Ex 3

- 1. 1995 → 360 2005 → 380
- 2. a. La courbe est très proche d'une droite.
 - b. Arnold: q(1995) = 2 x 1995 3630 = 360

Done Arnold.

C.
$$g(x) = 450 \Rightarrow 2x - 3630 = 450$$

$$2x = 450 + 3630$$

$$x = \frac{450 + 3630}{2} = 2040$$

Ex 4

- 1. 10 mg/L 2. 2h

- Partie B: 1 m = 33 x 0,05 x 7,9 = 13,035
 - (2) $m = 12,5 \times 0, 12 \times 7,9 = 11,85$

Danc oui-

$$\frac{E \times 5}{f(x)} = \alpha x + b$$

$$f(2) = 2\alpha + b = 3$$

$$f(4) = 4\alpha + b = 7$$

$$-2\alpha + 0 = -4 \implies -2\alpha = -4 \implies \alpha = 2$$

$$2 \times 2 + b$$

Danc
$$f(x) = 2x - 1$$

$$2x-1>0$$
 (+)
$$2x>1$$

$$x>\frac{1}{2}$$
 à droite
$$4e \frac{1}{2}$$

 $\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2} = 3 = 5 = -1$

Tableau de signe:

*	-00	1/2	2/3	+ ∞
1~-1		ϕ	+	
2-3x		+	ф	_
Produit	_	Φ -	+ 0	-

$$\alpha x^2 + bx + c = 0$$
 $\alpha = 1$ $b = -9$ $c = -22$

$$v = 1$$

$$b = -9$$

$$c = -22$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = (-9)^2 - 4 \times (1) \times (-22) =$$

$$x_1 = \frac{-b - \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{-(-9) - \sqrt{169}}{2 \times (1)} = \frac{9 - 13}{2} = -2$$

$$x_2 = \frac{-b + \sqrt{\Delta}}{2\alpha} = \frac{-(-3) + \sqrt{169}}{2 \times (1)} = \frac{9 + 13}{2} = 11$$