

Conceitum do DST 1.

ex01

1. $\Delta = (-1)^2 - 4 \times 2 \times (-1)$

$\Delta = 9$

$x_1 = \frac{1 - \sqrt{9}}{2 \times 2}$

$x_1 = \frac{1-3}{4}$

$x_2 = \frac{1+3}{4}$

$x_1 = -\frac{1}{2}$

$x_2 = 1$

Dme $P(x) = 2(x + \frac{1}{2})(x - 1)$

2. $2x^2 - 5x + 7 = 0$

$\Delta = (-5)^2 - 4 \times 2 \times (-7)$

$\Delta = 25 + 56$

$\Delta = 81$

$x_1 = \frac{5 - \sqrt{81}}{2 \times 2}$

$x_1 = \frac{5-9}{4}$

$x_2 = \frac{5+9}{4}$

$x_1 = -1$

$x_2 = \frac{7}{2}$

3. $\frac{x}{2} \geq \frac{2x+1}{x+3}$

$\frac{x}{2} - \frac{2x+1}{x+3} \geq 0$

$\frac{x(x+3) - 2(2x+1)}{2(x+3)} \geq 0$

$\frac{x^2 + 3x - 4x - 2}{2x+6} \geq 0$

$\frac{x^2 - x - 2}{2x+6} \geq 0$

Pam $x^2 - x - 2$.

$\Delta = 9$

$x_1 = \frac{1-3}{2} = -1$

$x_2 = \frac{1+3}{2} = 2$

x	$-\infty$	-3	-1	2	$+\infty$
$x^2 - x - 2$	+	+	-	-	+
$2x+6$	-	0	+	+	+
Q	-	0	+	-	+

$S =]-3; -1] \cup [2; +\infty[$

ex02

1. $P(-1) = \dots = 0$ - 1 raiz evident

2. $P(x) = (x+1)(ax^2 + bx + c)$

$P(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + ax^2 + bx + c$

$P(x) = ax^3 + (b+a)x^2 + (c+b)x + c$

Pam identificat, ma:

$$\begin{cases} a=4 \\ b+a=12 \\ c+b=-13 \\ c=-21 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} a=4 \\ b=8 \\ c=-21 \end{cases}$$

3. $P(x) = (x+1)(4x^2 + 8x - 21)$

Pam $4x^2 + 8x - 21$.

$\Delta = 400$

$x_1 = -\frac{7}{2}$ $x_2 = \frac{3}{2}$

x	$-\infty$	$-\frac{7}{2}$	-1	$\frac{3}{2}$	$+\infty$
$x+1$	-	-	0	+	+
$4x^2 + 8x - 21$	+	0	-	-	+
$P(x)$	-	0	+	0	+

$S =]-\infty; -\frac{7}{2}] \cup]-1; \frac{3}{2}] \cup]2; +\infty[$

ex03

1. $(\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{3})^2 = \sqrt{5}^2 + 2\sqrt{5} \times \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3}^2$
 $= 5 + 2\sqrt{15} + 3$
 $= 8 + 2\sqrt{15}$

2. $\Delta = (\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{3})^2 - 4 \times (-\sqrt{15})$

$\Delta = 8 - 2\sqrt{15} + 4\sqrt{15}$

$\Delta = 8 + 2\sqrt{15}$

$\Delta = (\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3})^2$

$x_1 = \frac{-(\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{3}) - (\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3})}{2}$

$x_1 = \frac{-2\sqrt{5}}{2}$

$x_1 = -\sqrt{5}$

$x_2 = \frac{-(\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{3}) + (\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3})}{2}$

$x_2 = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{2}$

$x_2 = \sqrt{3}$

exco4

1a. Posons $P(3) = 0$

$$3^2 + (5-m) \times 3 - 3m + 6 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow +15 - 3m - 3m + 6 = 0$$

$$30 - 6m = 0$$

$$6m = 30$$

$$\underline{m = 5}$$

b. Pour $m = 5$, $P(x) = x^2 - 3x + 6$

$$P(x) = x^2 - 9$$

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

Donc $P(x) = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow \underline{x=3}$ ou $\underline{x=-3} \rightarrow 2^e$ racine.

2a. On veut $\Delta = 0$

$$\Delta = (5-m)^2 - 4 \times 1 \times (-3m+6)$$

$$\Delta = 25 - 10m + m^2 + 12m - 24$$

$$\Delta = m^2 + 2m + 1$$

$$\Delta = (m+1)^2$$

Donc posons $(m+1)^2 = 0$

$$\underline{m = -1}$$

b. Pour $m = -1$ $P(x) = x^2 + (5+1)x - 3 \times (-1) + 6$

$$= x^2 + 6x + 9$$

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

$$P(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x+3 = 0 \\ x = -3 \end{cases}$$

La racine est donc -3 .

$$3a. P(-3) = (-3)^2 + (5-m)(-3) - 3m + 6$$

$$= 9 - 15 + 3m - 3m + 6$$

$$= 0$$

Donc -3 est une racine de $P \forall m \in \mathbb{R}$.

$$b. P(m-2) = (m-2)^2 + (5-m)(m-2) - 3m + 6$$

$$= m^2 - 4m + 4 + 5m - 10 - m^2 + 2m - 3m + 6$$

$$= 0$$

c. $m-2$ est aussi une racine de $P \forall m \in \mathbb{R}$.

$$\text{Donc } P(x) = (x+3)(x-m+2)$$