

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

Exercice 1

Factoriser le plus possible :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } 60x^{60} + 30x^{30} \\ = 30x^{30}(2x^{30} + 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } 49x^2 - 36 \\ = (7x - 6)(7x + 6) \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{g) } x^2 + 9x + 20 \\ = x^2 - 2 \cdot \frac{9}{2}x + \left(\frac{9}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{9}{2}\right)^2 + 20 \\ = \left(x - \frac{9}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{81}{4} + \frac{80}{4} \\ = \left(x - \frac{9}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \\ = \left(x - \frac{9}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\right)\left(x - \frac{9}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \\ = (x - 5)(x - 4) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{d) } (3x - 1)^2 - (4x + 5)(3x - 1) \\ = (3x - 1)[(3x - 1) - (4x + 5)] \\ = (3x - 1)(3x - 1 - 4x - 5) \\ = (3x - 1)(-x - 6) \end{aligned}$$

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

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

Exercice 2

Calculer et réduire le plus possible :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } (\sqrt{2} + 3)^2 - 6(\sqrt{2} + 1) + (3\sqrt{2})^2 \\ = \sqrt{2}^2 + 2 \cdot \sqrt{2} \cdot 3 + 3^2 - 6\sqrt{2} - 6 + 3^2 \cdot \sqrt{2}^2 \\ = 2 + 6\sqrt{2} + 9 - 6\sqrt{2} - 6 + 9 \cdot 2 \\ = 5 + 18 = 23 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } \sqrt{2} \cdot (\sqrt{3} + 7\sqrt{2}) - (\sqrt{2} + 4\sqrt{3}) \cdot \sqrt{3} \\ = \sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{3} + 7\sqrt{2}^2 - \sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{3} - 4\sqrt{3}^2 \\ = \sqrt{6} + 7 \cdot 2 - \sqrt{6} - 4 \cdot 3 \\ = 14 - 12 = 2 \end{aligned}$$

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

Exercice 3

Rendre rationnel le dénominateur des fractions suivantes :

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

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

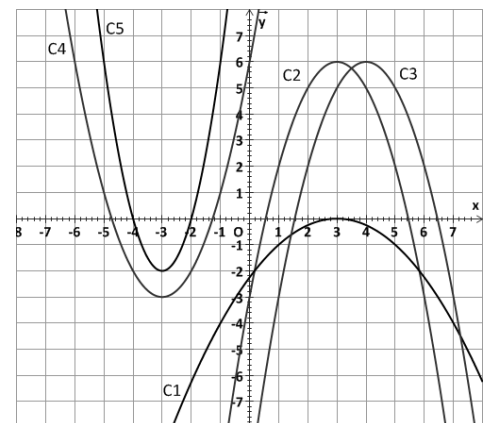
Exercice 4

Dresser le tableau de variations de la fonction f définie par $f(x) = 1,5x(x + 6) - 7$.

$$f(x) = 1,5x^2 + 9x - 7 \quad a = 1,5 \quad b = 9 \quad c = -7$$

$$-\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{9}{2 \cdot 1,5} = -\frac{9}{3} = -3 \quad \text{et} \quad f(-3) = 1,5 \cdot (-3)^2 + 9 \cdot (-3) - 7 = 13,5 - 27 - 7 = -20,5$$

x	$-\infty$	-3	$+\infty$
f(x)		-20,5	
		↘ ↗	



Exercice 5

$$1^\circ \text{ a) si } -5 < x < -2, \text{ alors } 4 < x^2 < 25$$

$$\text{b) si } -\sqrt{3} \leq x \leq 1, \text{ alors } 0 \leq x^2 \leq 3$$

$$2^\circ \text{ a) } x^2 > 5 \quad S =]-\infty; -\sqrt{5}[\cup]\sqrt{5}; +\infty[$$

$$\text{b) } x^2 \leq 4 \quad S = [-2; 2]$$

Exercice 6

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

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

$$\rightarrow f_1: C4 \quad f_2: C5$$

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

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

$$\rightarrow f_3: C2 \quad f_4: C1$$

$$f_5(x) = -x^2 + 8x - 10 \rightarrow \text{il ne reste que } C3.$$