

Ex 1)

$$A \rightarrow 1. \rightsquigarrow x$$

$$2. \rightsquigarrow -2x$$

$$3. \rightsquigarrow -2x + 13$$

$$B \rightarrow 1. \rightsquigarrow x$$

$$2. \rightsquigarrow x - 7$$

$$3. \rightsquigarrow 3(x - 7)$$

$$1) \quad -2 \times 2 + 13 = -4 + 13 = 9 \Rightarrow \underline{OK}$$

$$2) \quad 3(x - 7) = 9$$

$$3x - 21 = 9$$

$$3x = 9 + 21$$

$$3x = 30 \Rightarrow x = 10$$

$$3) \quad -2x + 13 = 3(x - 7)$$

$$-2x + 13 = 3x - 21$$

$$-2x - 3x = -21 - 13$$

$$-5x = -34 \Rightarrow x = \frac{34}{5}$$

Ex 2)

$$1. \quad \begin{array}{r|l} 54 & 100 \\ \hline & 30 \end{array} \quad 54 \times \frac{30}{100} = 16,2$$

$$\text{Prix après réduction} = 54 - 16,2 = 37,8 \text{ €}$$

$$2a. B2 = B1 \times 0,3$$

$$2b. B3 = B1 - B2$$

$$3. \begin{array}{l|l} \text{Prix initial} = x & x - 42 = 0,3x \\ x \times 0,7 = 42 & x - 0,3x = 42 \\ x = \frac{42}{0,7} = 60 \text{ €} & 0,7x = 42 \\ & x = \frac{42}{0,7} = 60 \text{ €} \end{array}$$

Ex 3]

$$1. A_{PAS} = \frac{18 \times 30}{2} = 270 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} 270 & \\ \hline 140 & 5 \end{array} \rightarrow \frac{270 \times 5}{140} = 9,6 \text{ Kg}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \text{ sacs} \Rightarrow 13,90 \times 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Budget} = 27,8 \text{ €}$$

$$2. A_{ARCS} = A_{PRC} - A_{PAS}$$

$$A_{PRC} = \frac{PR \times RC}{2} = \frac{40 \times RC}{2}$$

Les triangles PRC et PAS sont semblables
car : $\hat{P} \rightarrow$ en commun ; $\hat{A} = \hat{R} = 90^\circ$;

$\hat{S} = \hat{C}$ car sont correspondants.

Donc Thalès: $\frac{PR}{PA} = \frac{RC}{AS}$

$$\Rightarrow RC = \frac{PR}{PA} \times AS = \frac{40}{30} \times 18 = 24$$

Alors: $A_{ARCS} = \frac{24 \times 40}{2} - 270 = 210 \text{ m}^2$