{aligned}$$

②

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= -x^2 - 5x - 4 \\ &= -(x^2 + 5x + 4) \\ &= -\left(x + \frac{5}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{9}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$(a+b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc} & & & 1 \\ & & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ & 1 & 3 & 3 & 1 \end{array}$$

$$a(x-\alpha)^2 + \beta$$

$$\alpha = \frac{-b}{2a}$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac$$

$$= 25 - 4 \cdot 4$$

$$= 25 - 16$$

$$= 9$$

③

1)

$$c) f(x) = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 + 6x + 10 = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 + 6x + 9 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cdot \nabla_k &\Rightarrow x^2 = a^2 + b^2 \\ k^2 \nabla a^2 + b^2 &\Rightarrow \nabla \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P &\Rightarrow Q && \text{prédicat} \\ \overline{P} &\Rightarrow \overline{P} && \text{contraposée} \\ Q &\Rightarrow P && \text{reciproque} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 + 6x + 10 = 1$$

$$x^2 + 6x + 10 \Rightarrow \nabla$$

$$Q \Rightarrow P \quad \text{contraposition}$$

$$Q \Rightarrow P \quad \text{reciproque}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 + 6x + 9 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta &= b^2 - 4ac \\ &= 36 - 4 \times 9 \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow F(x) = 1 \text{ soit } x = \frac{-6}{2} = -3$$

$$S = \{-3\}$$

2)

$$a) g(x) = -2x^2 - 3x + 20$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta &= b^2 - 4ac \\ &= (-3)^2 - 4 \times (-2) \times 20 \\ &= 9 + 160 \\ &= 169 > 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$x_{c1} = \frac{-b - \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{3 - 13}{2 \times -2} = \frac{-10}{-4} = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$x_{c2} = \frac{3 + 13}{-4} = \frac{16}{-4} = -4$$

$$\begin{aligned} &a(x - x_1)(x - x_2) \\ &= -2(x - \frac{5}{2})(x + 4) \end{aligned}$$

$$c) g(x) = x + 4$$

$$g(x) = -2x^2 - 3x + 20 = x + 4$$

$$\sqrt{a \times b} = \sqrt{a} \times \sqrt{b}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -2x^2 + 3x + 20 - x - 4 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -2x^2 + 2x + 16 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta &= 2^2 - 4 \times (-2) \times 16 \\ &= 4 + 128 \\ &= 132 > 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$x_{c1} = \frac{-2 - \sqrt{132}}{2 \times -2} = \frac{-2 - 4\sqrt{33}}{-4} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{33}}{2}$$

$$g(x) = x + 4$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -2x^2 - 3x + 20 = x + 4$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -2x^2 - 4x + 16 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{-x^2 - 2x + 8}{h(x)} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta &= b^2 - 4ac \\ &= 4 + 4 \cdot 8 \\ &= 36 \end{aligned}$$

$\Delta > 0$  donc 2 sol dans  $\mathbb{R}$

$$= 36$$

$\Delta > 0$  donc 2 sol dans  $\mathbb{R}$

$$x_1 = \frac{-b + \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{2+6}{-2} = -4$$

$$x_2 = +2$$

$$h(x) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -(x+4)(x-2) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = -4 \text{ ou } x = 2$$

$$S = \{-4, 2\}$$