

## 10CM1 – Devoir en classe de mathématiques III,1 - CORRIGÉ

### Exercice 1

Factoriser le plus possible :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } 60x^{60} + 20x^{20} \\ = 20x^{20}(3x^{40} + 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } 49x^2 - 25 \\ = (7x - 5)(7x + 5) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c) } 4x^2 - 12x + 9 \\ = (2x - 3)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{g) } x^2 - 7x + 12 \\ = x^2 - 2 \cdot \frac{7}{2}x + \left(\frac{7}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{7}{2}\right)^2 + 12 \\ = \left(x - \frac{7}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{49}{4} + \frac{48}{4} \\ = \left(x - \frac{7}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \\ = \left(x - \frac{7}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\right)\left(x - \frac{7}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \\ = (x - 4)(x - 3) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{d) } (2x + 1)^2 - (3x + 5)(2x + 1) \\ = (2x + 1)[(2x + 1) - (3x + 5)] \\ = (2x + 1)(2x + 1 - 3x - 5) \\ = (2x + 1)(-x - 4) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{e) } (4x - 3)^2 - (3x + 2)^2 \\ = [(4x - 3) - (3x + 2)][(4x - 3) + (3x + 2)] \\ = (4x - 3 - 3x - 2)(4x - 3 + 3x + 2) \\ = (x - 5)(7x - 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{f) } (1 - 5x)(2x + 3) + (5x - 1)(3x - 7) \\ = (1 - 5x)(2x + 3) - (1 - 5x)(3x - 7) \\ = (1 - 5x)[(2x + 3) - (3x - 7)] \\ = (1 - 5x)(2x + 3 - 3x + 7) \\ = (1 - 5x)(-x + 10) \end{aligned}$$

### Exercice 2

Calculer et réduire le plus possible :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } (\sqrt{3} + 2)^2 - 4(\sqrt{3} + 1) + (2\sqrt{3})^2 \\ = \sqrt{3}^2 + 2 \cdot \sqrt{3} \cdot 2 + 2^2 - 4\sqrt{3} - 4 + 2^2 \cdot \sqrt{3}^2 \\ = 3 + 4\sqrt{3} + 4 - 4\sqrt{3} - 4 + 4 \cdot 3 \\ = 3 + 12 = 15 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } \sqrt{3} \cdot (\sqrt{2} + 5\sqrt{3}) - (\sqrt{3} + 7\sqrt{2}) \cdot \sqrt{2} \\ = \sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{2} + 5\sqrt{3}^2 - \sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{2} - 7\sqrt{2}^2 \\ = \sqrt{6} + 5 \cdot 3 - \sqrt{6} - 7 \cdot 2 \\ = 15 - 14 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c) } \sqrt{72} - \sqrt{32} + \sqrt{8} \\ = \sqrt{36} \cdot \sqrt{2} - \sqrt{16} \cdot \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{4} \cdot \sqrt{2} \\ = 6\sqrt{2} - 4\sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{2} \\ = 4\sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$

### Exercice 3

Rendre rationnel le dénominateur des fractions suivantes :

$$\text{a) } -\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} = -\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$\text{b) } \frac{\sqrt{5} - 2}{\sqrt{5} - 3} = \frac{\sqrt{5} - 2}{\sqrt{5} - 3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{5} + 3}{\sqrt{5} + 3} = \frac{(\sqrt{5} - 2)(\sqrt{5} + 3)}{\sqrt{5}^2 - 3^2} = \frac{\sqrt{5}^2 - 2\sqrt{5} + 3\sqrt{5} - 6}{5 - 9} = \frac{5 + \sqrt{5} - 6}{-4} = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{5}}{-4} = \frac{1 - \sqrt{5}}{4}$$

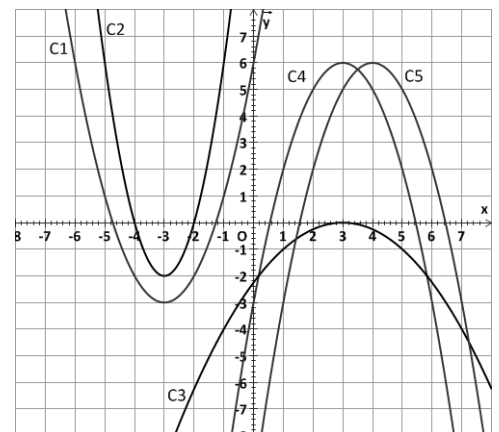
### Exercice 4

Dresser le tableau de variations de la fonction f définie par  $f(x) = 2,5x(x + 4) - 7$ .

$$f(x) = 2,5x^2 + 10x - 7 \quad a = 2,5 \quad b = 10 \quad c = -7$$

$$-\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{10}{2 \cdot 2,5} = -\frac{10}{5} = -2 \quad \text{et} \quad f(-2) = 2,5 \cdot (-2)^2 + 10 \cdot (-2) - 7 = 10 - 20 - 7 = -17$$

x	$-\infty$	-2	$+\infty$
f(x)		-17	
		↘ ↗	



### Exercice 5

$$1^\circ \text{ a) si } -3 < x < -1, \text{ alors } 1 < x^2 < 9$$

$$\text{b) si } -\sqrt{5} \leq x \leq 2, \text{ alors } 0 \leq x^2 \leq 5$$

$$2^\circ \text{ a) } x^2 > 7 \quad S = ]-\infty; -\sqrt{7}[ \cup ]\sqrt{7}; +\infty[$$

$$\text{b) } x^2 \leq 9 \quad S = [-3; 3]$$

### Exercice 6

$$f_1(x) = x^2 + 6x + 6; -b/2a = -3; \text{ courbe tournée vers le haut}$$

$$f_2(x) = 2x^2 + 12x + 16; -b/2a = -3; \text{ courbe tournée vers le haut, plus « serrée » que celle de } f_1.$$

$$\rightarrow f_1: C1 \quad f_2: C2$$

$$f_3(x) = -x^2 + 6x - 3; -b/2a = 3; \text{ courbe tournée vers le bas}$$

$$f_4(x) = -0,25x^2 + 1,5x - 2,25; -b/2a = 3; \text{ courbe tournée vers le bas, moins « serrée » que celle de } f_3.$$

$$\rightarrow f_3: C4 \quad f_4: C3$$

$$f_5(x) = -x^2 + 8x - 10 \rightarrow \text{il ne reste que } C5.$$