Question I

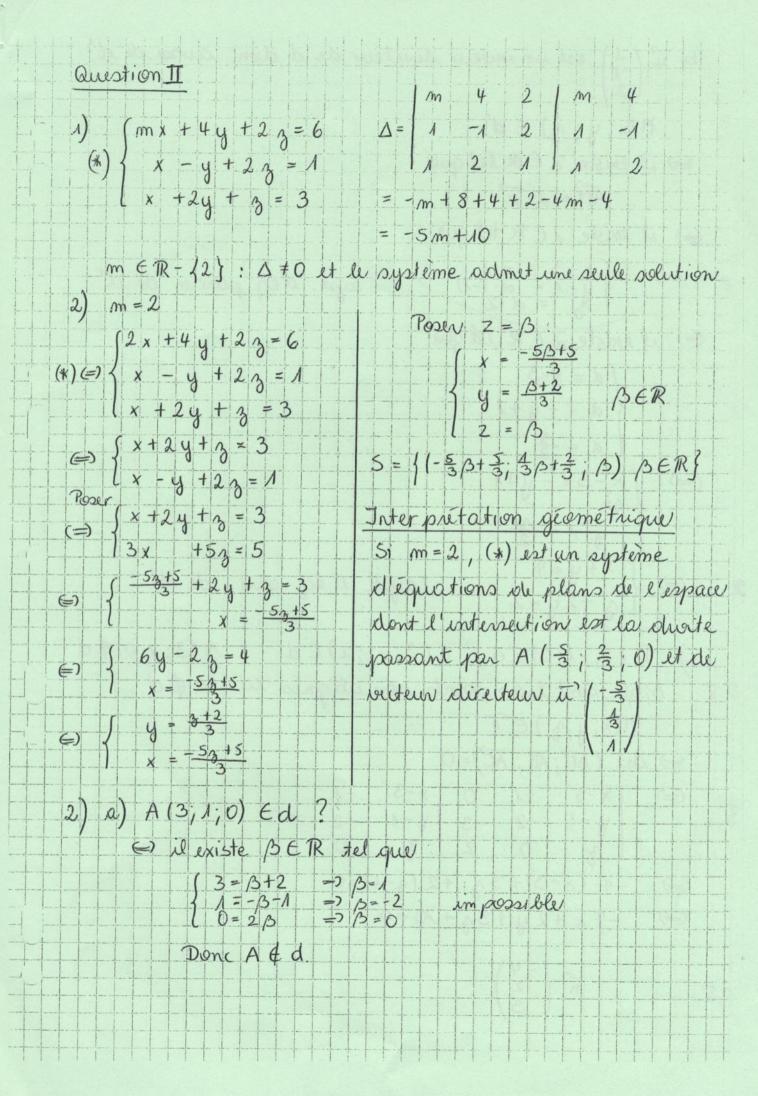
Calculons les racines 5es de Z:

$$\begin{cases}
N = 2 \\
5\alpha = \frac{5\pi}{12} + k \cdot 2\pi
\end{cases}$$

$$= 2 = 2 \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{12} + 2 \cdot \frac{2\pi}{5} \right)$$
 $2 \in \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2_0 = 2 & 0 & \sqrt{12} \\ 2_1 = 2 & 0 & 29 \sqrt{10} \\ 2_2 = 2 & 0 & 60 \\ 2_3 = 2 & 0 & \frac{337}{60} \\ 2_3 = 2 & 0 & \frac{3377}{60} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$2 = 2 \cos \frac{10 \pi}{2}$$



b) $\vec{\mu} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ est un verteur directeur de d'aonc sussi de d' M(x, y, z) Ed' ← il existe a E IR tel que AM = d. W () il existe & E TR tel que $\begin{cases} x-3 = \alpha \cdot 1 \\ y-1 = \alpha \cdot (-1) \\ 3 = \alpha \cdot 2 \end{cases}$ syst d'éq. pavam de d' (=) il existe & E TR tell que $\begin{cases} \alpha = x-3 \\ \alpha = -y+1 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} x-3=-y+1\\ et \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} x + y = 4 \\ 3 + 2y = 2 \end{cases}$ syst d'éq card de d A(3;1;0) &d c) B(2;-1;0) ∈d C(3;-2;2) ∈d A;BC sont twis points non alignes can A & d M(x,413) E 11 → det (ATT; AB; AC)=0 $\begin{vmatrix} x-3 & -1 & 0 & x-3 & -1 \\ y-1 & -2 & -3 & y-1 & -2 & = 0 \\ y & 0 & 2 & y & 0 \end{vmatrix}$ (=) -4. (x-3)+3y+2(y-1)=0(=) -4x+2y+3g+10=0

1) cas possibles:
$$C_{32}^{A0} = \frac{32!}{22! \cdot 10!} = 64 \cdot 512 \cdot 240$$

a)
$$p$$
 (4 piques, 3 coeurs, 2 carreaux, 1 trèfle)
$$= \frac{C_8^4 C_8^3 C_8^2 C_8^4}{C_{32}^{40}} = \frac{8!}{4!4!} \cdot \frac{8!}{5!3!} \cdot \frac{8!}{6!2!} \cdot 8$$

$$= \frac{878 080}{64.512.240} \approx 1,36\%$$

b)
$$p$$
 (au moins 1 coeur)
= $1 - p$ (aucun coeur)
= $1 - \frac{C_{24}^{40}}{C_{32}^{40}} = 1 - \frac{1961.256}{64.512.240}$

b)
$$C_6^2 A_4^2 A_5^4 = \frac{6!}{4!2!} \cdot \frac{4!}{2!} \cdot \frac{5!}{1!} = \frac{6.5}{2} \cdot 43.5.4.3.2 = 21600$$

autre méthode.

$$C_{4}^{2}C_{5}^{4}6! = \frac{4!}{2!2!} \frac{5!}{4!1!} \cdot 6! = 21600$$

ler de probabilité :
$$p(X=6) = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$p(X=1) = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$p(X=-1,5) = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$E(X) = \frac{1}{6} \cdot 6 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 + \frac{1}{3} \cdot (-1.5)$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{2} - 0.5$$

$$= 1 = 1$$

$$= 1 = 1$$

$$V(X) = \frac{1}{6} (6-1)^{2} + \frac{1}{2} (1-1)^{2} + \frac{1}{3} (-1.5-1)^{2}$$

$$= \frac{25}{6} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{25}{4}$$

$$= \frac{35}{12}$$

$$= \frac{25}{4}$$

$$V(X) = \sqrt{\frac{25}{4}} = \frac{5}{2} = 2.5$$