| Classes de 2nde | Correction du Devoir Surveillé de mathématiques | Durée : 1h30 |
|-------------------------|---|---------------------|
| Mardi 19 septembre 2017 | | Pas de calculatrice |

Exercice 1:3 points

Donner le plus petit ensemble de nombres auquel appartient chacun des nombres suivants :

$$A = -\frac{39}{13} = -3 \operatorname{donc} A \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$B = \frac{\sqrt{4}}{25} = \frac{2}{25} = \frac{8}{100} \text{ donc } B \in \mathbb{D}$$

$$C = \frac{-4}{28} = -\frac{1}{7} \operatorname{donc} C \in \mathbb{Q}$$

$$D=1-\sqrt{5}$$
, or $\sqrt{5}$ est irrationnel, donc $D\in\mathbb{R}$

$$E = \frac{\frac{4}{3} + \frac{5}{5}}{-\frac{1}{3} + 1} = \frac{\frac{29}{15}}{\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{29}{10} \text{ donc } E \in \mathbb{D}$$

$$F = \frac{(\pi - 7)\pi}{14\pi - 2\pi^2} = \frac{(\pi - 7)\pi}{2\pi(7 - \pi)} = -\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{donc} F \in \mathbb{D}$$

Exercice 2:5 points

Déterminer l'union puis l'intersection des intervalles suivants :

1)
$$I = [-4; 3]$$
 et $J = [-3; 5]$ donc $I \cap J = [-3; 3]$ et $I \cup J = [-4; 5]$

2)
$$I = [0; 10] \text{ et } J =]10; +\infty[\text{ donc } I \cap J = \emptyset \text{ et } I \cup J = [0; +\infty[$$

3)
$$I = [-1; 1]$$
 et $I = \mathbb{R}^{*+}$ donc $I \cap I = [0; 1]$ et $I \cup I = [-1; +\infty[$

4)
$$I =]4$$
; $5[\text{ et } J = [4; +\infty[\text{ donc } I \cap J =]4; 5[= I \text{ et } I \cup J = [4; +\infty[= J$

5)
$$I =]-7$$
; $2[\cap [-1; \sqrt{5}] \text{ et } J =]-\frac{3}{2}$; $0] \cup [1; 2] \text{ donc } I \cap J = [-1; 0] \cup [1; 2[\text{ et } I \cup J =]-\frac{3}{2}; 2]$

Exercice 3:2 points

Simplifier à l'aide d'intervalles :

- 1) -2 < x < 1 et $0 < x < 3 \Leftrightarrow x \in]0$; 1[
- 2) x < 1 ou $x > -2 \Leftrightarrow x \in \mathbb{R}$
- 3) x > -5 et $x \ne 3 \Leftrightarrow x \in]-5$; $3[\cup]3$; $+\infty[$
- 4) $x \le -1$ ou $x > 5 \Leftrightarrow x \in]-\infty;-1] \cup]5;+\infty[$

Exercice 4:1 point

Ensemble E des réels non nuls différents de -7 et strictement supérieurs à -10 :

$$E =]-10;-7[\cup]-7;0[\cup]0;+\infty[$$

Exercice 5: (2 points)

Compléter en utilisant les symboles ∈ ; ∉ ; ⊂ ; ⊄

$$[3;4] \subset [-2;6] \cup [5;12]$$

$$6 \notin [5;8] \cap]-\infty;4]$$

$$\sqrt{16} \in \mathbb{R}^*$$

$$\{-7\} \subset [-8;5[$$

Exercice 6:7 points

Factoriser:

Pour tout x de \mathbb{R} :

$$A(x) = (3-x)^2 - (x+3)^2$$

$$A(x) = (3 - x + x + 3)(3 - x - x - 3)$$

$$A(x) = -12x$$

$$B(x) = (3x + 1)(-6x + 5) - 1 + 9x^2$$

$$B(x) = (3x + 1)(-6x + 5) + (9x^2 - 1)$$

$$B(x) = (3x + 1)(-6x + 5) + (3x - 1)(3x + 1)$$

$$B(x) = (3x + 1)(-6x + 5 + 3x - 1)$$

$$B(x) = (3x + 1)(-3x + 4)$$

$$C(x) = (1 - 2x)^2 - (2x - 1)^3$$

$$C(x) = (2x-1)^2 - (2x-1)^3$$

$$C(x) = (2x-1)^2(1-2x+1)$$

$$C(x) = (2x - 1)^2(2 - 2x)$$

$$C(x) = 2(2x - 1)^2(1 - x)$$

$$D(x) = (3-2x)(x-3) + x^2 - 6x + 9 + (6-2x)(x-1)$$

$$D(x) = (3-2x)(x-3) + (x-3)^2 - 2(x-3)(x-1)$$

$$D(x) = (x-3)(3-2x+x-3-2(x-1))$$

$$D(x) = (x-3)(-3x+2)$$

Développer :

Pour tout x de \mathbb{R} :

$$E(x) = (4x + 5)^2 - (3 - 2x)^2$$

$$E(x) = 16x^2 + 40x + 25 - (9 - 12x + 4x^2)$$

$$E(x) = 16x^2 + 40x + 25 - 9 + 12x - 4x^2$$

$$E(x) = 12x^2 + 52x + 16$$

$$F(x) = 3(2-x) - 5(2x+3) - (2x-7)(3x+1)$$

$$F(x) = 6 - 3x - 10x - 15 - (6x^2 + 2x - 21x - 7)$$

$$F(x) = 6 - 3x - 10x - 15 - 6x^2 - 2x + 21x + 7$$

$$F(x) = -6x^2 + 6x - 2$$

$$G(x) = \left(5 - \frac{2}{7}x\right)\left(\frac{2}{7}x + 5\right) - \left(\frac{3}{7}x - 2\right)^2$$

$$G(x) = 25 - \frac{4}{49}x^2 - \left(\frac{9}{49}x^2 - \frac{12}{7}x + 4\right)$$

$$G(x) = 25 - \frac{4}{49}x^2 - \frac{9}{49}x^2 + \frac{12}{7}x - 4$$

$$G(x) = -\frac{13}{49}x^2 + \frac{12}{7}x + 21$$

2A DS dn 241X13 Corige succint

I) Simplifier

$$A = \frac{3 - \frac{2}{5} + \frac{4}{3}}{2 + \frac{4}{5} - \frac{2}{3}}$$

$$A = \frac{\frac{45}{75} - \frac{6}{45} + \frac{70}{75}}{\frac{30}{75} + \frac{12}{75} - \frac{10}{75}}$$

$$B = \sqrt{50} - 3\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{\frac{12}{4}} - \sqrt{2}$$

$$B = 5\sqrt{2} - 3\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{\frac{2}{2}} - \sqrt{2}$$

$$B = 2\sqrt{2} - \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} - \sqrt{2}$$

$$B = 2\sqrt{2} - \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} - \sqrt{2}$$

$$B = 2\sqrt{2} - \frac{4}{2}\sqrt{2}$$

$$B = 0 \quad \text{for } B \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$C = \left(\frac{-4^{-2} \times 8^{4} \times 3^{12}}{16^{2} \times 30^{2} \times 30^{-2}}\right)^{3}$$

$$C = \left(-\frac{(2^{3})^{-2} \times (23^{3} \times 5)^{2} \times (3 \times 25)^{-2}}{(2^{4})^{2} \times (2 \times 8^{3} \times 5)^{2} \times (3 \times 25)^{-2}}\right)^{3}$$

$$C = \left(-\frac{2^{-4} \times 2^{4} \times 2^{4} \times 3^{4} \times 5^{2} \times 2^{2} \times 2^{2} \times 5^{2}}{2^{8} \times 2^{2} \times 3^{4} \times 5^{2} \times 2^{2} \times 2^{2} \times 5^{2}}\right)^{3}$$

$$C = \left(-\frac{2^{-5}}{2^{5}}\right)^{3}$$

$$C = (-40^{-5})^{3}$$

$$C = -40^{-45}$$

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Par tank a de
$$\mathbb{R}^{4}$$
:
$$D = \frac{a + \frac{a}{3} - \frac{a}{2}}{2a + \frac{3a}{4} + \frac{a}{3}}$$

$$D = \frac{\frac{12a}{12} + \frac{4a}{12} - \frac{6a}{12}}{\frac{24a}{12} + \frac{3a}{12} + \frac{4a}{12}}$$

II) Factoriae

Pan tont n de TR: E= 22-222+121

$$F = (n^{2} - 46) + (n+4)(5n+7)$$

$$F = (n-4)(n+4) + (n+4)(5n+7)$$

$$F = (n+4)(n+4) + (n+4)(5n+7)$$

$$F = (n+4)(6n+3)$$

$$F = 3(n+4)(1n+4)$$

$$F = 3(n+4)(1n+4)$$

$$F = 3(n+4)(1n+4)$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
\mathcal{C} = (3n-1)^{2} - (n+2)^{2} \\
\mathcal{C} = (3n-1-n-2)(3n-1+n+1) \\
\mathcal{C} = (7n-9)(4n-5)
\end{array}$$

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II) 1) Réveloper A(n)

Pan tal
$$n \in \mathbb{R}$$
: $A(n) = (n^2 - 27) - 2(5 - 24)(2 + 6)$
 $A(n) = 2^2 - 25 - 2(52 - 2^2 + 30 - 62)$
 $A(n) = 2^2 - 25 - 102 + 22^2 - 60 + 122$
 $A(n) = 32^2 + 22 - 85$

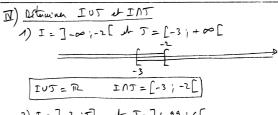
2) Factorian A(m)

Pan town of
$$\mathbb{R}$$
: $A(n) = (n^2 - 25) - 2(5 - n)(n+6)$
 $A(n) = (n-5)(n+5) + 2(n-5)(n+6)$
 $A(n) = (n-5)(n+5+2n+12)$
 $A(n) = (n-5)(3n+12)$

3) Calculu
$$A(\sqrt{2}) = 3 \times (\sqrt{2})^{2} + 2\sqrt{2} - 85 = 6 + 2\sqrt{2} - 85 = 2\sqrt{2} - 79$$

$$A(5) = (5-5)(3\times5+17) = 0$$

$$A(-6) = ((-6)^{2} - 25) - 2(5-(-6))(-6+6) = 36-25 = 11$$



$$I = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{5}{4} & \frac{5}{4}$$

I) Eusemblode définition de 1 et q

1) 1: n - 8 n & Df co n2+5 to co 22 to 3 or un cano ne pent être stretment régats

2) g: n > = 1/2 - 1/2 = n e Dy 60 / n = 0 / n = 0 / n = 0 / n = 0 / n = 12 danc [Og =] -0; 0[U] 0; 12

$$\boxed{II}) 1) \underline{Iwayor} \ d_{1} - 1 \ d_{1} + \sqrt{3}$$

$$4(-1) = \frac{1 + (-1)^{2}}{1 - (-1)} = \frac{2}{2} = \boxed{1}$$

 $\frac{1}{1}(1+\sqrt{3}) = \frac{1+(1+\sqrt{3})^2}{1-(1+\sqrt{3})} = \frac{1+1+2\sqrt{3}+3}{1-1-\sqrt{3}} = \frac{5+2\sqrt{3}}{-\sqrt{3}} = \frac{5\sqrt{3}+6}{-3} = \frac{5\sqrt{3}-2}{3}$ 2) $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$ duch $\frac{1}{3}$ - $\frac{1}{3}$ conders

(alulars 1(2): 1(2) = 1+22 = 5 = -5

donc [2 art hier un ant udunt d. -5 par H]

3) A(0;2) et B(-2;0) appartennent 5 4?

Calcular 1(0): 16)= 1+0=1 dane 1(0;1) + Cf Dapt 1) 1(1) = 1 danc B(1;0) & 4

4) Tablean de valeurs