

T Addition + Multiplication

lundi, 16 septembre 2024 08:18

Propriete

$0 = \text{rien de l'addition}$

$$1. a + b = b + a$$

$$2. (a + b) + c = a + (b + c)$$

$$3. a + 0 = a = 0 + a$$

$$4. a + (-a) = 0$$

$1 = \text{rien de la multiplication}$

$$1. a \cdot b = b \cdot a \quad (\text{commute})$$

$$2. (a \cdot b) \cdot c = a \cdot (b \cdot c) \quad (\text{associativité})$$

$$3. a \cdot 1 = a = 1 \cdot a \quad (\text{élém. neutre})$$

$$4. a + \frac{1}{a} = 1 \quad (\text{inverse})$$

$$\downarrow \\ a^{-1}$$

1. Effectuer les multiplications suivantes:

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \text{a)} & \text{b)} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

a) $(x+13)(x-11)$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^2 - 11x + 13x - 143 \\ \hline x^2 + 2x - 143 \end{array}$$

b) $(2x-5)(6x+3)$

$$\begin{array}{r} 12x^2 + 6x - 30x - 15 \\ \hline 12x^2 - 24x - 15 \end{array}$$

c) $(-3bc - 4b)(5bc - 5c)$

$$-15b^2c^2 + 15bc^2 - 20b^2c + 20bc$$

d) $(-s^2 + 3s - 1)(2s + 9)$

$$\begin{array}{r} -2s^3 + 9s^2 + 6s^2 + 27s - 2s - 9 \\ -2s^3 - 3s^2 + 25s - 9 \end{array}$$

e) $(a+b)(a-b)$

$$\begin{array}{r} a^2 - ab + ab - b^2 \\ a^2 - b^2 \end{array}$$

f) $(a-b)(a^2 + ab + b^2)$

$$\begin{array}{r} a^3 + a^2b + ab^2 - a^2b - ab^2 - b^3 \\ a^3 - b^3 \end{array}$$

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

$$\begin{array}{r} x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x^1 - 1 - x - x^2 - x^3 \\ x^4 - 1 \end{array}$$

h) $(x^3 - x^2 + x - 1)(x^3 + x^2 + x + 1)$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^6 + x^5 + x^4 + x^3 - x^5 - x^4 - x^3 - x^2 + x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x - x^3 - x^2 \\ x^6 + x^4 - x^2 - 1 \end{array}$$

2. Effectuer les multipl. suiv.:

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \text{a)} & \text{b)} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

a) $(p+7)^2$

$$p^2 + 14p + 49$$

b) $(2x+3)^2$

$$4x^2 + 12x + 9$$

c) $(25p + 9q)^2$

$$625p^2 + 450pq + 81q^2$$

$$625p^2 + 450pq + 81q^2$$

$$d) (8v^2 - 9r^2)^2$$

$$64v^4 - 144v^2r^2 - 81r^4$$

$$e) (9p^3 + 8p)(9p^3 - 8p) \quad a^2 - b^2$$

$$81p^6 - 64p^2$$

$$f) (2z^2 + 1)(1 - 2z^2)$$

$$(1 + 2z^2)(1 - 2z^2)$$

$$1 - 4z^4$$

$$g) (2x - 7)(4x + 14)$$

$$(2x - 7)(2x + 7) \cdot 2$$

$$(4x^2 - 49) \cdot 2$$

$$8x^2 - 98$$

$$h) (2a + 3b + 1)^2$$

$$4a^2 + 6ab + 2a + 6ab + 9b^2 + 3b + 2a + 3b + 1$$

$$4a^2 + 9b^2 + 12ab + 4a + 6b + 1$$

$$i) \underbrace{(8v^2 + r^2)(8v^2 - r^2)}_{\begin{array}{l} 64v^4 - r^4 \\ - 2r^4 - 16v^2r^2 \end{array}} - \underbrace{(8v^2 - r^2)^2}_{(64v^4 - 16v^2r^2 + r^4)}$$

$$j) (a + b + c)^2 - (a - b - c)^2$$

$$a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + 2ab + 2ac + 2bc - (a^2 + b^2 + c^2 - 2ab - 2ac + 2bc)$$

$$4ab + 4ac$$

3. Décomposer en facteurs:

3. Décomposer en facteurs :

a) $2a(a-b)$ - $c(a-b)$

$$(2a-c)(a-b)$$

b) $20p^2q^3$ - $10p^3q^2$

$$10p^2q^3(2q-p)$$

c) $a^2 + 14ab + 49b^2$

$$(a+7b)^2$$

d) $4c^2 - 9d^2$

$$(2c-3d)(2c+3d)$$

e) $a^2 - (c^2 + 2ab) + b^2$

$$a^2 + b^2 - c^2 - 2ab$$

$$(a-b)^2 - c^2$$

$$(a-b-c)(a-b+c)$$

f) $7(4a-3)$ - $4a+3$

$$6(4a-3)$$

g) $2(p^2-q^2)$ - p^2+q^2

~~$$2((p-q)(p+q)) - (q-p)(p+q)$$~~

$$(p-q)(p+q)$$

h) a^2-b^2 + x^2-y^2 + $2(ax-by)$

$$(a+x)^2 - y^2 - b^2 - 2by$$

$$(a+x)^2 - (b+y)^2$$

$$(a+x-b-y)(a+x+b+y)$$

$$(a+x-b-y)(a+x+b+y)$$

i) $a^2 + 8a + 15$

$$a^2 + 3a + 5a + 15$$

$$a(a+3) + 5(a+3)$$

$$(a+5)(a+3)$$

$$104 \cdot 2$$

j) $b^2 - 29b + 208$ $52 \cdot 4$

$$b^2 - 13b - 16b + 208$$

$$26 \cdot 8$$

$$b(b-13) - 16(b-13)$$

$$13 \cdot 16$$

$$(b-16)(b-13)$$

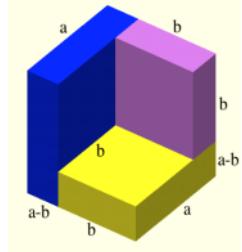
k) $8a^3 - 27b^3$

$$(2a-3b)(2a+a+3b)$$

$$(2a-3b)(4a^2 + b^2 - 9b^2)$$

$$a^3 - b^3 = (a-b)(a^2 + ab + b^2)$$

Le volume du grand cube, de coté a , est la somme des volumes de trois parallélépipèdes dont un des cotés vaut $a-b$ et d'un cube de coté b (absent ci-contre).

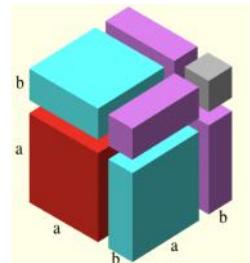


l) $8a^3 + 12a^2 + 6a +$

$$(2a+b)^3$$

$$(a+b)^3 = a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3$$

Le volume du grand cube, de coté $a+b$, est la somme des volumes des huit parallélépipèdes colorés, dont un est caché.



4. Décomposer en facteur

a) $\underline{a^2x} - \underline{2b^2y} + 2a^2y - \underline{b^2x}$

$$\underline{a^2(x+2y)} - \underline{b^2(x+2y)}$$

$$(a-b)(a+b)(x+2y)$$

b) $\underline{a^2} - \underline{b^2} - \underline{24ax} + \underline{6by} + \underline{144x^2} - \underline{9y^2}$

$$(\underline{a-12x})^2 - (\underline{3y-b})^2$$

$$(a-12x-3y+b)(a-12x+3y-b)$$

$$c) (x^2 + 2)^2 + 4x(x^2 + 2) + 4x^2$$

$$(x^2 + 2 + 2x)^2$$

$$d) x^6 - 12x^4 + 48x^2 - 64$$

$$(x^2 - 4)^3$$

$$(x-2)(x+2)^3$$

5. Simplifier

$$a) \frac{2q^2 - 4q + 3 - q + q^2 - 4 + 8q - 3q^2}{3q - 1}$$

$$\frac{3q - 1}{3q - 1} = 1$$

$$b) \frac{1}{a+b} + \frac{1}{b-a}$$

$$\frac{b-a+a+b}{(a+b)(b-a)}$$

$$\frac{2b}{(a+b)(b-a)}$$

$$\frac{2b}{b^2 - a^2}$$

$$c) \frac{1}{x^6} + \frac{1}{x^4} - \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\frac{1 + x^2 - x^5}{x^6}$$

$$d) \frac{U+V}{U-V} + \frac{U}{V} + 1$$

$$\frac{V(U+V) + \cancel{U(U-V)} + \cancel{V(U-V)}}{V(U-V)}$$

$$\frac{\cancel{UV} + \cancel{V^2} - \cancel{UV} + \cancel{UV} - \cancel{V^2}}{V(U-V)}$$

$$\frac{U(U+V)}{V(U-V)}$$

$$e) \frac{m}{m+n} + \frac{2mn}{m^2-n^2} + \frac{n}{n+m}$$

$$\frac{m(m-n) + 2mn + n(m+n)}{(m+n)(m-n)}$$

$$\frac{m^2 - mn + 2mn + n^2 + mn}{(m+n)(m-n)}$$

$$\frac{(m+n)^2}{(m+n)(m-n)}$$

$$\frac{m+n}{m-n}$$

$$1) \frac{x+1}{x^2-x} - \frac{x-1}{x^2+x} - \frac{4}{x^2-1}$$

$$\frac{x(x-1)}{x(x-1)} - \frac{x(x+1)}{x(x+1)} - \frac{(x+1)(x-1)}{(x+1)(x-1)}$$

$$\frac{(x+1)^2 - (x-1)^2 - 4x}{x(x-1)(x+1)}$$

$$\frac{x^2 + 2x + 1 - x^2 + 2x - 1 - 4x}{x(x-1)(x+1)}$$

$$\frac{x^2 + 2x + 1 - x^2 + 2x - 1 - 4x}{x(x+1)(x-1)}$$

div par 0 donc $S = \{0\}$

$$g) \frac{4u-13}{2u^2-2u} - \frac{u-1}{u^2+u} - \frac{u-3}{u^2-1}$$

$$\frac{4u-13}{2u(u-1)} - \frac{u-1}{u(u+1)} - \frac{u-3}{(u-1)(u+1)}$$

$$\frac{(4u-13)(u+1) - 2(u-1)(u-1) - 2u(u-3)}{2u(u+1)(u-1)}$$

$$\frac{4u^2 + 4u - 13u - 13 - 2u^2 + 2 - 2u^2 + 6u}{11}$$

$$\frac{u-15}{2u(u^2-1)}$$

6. Simplifier

a) $\frac{5a}{6b} \cdot \frac{3b}{10a}$

$$\frac{15ab}{60ab}$$

$$\frac{1}{4}$$

b) $\frac{9}{72uv^2} \cdot \frac{11}{14rs}$

$$9v \cdot 11r$$

ggVr

$$c) \frac{2U+V}{U-V} \cdot \frac{U^2 - V^2}{4U + 2V}$$

$$\frac{2U+V}{U-V} \cdot \frac{(U+V)(U-V)}{2(2U+V)}$$

$$\frac{U+V}{2}$$

$$d) (x^2 - y^2) \frac{6x}{3xy - 3x^2}$$
$$(x+y)(x-y) \frac{6x}{3x(y-x)}$$

$$(x+y)(x-y) \frac{-2}{x-y}$$

$$-2(x+y)$$

$$e) \frac{x^2 - 9x - 5x + 45}{x - 9}$$

$$\underline{2(x-9) - 5(x-9)}$$

$$\cancel{x-9}$$

$$\underline{\underline{2-5}}$$

$$f) \frac{z^2 + 2z - 143}{z^2 + 25z + 208}$$
$$\frac{z^2 + 13z - 11z - 143}{z^2 + 25z + 208}$$
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 104 \cdot 2 \\ 52 \cdot 9 \\ 26 \cdot 8 \\ 13 \cdot 16 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\frac{z^2 + 13z - 11z - 143}{z^2 + 13z + 16z + 208} \cdot \frac{13 \cdot 16}{13 \cdot 16} /$$

$$\frac{z(z+13) - 11(z+13)}{z(z+13) + 16(z+13)}$$

$$\frac{z-11}{z+16}$$

g) $Df = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-13\}$

$$\left(\frac{2}{x-1} + 1 \right) \left(\frac{1}{x^2-1} - \frac{2x}{x^4-1} \right)$$

$$1) \quad \frac{1}{(x+1)(x-1)} - \frac{2x}{(x^2-1)(x^2+1)}$$

$$\frac{1}{(x+1)(x-1)} - \frac{2x}{(x-1)(x+1)(x^2+1)}$$

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

$$\frac{(x+1)(x-1)^2}{(x-1)^2(x+1)(x^2+1)}$$

$$\frac{1}{x^2+1}.$$

7. Simplifier

$$a) \frac{y-3}{10a} \cdot \frac{15b}{y-3}$$

$$\frac{y-3}{10a} \cdot \frac{3}{\cancel{y-3}}$$

$$\frac{3b}{2a}$$

$$b) \frac{x-1}{x+1}$$

$$\frac{x-1}{x+1} \cdot \frac{x}{x}$$

$$\frac{x^2-1}{x^2+1}$$

$$c) \frac{a+1}{a-1} - 1$$

$$1 + \frac{a+1}{a-1}$$

$$\frac{\frac{a+1}{a-1} - 1}{1 + \frac{a+1}{a-1}} = \frac{a-1}{a-1}$$

$$\frac{a+1-a+1}{a-1+a+1} = \frac{2}{2a} = \frac{1}{a}$$

$$d) \frac{3a^2-27}{6a+12}$$

$$\frac{a^2-6a+9}{a^2+4a+4}$$

$$\frac{3(a+3)(a-3)}{6(a+2)} \cdot \frac{(a+2)^2}{(a-3)^2}$$

$$\frac{3(a+3)(a+2)}{2(a-3)}$$

$$e) \frac{\frac{1}{a^2} - \frac{4}{2ab} + \frac{1}{b^2}}{\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b}}$$

$$\frac{\frac{a^2}{a^2} - \frac{2ab}{a^2} + \frac{b^2}{a^2}}{\frac{1}{a^2} - \frac{1}{b^2}} = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b}\right)^2}{\left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b}\right)\left(\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b}\right)}$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b}}{\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b}} \cdot \frac{\frac{-a+b}{a+b}}{\frac{ab}{a+b}} = \frac{-a+b}{a+b}$$

8. Simplifier

$$(a) \frac{ax^2 + b}{2x - 1} + \frac{2(bx + ax^2)}{1 - 4x^2} - \frac{ax^2 - b}{2x + 1}$$

$$\frac{(ax^2+b)(2x+1) - 2(bx+ax^2)(2x-1) - (ax^2-b)(2x-1)}{(2x+1)(2x-1)}$$

$$\frac{2ax^3 + 2bx^2 + (ax^2+b) - 2bx - 2ax^2 - 2ax^3 + 2bx + ax^2}{(2x+1)(2x-1)}$$

$$\frac{2bx}{(2x+1)(2x-1)}$$

$$(b) \frac{a}{(a-b)(a-c)} + \frac{b}{(b-c)(b-a)} + \frac{c}{(c-a)(c-b)}$$

$$\frac{a(a-b)}{(a-b)(a-c)} - \frac{b(a-c)}{(b-c)(a-b)} + \frac{c(a-b)}{(a-c)(b-c)}$$

$$\cancel{ab-ac} - \cancel{ab+bc} + \cancel{ac-bc}$$

$$0$$

$$(c) \frac{x+2}{x^3-1} - \frac{1}{x^3+x^2+x}$$

$$\frac{x^2+2x-x+1}{x(x-1)(x^2+x+1)}$$

$$\frac{x^2+x+1}{x(x-1)(x^2+x+1)}$$

$$\frac{1}{x^2-x}$$

$$(a+b+c+d)^2 + (a-b-c+d)^2 + (a-b+c-d)^2 + (a+b-c-d)^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} & 2ab + 2ac + 2ad + 2bc + 2bd + 2cd + a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2 \\ & - 2ab - 2ac + 2ad + 2bc - 2bd - 2cd + a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2 \\ & - 2ab + 2ac - 2ad - 2bc + 2bd - 2cd + a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2 \\ & + 2ab - 2ac - 2ad - 2bc - 2bd + 2cd + a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2 \\ & 4(a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2) \end{aligned}$$

Série 02

lundi, 23 septembre 2024

10:20

1. (a) Donner la représentation décimale de $\frac{17}{7}$.

(b) Ecrire sous forme de fraction:

- i. 7.425
- ii. $0.\overline{126}$
- iii. $-10.\overline{03}$
- iv. $2.47\overline{05}$.

(c) Montrer que $3.3\overline{9} = 3.4$.

$$\text{a)} \frac{17}{7} = \frac{17}{14} \quad | \overline{7} \\ \begin{array}{r} 30 \\ 28 \\ \hline 20 \\ 14 \\ \hline 60 \\ 56 \\ \hline 40 \\ 35 \\ \hline 50 \\ 49 \\ \hline 10 \\ 3 \end{array} \\ 2.4\overline{28571}$$

$$\text{b) i) } 7.425 \quad 5+80+ \quad 1+16+80+200$$

$$\frac{7425}{1000} = \frac{1485}{200} = \frac{297}{40}$$

II $0.\overline{126}$

$$0.\overline{126} = x \quad \text{on va supprimer la périodicité} \\ 126.\overline{126} = 1000x \\ - \quad 0.\overline{126} \quad | \quad 1000x \\ \hline 126 \quad = -x$$

$$\frac{126}{999} = \frac{14}{111}$$

III $-10.\overline{03}$

$$-1003.\overline{03} = 100x \\ +10.03 = -x \\ 993 = 99x$$

$$-\frac{993}{99} = -\frac{331}{33}$$

IV. $2.47\overline{05}$

$$24705.\overline{05} = 10000x$$

N. $2.\overline{4705}$

$$\begin{array}{r} 24705.05 \\ - 247.05 \\ \hline 24458 \end{array} = 10000x$$
$$\begin{array}{r} 24458 \\ - 500 \\ \hline 24408 \end{array} = -100x$$
$$\begin{array}{r} 24408 \\ - 42 \\ \hline 24366 \end{array} = 5000x$$

$$\frac{24458}{5000} = \frac{12223}{4950}$$

c) $3.\overline{39} = \frac{17}{5} = 3.4$

$$339.\overline{9} = 100x$$
$$-33.\overline{9} = -10x$$

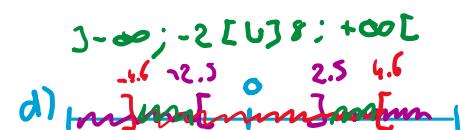
$$306 = 90x$$

$$102 = 30x$$

$$34 = 10x$$

2. Ecrire sous la forme d'un intervalle (ou, si cela n'est pas possible, d'une réunion d'intervalles) et représenter le résultat sur la droite numérique:

- (a) $A :=]3, 5[\cap]4, 7[$
- (b) $B :=]3, 5[\setminus]4, 7[$
- (c) $C := \{x \mid |x - 3| > 5\}$
- (d) $D := \{x \mid |x| > 7/2\} \cap \{x \mid |x| < 14/3\}$



3. Ecrire sans le signe de valeur absolue (en distinguant les cas):

(a) $5 + |x - 1|$

(b) $||x| - 4|$

(c) $|x + 2| - |x - 1|$

(d) $|2x + |x - 1||$

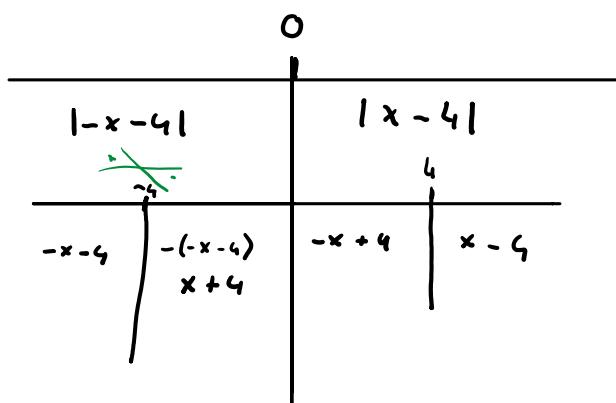
a) $5 + |x - 1|$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{si } x = 2 & \quad (x - 1) \\ \text{si } x = 0 & \quad = -|x - 1| \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{si } x < 1 \text{ alors } -x + 1$$

$$\text{si } x \geq 1 \text{ alors } x + 4$$

b) $||x| - 4|$



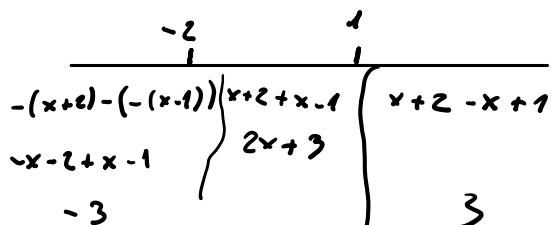
$$\text{si } x < -4 \text{ alors } -x - 4$$

$$\text{si } -4 \leq x < 0 \text{ alors } x + 4$$

$$\text{si } 0 \leq x < 4 \text{ alors } -x + 4$$

$$\text{si } 4 \leq x \text{ alors } x - 4$$

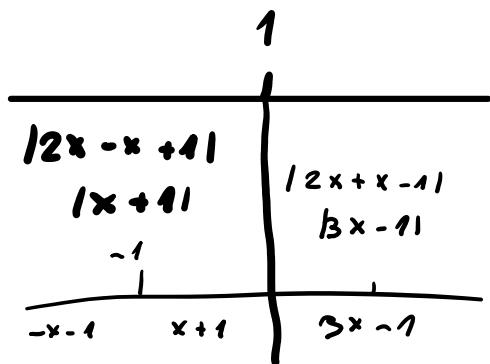
c) $|x + 2| - |x - 1|$



$$\left| \begin{array}{c} -x-2+x-1 & / 2x+3 \\ -3 & \end{array} \right| 3$$

si $x < -2$ alors -3
 si $-2 \leq x < 1$ alors $2x+3$
 si $1 \leq x$ alors 3

d) $|2x + |x-1||$



si $x < -1$ alors $-x-1$
 si $-1 \leq x < 1$ alors $x+1$
 si $x \geq 1$ alors $3x-1$

4. Résoudre

(a) $\frac{7}{2x} + \frac{5}{3x} + \frac{1}{12} = 0$

$D_f = \mathbb{R}^*$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{21+10}{6x} &= -\frac{1}{12} \\ 31 &= \frac{6x}{12} \\ 31 &= \frac{x}{2} \\ 61 &= x \\ x &= -61 \end{aligned}$$

b) $\frac{\frac{1}{4}-x}{\frac{1}{4}+x} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{x}{\frac{1}{4}+x} - \frac{1}{4}$

$$\begin{aligned} D_f &= \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-\frac{1}{4}\} \\ \frac{\frac{1}{4}-x}{\frac{1}{4}+x} - \frac{x}{\frac{1}{4}+x} &= -\frac{2}{4} \\ \frac{\frac{1}{4}-2x}{\frac{1}{4}+x} &= -\frac{2}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\frac{1}{4} + x}{\frac{1}{4} - 2x} = -\frac{2}{4} \\ & \frac{\frac{1}{4} + x}{1 - 8x} = -\frac{1}{2} \\ & 2 - 16x = -1 - 4x \\ & -12x = -3 \\ & x = \frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$S = \left\{ \frac{1}{4} \right\}$$

$$(c) \quad \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{2}{3x-2} = \frac{1}{3x+1} \quad Df = \mathbb{R} \setminus \left\{ -\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, 1 \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{(3x-2)(3x+1) - (2x-1)(3x+1) - (x-1)(3x-2)}{(x-1)(3x-2)(3x+1)} = 0 \\ & \frac{9x^2 - 3x - 2 - 6x^2 + 2x - 3x^2 + 3x - 2}{(x-1)(3x-2)(3x+1)} = 0 \\ & \text{Nenner} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$6x - 2 = 0$$

$$S = \left\{ \frac{1}{3} \right\} \quad x = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$(d) \quad \frac{4x+1}{2x-1} + \frac{3x-1}{2x+1} = \frac{14x^2 + 4}{4x^2 - 1} \quad Df = \mathbb{R} \setminus \left\{ \pm \frac{1}{2} \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{(4x+1)(2x+1) + (3x-1)(2x-1) - 14x^2 - 4}{(2x-1)(2x+1)} = 0 \\ & \frac{8x^2 + 6x + 1 + 6x^2 - 5x + 1 - 14x^2 - 4}{(2x-1)(2x+1)} = 0 \\ & \frac{x-2}{(2x-1)(2x+1)} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$S = \left\{ 2 \right\}$$

$$(e) \quad \frac{2}{x-2} = \frac{x-2}{2} \quad Df = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{2\}$$

$$\frac{4 - (x^2 - 4x + 4)}{2(x-2)} = 0$$

$$x^2 - 4x = 0$$

$$x(x-4) = 0$$

$$S = \{0; 4\}$$

$$(f) \quad \frac{x-8}{x-3} + \frac{x-3}{x-5} + \frac{x-9}{x-7} = \frac{x-1}{x-3} + \frac{x-13}{x-5} + \frac{x-6}{x-7}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{-7}{x-3} + \frac{10}{x-5} + \frac{-3}{x-7} \\ & \frac{x-8-x+1}{x-3} + \frac{x-3-x+13}{x-5} + \frac{x-3-x+6}{x-7} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{-7(x-5)(x-7) + 10(x-3)(x-7) - 3(x-3)(x-5)}{(x-3)(x-5)(x-7)} = 0$$

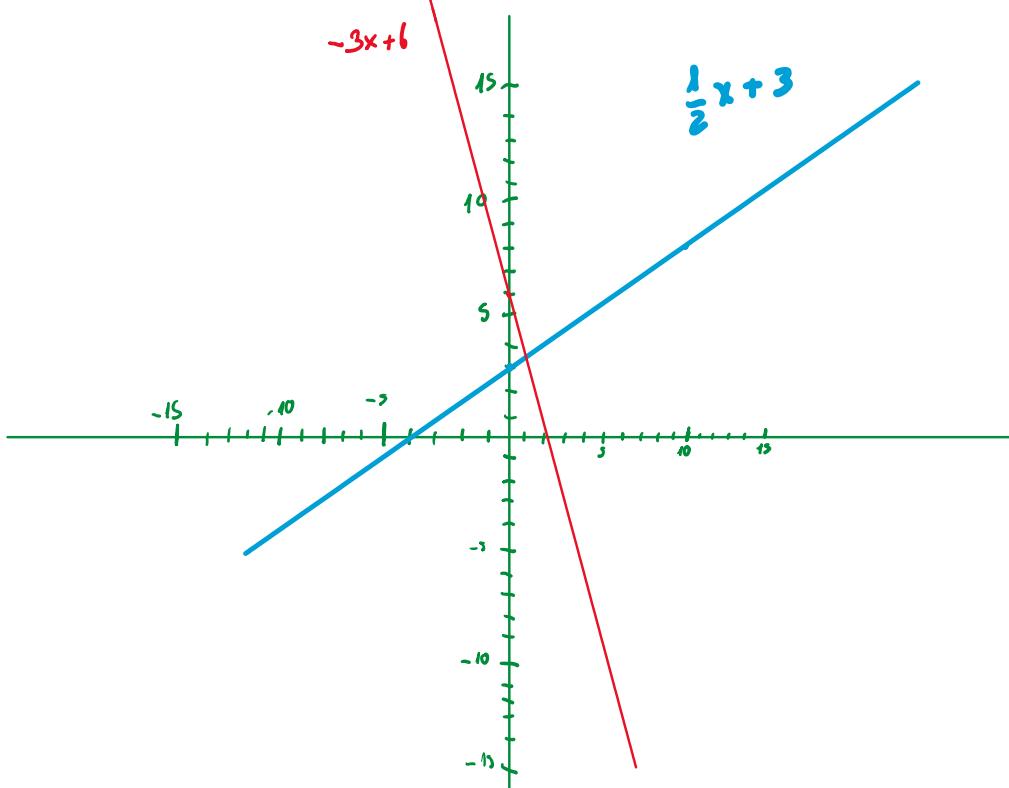
$$-7x^2 + 84x - 245 + 10x^2 - 100x + 210 - 3x^2 + 24x - 45 = 0$$

$$S = \{10\} \quad \begin{aligned} 8x - 80 &= 0 \\ 8x &= 80 \\ x &= 10 \end{aligned}$$

Série 03

lundi, 30 septembre 2024 13:11

1. Dessiner les droites $y = \frac{1}{2}x + 3$ et $y = -3x + 6$.



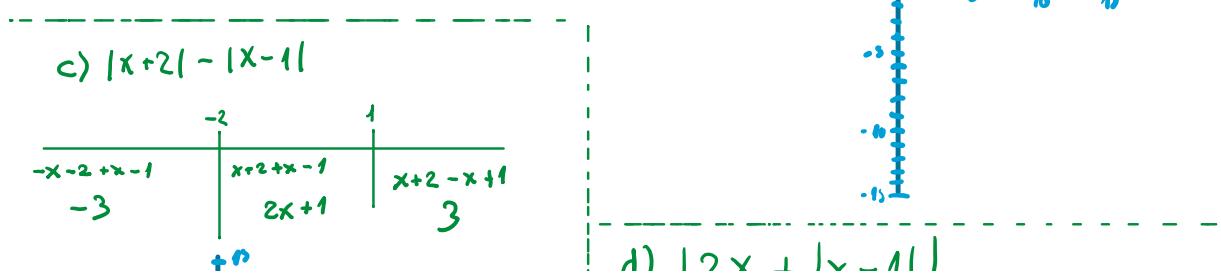
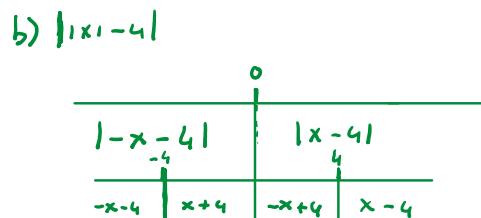
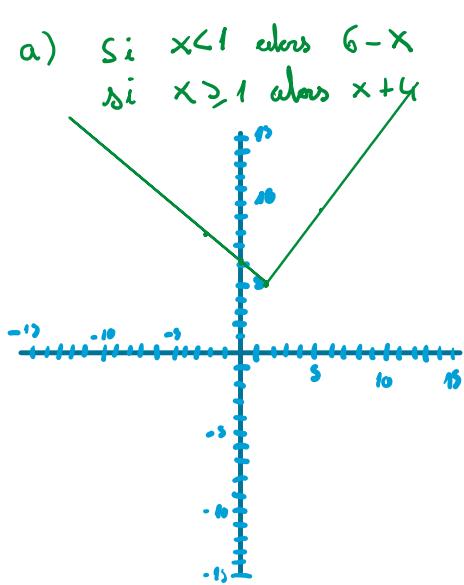
2. Dessiner les courbes

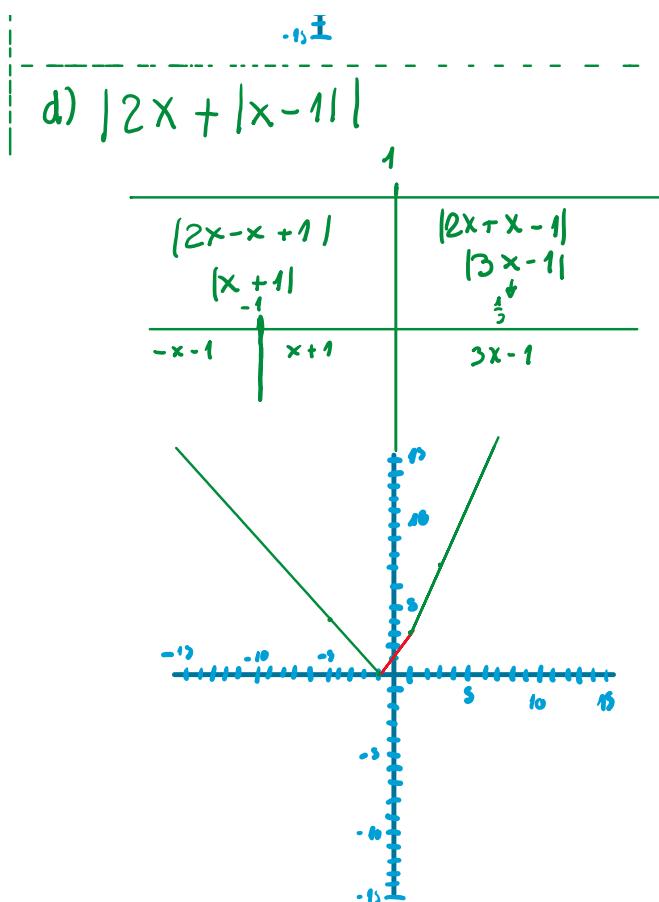
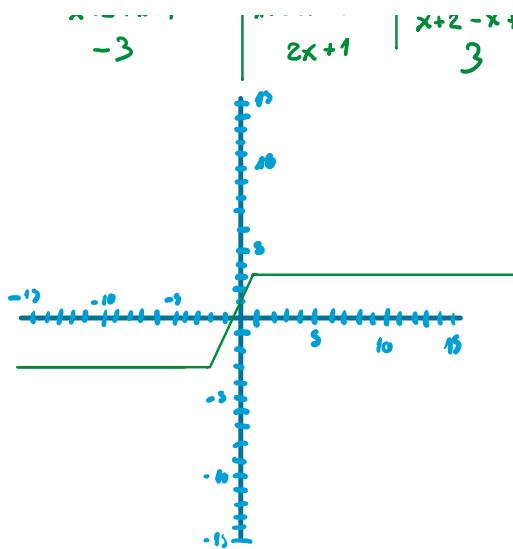
(a) $y = 5 + |x - 1|$

(b) $y = ||x| - 4|$

(c) $y = |x + 2| - |x - 1|$

(d) $y = |2x + |x - 1||$





3. Le lien entre la température T_C exprimée en degrés Celsius et la température T_F exprimée en degrés Fahrenheit est représenté par une droite. Sachant que $T_C = 0$ correspond à $T_F = 32$ et que $T_C = 100$ correspond à $T_F = 212$, exprimer T_F en fonction de T_C puis T_C en fonction de T_F . Dessiner ensuite les droites correspondantes.

Soit x la température en C°
y la température en F

$$ax + b = y$$

$$\text{Donc } b = 32$$

Trouver

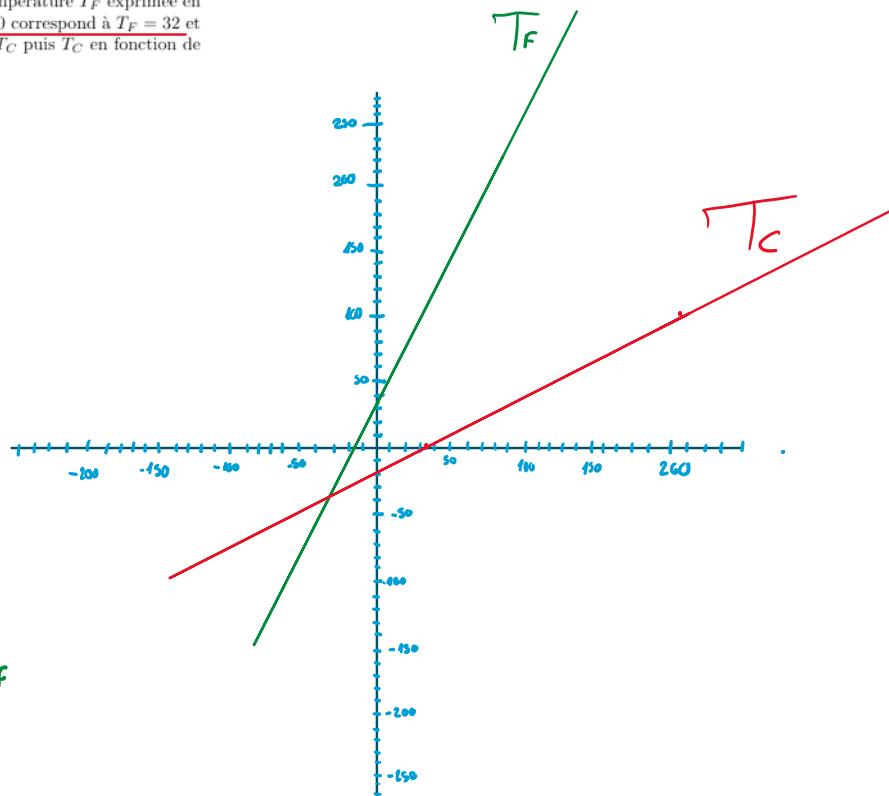
$$ax + b = y$$

$$a = \frac{y - b}{x}$$

$$a = \frac{212 - 32}{100} = 1.8$$

$$1.8x + 32 = y \quad \text{pour } T_F \text{ en fonction de } T_C$$

$$x = \frac{y - 32}{1.8} \quad \text{pour } T_C \text{ en fonction de } T_F$$



4. Résoudre les équations suivantes :

(a) $\frac{3x+1}{x+1} = 2 - \frac{2}{x+1}$

(b) $(x-1)^2(x+1) = (x-1)^2(2x+3)$

(c) $|5 - 7x| = 2$,

(d) $|x-2| = 2x-6$,

4. Résoudre les équations suivantes :

$$(a) \frac{3x+1}{x+1} = 2 - \frac{2}{x+1}$$

$$(b) (x-1)^2(x+1) = (x-1)^2(2x+3)$$

$$(c) |5-7x| = 2,$$

$$(d) |x-2| = 2x-6,$$

$$(e) |2-2x| + |5x-4| = 3.$$

$$a) Df = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-1\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3x+1 &= x+1-2 \\ 3x+1 &= x-1 \\ 2x &= -2 \\ x &= -1 \\ S &= \emptyset \end{aligned}$$

b) Il est une solution car $(x-1)^2 = 0$
des 2 côtés les résultats seront identiques

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Donc} \\ x+1 &= 2x+3 \\ x &= -2 \\ S &= \{-2\} \end{aligned}$$

$$c) |5-7x| = 2$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} \frac{5}{7} & \\ \hline -7x & 2 \\ -7x & -7 \\ \hline x & \frac{2}{7} \\ x & 1 \end{array}$$

$$S = \left\{ \frac{2}{7}, 1 \right\}$$

$$d) |x-2| = 2x-6$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} \frac{4}{2} & \\ \hline -x+2 & 2x-6 \\ -x & -x \\ \hline x & 8 \\ x & 4 \\ \hline x & 2 \end{array}$$

$$S = \{2\}$$

$$e) |2-2x| + |5x-4| = 3$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c} \frac{4}{5} & 1 & \\ \hline -2x+2 & 2x-4 & \\ -2x & -2x \\ \hline x & 3 \\ x & 2 \\ \hline x & 1 \\ x & 0 \\ \hline x & -1 \\ x & -2 \\ \hline x & -3 \end{array}$$

$$S = \left\{ -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3 \right\}$$

5. Résoudre l'équation

$$a(ax-1)+1=(3-2a)x$$

pour toutes les valeurs du paramètre réel a .

$$D = \mathbb{R}$$

$$a^2x - a + 1 = 3x - 2ax$$

$$a^2x + 2ax - 3x = a - 1$$

$$x(a^2 + 2a - 3) = a - 1$$

a

$$a=0$$

$$a^2 + 2a - 3 = 0$$

$$a^2 + 3a - a - 3$$

$$a(a+3) - 1(a+3)$$

$$(a-1)(a+3) = 0$$

Si $a=1$ alors $S=\mathbb{R}$

Si $a=-3$ alors $S=\emptyset$

$$x = \frac{a-1}{(a-1)(a+3)}$$

Si $a \neq 1$ ou $a \neq -3$ alors $S = \left\{ \frac{a-1}{a+3} \right\}$

6. Résoudre l'équation

$$\frac{a(ax-1)+1}{x-1} = \frac{(3-2a)x}{x-1}$$

pour toutes les valeurs du paramètre réel a .

$$Df = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{1\}$$

Si $a=1$ alors $S=D$

Si $a=-3$ ou $a=-2$ alors $S=\emptyset$ $\frac{1}{a+3} = 1$

Si $a \neq 1$ ou $a \neq -2$ ou $a \neq -3$ alors $S = \left\{ \frac{1}{a+3} \right\}$ $a = -2$

7. Résoudre l'équation

$$\frac{a(2x+3) - (a^2 - 2)x}{x+3} = 2$$

pour toutes les valeurs du paramètre réel a .

$$D = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-3\}$$

$$2ax + 3a - a^2x + 2x = 2x + 6$$

$$-a^2x + 2ax = -3a + 6$$

$$x(-a^2 + 2a) = -3a + 6$$

$$a = 0$$

$$-a^2 + 2a = 0$$

$$a(-a+2) = 0$$

$$\uparrow \quad \uparrow$$

$$0 \quad 2$$

Si $a=2$ alors $S=D$

Si $a=0$ ou $a=-1$ alors $S=\emptyset$

$$x = \frac{3(-a+2)}{a(-a+2)} = \frac{3}{a}$$

$$\frac{3}{a} = -3$$

$$a = -1$$

Si $a \neq -1$ ou $a \neq 0$ ou $a \neq 2$ alors $S = \left\{ \frac{3}{a} \right\}$

$$\frac{x^2 + 49}{(x+7)^2} - 1 \geq 0$$

$$\frac{x^2 + 49 - (x+7)^2}{(x+7)^2} \geq 0$$

$$\frac{14x}{(x+7)^2} \geq 0$$

Série 04

lundi, 7 octobre 2024 09:17

1. Effectuer et simplifier

(a) $90 \cdot 3^{n-2} - 3^n$
(b) $(6x^7 + 5x^4 - 3x^2) \cdot 2x^3$
(c) $(5y + 8y^2 - 3y^5) \cdot 2y^{n-1}$
(d) $(z^{n+3} - 3z^n - z^{n-3}) : z^3$
(e) $(b^{n+1} - 4b^n + 4b^{n-1}) : b^{n-1}$
(f) $(24 \cdot 7^{q-2} + 25 \cdot 7^{q-1}) : 7^{q-1}$

(g) $(a^5 + a^4)(a^3 + a^2)$
(h) $(b^n - 2b^{n-1})(3b^2 + b)$
(i) $(b^{n-1} - 2b^{n+1})(4b^n + 8b^{n-2})$
(j) $(3x^7 + 4y^2)(3x^7 - 4y^2)$
(k) $(3p^x - 4q^x)^2$
(l) $(x^{2p} - 3x^p y^q + 9y^{2q})(x^p + 3y^q)$

a) $90 \cdot 3^{n-1} - 3^n$

$$3^{n-1}(90 - 3^1)$$

$$3^{n-2}(81)$$

$$3^{n-2} \cdot 3^4$$

$$3^{n+2}$$

d) $\frac{z^{n+3} - 3z^n - z^{n-3}}{z^3}$

$$\begin{aligned} &z^{n-3}(z^6 - 3z^3 - 1) \cdot z^{-3} \\ &z^{n-6}(z^6 - 3z^3 - 1) \\ &z^n - 3z^{n-3} - 2^{n-6} \end{aligned}$$

f) $\frac{24 \cdot 7^{q-2} + 25 \cdot 7^{q-1}}{7^{q-1}}$

$$\frac{7^{q-2}(24 + 25)}{7^{q-1}}$$

$$\frac{7^{q-2} \cdot 7^2}{7^{q-1}} = 7^q \cdot 7^{-q+1} = 7$$

h) $(b^n - 2b^{n-1})(3b^2 + b)$

$$b^{n-1}(b-2)b(3b+1)$$

$$b^n(b-2)(3b+1)$$

$$b^n(3b^2 - 5b^2 - 2)$$

$$3b^{n+2} - 5b^{n+1} - 2b^n$$

j) $(3x^7 + 4y^2)(3x^7 - 4y^2)$

$$\begin{aligned} &9x^{14} - 12x^7y^2 + 12x^7y^2 - 16y^4 \\ &9x^{14} - 16y^4 \end{aligned}$$

l) $(x^{2p} - 3x^p y^q + 9y^{2q})(x^p + 3y^q)$

$$\begin{aligned} &x^{2p} - 3x^{2p}y^q + 9x^p y^{2q} + 3x^{2p}y^q - 9x^p y^{2q} + 27y^{3q} \\ &x^{2p} + 27^{3q} \end{aligned}$$

(g) $(a^5 + a^4)(a^3 + a^2)$

(h) $(b^n - 2b^{n-1})(3b^2 + b)$

(i) $(b^{n-1} - 2b^{n+1})(4b^n + 8b^{n-2})$

(j) $(3x^7 + 4y^2)(3x^7 - 4y^2)$

(k) $(3p^x - 4q^x)^2$

(l) $(x^{2p} - 3x^p y^q + 9y^{2q})(x^p + 3y^q)$

c) $(5y + 8y^2 - 3y^5) \cdot 2y^{n-1}$

$y(5 + 8y - 3y^4) \cdot 2y^{n-1}$

$2y^n(5 + 8y - 3y^4)$

$10y^n + 16y^{n+1} - 6y^{n+4}$

e) $\frac{(b^{n+1} - 4b^n + 4b^{n-1})}{b^{n-1}}$

$b^{n-1}(b^2 - 4b + 4)$

$(b-2)^2$

g) $(a^5 + a^4)(a^3 + a^2)$

$a^4(a+1) \cdot a^2(a+1)$

$a^4 \cdot a^2 \cdot (a+1)^2$

$a^6 \cdot (a+1)^2$

$a^6 \cdot (a^2 + 2a + 1)$

$a^8 + 2a^7 + a^6$

i) $(b^{n-1} - 2b^{n+1})(4b^n + 8b^{n-2})$

$b^{n-1}(1 - 2b^2) 4b^{n-2}(b^2 + 2)$

$4b^{2n-3}(1 - 2b^2)(b^2 + 2)$

$b^5 + 2 - 2b^4 - 2b^2$

$-2b^4 - 3b^2 + 2$

$-8b^{2n+1} - 12b^{2n-1} + 8b^{2n-3}$

k) $(3p^x - 4q^x)^2$

$9p^{2x} - 24p^x q^x + 16q^{2x}$

2. (a) Décomposer en facteurs

i. $a^{n+2} - 4a^{n-2}$	iv. $e^{-8x} - 1$	vii. $9s^{2n+1} - 12s^{n+1} + 4s$
ii. $x^{-n} + x^{-n-3}$	v. $a^7 - 4a^6 + 4a^5$	viii. $t^{-4p} - 12t^{-2p} + 36$
iii. $u^{4m} - v^{-2n}$	vi. $t^{4p} - 12t^{2p} + 36$	
i. $a^{n+2} - 4a^{n-2}$ $a^{n-2}(a^4 - 4)$ $a^{n-2}(a^2 - 2)(a^2 + 2)$ $a^{n-2}(a - \sqrt{2})(a + \sqrt{2})(a^2 + 2)$	ii. $x^{-n} + x^{-n-3}$ $x^{-n-3}(x^3 + 1)$ $x^{-n-3}(x+1)(x^2 - x + 1)$	$a^3 + b^3 = (a+b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)$
iii. $u^{4m} - v^{-2n}$ $(u^{2m} + v^{-n})(u^{2m} - v^{-n})$	iv. $e^{-8x} - 1$ $(e^{-4x} - 1)(e^{-4x} + 1)$ $(e^{-2x} - 1)(e^{-2x} + 1)(e^{-4x} + 1)$ $(e^{-x} - 1)(e^{-x} + 1)(e^{-2x} + 1)(e^{-4x} + 1)$	
v. $a^7 - 4a^6 + 4a^5$ $a^5(a^2 - 4a + 4)$ $a^5(a-2)^2$	vi. $t^{4p} - 12t^{2p} + 36$ $(t^{2p} - 6)^2$	
vii. $9s^{2n+1} - 12s^{n+1} + 4s$ $s(9^{2n} - 12^n + 4)$ $s(3^n - 2)^2$	viii. $t^{-4p} - 12t^{-2p} + 36$ $t^{-2p}(t^2 - 1)^2$	

(b) Simplifier (formellement) les fractions suivantes à l'aide d'une décomposition en facteurs:

i. $\frac{y^8 + 3y^9}{y^4 - 9y^6}$	iv. $\frac{z^{1-q} - 4z^{2-q}}{z^{1-q} - 8z^{-q} + 16z^{-1-q}}$	
ii. $\frac{b^{n+1} + 5b^n}{b^{n-1} + 5b^{n-2}}$	v. $\frac{x^{-2m}}{y^{-2m-1}} \cdot \frac{y^{2-m}}{z^{2-3m}} \cdot \frac{z^{-2m+5}}{x^{3-m}}$	
iii. $\frac{y^{-2m} + 14y^{-m} + 49}{y^{-2m} - 49}$		
i. $\frac{y^8(3y+1)}{y^4(-3y^2+1)}$	ii. $\frac{b^9(b+5)}{b^{n-2}(b+5)}$	iii. $\frac{(y^{-m}+7)^4}{(y^{-m}+7)(y^{-n}-7)}$
$\frac{y^4(3y+1)}{y^4(1-3y)(1+y)}$	$\frac{1}{b^{n-2}} = b^2$	$\frac{y^{-m}+7}{y^{-m}-7} \cdot \frac{7^4(1+7y^m)}{7^4(1-y^m)}$
$\frac{y^4}{1-3y}$		
iv. $\frac{z^{1-q}(1-4z)}{z^{1-q}(1-8z^{-1}+16z^{-2})}$	v. $x^{-2m} \cdot x^{-3+m} \cdot y^{e-m} \cdot y^{+2m+1} \cdot z^{-2m+5} \cdot 2^{-2+3m}$ $x^{-m-3} \cdot y^{m+3} \cdot z^{m+3}$ $\left(\frac{yz}{x}\right)^{m+3}$	
$\frac{z^2(1-4z)}{z^2(1-8z^{-1}+16z^{-2})}$		
$\frac{z^2(1-4z)}{(z-4)^2}$		

3. Simplifier (formellement)

(a) $(-x-5)^{-7}(-x+5)^{-7}$	(f) $\frac{a^{-4}b^5}{x^{-3}y^{-2}} \cdot \frac{x^{-2}y^{-1}}{a^{-3}b^6}$	
(b) $\frac{(a+b)^{-q}}{(a^2 - b^2)^{-q}}$	(g) $\frac{x^2y^{-5}}{a^{-3}b^{-1}} \cdot \frac{a^{-1}b}{x^{-2}y^{-7}}$	
(c) $\frac{(x+5)^{-2-p}}{(x^2 + 5x)^{-p-2}}$	(h) $\frac{q^{-2}(\frac{1}{p^3})^{-1}}{r^{-4}s^{-5}} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{p} \cdot q^2}{(\frac{1}{r^3})^2 (\frac{1}{s})^{-1}}$	
(d) $(\frac{2}{3}z)^{-3} : (\frac{5}{6}zh)^{-2}$		
(e) $[(-c^5)^{-4}(a^{-2}b^0e^{-3+t})^{-7}]^{-2}$		
a) $\frac{1}{(-x-s)^{15} \cdot (-x+s)^{15}}$	b) $\frac{(a^2-b^2)^q}{(a+b)^q}$	c) $\frac{x^p(x+5)^{p+q}}{(x+5)^{2+p}}$
$x^{16} \cdot s^{15} \cdot (-x^{15}+s^{15})^{15}$ $x^{16} \cdot s^{15} \cdot (-5s^{15})^{15} + s^{16}$ $x^{16} + 2s^{16}$	$\frac{(a-b)^q \cdot (a+b)^q}{(a+b)^q}$	x^{2+p}
d) $\frac{(\frac{5}{6}zh)^2}{-}$		e) $(-c^5)^8 \cdot (a^{-2}e^{-3+t})^{16}$

$$d) \left(\frac{5}{6}zh\right)^{-1}$$

$$\frac{\left(\frac{5}{6}z\right)^2}{\frac{25}{36}h^2} = \frac{\frac{25}{36}z^2}{\frac{25}{36}h^2} = \frac{z^2}{h^2} = \frac{z^2}{\frac{75}{32}z} = \frac{z}{\frac{75}{32}} = \frac{32z}{75}$$

$$II) \frac{\cancel{a}^{-1} \cancel{b}^1}{\cancel{x}^{-2} \cancel{y}^{-1}} \cdot \frac{\cancel{x}^{-2} \cancel{b}^1}{\cancel{a}^2 \cancel{b}^1} =$$

$$\frac{xy}{ab}$$

$$h) \frac{r^4 \cdot s^4 \cdot p^2}{a^2 \cdot t^6} = \frac{r^4}{t^6}$$

$$r^{10} \cdot p^2 \cdot s^4$$

$$(r^5 \cdot p \cdot s^2)^2$$

4. Simplifier (formellement) et écrire le résultat uniquement avec des exposants positifs:

$$(a) (b^{-4})^2$$

$$(c) 2^{-1}a^0b^{-3}c^{-2}4a^2b^5c^{-3}$$

$$(e) (x-y)^{-2} : (y-x)^{-1}$$

$$(b) (a^{-2}b)^{-5}$$

$$(d) \frac{9a^{-3}b^2x^{-4}}{3a^{-5}bx^{-2}}$$

$$(f) \left\{ -[-(-x)^{-1}]^{-2} \right\}^{-3}$$

$$a) b^{-8}$$

$$\frac{1}{b^8}$$

$$b) a^{10} b^{-5}$$

$$\frac{a^{10}}{b^5}$$

$$c) \frac{4a^2b^5}{2b^2c^5}$$

$$\frac{2a^2b^2}{c^5}$$

$$d) \frac{3a^2b}{x^2}$$

$$e) \frac{-y+x}{-(x-y)^2} = \frac{1}{x+y}$$

$$II) -(-x^2)^{-3}$$

$$-\frac{1}{x^6}$$

Série 05

lundi, 14 octobre 2024 10:12

1. Calculer

$$(a) \sqrt[3]{a} \cdot \sqrt[3]{a} \quad (c) \frac{x}{\sqrt[3]{x^2} \cdot \sqrt[3]{x}} \quad (e) \sqrt{18x^3}$$

$$(b) \sqrt[3]{a^2} : \sqrt[3]{a} \quad (d) \sqrt[3]{a^3} : \sqrt[3]{a^2} \quad (f) \sqrt{\frac{8a^4}{25}}$$

$$a) a^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot a^{\frac{1}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}} \quad b) a^{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot a^{\frac{1}{3}} = a^{\frac{5}{6}} \quad c) x \cdot x^{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot x^{\frac{1}{3}} = x^{\frac{11}{6}}$$

$$d) a^{\frac{3}{7}} \cdot a^{\frac{2}{7}} = a^{\frac{5}{7}} \quad e) 3\sqrt{2} \cdot x^{\frac{3}{2}} = 3x\sqrt{2x} \quad f) \frac{a^{\frac{2}{3}}\sqrt{a}}{5} = \frac{a^{\frac{5}{3}}}{5} = \frac{2a^{\frac{5}{3}}}{5}$$

$$g) \frac{4\sqrt{2} \cdot 1\sqrt{y}}{5\sqrt{3} \sqrt{y}}$$

$$\frac{4x \cdot \sqrt{2x}}{5\sqrt{3y}}$$

2. Calculer

$$(a) \sqrt{4x+4} - \sqrt{9x+9} + \sqrt{x+1}$$

$$(b) (b^{5/6})^4$$

$$(c) (\sqrt[10]{b^5})^5$$

$$(d) (\sqrt[3]{x})^n$$

$$(e) (b^{2/3})^{3/4}$$

$$(f) \sqrt[3]{\sqrt{b}}$$

$$a) 2\sqrt{x+1} - 3\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x+1} = \sqrt{x+1}(2-3+1) = \sqrt{x+1}$$

$$b) b^{20/6} = b^{10/3}$$

$$c) (\sqrt[10]{b^5})^5 = b^{\frac{5}{10} \cdot 5} = b^{\frac{5}{2}}$$

$$d) (\sqrt[4]{x^{\frac{1}{5}}})^8 = x^{\frac{1}{5} \cdot 8} = \sqrt[5]{x^8}$$

$$e) b^{\frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{4}} = b^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$f) \sqrt[3]{b^{\frac{1}{2}}} = b^{\frac{1}{6}}$$

$$g) \sqrt[3]{b^{\frac{1}{3}}} = b^{\frac{1}{9}}$$

3. Simplifier en écrivant sous la racine:

$$(a) \sqrt{2(2+\sqrt{3})} \cdot (\sqrt{2}-1)$$

$$\sqrt{2(2+\sqrt{3})} = \sqrt{2(2+\sqrt{3})}$$

$$\sqrt{12+6\sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{4+2\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\sqrt{(3+\sqrt{3})^2} = \sqrt{(1+\sqrt{3})^2}$$

$$3+\sqrt{3} - 1-\sqrt{3} = 2$$

$$(b) \sqrt{2-\sqrt{3}} (\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2})(2+\sqrt{3})$$

$$(\sqrt{(2-\sqrt{3})^2} - \sqrt{(1-\sqrt{3})^2})(2+\sqrt{3})$$

$$(3-\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{3}+1)(2+\sqrt{3})$$

$$(4-2\sqrt{3})(2+\sqrt{3})$$

$$8-4\sqrt{3}+4\sqrt{3}-6 = 2$$

4. Simplifier le plus possible:

$$(a) \sqrt[3]{\sqrt{a^{12}}}$$

$$(b) \sqrt[4]{\sqrt{5-1}\sqrt[4]{\sqrt{5}+1}}$$

$$(c) \sqrt[3]{x^{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot y^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot x^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot y^{-\frac{1}{3}}} = \sqrt[3]{x^{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot y^{\frac{1}{3}}}$$

$$(d) a \cdot a^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot a^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot a^{\frac{1}{12}} = a^{\frac{23}{36}}$$

$$(e) \sqrt[3]{x^2y\sqrt{xy^{-1}}} \quad (x, y > 0)$$

$$(f) a^{\frac{3}{4}} \sqrt[3]{a\sqrt[3]{a}}$$

$$(g) \sqrt[3]{x^6 \cdot y} = \sqrt[3]{x^6} \cdot \sqrt[3]{y} = \sqrt[3]{x^6} \cdot a^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$(h) \sqrt[27]{a^{40}} = a^{\frac{40}{27}}$$

5. Rendre (formellement) le dénominateur rationnel:

$$(a) \frac{10\sqrt{11}-5}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$(b) \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2+\sqrt{2}}$$

$$(c) \frac{8\sqrt{3}+3\sqrt{8}}{\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{8}}$$

$$(d) \frac{\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{b}}{a\sqrt{b}-b\sqrt{a}}$$

$$a) \frac{10\sqrt{11}-5}{\sqrt{5}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$b) \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2+\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{2-\sqrt{2}}{2-\sqrt{2}}$$

$$c) \frac{8\sqrt{3}+3\sqrt{8}}{\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{8}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{8}}{\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{8}}$$

$$d) \frac{\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{b}}{a\sqrt{b}-b\sqrt{a}}, \frac{a\sqrt{b}+b\sqrt{a}}{a\sqrt{b}+b\sqrt{a}}$$

$$\frac{10\sqrt{55}-5\sqrt{5}}{5}$$

$$\frac{2\sqrt{2}-2}{4-2}$$

$$\frac{8\cdot 3 + 3\sqrt{24} - 8\sqrt{24} - 3\cdot 8}{3-8}$$

$$\frac{5\sqrt{24}}{5} = \sqrt{24} = 2\sqrt{6}$$

$$2\sqrt{55}-\sqrt{5}$$

$$\sqrt{2}-1$$

$$\frac{a\sqrt{ab}-ab+ab-b\sqrt{ab}}{a^2b-ab^2}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{ab}(a-b)}{ab(a-b)}$$

6. Résoudre les équations suivantes:

$$(a) \sqrt{x(x-4)} = 2\sqrt{1-x}, \quad (b) \quad (c) \quad (d) \quad (e)$$

$$(f) \quad (g) \quad (h) \quad (i) \quad (j)$$

$$(b) \sqrt{x(x-2)} + \sqrt{2(2-x)} = 0,$$

$$(c) \sqrt{x-1} + \sqrt{3x+4} = \sqrt{4-4x},$$

$$(d) \sqrt{x-1} = \sqrt{3x} - \sqrt{9x-9},$$

$$(e) \sqrt{x^2+2} = x-1,$$

$$a) x(x-4) = 4(1-x)$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 &= 4 \\ x &= \pm 2 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$(f) \sqrt{x} + 3 = \sqrt{x+11},$$

$$(g) \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x+1} = \sqrt{2},$$

$$(h) \sqrt{x+2} + \sqrt{x-2} = \sqrt{2x+3},$$

$$(i) \sqrt{4x^2 - 16x + 16} = x+3,$$

$$(j) \sqrt{9x-9} \sqrt{x-1} = x+3.$$

$$x(x-2) = 4 - 2x$$

$$x^2 - 2x = 4 - 2x$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 &= 4 \\ x &= \pm 2 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$c) \sqrt{x-1} + \sqrt{3x+4} = 2\sqrt{x-1}$$

$$\sqrt{3x+4} = \sqrt{x-1}$$

$$3x+4 = x-1$$

$$2x = -5$$

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

$$e) \sqrt{x^2+2} = x-1 \quad S = \emptyset$$

$$x^2+2 = x^2 - 2x + 1$$

$$f) \sqrt{x+3} = \sqrt{x+11}$$

$$x+6\sqrt{x+3} = x+11$$

$$\begin{aligned} 6\sqrt{x} &= 2 \\ \sqrt{x} &= \frac{1}{3} \\ x &= \frac{1}{9} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &= -2x \\ 2x &= -1 \\ x &= -\frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$S = \emptyset$$

$$h) \sqrt{x+2} + \sqrt{x-2} = \sqrt{2x+3} \quad S = \left\{ \frac{5}{2} \right\}$$

$$x+2 + 2\sqrt{x^2-4} + x-2 = 2x+3$$

$$2x + 2\sqrt{x^2-4} = 2x+3$$

$$2\sqrt{x^2-4} = 3$$

$$S = \left\{ \frac{5}{2} \right\} \quad \begin{aligned} \sqrt{x^2-4} &= \frac{3}{2} \\ x^2-4 &= \frac{9}{4} \\ x^2 &= \frac{9}{4} + \frac{16}{4} = \frac{25}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$x = \pm \frac{5}{2}$$

$$g) \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x+1} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{2} = -\sqrt{x+1}$$

$$x - 2\sqrt{x} + 2 = x+1$$

$$S = \left\{ \frac{1}{8} \right\} \quad -2\sqrt{x} = -1$$

$$2\sqrt{x} = 1$$

$$\sqrt{2x} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$2x = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$i) \sqrt{4x^2 - 16x + 16} = x+3$$

$$\sqrt{(2x-4)^2} = x+3$$

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

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

$$2x = 1$$

$$j) \sqrt{9x-9} \cdot \sqrt{x-1} = x+3$$

$$3\sqrt{x-1} \cdot \sqrt{x-1} = x+3$$

$$3x-3 = x+3$$

$$2x = 6$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{(2x-4)^2} &= x+3 \\ 2x-4 &= x+3 \\ x-4 &= 3 \\ x &= 7 \end{aligned} \quad \begin{aligned} -2x+4 &= x+3 \\ 3x &= 1 \\ x &= \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned} \quad \begin{aligned} 3x-3 &= x+3 \\ 2x &= 6 \\ x &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

7. Résoudre les équations suivantes:

$$\begin{array}{ll} (a) \sqrt[8]{(x+5)^2} = 2, & (d) \sqrt[4]{4(x-1)^2} = \sqrt{x+5}, \\ (b) \sqrt[9]{x^3 + 3x^2} = \sqrt[3]{x+1}, & \\ (c) \sqrt[4]{x+2} + \sqrt[8]{x+5} = 0, & (e) \sqrt[3]{2x+1} = \sqrt[6]{4x^2 - 3}. \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} a) (x+5)^2 = 2^8 & b) x^3 + 3x^2 = (x+1)^3 \\ (x+5)^2 = 256 & = (x^2 + 2x + 1)(x+1) \\ x+5 = \pm 16 & x^3 + 3x^2 = x^3 + 3x^2 + 3x + 1 \\ S = \{-21; 11\} & 3x + 1 = 0 \\ & x = -\frac{1}{3} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} c) \sqrt[4]{x+2} + \sqrt[8]{x+5} = 0 & d) \sqrt[4]{4(x-1)^2} = \sqrt{x+5} \\ \sqrt[8]{x+5} = -\sqrt[4]{x+2} & 4(x-1)^2 = (x+5)^2 \\ x+5 = x^2 + 4x + 4 & 4x^2 - 8x + 4 = x^2 + 10x + 25 \\ 3x^2 - 18x - 21 = 0 & 3x^2 + 3x - 21x - 21 = 0 \\ 3x(x+1) - 21(x+1) & 3x(x+1) - 21(x+1) = 0 \\ (3x-21)(x+1) = 0 & \\ S = \emptyset & 63 \\ & 3.21 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} e) \sqrt[3]{2x+1} = \sqrt[6]{4x^2 - 3} & \\ (2x+1)^2 = 4x^2 - 3 & \\ 4x^2 + 4x + 1 = 4x^2 - 3 & \cancel{\text{red}} \\ 4x = -4 & \\ x = -1 & \\ S = \emptyset & \end{array}$$

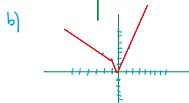
1. Soit $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 - 4}$. On suppose que $x \neq \pm 2$.

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \frac{(2x)(x^2 - 4) - (x^2 - 4)(2x)}{(x^2 - 4)^2} \\ &= \frac{4x^3 - 8x - 8x^3 + 8x}{(x^2 - 4)^2} \\ &= \frac{-4x^3 + 8x}{(x^2 - 4)^2} \\ &= \frac{-4x(x^2 - 2)}{(x^2 - 4)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{a)} \sqrt{\frac{-4x(x^2 - 2)}{(x^2 - 4)^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{4x(x^2 - 2)}{(x^2 - 4)^2}} = \frac{2\sqrt{x^2 - 2}}{|x^2 - 4|}$$

2. (a) Définir $\{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid 2 < \text{cette valeur absolue}\}$
 (b) Trouver la courbe $y = |x - 1| + 2x$.

$$\text{a)} \begin{array}{c|cc} & x < 1 & x > 1 \\ \hline x-1 & - & + \\ -x+1 & - & + \\ \hline & -x < 1 & 2x > 1 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Si } x < 1 \text{ alors } -x > 1 \\ \text{Si } -x < x < 1 \text{ alors } -2x > 1 \\ \text{Si } x > 1 \text{ alors } 2x > 1 \end{array}$$



3. Simplifier l'expression, en tenant compte de la notation.

$$\sqrt{b + 3b^2}(1 - \sqrt{3})$$

4 points

$$\begin{aligned} &\sqrt{(2+3)(2-\sqrt{3})(2+\sqrt{3})} \\ &\sqrt{(2+3)(2-\sqrt{3})(2+\sqrt{3})} \\ &\sqrt{(2+3)(2-\sqrt{3})(2+\sqrt{3})} \\ &\sqrt{2+3} \end{aligned}$$

4. Résoudre l'équation

$$\sqrt{2x-10} + \sqrt{x+2} = \sqrt{5-x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2x-10 + 2\sqrt{2x-10}(x+2) + x+2 &= 5-x \\ \sqrt{2x-10}(x+2) &= -2x+7 \\ \uparrow \not= \downarrow & S = \emptyset \end{aligned}$$

5. Résoudre l'inéquation

$$\frac{x^2}{x+1} - \frac{x^2}{x-1} \leq \frac{-x^2}{x^2-1} \quad D = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-1\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{x^2(x+1) - x^2(x-1) + x^2}{(x+1)(x-1)} &\leq 0 \\ \frac{x^2(x+1-x+1)}{(x+1)(x-1)} &\leq 0 \\ \frac{-x^2}{(x+1)(x-1)} &\leq 0 \\ \frac{-x}{x+1} &\geq 0 \quad S = [-1 ; 0] \cup (1 ; +\infty) \end{aligned}$$

6. Résoudre l'équation

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{4}{x^2-4} + \frac{x+1}{3x(x+2)} &= \frac{2}{x(x-2)} \quad D = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-2, 0, 2\} \\ \frac{4 \cdot 3x + (x+1)(x-2) - 2(3(x+2))}{3x(x+2)(x-2)} &= 0 \\ \frac{12x + x^2 - x - 2 - 6x - 12}{3x(x+2)(x-2)} &= 0 \\ \frac{x^2 + 5x - 14}{3x(x+2)(x-2)} &= 0 \\ \frac{(x+7)(x-2)}{3x(x+2)(x-2)} &< 0 \quad S = (-\infty, -7) \cup (2, +\infty) \end{aligned}$$

7. Résoudre l'équation suivante en fonction du paramètre $a \in \mathbb{R}$:

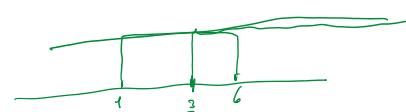
$$\frac{a^2 - x - 3}{x + 2} = a$$

7 points

$$D = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-2\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a^2 - x - 3 &= ax + 2a \\ a^2 - 2a - 3 &= x(a+1) \\ (a-3)(a+1) &= x(a+1) \\ \text{Si } a = -1 \text{ alors } S = D \\ \text{Si } a \neq -1 \text{ alors } S = \emptyset \\ \text{Si } a \neq \pm 1 \text{ alors } S = a - 3 \end{aligned}$$

Extra



$$1. \sqrt{x-1} + \sqrt{6-x} = \sqrt{2x-3}$$

$$Df = [1.5, 6]$$

$$x-1 + 6-x + 2\sqrt{(x-1)(6-x)} = 2x-3$$

$$2\sqrt{(x-1)(6-x)} = 2x-8$$

$$\sqrt{(x-1)(6-x)} = x-4$$

$$(x-1)(6-x) = x^2 - 8x + 16$$

$$6x - x^2 - 6 + x = x^2 - 8x + 16$$

$$-x^2 + 9x - 6 = x^2 - 8x + 16$$

$$-2x^2 + 17x - 22 = 0$$

$$(2x-11)(x-2) = 0$$

$$x \neq 2$$

$$x = \frac{11}{2}$$

$$\sqrt{4} + \sqrt{2 \cdot 4}$$

$$2 + 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$4. \quad x - \sqrt{x+2} = 2 + \sqrt{4x+8}$$

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

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

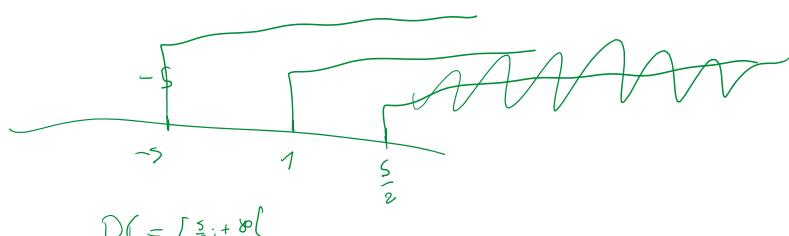
$$2\sqrt{4x+8}$$

$$\frac{5}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \sqrt{4x - 10} \\
 &= \sqrt{2(2x - 5)} \\
 &= 2\sqrt{x - 5}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\sqrt{5x - 10} = 2x - 14$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sqrt{5x - 10} &= x - 7 \\
 x^2 + 4x - 9 &= x^2 - 14x + 49 \\
 18x &= 54 \\
 2x &= 6 \\
 x &= 3
 \end{aligned}$$



$$Df = \left[\frac{5}{2}, +\infty \right]$$

$$x - \sqrt{x+2} = 2 + \sqrt{4(x+2)}$$

$$-\sqrt{x+2} - \sqrt{4(x+2)} = 2 - x$$

$$-3\sqrt{x+2} = 2 - x$$

$$9x+18 = x^2 - 4x + 4$$

$$0 = x^2 - 13x - 14$$

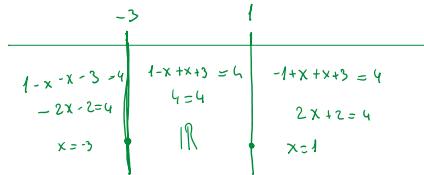
$$0 = x^2 + x - 14x - 14$$

$$0 = (x+1)(x-14)$$

$$x = 14$$

~~+~~ - ~~-~~

$$3. |1-x| + |x+3| = 4$$



$$S = [-3; 1]$$

$$\frac{4x - a^2x + a}{2x - ax + 2} = 1$$

$$\frac{x(4-a^2)+a}{x(2-a)+2} = 1$$

$$x(2-a)(2+a) + a = x(2-a) + 2$$

$$x(1-a^2) + a = (2-a)$$

$$(2-a)(1+a) + a = 2-a$$

$$Si: a > 2 \text{ aber } S = \emptyset$$

$$Si: a \neq 2$$

$$\text{dann } \frac{2x+ax+2}{x+1} = 1$$

$$D = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-2\}$$

$$x(2-a) + 2 = 0$$

$$2x - ax + 2 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{2}{2-a}$$

$$1. \quad \frac{x^4}{|x-3|+2x+1} = 7$$

$$\begin{array}{c|cc} 3 & & \\ \hline & |x-3+2x|=7 & |2x-3|=7 \\ & -x+2x=7 & 2x-3=7 \\ & x=7 & 2x=10 \\ & x=7 & x=5 \\ & Non & S=\{2, 10, \frac{10}{3}\} \end{array}$$

1. Ecrire $\sqrt{0.01\bar{7}} = \sqrt{0.017777\dots}$ sous forme de fraction, puis sous forme décimale.

$$0.\bar{7} = 10$$

$$0.01\bar{7} = x$$

$$10.\bar{7} = 1000x$$

$$1.\bar{7} = 100x$$

$$\frac{16}{300} = x$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{16}{300}} = \frac{4}{20} = \boxed{\frac{2}{15}}$$

$$\frac{26}{50} \boxed{15} \mid 0.1\bar{3} \quad 0.1\bar{3}$$

$$a^2 = \frac{4x - (a+6)}{x-1}$$

$$y = \frac{4x - 4}{x-1}$$

$$D = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{1\}$$

$$4x - 1 = 4x - 4$$

$$(x-1)a^2 = 4x - (a+6)$$

$$a^2x - a^2 = 4x - a - 6$$

$$a^2x - 4x = a^2 - a - 6$$

$$x(a^2 - 4) = a^2 - a - 6$$

$$S: a = 2 \text{ ou } a = 3 \quad S = \emptyset$$

$$S: a = -2 \quad S = D$$

$$S: a \neq \pm 2 \text{ ou } a \neq 3$$

alors

$$ax - 2x = a - 3$$

$$ax - 2x - a + 3 = 0$$

$$x(a-2) = a-3$$

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

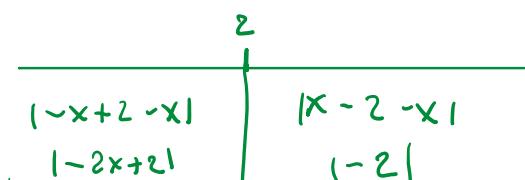
$$S = \left\{ \frac{a-3}{a-2} \right\}$$

3. (a) Ecrire $||x-2| - x|$ sans valeur absolue (en distinguant les cas).

- (b) Esquisser le graphe de la courbe $y = ||x-2| - x|$.

- (c) Résoudre l'équation $||x-2| - x| = 3$.

11 points

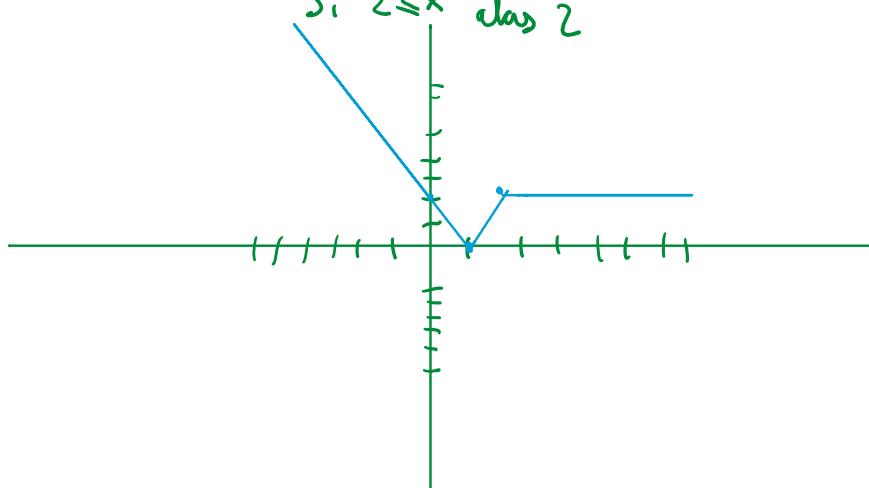


$$\begin{array}{c|cc}
 & (-x+2-x) & |x-2-x| \\
 & 1-2x+2 & (-2) \\
 \hline
 + & -2x+2 & 2x-2
 \end{array}$$

Si $x < 1$ alors $-2x+2$

Si $1 \leq x < 2$ alors $2x-2$

Si $x \geq 2$ alors 2



$$-2x+2 = 3$$

$$-2x = 1$$

$$2x = -1$$

$$\underline{\underline{x = -\frac{1}{2}}}$$

4. Résoudre l'équation:

$$\sqrt{10-x} + \sqrt{x} = \sqrt{2(x+1)}$$

6 points

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sqrt{10-x} + \sqrt{x} &= \sqrt{2(x+1)} \\
 10-x + x + 2\sqrt{(10-x)(x)} &= 2(x+1)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$10 + 2\sqrt{-x^2 + 10x} = 2x + 2$$

$$2\sqrt{-x^2 + 10x} = 2x - 8$$

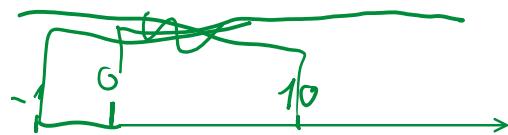
$$\sqrt{-x^2 + 10x} = x - 4$$

$$-x^2 + 10x = x^2 - 8x + 16$$

$$-2x^2 + 18x - 16 = 0$$

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

$$-2x(x-1) + 16(x-1)$$



$$DF = [0; 10]$$

$$(-2x+16)(x-1) = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x_1 = 8 \\ x_2 \neq 1 \end{array} \quad S = \{8\}$$

$$\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{8} = \sqrt{18}$$

$$2\sqrt{18} + 2 + 8 = 18$$

$$10 + 8 = 18$$

5. Résoudre l'inéquation:

$$\frac{x}{x^2 - 5x + 6} \leq \frac{2}{x^2 - 6x + 9} \quad (\quad)$$

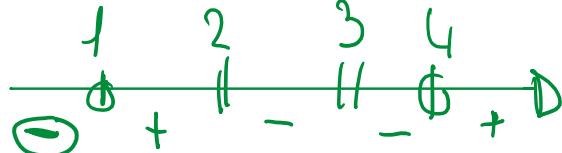
5 points

$$\begin{array}{c} \frac{x}{x^2 - 2x - 3x + 6} \leq \frac{2}{(x-3)^2} \\ \frac{x}{(x-2)(x-3)} \leq \frac{2}{(x-3)^2} \end{array} \quad D = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{2; 3\}$$

$$\frac{x(x-3) - 2(x-2)}{(x-2)(x-3)^2} \leq 0$$

$$\frac{x^2 - 3x - 2x + 4}{(x-2)(x-3)^2} \leq 0$$

$$\frac{x^2 - 4x - x + 4}{(x-2)(x-3)^2} \leq 0$$



$$\frac{(x-4)(x-1)}{(x-2)(x-3)^2} \leq 0$$

$$\begin{matrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ - & + & + \end{matrix}$$

$$S =]-\infty; 1] \cup]2; 3[\cup]3; 4]$$

6. Résoudre l'équation:

$$(x^2 + 2x)^2 + 3(x^2 + 2x) = 4$$

6 points

$$\text{Soit } y = x^2 + 2x$$

$$D = \mathbb{R}$$

$$y^2 + 3y = 4$$

$$y^2 + 3y - 4 = 0$$

$$y^2 + 4y - y - 4 = 0$$

$$(y+4)(y-1) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}y_1 &= -4 & Y_1 \text{ pas possible} \\y_2 &= 1\end{aligned}$$

$$x^2 + 2x - 1 = 0$$

$$4 - (4 - 1) = 8$$

$$\frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$S = \{-1 \pm \sqrt{2}\}$$

Série 06

jeudi, 24 octobre 2024 08:13

1. Résoudre les équations suivantes:

$$(a) 20x^2 + x = 12$$

$$(b) 15x^2 + 527 = 178x$$

$$(c) x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{4} = 0$$

$$a) 20x^2 + x - 12 = 0$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 1 + 4 \cdot 120 = 361$$

$$\frac{1+2\sqrt{15}}{20} = \frac{-1+2\sqrt{15}}{20} \quad S = \left\{ -\frac{1+2\sqrt{15}}{20}, \frac{-1-2\sqrt{15}}{20} \right\}$$

$$b) 15x^2 - 178x + 527 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 178^2 - 4 \cdot 15 \cdot 527 = 64$$

$$\frac{178+8}{30} = \frac{186}{30} = \frac{18}{5} \quad S = \emptyset$$

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

$$\frac{1}{4} - 2 = -\frac{7}{4}$$

$$S = \emptyset$$

$$(d) (2x-5)^2 - (x-6)^2 = 80$$

$$(e) \frac{x}{2x-3} - \frac{1}{2x} - \frac{3}{2(2x-3)} = 0$$

$$(f) 4x^2 - 4x + 6 - 6x = 0$$

$$4x^2 - 10x + 6 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 100 - 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 = 4$$

$$b = b^2 - 4ac = 100 - (4 \cdot 4 \cdot 6) = 4$$

$$\frac{8 \pm 24}{8} = \frac{12}{8} = \frac{3}{2} \times D$$

$$= 1 \checkmark$$

$$S = \{1\}$$

$$e) \frac{x}{2x-3} - \frac{1}{2x} - \frac{3}{2(2x-3)} = 0$$

$$\frac{4x(6) - 2(2x-3) - 3(2x)}{4x(2x-3)} = 0$$

$$4x^2 - 4x + 6 - 6x = 0$$

$$4x^2 - 10x + 6 = 0$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 100 - (4 \cdot 4 \cdot 6) = 4$$

$$\frac{8 \pm 24}{8} = \frac{12}{8} = \frac{3}{2} \times D$$

$$= 1 \checkmark$$

$$S = \{1\}$$

2. Résoudre les équations suivantes:

$$(a) (x+2)^5 + (x-2)^5 = x^3 2^7$$

$$(b) x^3 - \frac{63}{x^3} = 19$$

$$(c) \frac{x^2+x}{48} - \frac{48}{x^2+x} = 4.8$$

$$(d) \sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = x - \frac{1}{x}$$

$$(e) \sqrt{x-4} + 3 = x - \sqrt{x-4}$$

$$(f) \sqrt{2x-3} - \frac{x}{\sqrt{2x-3}} = 1$$

$$(g) \sqrt{1+x\sqrt{1+8x}} = x+1$$

$$(h) 3 \sin(x) = 2 \cos^2(x), \quad 0 \leq x \leq 2\pi$$

$$(i) x^5 + 10x^4 + 40x^3 + 80x^2 + 80x + 32 = x^2 2^9$$

$$x^5 + 10x^4 + 40x^3 + 80x^2 + 80x + 32 = x^2 2^9$$

$$2x^5 + 10x^6 + 40x^7 + 80x^8 + 80x^9 = 0$$

$$2x(x^4 + 5x^3 + 10x^2 + 10x + 4) = 0$$

$$2x(x^4 + 5x^3 + 10x^2 + 10x + 4) = 0$$

$$2x(x^4 + 5x^3 + 10x^2 + 10x + 4) = 0$$

$$2x(x^4 + 5x^3 + 10x^2 + 10x + 4) = 0$$

$$2x(x^4 + 5x^3 + 10x^2 + 10x + 4) = 0$$

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$$2x(x^4 + 5x^3 + 10x^2 + 10x + 4) = 0$$

$$2x(x^4 + 5x^3 + 10x^2$$

$$S = \left] -\infty ; -7 - \sqrt{46} \right] \cup \left[-7 + \sqrt{46}, \frac{3}{4} [\cup \right] , +\infty [$$

Série 07

lundi, 4 novembre 2024 10:22

1. Calculer:

$$(a) \sum_{k=0}^{50} (5-k)$$

$$(b) \sum_{i=0}^{40} \frac{3}{2}(i-6)$$

$$(c) \sum_{n=1}^{32} (3n+9)^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} a) & \sum_{K=0}^{50} 5 - \sum_{K=1}^{50} K \\ & 5 \cdot 5 = \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \\ & 5 \cdot 5 = \frac{5 \cdot 51}{2} \\ & = 25 \cdot 51 \\ & = 1275 \end{aligned}$$

$$(d) \sum_{j=13}^{39} [(j+5)^2 - (j-5)^2]$$

$$(e) \sum_{k=1}^n [(k+2)^{10} - k^{10}]$$

$$d) \sum_{j=13}^{39} 203$$

$$20 \left(\sum_{j=1}^{20} j - \sum_{j=1}^{12} j \right)$$

$$39 \cdot 20 - 12 \cdot 13$$

$$20 (13 \cdot 60 - 13 \cdot 6)$$

$$20 \cdot 54 \cdot 13$$

$$440 \cdot 13$$

$$e) \sum_{k=1}^n (k+2)^{10} - \sum_{k=1}^n k^{10}$$

$$\sum_{k=3}^{n+2} k^{10} - \sum_{k=1}^n k^{10}$$

$$(n+2)^{10} + (n+1)^{10} - (1+2)^{10}$$

2. Ecrire à l'aide du signe \sum et calculer les sommes:

$$(a) 3 + 12 + 27 + 48 + \dots + 1200$$

$$(b) 1 + 3^2 + 3^4 + 3^6 + \dots + 3^{2n}$$

$$a) \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} 3^k$$

$$b) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} 3^k$$

$$\frac{3 \cdot 3^{2n+1}}{2} = 3^{2n+2}$$

$$\frac{(1-3^{2n+2})}{1-3^2} = \frac{1-3^{2n+4}}{2}$$

$$(c) 5^3 - 5^4 + 5^5 - 5^6 + \dots - 5^{20}$$

$$(d) 5 + 10 + 20 + 40 + 80 + \dots + 5120$$

$$a) \sum_{k=0}^{19} -5^k$$

$$5^3 \cdot \frac{(1-(-5)^{19})}{1-(-5)} = \frac{5^3}{6} (1-5^{19})$$

$$d) \sum_{k=0}^{10} 2^k \cdot 5$$

$$5 \sum_{k=0}^{10} 2^k$$

$$5 \cdot \frac{1-2^{11}}{1-2} = 10235$$

3. Rendre (formellement) le dénominateur rationnel:

$$(a) i. \frac{\sqrt[3]{7} + 1}{\sqrt[3]{7} - 1}$$

$$ii. \frac{1}{\sqrt{a} - \sqrt[3]{b}}$$

(b) Simplifier en écrivant sous la racine: $\sqrt[3]{7 - 5\sqrt{2}} (1 + \sqrt{2})$.

$$a) \frac{x^3 + 1}{x^3 - 1} \stackrel{\text{équivalent idéal}}{=} \frac{(x-1)(x^2 + x + 1)}{x^3 - 1} = x^2 + x + 1$$

$$\frac{\sqrt[3]{7} + 1}{\sqrt[3]{7} - 1} \cdot \frac{\sqrt[3]{45} + 3\sqrt[3]{5} + 1}{\sqrt[3]{45} - 3\sqrt[3]{5} + 1}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt[3]{7} \cdot \sqrt[3]{45} + \sqrt[3]{7}^2 + \sqrt[3]{7} \cdot \sqrt[3]{5} + \sqrt[3]{7}^2 + \sqrt[3]{7} \cdot \sqrt[3]{1}}{\sqrt[3]{7} - 1}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt[3]{7} \cdot \sqrt[3]{45} + \sqrt[3]{7}^2 + \sqrt[3]{7} \cdot \sqrt[3]{5} + \sqrt[3]{7}^2 + \sqrt[3]{7} \cdot \sqrt[3]{1}}{\sqrt[3]{7} - 1}$$

$$\frac{7 + 2\sqrt[3]{45} + 2\sqrt[3]{7}}{6} = \frac{7 + 2\sqrt[3]{45} + 2\sqrt[3]{7}}{6}$$

$$b) a^6 - b^6 \Rightarrow \text{Gaal décomposition des racines}$$

$$(a^2 - b^2)(a^4 + a^2b^2 + b^4) = (a+b)(a-b)(a^2 + ab + b^2)^2$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{a} - \sqrt[3]{b}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{a} + \sqrt[3]{b}}{\sqrt{a} + \sqrt[3]{b}}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{a} + \sqrt[3]{b}}{a - \sqrt[3]{b^2}} \cdot \frac{\frac{a^2 + a^2\sqrt{b^2} + \sqrt{a^2b^2}}{a^2 + a^2\sqrt{b^2} + \sqrt{a^2b^2}}}{\frac{a^2 + a^2\sqrt{b^2} + \sqrt{a^2b^2}}{a^2 + a^2\sqrt{b^2} + \sqrt{a^2b^2}}}$$

$$\frac{a^2\sqrt{a} + a^2\sqrt{a^2b^2} + \sqrt{a^2b^2} + ab\sqrt{a^2b^2}}{a^3 - b^2}$$

$$c) (1 + \sqrt{2}) \sqrt[3]{6 - 3\sqrt{2} - 2\sqrt{2} + 1}$$

$$(1 + \sqrt{2}) \sqrt[3]{(1 - \sqrt{2})^3}$$

$$(1 + \sqrt{2})(1 - \sqrt{2}) = 1^2 - 2$$

$$= -1$$

Nique la consigne X)

4. Simplifier :

$$(a) \frac{(n+2)!}{2 \cdot n!} - \sum_{j=0}^n j$$

$$(c) \frac{(n+1)\binom{n}{k+1}}{\binom{n+1}{k+1}}$$

$$(b) \frac{n(n+1)!}{(n+1)(n-1)!} : \frac{(n+2)n!}{(n-1)(n+2)!}$$

$$(d) \frac{\binom{n}{k}}{\binom{n}{k-1}}$$

$$(a) \frac{(n+2)!}{2 \cdot n!} = \sum_{j=0}^n j$$

$$(c) \frac{(n+1)\binom{n}{k}}{\binom{n+1}{k+1}}$$

$$(b) \frac{n(n+1)!}{(n+1)(n-1)!} : \frac{(n+2)n!}{(n-1)(n+2)!}$$

$$(d) \frac{\binom{n}{k}}{\binom{n}{k-1}}$$

$$a) \frac{(n+2)(n+1) \cdot n!}{2 \cdot n!} - \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

$$\frac{(n+2)(n+1) - n(n+1)}{2}$$

$$b) \frac{n(n+1)(n)(n-1)!}{(n/2)(n-1)!} ; \frac{(n/2)n!}{(n-1)(n/2)(n+1)n!}$$

$$n^2(n-1)(n+1) = \underline{\underline{n^2-1}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{n^2-n^2}}$$

$$c) \frac{\overbrace{n+1}^{n!}}{\overbrace{(n+1)!}^{(k+1)(n+1-k)}} = \frac{(n+1) \cancel{k+1}}{\cancel{(n+1)!} \cancel{(n+1-k)!}} = \frac{(k+1) \cancel{k!} \cdot \cancel{(n+1)!}}{\cancel{k!} \cancel{(n+1-k)!}} = \underline{\underline{k+1}}$$

$$d) \frac{\cancel{n!}}{\cancel{k!}(n-k)!} ; \frac{\cancel{n!}}{\cancel{(k-1)!}(n-k+1)!} = \frac{n-k+1}{k}$$

5. (a) Déterminer le coefficient de x^7 dans le développement de $(2x-1)^2(x+2)^8$.
(b) Pour quelle valeur de $k \in \mathbb{N}$ le terme de la forme x^6y^k apparaît dans le développement du binôme $(2x^2-y^3)^{10}$? Calculer pour cette valeur de k le coefficient de x^6y^k .
(c) Calculer la partie entière de $(100.01)^9$.

a) On réécrit le polynôme en le développant + Newton

$$(4x^2 - 4x + 1) \cdot \sum_{k=0}^8 \binom{k}{k} x^k z^{8-k}$$

Pour x^2 :

Il faut x^5 donc dans Newton on a $\underline{k=5}$

$$4x^2 \cdot \binom{8}{5} x^5 \cdot 2^3$$

$$4x^2 \cdot \frac{8 \cdot 7 \cdot 6 \cdot 5}{4! \cdot 5!} x^5 \cdot 8$$

$$4x^2 \cdot \frac{8 \cdot 7 \cdot 6}{3! \cdot 2!} x^5 \cdot 8$$

$$4x^2 \cdot 56 \cdot 8 \cdot x^5$$

$$\underline{\underline{32 \cdot 56 \cdot x^5}}$$

Pour x :

Il faut x^6 donc dans Newton a $\underline{k=6}$

$$-4x \cdot \binom{8}{6} x^6 \cdot 2^2$$

$$-4x \cdot \frac{8 \cdot 7 \cdot 6}{3! \cdot 2!} x^6 \cdot 4$$

$$-4x \cdot x^6 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 2$$

$$x^7 \cdot 16 \cdot -28$$

Pour x^0 soit 1 il faut un $\underline{k=7}$

$$1 \cdot \binom{8}{7} x^7 \cdot 2^1$$

$$\frac{8 \cdot 7 \cdot 6}{7! \cdot 1!} x^7 \cdot 2$$

$$16 \cdot x^7$$

$$x^7 (32 \cdot 56 + 16 \cdot -28 + 16)$$

$$\underline{\underline{1360 x^7}}$$

Coefficient de $\underline{\underline{1360}}$ Oui!

b) $(2x^2 - y^3)^{10}$ trouve k pour x^6y^k et son coefficient

$$\sum_{k=0}^{10} \binom{10}{k} (-y^3)^k \cdot (2x^2)^{10-k}$$

$$\uparrow \downarrow$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{10} \binom{10}{k} (-1)^k \cdot y^{3k} \cdot 2^{10-k} \cdot x^{2(10-k)}$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{10} \binom{10}{k} (-1)^k \cdot y^{3k} \cdot 2^{10-k} \cdot x^{2(10-k)}$$

$$k \Rightarrow 2(10-k) = 6$$

$$10-k = 3$$

$$10-3 = k$$

$$7 = k$$

Δy^{3k} alors le degré k de y = $3 \cdot 7 = \underline{\underline{21}}$

$$\binom{10}{7} \cdot (-1)^7 \cdot y^{21} \cdot 2^3 \cdot x^6$$

$$\frac{\frac{10 \cdot 9 \cdot 8 \cdot 7!}{7! \cdot 3!}}{6} \cdot -1 \cdot 8 \cdot x^6 y^{21}$$

$$\frac{10 \cdot 9 \cdot 8}{6} \cdot -8 \cdot x^6 y^{21}$$

$$-960 x^6 y^{21}$$

Le coefficient est de -960

c) $(100.01)^3$ Calculer la partie entière

$$(100 + 0.1)^3$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^3 \binom{3}{k} (10^2)^k (0.1)^{3-k}$$

$\sum_{k=0}^3 \binom{3}{k} 10^{2k} \cdot 0.1^{3-k}$

Partie entière ce qui va après la virgule

DONC

$$10^{18} + \underbrace{\binom{3}{2} 10^{16} \cdot 10^{-2}}_{\text{Partie entière}} + \dots + \binom{3}{0} 10^{-6}$$

$$10^{18} + \binom{3}{2} 10^{14} + \dots$$

J'ai la lèvre

Vous avez capté c'est ce qui compte

Série 08

jeudi, 21 novembre 2024 14:40

1. Soient $a = \log_{10}(2)$ et $b = \log_{10}(3)$. Exprimer les nombres suivants à l'aide de a et b :

$$(a) \log_{10}(54)$$

$$(b) \log_{10}(4.5)$$

$$(c) \log_{10}(15)$$

$$(d) \log_{10}(0.075)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \log(27) + \log(2) \\ & 3\log(3) + \log(2) \\ & a + 3b \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \log\left(\frac{9}{2}\right) \\ & \log(5) - \log(2) \\ & 2b - a \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \log\left(\frac{15}{4}\right) \\ & \log(60) - \log(4) \\ & \log(2) + \log(3) + \log(10) - \log(4) \\ & b + a + 1 - 2a \\ & -a + b + 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \log\left(\frac{15}{200}\right) \\ & \log\left(\frac{3}{40}\right) \\ & \log(3) - (\log(4) + \log(10)) \\ & b - a - 1 \\ & -2a + b - 1 \end{aligned}$$

2. Résoudre les équations suivantes:

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

$$(b) 2 + \log_3(2x+1) = 2\log_3(x+5)$$

$$(c) \log_8(x) + \log_2(x) = 2$$

$$(d) \ln\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}\right) = \sqrt{\ln(x)}$$

$$(e) 7^{0.5} = 5^{0.5}$$

$$(f) \sqrt{a^7-3x} \sqrt[3]{ax+1} \sqrt[4]{a^5x-7} \sqrt[5]{a^7-2x} = 1$$

$$(g) (4/7)^{-3x+1} = (3/5)^{2x-3}$$

$$(h) \ln(\log_{10}(x)) = \log_{10}(\ln(x))$$

$$(i) 10^{\ln(x)} = e^{\log_{10}(x)}$$

$$(j) 10^{-1+\ln(x)} = e^{1+\log_{10}(x)}$$

$$(k) \log_3(x) = 2 + \log_3(x+2) - \log_3(x+16)$$

$$(l) 2^{x-1} = 3^{-x}$$

$$\ln(2^{x-1}) = \ln(3^{-x})$$

$$(x-1)\ln(2) = (-x)\ln(3)$$

$$x\ln(2) - \ln(2) = -x\ln(3)$$

$$x(\ln(2) + \ln(3)) = \ln(3)$$

$$x = \frac{\ln(3)}{\ln(2) + \ln(3)}$$

$$x = \frac{\ln(3)}{\ln(5)}$$

$$S = \frac{\ln(3)}{\ln(5)}$$

$$(m) (-3x+1)(\ln(4) - \ln(3)) = (2x-3)(\ln(3) - \ln(4)) = 0$$

$$-3x(\ln(4) + 3x\ln(3) + \ln(4) - \ln(3)) - 2x(\ln(4) + 2x\ln(3) + 3\ln(3) - 3\ln(4)) = 0$$

$$x(-3\ln(4) + 3\ln(3) - 2\ln(3) + 2\ln(4)) - 3x(\ln(4) - \ln(3) + 3\ln(3)) = 0$$

$$x(-3\ln(4) + 3\ln(3) - 2\ln(3) + 2\ln(4)) = 0$$

$$x(-3\ln(4) + 3\ln(3) - 2\ln(3) + 2\ln(4)) = 0$$

$$x = \frac{\ln(3) + 3\ln(4)}{3\ln(4) - 2\ln(3)}$$

$$x = \frac{\ln(3) +$$

$$\begin{aligned}\log_2(x-2) &= \pm 1 \\ x-2 &= \frac{1}{2} \\ x^2 - 2x - 1 &= 0 \\ \text{on l'abscisse} \\ S &= \{1 + \sqrt{2}\}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(x-1)(y+5) &= 0 \\ h(x) &= \frac{1}{3} \\ S &= \{\sqrt[3]{10}, \frac{1}{2}\}\end{aligned}$$

$$\log_3\left(\frac{(x-9)^x}{x+10}\right) = \log_3\left(\frac{x-7}{2}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{(x-9)^x}{x+10} &= \frac{25}{8} \\ 2(x-5)^x &= 25x + 500 \\ 2x^2 - 20x + 50 &= 25x^2 + 500 \\ 2x^2 - 45x - 50 &= 0 \\ (2x+15)(x-30) &= 0\end{aligned}$$

$$S = \underline{\underline{\{30\}}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}d) \quad \ln(e^{2x} + 4e^{2x}) &= h(e^x) \\ \ln(e^{2x}(e^x + 4)) &= x\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}2x + \ln(e^x + 4) &= x \\ x &= -\ln(e^x + 4) \\ e^x &= \frac{4}{e^x + 4} \quad e^x = t \\ t^2 + 4t - 4 &= 0 \\ \Delta &= 16 - 4 \cdot 4 = 0 \\ x = 2 - \sqrt{5} &\quad \cancel{x = 2 + \sqrt{5}}\end{aligned}$$

$$e) \quad \frac{\log(10)}{\log(10)} + \frac{\log(10)}{\log(10x)} + \frac{\log(10)}{\log(100x)} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{\log(10)} + \frac{1}{\log(10x)} &= -\frac{1}{\log(100x)} \\ \frac{1}{\log(10)} + \frac{1}{1+\log(x)} + \frac{1}{2+\log(x)} &= 0 \\ \frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{t+1} + \frac{1}{2t+1} &= 0 \\ 2t^2 + 4t + 2 &= 0 \\ t = -2 \pm \sqrt{3} &\quad \cancel{t = 0}\end{aligned}$$

$$\cancel{t = -\frac{15}{2} \text{ et } 30}$$

$$f) \quad \log(x^2) + \log(2) + 1 = \log(x^{14})$$

$$\begin{aligned}3\log(n+1) &= \frac{14}{\log(2)} \quad t = \log(n) \\ 3\log(n)^2 + \log(n) &= 14 \log(2) \\ 3t^2 + t - 14 &= 0 \\ 3t^2 - 6t + 9t - 14 &= 0 \\ (3t-7)(t+2) &= 0 \\ t_{1,2} &= \frac{7}{3}, 2 \\ S &= \underline{\underline{\{\sqrt[3]{10^3}, 100\}}}\end{aligned}$$

1) $\begin{array}{r} 1 \ 0 \ -7 \ 6 \\ \hline 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ -6 \ 10 \\ -3 \ 1 \ 3 \ 10 \\ \hline -3 \ 1 \ 0 \end{array}$

a) $(x-1)(x-2)(x+3)$

b) $\begin{array}{r} -3 \ 1 \ 2 \\ \hline - \ + \ - \ + \\ S = -3; 1; 2; +\infty \end{array}$

c)

2) $x^5 - x$

a) $x(x-1)(x+1)(x^2+1)$

On sait déjà que 0

b) $\begin{array}{r} -1 \ 0 \ 1 \\ \hline - \ + \ + \\ S = -1; 0; 1; +\infty \end{array}$

c)

3) $\begin{array}{r} -1 \ +4 \ -6 \ +4 \ -1 \\ \hline -1 \ 3 \ -3 \ 1 \\ \hline 1 \ +1 \ 3 \ -3 \ 1 \\ -1 \ 1 \ 2 \ -1 \\ \hline 1 \ -1 \ 1 \\ \hline 1 \ -1 \ 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$

a) $-(x-1)^4$

b) $S = \mathbb{R}$

c)

4) Toujours positif!

$S = \mathbb{R}$

$$\begin{aligned} x^4 + 5 \\ x^4 + 4x^2 + 3 - 4x^2 \\ (x^2 + 3)(x^2 - 4x + 1) \\ \frac{(x^2 + 3)(x-1)^2}{(x^2 + 3)(x-1)^2} \end{aligned}$$

5) $x^{10} + x^9 - 2x^8 - 2x^7 + x^6 + x^5$

On a déjà $S = \mathbb{R}$ qui marche car

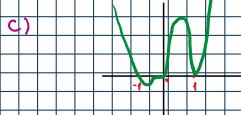
$x^5(x^5 + x^4 - 2x^3 - 2x^2 + x + 1)$

$\begin{array}{r} 1 \ 1 \ -2 \ -2 \ 1 \ 1 \\ \hline -1 \ 0 \ 2 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0 \\ \hline -1 \ 1 \ -1 \ -1 \ 1 \ 0 \\ \hline 1 \ 1 \ 0 \ -1 \ 0 \ 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$

$(x^2 - 1)$
 $(x-1)(x+1)$

a) $x^5(x+1)(x-1)(x-1)(x-1)(x+1)$

b) $\begin{array}{r} \vdots \ \vdots \ \vdots \\ \hline - \ + \ + \\ S = -\infty; -1; 0; 1; 0; 1; +\infty \end{array}$



6) $x^4 + x^2 + 1$

$x^4 + 2x^2 + 1 - x^2$

$(x^2 + 1)^2 - x^2$

a) $(x^2 + 1)^2(x^2 - x + 1)$

b) $S = \mathbb{R}$

c)

4. Le polynôme $4x^3 - 3x + c$ a un zéro double. Déterminer c et tous les zéros de ce polynôme.

$$\begin{aligned} 4x^3 - 3x + c \\ t(x-a)^2(x-b) \\ (tx^2 - 2tax + ta^2)(x-b) \\ tx^3 - 2tax^2 + ta^2x - tpx^2 + 2tapa - ta^2p \\ 4x^3 - 2ax^2 + 3x + c \end{aligned}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} c = -ta^2p \\ t = 4 \\ -2ta - 2tp = 0 \\ ta^2 + 2ta = 3 \end{array} \right.$$

Série 10

jeudi 6 janvier 2023 - 10:30

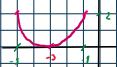
1. Déterminer le graphe ainsi que l'image de f :

$$(a) x \mapsto 2 - \sqrt{-x^2 - 6x - 5}$$

$$(b) x \mapsto |x| + |1 - 2x| - |x - 2|$$

$$a) f(x) = 2 - \sqrt{-x^2 - 6x - 5}$$

~~1. Pour $x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus [-5; -1]$~~
 ~~$y = 2 - \sqrt{-x^2 - 6x - 5}$~~
~~2. Somme de deux racines carrées~~
 ~~$y = 2 - \sqrt{-(x+3)^2 + 16}$~~

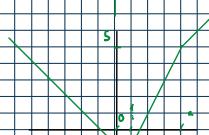


$$\text{Df} = [-5; -1]$$

$$\text{Im}(f) = [0; 2]$$

$$b)$$

~~$x + 1 - 2x + x - 2$~~
 ~~$x - 1 - 2x + x - 2$~~
 ~~$-2x - 1$~~
 ~~$x - 2$~~



2. Montrer que les fonctions suivantes sont injectives. Calculer ensuite $f^{-1}(x)$.

$$(a) f : x \mapsto \sqrt{\ln(x+1)}$$

$$(b) f : x \mapsto e^{\frac{x+2}{x+1}}$$

$$a)$$

$\begin{array}{c} \ln(x) \\ \downarrow \\ x \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} \ln(x) \\ \downarrow \\ y = \sqrt{\ln(x+1)} \\ \downarrow \\ y^2 = \ln(x+1) \\ y^2 - 1 = \ln(x) \\ e^{y^2-1} = x \\ \downarrow \\ \text{La fonction est composée uniquement} \\ \text{de transformations injectives alors} \\ \text{elle est injective.} \end{array}$

$$b)$$

$\begin{array}{c} x+2 \\ \downarrow \\ x+1 \\ \downarrow \\ x+2 \\ \downarrow \\ x+1 \\ \downarrow \\ y = e^{\frac{x+2}{x+1}} \\ \downarrow \\ \ln(y) = \frac{x+2}{x+1} \\ \ln(y) \cdot (x+1) = x+2 \\ \ln(y) \cdot x + \ln(y) = x+2 \\ \ln(y) \cdot x = x - \ln(y) \\ \ln(y) \cdot x = x - \ln(y) \\ \ln(y) = x \end{array}$

Etudier la parité des fonctions suivantes:

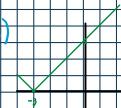
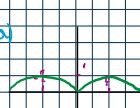
$$(a) f_1 : x \mapsto \sin(x^2)$$

$$(d) f_4 : x \mapsto \cot(x) - \ln(|x|) \cdot (3x + x^3)$$

$$(b) f_2 : x \mapsto |x+3|$$

$$(c) f_3 : x \mapsto x^4 + 17x^3 - \pi x^2 + 1$$

$$(e) f_5 : x \mapsto \frac{x^3 + x}{x^4 + 1}$$



$$c) f(x) = f(-x) ?$$

$x^4 + 17x^3 - \pi x^2 + 1 \neq x^4 - 17x^3 - \pi x^2 + 1$
 $-f(x) = f(-x)$
 $-x^4 - 17x^3 + \pi x^2 + 1 \neq " "$

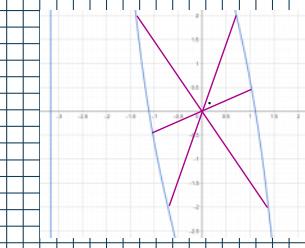
Indéfiniment

Impaire

Impaire

$$\begin{aligned} d) f(x) &= f(-x) \\ -f(x) &= f(-x) \\ -\cot(x) + \ln(|x|) \cdot (3x + x^3) &= -\cot(-x) + \ln(|-x|) \cdot (-3x - x^3) \\ \cot(x) + \ln(|x|) \cdot (3x + x^3) &= \cot(-x) + \ln(|-x|) \cdot (3x + x^3) \end{aligned}$$

Impaire



$$e) f(x) = f(-x) ?$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^3 + x &\neq -x^3 - x \\ x^4 + 1 &\neq x^4 + 1 \\ -f(x) &= f(-x) \\ -x^3 - x &= x^3 + x \\ x^3 + x &= x^3 + x \end{aligned}$$

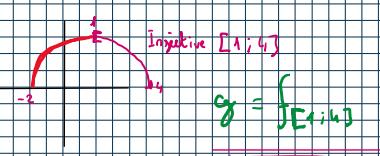
Impaire

4. Soit $f : x \mapsto \sqrt{-x^2 + 2x + 8}$. Déterminer $D(f)$, $\text{Im}(f)$ ainsi que les zéros de f . La fonction $f : D(f) \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ est-elle injective? Donner le plus grand intervalle $[a, b]$ contenant 2 où $g := f|_{[a, b]}$ est injective. Déterminer g^{-1} . Dessiner les graphes de f et de g^{-1} .

$$\begin{aligned} -x^2 + 2x + 8 &\geq 0 \\ \sqrt{-x^2 + 2x + 8} &\geq 0 \\ (x-4)(x+2) &\geq 0 \\ Df = [-2; 4] & \\ \text{Im}(f) = [0; 3] & \\ \text{Elle n'est pas injective} & \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y &= \sqrt{-x^2 + 2x + 8} \\ y^2 &= -x^2 + 2x + 8 \\ y^2 &= x^2 - 2x - 8 \\ x^2 - 2x - 8 - y^2 &= 0 \\ x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} & \\ x = \frac{2 \pm 2\sqrt{3-y^2}}{2} & \\ x = 1 \pm \sqrt{3-y^2} & \end{aligned}$$

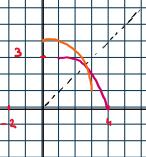
$f(x)$ n'est pas injective



$$x = 1 \pm \sqrt{5+x^2}$$

$$g : x \mapsto 1 \pm \sqrt{5+x^2}$$

$$g^{-1} : [0; 3] \rightarrow [1; 4]$$



5. Discuter sommairement le graphe des fonctions f suivantes ($D(f)$, zéros, points d'intersection avec l'axe des y , asymptotes, extrêmes locaux). Déterminer $\text{Im}(f)$.

(a) $f : x \mapsto \frac{|x|+1}{|x|-2}$

(e) $f : x \mapsto x^2 + |2x-1|$

(b) $f : x \mapsto \frac{x}{|x|-3}$

(f) $f : x \mapsto \ln(|x|+1)$

(c) $f : x \mapsto |x^2 - 4x|$

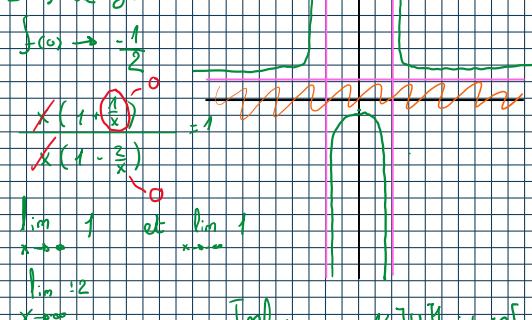
(g) $f : x \mapsto |e^{-x+1} - 2|$

(d) $f : x \mapsto |x| - x^2$

(h) $f : x \mapsto 3 \sin(2x-2)$

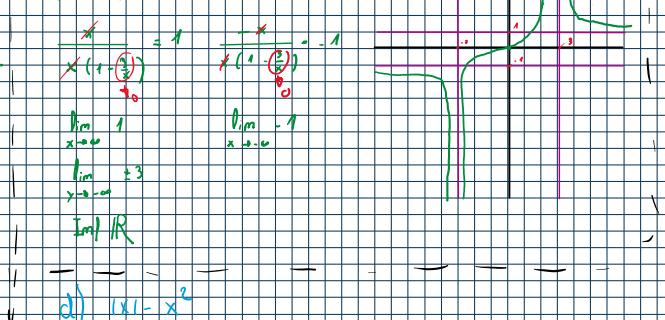
a) $Df : \mathbb{R} \setminus \{x=2\}$

Pas de zéro



b) $Df = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{x=3\}$

zéros. $(0; 0)$

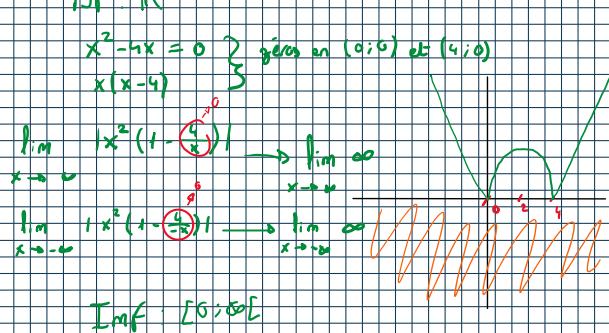


c) $|x|^2 - 4x$

$Df : \mathbb{R}$

$x^2 - 4x = 0 \quad \text{zéros en } (0; 0) \text{ et } (4; 0)$

$x(x-4)$



d) $x^2 + 12x + 11$

$Df : \mathbb{R}$

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + 12x + 11 &= 0 \\ (x+1)^2 - 10 &= 0 \\ x+1 &= \pm \sqrt{10} \\ x &= -1 \pm \sqrt{10} \end{aligned}$$

zéros: Aucun

$f(0) \rightarrow 1$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^2 + 12x + 11 = \infty$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x^2 + 12x + 11 = \infty$

$\text{Im } f : [1; +\infty[$

e) $|x| - x^2$

$Df : \mathbb{R}$

3 zéros

$(-1; 0), (0; 0), (1; 0)$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} |x| - x^2 &\rightarrow -\infty \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} |x| - x^2 &\rightarrow \infty \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} |x| - x^2 &\rightarrow -\infty \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} |x| - x^2 &\rightarrow -\infty \end{aligned}$$

Pour $\text{Im } f$

$f(0.5) \rightarrow 0.5 - 0.25 = 0.25$

$\text{Im } f : [-\infty; 0.25]$

f) $\ln(|x|+1)$

$Df : \mathbb{R}$

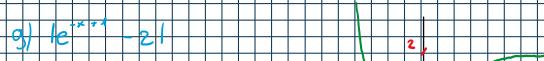
$$\begin{aligned} \ln(|x|+1) &= 0 \\ |x|+1 &= 1 \\ x &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

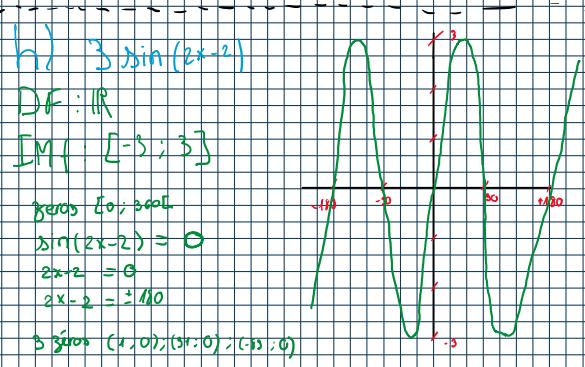
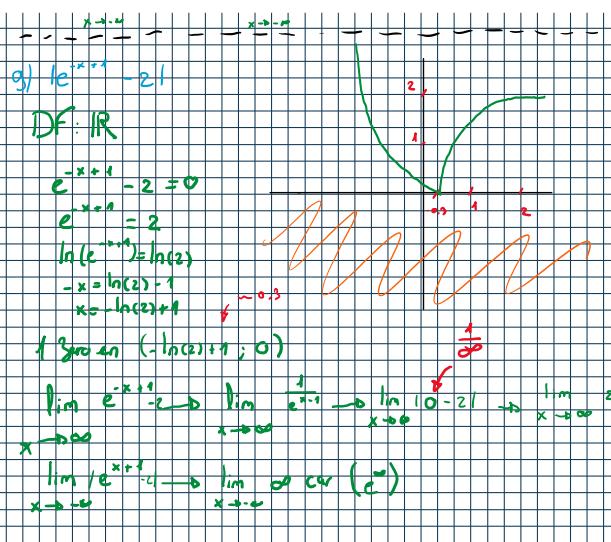
$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln(|x|+1) = \infty$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \ln(|x|+1) = \infty$

$\text{Im } f : \mathbb{R}, \neq \emptyset$

g) $3 \sin(2x-2)$





Série 11

mercredi, 15 janvier 2025 15:54

1. Déterminer l'équation de la parabole qui passe par les points A, B, C .

- (a) $A = (-4, 8)$, $B = (0, 0)$, $C = (10, 15)$
- (b) $A = (-3, 2)$, $B = (-1, -1)$, $C = (1, -4)$

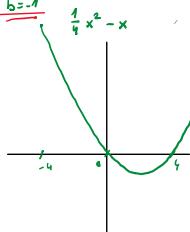
Esquisser la situation

a) $ax^2 + bx + c$

$$\begin{cases} 16a - 4b + c = 8 \\ 0a + 0b + c = 0 \\ 100a + 10b + c = 15 \end{cases}$$

$c = 0$

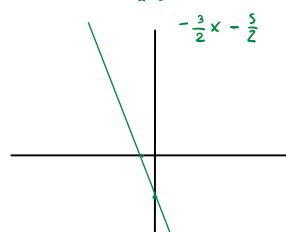
$$\begin{aligned} 16a - 4b &= 8 \\ 100a + 10b &= 15 \\ a = \frac{4b+8}{16} &= \frac{b+2}{4} \\ a \rightarrow 100 \cdot \frac{b+2}{4} + 10b &= 15 \\ 20b+20 + 10b &= 15 \\ 30b+20 &= 15 \\ 30b &= -5 \\ b &= -\frac{1}{6} \\ b = -\frac{1}{6} & \text{---} \end{aligned}$$



b) $ax^2 + bx + c$

$$\begin{cases} 9a - 3b + c = 2 \\ a - b + c = -1 \\ a - b - c = -4 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} -2b &= 3 \\ b &= -\frac{3}{2} \\ 9a + \frac{3}{2} + c &= 2 \\ 9a + \frac{3}{2} - c &= -1 \\ 9a + \frac{3}{2} &= 3 \\ 18a + 3 &= 6 \\ 18a &= 3 \\ a &= \frac{1}{6} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} -\frac{3}{2}x &= \frac{5}{2} \\ -3x &= 5 \\ x &= -\frac{5}{3} \end{aligned}$$

2. Soient f paire, g impaire et h une fonction ni paire ni impaire. Les fonctions

$$a := h \circ f \circ g, \quad b : x \mapsto \frac{h(x) + h(-x)}{h(x) - h(-x)}$$

sont-elles paires ou impaires?

a) $x \mapsto h(f(g(x)))$

g Impaire
 $-g(x) = g(-x)$

$f \circ g$
 $f(g(-x)) = \cancel{f(g(x))}$

f est paire du coup
 $f(g(x))$

$x \mapsto \underline{\underline{h(f(g(x)))}}$

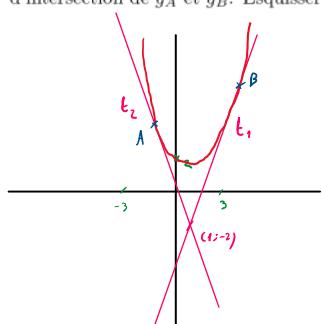
$x \mapsto h(\cancel{f(g(-x))})$

$$x \mapsto \frac{h(x) + h(-x)}{h(x) - h(-x)} \neq \frac{h(-x) + h(x)}{h(-x) - h(x)}$$

$\cancel{-h(x)}$ Paire $\cancel{h(x)}$

$$- \frac{h(x) + h(-x)}{h(x) - h(-x)} = \frac{h(-x) + h(x)}{h(-x) - h(x)}$$

3. Déterminer l'équation des tangentes t et t' à la parabole d'équation $y = x^2 - x + 2$ passant par le point $(1, -2)$. Déterminer les points A et B , où t et t' sont tangentes à la parabole. Soient g_A resp. g_B les droites normales à la parabole passant par A resp. B . Calculer le point d'intersection de g_A et g_B . Esquisser la situation



$$\begin{cases} a \cdot x + b = x^2 - x + 2 \\ a + b = -2 \end{cases}$$

$a = -2 - b$

$$x(-2-b) + b = x^2 - x + 2$$

$$-2x - bx + b = x^2 - x + 2$$

$$x^2 - x + 2 + bx - b = 0$$

$$x^2 + x + 2 + bx - b = 0$$

$$\frac{x^2 + x(1+b) + 2-b}{b} = 0$$

$$\Delta = (1+b)^2 - 4(2-b) = 0$$

$$1 + 2b + b^2 - 8 + 4b = 0$$

$$b^2 + 6b - 7 = 0$$

$$(b+7)(b-1) = 0$$

$$b_1 = -7 \quad a_1 = -2 + 7 = 5$$

$$b_2 = 1 \quad a_2 = -2 - 1 = -3$$

car 1 solution

$$\begin{aligned}
 & x + x + 2 + 2x + 2 - b = 0 \\
 & x^2 + x + 2 + bx - b = 0 \\
 & \frac{x}{a} + \frac{x(b+2)}{b} + \frac{2-b}{c} = 0 \\
 & (b+2)(b-2) = 0 \\
 & b_1 = 2 \quad a_1 = -2 + 2 = 0 \\
 & b_2 = -2 \quad a_2 = -2 - 2 = -4
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 L_2 &= 5x - 7 \\
 L_1 &= -3x + 1 \\
 B &\Rightarrow \frac{x}{5} = \frac{x^2 - x + 2}{5} \\
 0 &= x^2 - 6x + 3 \\
 0 &= (x-3)^2 \\
 y &= 5(3) - 7 = 8 \\
 & [3; 8]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &\Rightarrow \frac{x}{-3x+1} = \frac{x^2 - x + 2}{-3x+1} \\
 0 &= x^2 + 2x + 1 = 0 \\
 (x+1)^2 &= 0 \\
 x &= -1 \quad a = 5 \\
 & [-1; 5]
 \end{aligned}$$

4. La somme des longueurs des douze arêtes d'un parallélépipède rectangle vaut 84 cm. Une arête est quatre fois plus longue qu'une autre. Quelles sont les longueurs des arêtes si la surface du parallélépipède doit être maximale? Quelle est la valeur de l'aire maximale?

$$\begin{aligned}
 4 \cdot a + 4 \cdot b + 4 \cdot c &= 84 \\
 a &= 4b \\
 2ab + 2ac + 2bc &= \text{Max} \\
 20b + 4c &= 84 \\
 5b + c &= 21 \\
 c &= 21 - 5b
 \end{aligned}$$

On met dans le formule de l'aire totale

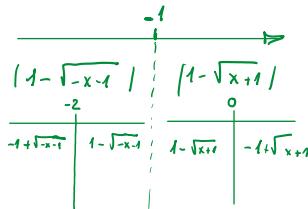
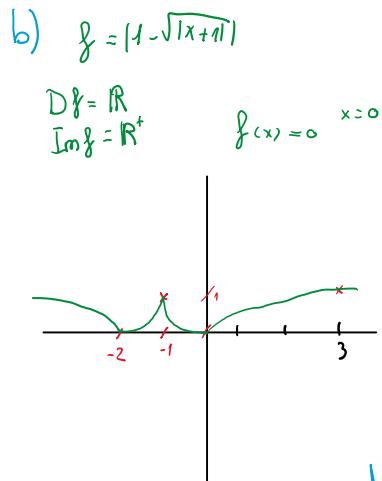
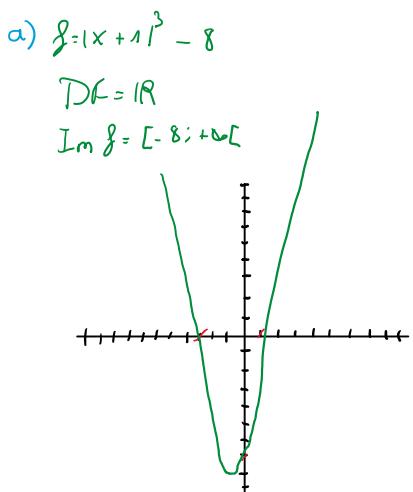
$$\begin{aligned}
 2 \cdot 4b \cdot b + 2 \cdot 4b \cdot (21-5b) + 2 \cdot b \cdot (21-5b) \\
 8b^2 + 168b - 40b^2 + 42b - 10b^2 \\
 -42b^2 + 210b
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Sommet } S \left(\frac{-b}{2a}, \frac{-\Delta}{4a} \right)^{\text{Max}} \\
 x &= \frac{210}{-84} = \frac{25}{24} = \frac{10}{4} = 2.5 \\
 y &= \frac{-(-b^2 \cdot \text{Max})}{4a} = \frac{210^2}{4 \cdot 42} = \underline{\underline{202.5}}
 \end{aligned}$$

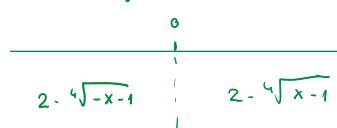
L'aire max est de 202.5 cm² pour un côté $a = 10$, $b = 2.5$, $c = 8.5$

5. Dessiner sommairement le graphe de f . Déterminer $\mathbf{D}(f)$, $\mathbf{Im}(f)$, les zéros de f et l'intersection avec l'axe des y .

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 (a) f: x \mapsto |x+1|^3 - 8 & (c) f: x \mapsto \sqrt{1-|x|} \\
 (b) f: x \mapsto |1 - \sqrt{|x+1|}| & (d) f: x \mapsto 2 - \sqrt[4]{|x|-1}
 \end{array}$$



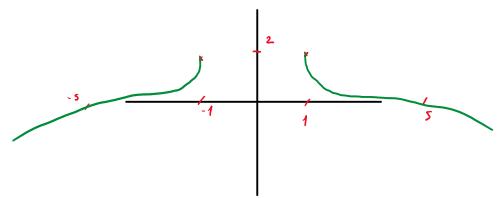
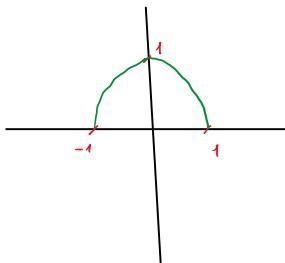
d) $f(x) = 2 - \sqrt[4]{|x|-1}$
 $Df = \mathbb{R} \setminus [-1; 1]$
 $\text{Im } f = [2; +\infty[$



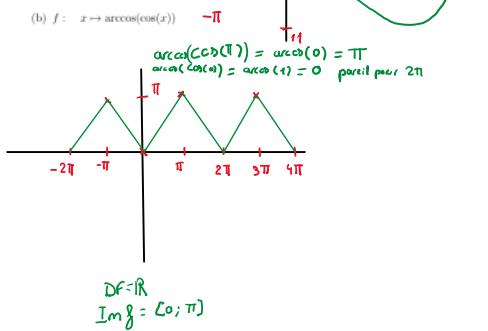
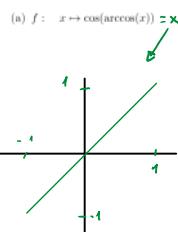
c) $f(x) = \sqrt{1 - |x|}$

$f(0) = 1$
 $f(x \rightarrow 0) \Rightarrow x_L = 1$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Dessin de } f(x) = \sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x} \\ \text{Domaine } D_f : [-1; 1] \\ \text{Image } I_m f : [0; 2] \end{array}$$



6. Déterminer $D(f)$, $I_m(f)$ et dessiner le graphe de f .

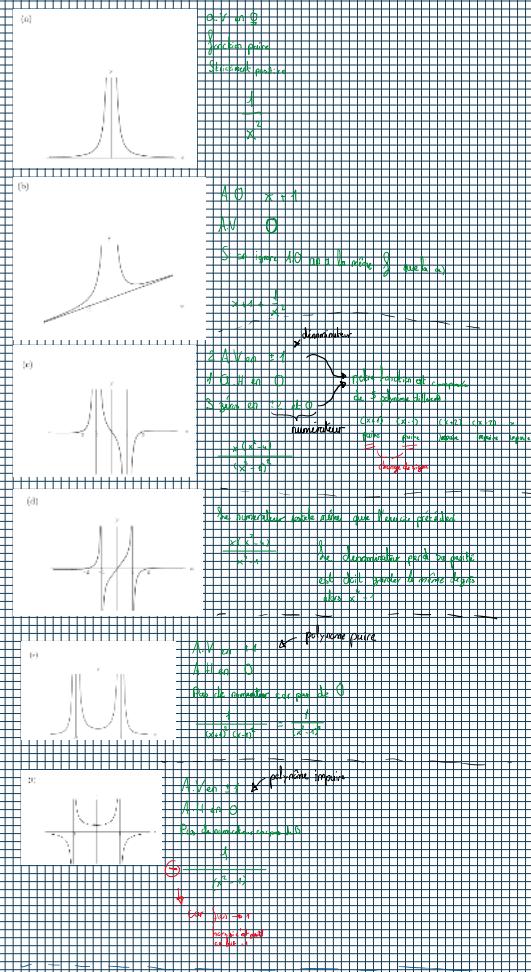


1. Déterminer la fonction rationnelle de degré 1 : $y = \frac{ax+b}{cx+d}$ telle que :
- $\operatorname{sgn} x > 3$ si et seulement si $y > 2$
 - f passe par le point $(-1, -1)$
 - f passe par le point $(0, 0)$
 - f passe par le point $(1, 1)$

2) $\operatorname{sgn} x > 3 \Leftrightarrow \frac{ax+b}{cx+d} > 2$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{ax+b}{cx+d} &> 2 \\ ax+b &> 2(cx+d) \\ ax+b &> 2cx+2d \\ ax-2cx &> 2d-b \\ (a-2c)x &> 2d-b \\ x &> \frac{2d-b}{a-2c} \end{aligned}$$

3. Donner une fonction rationnelle dont le graphique correspond à peu près à la figure suivante.



$$\begin{aligned} (a) & y = \frac{1}{x} + 1 \\ & \text{numérateur} = 1 \\ & \text{dénominateur} = x \\ & \text{signe} = \frac{+}{-} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (b) & y = \frac{1}{x^2} \\ & \text{numérateur} = 1 \\ & \text{dénominateur} = x^2 \\ & \text{signe} = \frac{+}{+} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (c) & y = \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} + 1 \\ & \text{numérateur} = 1 \\ & \text{dénominateur} = (x+1)^2 \\ & \text{signe} = \frac{+}{+} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (d) & y = \frac{1}{x^2} \\ & \text{numérateur} = 1 \\ & \text{dénominateur} = x^2 \\ & \text{signe} = \frac{+}{+} \end{aligned}$$

4. Calculer, si elles existent, les limites suivantes.

(i) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2+2x}{x^2+x+1}$

(ii) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\sqrt{x-1} - \sqrt{5-x}}{x}$

(iii) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2$

(iv) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(a(x)+x) - b(x)}{x}$

$$\begin{aligned} (i) & \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2+2x}{x^2+x+1} \\ & \frac{x^2(1+\frac{2}{x})}{x^2(1+\frac{1}{x}+\frac{1}{x^2})} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{x^2}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1+\frac{2}{x}}{1+\frac{1}{x}+\frac{1}{x^2}} \underset{x \rightarrow +\infty}{\longrightarrow} 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & 1 \cdot \frac{1+0}{1+0+0} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2+2x}{x^2+x+1} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (ii) & \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\sqrt{x-1} - \sqrt{5-x}}{x} \\ & \frac{\sqrt{x-1} - \sqrt{5-x}}{\sqrt{x-1} + \sqrt{5-x}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\sqrt{x-1} - \sqrt{5-x}}{\sqrt{x-1} + \sqrt{5-x}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x-1} + \sqrt{5-x}}{\sqrt{x-1} + \sqrt{5-x}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{(x-1) - (5-x)}{\sqrt{x-1} + \sqrt{5-x}} \\ & \frac{-4}{\sqrt{x-1} + \sqrt{5-x}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{-4}{\sqrt{1-1} + \sqrt{5-1}} \\ & \frac{-4}{0+2} = -2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\sqrt{x-1} - \sqrt{5-x}}{x} = -2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (iii) & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 = 0^2 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (iv) & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(a(x)+x) - b(x)}{x} \\ & \frac{a(x)+x - b(x)}{x} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{a(x)-b(x)}{x} + \frac{x}{x} \\ & \frac{a(x)-b(x)}{x} + 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{a(x)-b(x)}{x} + 1 \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{\longrightarrow} a(0)-b(0) + 1 \\ & a(0)-b(0) + 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & a(0)-b(0) + 1 = a(0) + 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & a(0) + 1 = a(0) + 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(a(x)+x) - b(x)}{x} = a(0) + 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(a(x)+x) - b(x)}{x} = a(0) + 1 \end{aligned}$$

