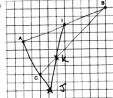
#### I) 1) Eusembles de solutais

# 2) thai as long

h(2) = 0 a tarjans ? solutions: Fays le pair (3a; 4(1+a2)) ECh : Vrai

#### II) 1) Simplifien A

danc d'après la riviposon de lythogore dan le tirangle EFG, ce de min est rectangle on G.



# 2) Is en action de TB et TE

# 3) IR en fanction de FB et FC

# 4) Natu que Is = ZIR

5) Opelan déduine pour k?

### 四) 1) 14

#### 2) AM et MU en fantian de n

on a: 
$$\frac{MN}{AC} = \frac{BM}{BA}$$
 due  $\frac{MN}{4} = \frac{\pi}{4}$  due  $\frac{MN = \pi}{4}$ 

#### 3) Netwin (6)

Pan John de St:

$$loc\left[\frac{(h)}{(h)} = \frac{(h+h) \times h}{2} = \frac{(n+2)(4-h)}{2}\right]$$

#### 4) Résordre graphique ment f(n) = 3

$$\left[ -\frac{1}{2} (n-1)^{2} + \frac{5}{2} = \frac{3^{2} - (n-1)^{2}}{2} = \frac{(6-n+1)(3+n-1)}{2} = \frac{(4-n)(2+n)}{2} = \frac{1}{4} = \frac$$

#### (b) Resonder E: 1(h) = 3

## I) 1) @ calulu A, B & C

### 6) The rendeque-t- an?

A, B et C sont 3 cours parfait

(a) mystise (4) = 
$$\sqrt{(4-1)(6+1)+1}$$
 =  $\sqrt{16}$  = 4  
mystis (5) =  $\sqrt{(5-1)(5+1)+1}$  =  $\sqrt{25}$  = 5  
mystis (15) =  $\sqrt{(5-1)(15+1)+1}$  =  $\sqrt{225}$  = 15

myster (n) = n

# 3) Nemastration Pan tout a de W,

mystère (n) = 
$$\sqrt{(n-1)(n+1)+1} = \sqrt{n^2-1+1} = \sqrt{n^2}$$
  
n n > 0 dec myster (n) = n

#### II) Colul d FF + FH + ID

# I) 1) 2) Simplifier A et B

$$A = \frac{5}{\sqrt{7} - \sqrt{2}} - \sqrt{7} = \frac{5(\sqrt{7} + \sqrt{2})}{(\sqrt{7} - \sqrt{2})(\sqrt{7} + \sqrt{2})} - \sqrt{7} = \frac{5\sqrt{4} + 5\sqrt{2}}{7 - 2} - \sqrt{7} = \frac{5\sqrt{4} + 5\sqrt{2}}{5} - \sqrt{7} = \sqrt{7} + \sqrt{2} - \sqrt{7} = \sqrt{2}$$

14

3) EFG est-il rechangle?

$$FG = \sqrt{\frac{5}{17-12}} - \sqrt{7} = A = \sqrt{2}$$
 done  $FG^2 = B = \frac{4}{15}$ 
 $FG = \sqrt{\frac{5}{3}} - \sqrt{\frac{2}{5}}$  done  $FG^2 = B = \frac{4}{15}$ 

or or unarque que  $EG^2 + FG^2 = \frac{26}{15} + \frac{4}{15} = \frac{30}{15} = 2 = EF^2$ 

donc d'après la réciproque des Mérime de Pythogore, le triangle [EFG est rechargh en G]

# II) Simplifien

$$6 = \frac{3\sqrt{18} - 2\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{50}}{\sqrt{32} + 5\sqrt{2} - 3\sqrt{8}} = \frac{9\sqrt{2} - 2\sqrt{2} + 5\sqrt{2}}{4\sqrt{2} + 5\sqrt{2}} = \frac{9\sqrt{2}}{3\sqrt{8}} = \frac{4\times3}{3} = \boxed{4}$$

$$T = \sqrt{10^2 - \sqrt{(-8)^2}} = 10 - 8 = 2$$

$$K = \frac{\frac{1}{17} \div \frac{1}{3}}{\frac{3}{7} \div \frac{16}{5}} = \frac{\frac{1}{17} \times \frac{3}{2}}{\frac{31}{7} \times \frac{1}{16}} = \frac{\frac{2 \times 1 \times 3}{3 \times 1 \times 1}}{\frac{31}{7} \times \frac{1}{16}} = \frac{\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{1 \times 1}}{\frac{1}{16} \times \frac{1}{16}} = \frac{\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{16}}{\frac{1}{16} \times \frac{1}{16}} = \frac{\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{16}}{\frac{1}{16}} = \frac{\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{16}$$

$$L = \frac{15 \times (-6)^{-4}}{10^{-2} \times 75 \times (-12^{-2})} = -\frac{15 \times 6^{-4}}{10^{-2} \times 75 \times 12^{-2}} = -\frac{3 \times 5 \times 3^{-4} \times 2^{-4}}{2^{-2} \times 5^{2} \times 3^{2} \times 3^{-2}} = -2^{2} \times 3^{-2} \times 5 = -2^{2} \times 3^{-2} \times$$

# II) Eure son forme de praction

A = 8,515151... Lane 1000 = 851,515151... Lanc 1000 - 0 = 851 - 8 = 843 Lanc 550 = 843Lanc  $M = \frac{843}{95} = \frac{3 \times 281}{3 \times 33} = \boxed{\frac{781}{33}}$ 

#### N Factainer

$$N = 3\left[ \left( N - \pi \right)^2 - \left( 3\pi \right)^2 \right]$$

$$\frac{0 = 0,25 \pi^{2} - n + 1}{\left[0 = \left(0,5 \pi - A\right)^{2}\right]}$$

$$P = n^{2}(x-2) + 3 x^{2} - 3x + (x \cdot 2)(3x+5)$$

$$P = x^{2}(x-2) + 3x(x-2) + (x \cdot 2)(3x+5)$$

$$P = (n-1)(n^2 + 3n + 3n + 5)$$

$$P = (n-2)(n^{2} + 6n + 5)$$

$$P = (n-2)((n+3)^{2} - 9 + 5)$$

$$P = (n-2)((n+3)^{2} - 2^{2})$$

$$P = (n-2)(n+3-2)(n+3+2)$$

$$P = (n-2)(n+1)(n+5)$$

# V létemine ny

Part ABCD est un couré donc le trough ABC est isocitive rectaugh en D danc d'apris by hogore, ara:

AC2 = AD2 + DC2 = 2AD2 donc AC = VI AD donc AC = VI

De plus le cari de diojonale [OA] a par côte re dans en appliquent le raisonnement ci-dessus, an a : OA = VI re

De nime dans le coné de diazonale (0'E) al de rôte y ano: 0'c = Vz y

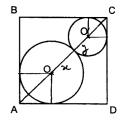
$$AC = A0 + 00' + 0'C$$

$$dac \quad x + y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{1 + \sqrt{2}}$$

$$x + y = \frac{\sqrt{2}(4 + \sqrt{2})}{(4 + \sqrt{2})(1 - \sqrt{2})}$$

$$2x+y = \frac{\sqrt{2}-2}{1-2}$$

$$2x+y = \frac{\sqrt{2}-2}{1-2}$$



ZIK DS du 191XOS 1h conigî succint

I) 1) 
$$(\sqrt{4-17} + \sqrt{4+17})^2 = 4-\sqrt{4} + 2\sqrt{4-17} \times \sqrt{4+17} + 4+\sqrt{7} = 8+2\sqrt{4+17})$$
  
=  $8+2\sqrt{16-7} = 8+2\times3 = \sqrt{4}$ 

2) Pan but (a;b) til gre a & b et a & -b:

$$\frac{a}{a-b} - \frac{b}{a+b} - \frac{a^{2}+b^{2}}{(a+b)(a-b)} = \frac{a(a+b)-b(a-b)-a^{2}-b^{2}}{(a+b)(a-b)} = \frac{a^{2}+a^{2}b-a^{2}b+b^{2}}{(a+b)(a-b)} = \boxed{0}$$

$$(\pi \sqrt{3})^{\frac{1}{2}} (\pi^{2}\sqrt{2})^{\frac{1}{2}} = \pi^{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{3}^{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{3}^{\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{3}{3} \frac{(\pi \sqrt{3})^{\frac{1}{3}} (\pi^{2} \sqrt{2})^{5}}{(\sqrt{3})^{\frac{3}{3}} \times \sqrt{8}^{-3}} = \frac{\pi^{\frac{3}{3}} \times \sqrt{3}^{\frac{3}{3}} \times \sqrt{15}^{\frac{3}{3}}}{\sqrt{3}^{\frac{3}{3}} \times (2\sqrt{5})^{-3}} = \frac{\pi^{\frac{3}{3}} \times \sqrt{3}^{\frac{3}{3}} \times \sqrt{15}^{\frac{3}{3}} \times \sqrt{15}^{\frac{3}{3}}}{\sqrt{3}^{\frac{3}{3}} \times (2\sqrt{5})^{-3}} = \frac{\pi^{\frac{3}{3}} \times \sqrt{3}^{\frac{3}{3}} \times \sqrt{15}^{\frac{3}{3}} \times \sqrt{15}^{\frac{3}{3}}}{\sqrt{3}^{\frac{3}{3}} \times (2\sqrt{5})^{-3}} = \frac{\pi^{\frac{3}{3}} \times \sqrt{3}^{\frac{3}{3}} \times \sqrt{15}^{\frac{3}{3}} \times \sqrt{15}^{\frac{3}{3}}}{\sqrt{3}^{\frac{3}{3}} \times \sqrt{15}^{\frac{3}{3}}} = \frac{\pi^{\frac{3}{3}} \times \sqrt{15}^{\frac{3}{3}} \times \sqrt{15}^{\frac{3}{3}} \times \sqrt{15}^{\frac{3}{3}}}{\sqrt{3}^{\frac{3}{3}} \times \sqrt{15}^{\frac{3}{3}}} = \frac{\pi^{\frac{3}{3}} \times \sqrt{15}^{\frac{3}{3}} \times \sqrt{15}^{\frac{3}{3}} \times \sqrt{15}^{\frac{3}{3}}}{\sqrt{3}^{\frac{3}{3}} \times \sqrt{15}^{\frac{3}{3}}} = \frac{\pi^{\frac{3}{3}} \times \sqrt{15}^{\frac{3}{3}} \times \sqrt{15}^{\frac{3}{3}} \times \sqrt{15}^{\frac{3}{3}}}{\sqrt{3}^{\frac{3}{3}} \times \sqrt{15}^{\frac{3}{3}}} = \frac{\pi^{\frac{3}{3}} \times \sqrt{15}^{\frac{3}{3}} \times \sqrt{15}^{\frac{3}{3}} \times \sqrt{15}^{\frac{3}{3}}}{\sqrt{15}^{\frac{3}{3}} \times \sqrt{15}^{\frac{3}{3}}} = \frac{\pi^{\frac{3}{3}} \times \sqrt{15}^{\frac{3}{3}} \times \sqrt{15}^{\frac{3}{3}}} \times \sqrt{15}^{\frac{3}{3}}} = \frac{\pi^{\frac{3}{3}} \times \sqrt{15}^{\frac{3}{3}} \times \sqrt{15}^{\frac{3}{3}}} \times \sqrt{15}^{\frac{3}{3}} \times \sqrt{15}^{\frac{3}{3}}} = \frac{\pi^{\frac{3}{3}} \times \sqrt{15}^{\frac{3}{3}} \times \sqrt{15}^{\frac{3}{3}}} = \frac{\pi^{\frac{3}{3}} \times \sqrt{15}^{\frac{3}{3}} \times \sqrt{15}^{\frac{3}{3}}} = \frac{\pi^{\frac{3}{3}} \times \sqrt{15}^{\frac{3}{3}}}{\sqrt{15}^{\frac{3}{3}}} \times \sqrt{15}^{\frac{3}{3}} \times \sqrt{15}^{\frac{3}{3}}} = \frac{\pi^{\frac{3}{3}} \times \sqrt{15}^{\frac{3}{3}}} \times \sqrt{15}^{\frac{3}{3}} \times \sqrt{15}^{\frac{3}{3}}} \times \sqrt{15}^{\frac{3}{3}} \times \sqrt{15}^{\frac{3}{3}}} = \frac{\pi^{\frac{3}{3}} \times \sqrt{15}^{\frac{3}{3}}} \times \sqrt{15}^{\frac{3}{3}}} \times \sqrt{15}^{\frac{3}{3}} \times \sqrt{15}^{\frac{3}{3}} \times \sqrt{15}^{\frac{3}{3}} \times \sqrt{15}^{\frac{3}{3}}} = \frac{\pi^{\frac{3}{3}} \times \sqrt{15}^{\frac{3}{3}}}{\sqrt{15}^{\frac{3}{3}}} \times \sqrt{15}^{\frac{3}{3}}} \times \sqrt{15}^{\frac{3}{3}} \times \sqrt{15}^{\frac{3}{3}}} = \frac{\pi^{\frac{3}{3}} \times \sqrt{15}^{\frac{3}{3}}} \times \sqrt{15}^{\frac{3}{3}}} \times \sqrt{15}^{\frac{3}{3}}} \times \sqrt{15}^{\frac{3}{3}} \times \sqrt{15}^{\frac{3}$$

I) 1) 
$$n^{2} = 9$$
  
 $(= -n^{2} - 3^{2} = 0)$   
 $(= -n^{2} - 3^{2} = 0)$ 

2) 
$$(1-2)^2 + 3 = 0$$
  
 $(=> (1-2)^2 = -3$   
a un can' us pent str négaty!

3) 
$$\frac{92^{7}-75}{(n+2)(3n+5)} = 0$$
 (additions:  
 $\frac{3}{(n+2)(3n+5)} = 0$   $\frac{3}{(n+7)} = 0$   $\frac{3}{(n+5)} = 0$   $\frac{3}{(n+5)$ 

4) 
$$\frac{n}{(n+2)^2} = \frac{7n+3}{n(n+2)}$$
 (and tan;  $\frac{n+2}{n+2}$ )  $\frac{n+2}{n+2} \neq 0$  (b)  $\frac{n}{n+2} = \frac{2n+3}{n}$ 

(a)  $\frac{n}{n+2} = \frac{2n+3}{n}$ 

(b)  $\frac{n}{n+2} = \frac{2n+3}{n}$ 

(c)  $\frac{n}{n+2} = \frac{2n+3}{n}$ 

(d)  $\frac{n}{n+2} = \frac{2n+3}{n}$ 

(e)  $\frac{n}{n+2} = \frac{2n+3}{n}$ 

(f)  $\frac{n}{n+2} = \frac{2n+3}{n}$ 

(in dition;  $\frac{n+2}{n+2} = 0$ 

(in  $\frac{n}{n+2} = \frac{2n+3}{n}$ 

(in dition;  $\frac{n+2}{n+2} = 0$ 

(in  $\frac{n}{n+2} = 0$ 

(in

$$II) 1) \frac{1}{1+n} = n \quad \text{candition} : n = -1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 = n (1+n)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow n^2 + n - 1 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (n + \frac{1}{2})^2 - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (n + \frac{1}{4})^2 - (\frac{1}{2})^2 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (n + \frac{1}{4})^2 - (\frac{1}{2})^2 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (n + \frac{1}{4})^2 - (\frac{1}{2})^2 = 0$$

E) n = -1-15 2 n n = -1+15

S= 1-1-15 , -1+15

2) D'apris 1), 
$$\sqrt{5-1}$$
 at solution de  $\frac{1}{1+n} = n$ 

denc  $\frac{1}{1+\sqrt{5-1}} = \frac{\sqrt{5-1}}{2}$ 

En remplaçant danc  $\frac{1}{1+\sqrt{5-1}}$  par  $\frac{(5-1)}{2}$  six lass

de suit dans A, as traine:  $A = 1 + \sqrt{5-1}$ 

II) Sait num entien. Si l'entie p divise n alors prest entie et divise n lui aussi. Les diviseurs d'un enter vout deux par 2

les diviseurs d'un enter voit donc par 2, le produit de choque paire étant égal à l'entir. Expemple avec 6 dont les diviseurs sont : 1 2 3 6 Il yours exception apendant: ni l'entre n'est un coné alors le diviseur du cuitien est comple avec lui no une est le nombre total de diviseur est impoir. Exemple avec 9: 1 3 9