1)
$$4(2x-1)(x-1)-3x(x-1)=0$$

$$(x-1) \int 4(2x-1) - 3x \int = 0$$

$$(x-1) \left[8x-4-3x \right] = 0$$

$$(x-1)(5x-4)=0 \rightarrow \xi q.$$
 produit

$$x-1=0$$
 ou $5x-4=0$

$$x = 1$$
 $x = \frac{4}{5}$

2nd Héthode: Développement:

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

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

$$3x^2 - 12x + 4 - 3x^2 + 3x = 0$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = (-9)^2 - 4 \times 5 \times 4 =$$

$$=81-80=1>0 - 2$$
 solutions

$$\frac{2^{nd}}{x^2-8} \times \frac{1}{8} = 0$$

$$a=1$$
 $b=-8$ $c=0$

$$\Delta = (-8)^2 - 4 \times 4 \times 0 = 64 > 0 - 72$$
 solutions

$$\chi_1 = \frac{-(-8) - 8}{7} = \frac{8 - 8}{2} = 0$$

$$\times_{2} = \frac{-(-8)+8}{2} = \frac{8+8}{2} = \frac{46}{2} = 8$$
 => $S = \{0, 8\}$