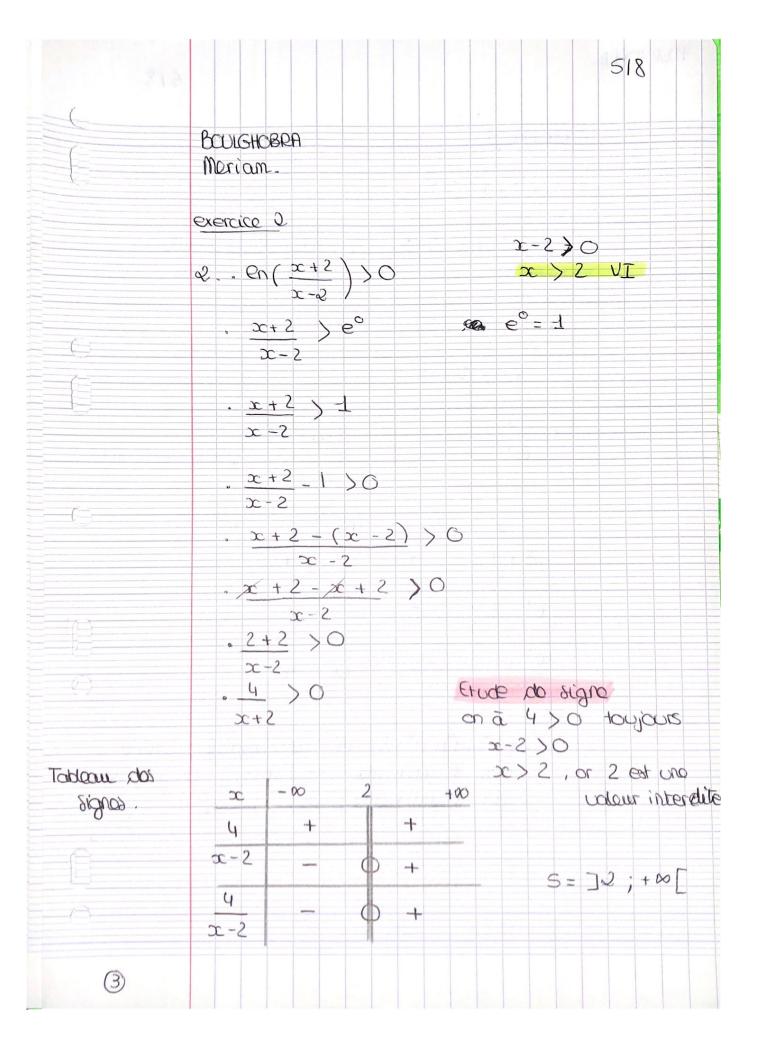


BOULGHOBRA	218
	4. $2e^{2x} - 5e^{x} + 3 = 0$ $2(e^{x})^{2} - 5e^{x} + 3 = 0$ $a$ an abtermine $x = e^{x}$ , an obtient $2x^{2} - 5x + 3 = 0$ a a alors $a = 2$ , $b = -5$ et $c = 3$ .
	$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = (-5)^2 - 4 \times 2 \times 3 = 25 - 24$ $= 4 > 0$ $\Rightarrow a alors doux solutions.$
	$x_1 = -b - \sqrt{\Delta} = 5 - 1 = 4$ $x_2 = -b + \sqrt{\Delta} = 5 + 1 = 6$ $x_3 = -b - \sqrt{\Delta} = 4$ $x_4 = -b - \sqrt{\Delta} = 5 + 1 = 6$ $x_5 = 4$ $x_6 = 4$ $x_6 = 4$ $x_7 = 4$
	$= e^{x} - 1 \text{ et } e^{x} - 1/5.$ $= e^{x} - 1 \text{ à peur adulion O par on à e} - 1$
	$e^{x} = \frac{3}{2} \text{ à pour solution } 2n \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)$ $5 = \left\{0; \ln\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)\right\}.$
#4 FADON	$5 \cdot \left(2 \cdot \left(3 \cdot x^{2}\right) = \left(2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + \left(2 \cdot \left(x + 1\right)\right)\right)$ $\left(x \in \left[-1; 0\right] \cup \left[0, +\infty\right]\right]$
	$ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial x^2}{\partial x} \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right) $ $ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right) $
	$\frac{3x^2}{x+1} = \frac{1}{2}$ $6x^2 = x+1$
	$6x^2 - x - 1 = 0$

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BOUGHOBRA Moriam-
5. $6x^2 + 2x - 3x - 1 = 0$ $-2x \times (3x+1) - (3x-1) = 0$ $-(3x+1) \times (2x-1) = 0$ = equation produit
$3x+1=0$ $2x-1=0$ $x=\frac{1}{2}$ $x=\frac{1}{2}$ $x$ , et $x_2$ appartienment à l'intervalle définie dox
$S = \left\{ -\frac{1}{3} ; \frac{1}{2} \right\}.$
exercice 2 $y = R$ sauf pour $x = O(VI)$
$\frac{x+2-x^2}{x\times(x+2)}$ $\frac{-x^2+x+2}{x^2+2x}$ $\frac{x+2-x^2}{x\times(x+2)}$

$\Delta = b^{2} - 4ac = 4 - 4 \times (-1) \times 2$ $= 9 > 0 \text{ slow solutions}$ $a a alars : x_{1} = -b - Va = -1 - V9 = 2$ $x_{2} = -b + Va = -1 + V9 = -1$ $x_{2} = -b + Va = -1 + V9 = -1$ $x_{3} = -b + Va = -1 + V = -1$ $x_{4} = -b + Va = -2 + 2 \times $	ARB				418	
$x_2 = -b + \sqrt{\Delta} = -1 + \sqrt{9} = -1$ $x_2 = -b + \sqrt{\Delta} = -1 + \sqrt{9} = -1$ $x_2 = -b + \sqrt{\Delta} = -2$ $x_3 = -1 + \sqrt{9} = -1$ $x_4 = -2$ $x_4 = -2$ $x_5 = -4$ $x_6 = -2$ $x_7 = -2$ $x_8 = -2$ $x_8$	$\Delta = b^2 - 0$	oc = 1 = 9	-4 × (-1)	on solution	2	
* pair & dónominateur $x^2 + 2x > 0$ aux a = 1 b = 2 et c = 0 $\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 2^2 - 4x + 1x = 0 = 4$ $2a = 2^2 - 4x + 1x = -2$ $2a = 2^2 - 4x + 1x = -2$ $2a = 2^2 - 4x + 1x = -2$ $2a = 2^2 - 4x + 2 = 0 = 0$ $2a = 2^2 + 2 $	on à alc	5 : x,=	-b - V <u>A</u> 2a	= <u>-1 - V9</u> -2	- 2	
anoc $a = 1$ $b = 2$ et $c = 0$ $\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 2^2 - 4x1x0 = 4$ $x_1 = -b - \sqrt{\Delta} = -2 - 2 = -4 = -2$ $2a \qquad 2 \qquad 2$ $x_2 = -b + \sqrt{\Delta} = -2 + 2 = 0 = 0$ $2a \qquad 2 \qquad 2 \qquad 2$ Tableau des $x = -\infty - 2 - 4 \qquad 0 \qquad 2 \qquad + \infty$ Signes. $-x^2 + x + 2 = -4 \qquad 0 \qquad + 4 \qquad + 6 \qquad + 6$		x <sub>2</sub> =	-6+VA	= -1 + 19	= - \	
$x_{1} = -b - \sqrt{b} = -2 - 2 = -4 = -2$ $2a \qquad 2 \qquad 2$ $x_{2} = -b + \sqrt{b} = -2 + 2 = 0 = 0$ $2a \qquad 2 \qquad 2 \qquad 2$ $2a \qquad 2 \qquad 2 \qquad 2$ Tableau des $x = -\infty - 2 - 4 \qquad 0 \qquad 2 \qquad + \infty$ $x = -\infty - 2 - 4 \qquad 0 \qquad 2 \qquad + \infty$ $x = -\infty - 2 - 4 \qquad 0 \qquad 2 \qquad + \infty$ $x = -\infty - 2 - 4 \qquad 0 \qquad 2 \qquad + \infty$	* pour	le dénor	ninateur a	et c = 0	0	
$x_2 = -b + VS = -2 + 2 = 0 = 0$ $2a \qquad 2 \qquad 2$ Tableau des $5ignes \qquad -x^2 + x + 2 \qquad - \qquad 0 + 1 + 0 \qquad -$	Δ = <i>p</i>	- 4 ac =	2 - 4 x	1 x O = (	doux solu	itios
Tableau des $x - \infty - 2 - 1 = 0$ $x + \infty$ Signes. $-x^2 + x + 2 = 0$	$\infty_1$ =	2a	-2-2	= -4 = -4	),	
Tableau des $-x^2+x+2$ - $0+1+0$	∞ <sub>2</sub> =		2 2	= 0 = 0		
	clcs 2	TO THE THIRD BOX OF THE PARTY AND THE PARTY	SALES AND REAL PROPERTY OF THE		Annual contract is the state of	
x + 2x + D - D + T	3c <sup>2</sup> + 2	C +	<b>b</b> - 1	- 0+	+	

=0 S = ] -00; -1[U[-1;0[U[2;+00[.



exercice 3

$$(e^{x}+1)(e^{x}-3)=0$$

\* 
$$e^{x}$$
 1 > 0 = p forction exponentially taujous positive.

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
* & e^{x} - 3 & > 0 \\
e^{x} & > 3 & \\
x & > \ln(3)
\end{array}$$

$$e^{x} = 3 \qquad \text{ot} \quad x = \ln(3)$$

$$e^{x} - 3 < 0 \qquad e^{x} < 3 \qquad \text{donc} \quad x < \ln(3)$$

$$\frac{e^{x}+1}{e^{x}-3}$$

. 
$$(e^x + 1)(e^x - 3) = 0$$
 est regaris négative can l'intervalle  $J - \infty$ ;  $en(3) J$  et positive sur l'intervalle  $[en(3); + \infty[$ .

## BOULGHOBRA Merian.

exercia 4

$$f(2) = 3$$

f(2)=3 ('est use faction as suit dans qu'ello g(4)=-3 s'éait sax la famo : g(4)=-3

Pour determiner a:

$$\frac{2x - 4x}{x - x = 8}$$

$$3 = \frac{y_A - y_B}{x_B - x_B} \qquad \text{and} \quad x_A = 2 \qquad x_B = 4$$

$$y_A = 3 \qquad y_B = -7$$

$$a = \frac{3+7}{2-4} = \frac{40}{-2} = -5$$

$$\beta(x) = -5x + b$$

$$\beta(2) = -5x2 + b = 3$$

$$-5x2 + b = 3$$

$$-5 \times 2 - 3 = -6$$

$$-13 = -b$$
 do  $b = 13$ 

expression algibrique:  $\xi(x) = -5x + 13$ 

exercio 5

Pour houser a, or calcule à = vertical Rorizartal

where 
$$a = \frac{1}{2} = 2$$
  $b = 3$   
 $0.5 = 0$  c'est une farction offine than  $f(x) = 2x + 3$ 

## exercia 6

4- (n) = 30 000 + 3,5 m

R(n) = 6.5 n

3.  $C(n) = 30 \cos + 3.5 n$  $+ C(x) = 30 \cos + 3.5 x$ 

da maixon d'édition pourra réaliser un bénépice si la Rocotte Abric la rombre de l'eure vonde est supérieur au vout de production.

= D R(n) > C(n)

 $_{\bullet}$  6,5 x  $\rangle$  30 cco + 3,5 x

doc - 30 coo + 3,5 x < 6,5 x

30 000 < 36,5x - 3,5x30 000 < 3x

Pour réaliser un bérépice la maison d'édition deura vendre plus de 10 000 leivres