

Correction interno 1

exo 1

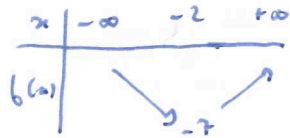
$$1. \alpha = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-12}{3 \times 2} = -2$$

$$\beta = f(-2) = 3(-2)^2 + 12(-2) + 5 = -7$$

$$\text{Dmc } f(x) = 3(x+2)^2 - 7$$

2. Sommet: $S(\alpha; \beta)$ donc $S(-2; -7)$

3. Comme $a=3 > 0$ on a:



exo 2

$$1. f(x) = 0$$

$$-x^2 - 6x + 7 = 0$$

$$\Delta = (-6)^2 - 4(-1) \times 7$$

$$\Delta = 36 + 28$$

$$\Delta = 64 > 0 \quad \text{Dmc } 2 \text{ racines}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{6 - \sqrt{64}}{2(-1)}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{6-8}{-2}$$

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

$$\boxed{x_1 = 1}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{6+8}{-2}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{14}{-2}$$

$$\boxed{x_2 = -7}$$

$$2. f(x) = a(x-x_1)(x-x_2)$$

$$= -(x-1)(x+7)$$

exo 3

$$1. x^2 + x - 6 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 1^2 - 4 \times 1 \times (-6)$$

$$\Delta = 25 > 0$$

$$x_1 = \frac{-1 - \sqrt{25}}{2 \times 1}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{-1-5}{2}$$

$$\boxed{x_1 = -3}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{-1+5}{2}$$

$$\boxed{x_2 = 2}$$

$$2. x^4 - 5x^2 - 36 = 0$$

Posons $X = x^2$.

$$\text{On a: } X^2 - 5X - 36 = 0$$

$$\Delta = (-5)^2 - 4 \times 1 \times (-36)$$

$$\Delta = 25 + 144$$

$$\Delta = 169 > 0$$

$$X_1 = \frac{5 - \sqrt{169}}{2}$$

$$X_2 = \frac{5+13}{2}$$

$$X_1 = \frac{5-13}{2}$$

$$X_2 = 9$$

$$X_1 = -4$$

Dmc $x^2 = -4 < 0$ ne convient pas

et

$$x^2 = 9$$

$$x = \sqrt{9} \pm 3 \quad \text{ou} \quad x = -\sqrt{9} \pm 3$$

exo 4

1. $2(x+1)^2 + 5x > 7$

$2(x^2 + 2x + 1) + 5x - 7 > 0$

$2x^2 + 4x + 2 + 5x - 7 > 0$

$2x^2 + 9x - 5 > 0$

$\Delta = 9^2 - 4 \times 2 \times (-5)$

$\Delta = 81 + 40$

$\Delta = 121 > 0$

$x_1 = \frac{-9 - \sqrt{121}}{2 \times 2}$

$x_1 = \frac{-9 - 11}{4} \quad x_2 = \frac{-9 + 11}{4}$

$x_1 = -5 \quad x_2 = \frac{1}{2}$

on a alors :

x	$-\infty$	-5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$+\infty$
$2x^2 + 9x - 5$		+	-	+

$y =]-\infty; -5[\cup]\frac{1}{2}; +\infty[$

on a alors :

x	$-\infty$	-6	1	3	$+\infty$
$x^2 + 5x - 6$		+	-	+	+
$3 - x$		+	+	+	-
α		+	-	+	-

$y =]-\infty; -6] \cup [1; 3[$

Pan $x^2 + 5x - 6$

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

$\Delta = 25 + 24$

$\Delta = 49 > 0$

$x_1 = \frac{-5 - \sqrt{49}}{2 \times 1}$

$x_1 = \frac{-5 - 7}{2} \quad x_2 = \frac{-5 + 7}{2}$

$x_1 = -6 \quad x_2 = 1$

Pan $3 - x$

$3 - x = 0$ donc $x = 3$

exo 5

$\begin{cases} x + y = 16 \\ xy = -297 \end{cases}$

x et y sont alors solutions de l'eq. :

$X^2 - 16X - 297 = 0 \quad (x^2 - 5x + 9 = 0)$

$\Delta = (-16)^2 - 4 \times 1 \times (-297)$

$\Delta = 256 + 1188$

$\Delta = 1444 > 0$

$x = \frac{16 - \sqrt{1444}}{2}$

$x = \frac{16 - 38}{2}$

$y = \frac{16 + 38}{2}$

$x = -11 \quad \text{et} \quad y = 27$

ou $y = -11 \quad \text{et} \quad x = 27$

exo 6

1 a. Posons $x = 2$

$z^2 + (2 - m)z + m - 3 = 0$

$4 + 4 - 2m + m - 3 = 0$

$-m + 5 = 0$

$m = 5$

b. Pan $m = 5$ on a :

$x^2 + (2 - 5)x + 5 - 3 = 0$

$x^2 - 3x + 2 = 0$

$\Delta = (-3)^2 - 4 \times 1 \times 2$

$\Delta = 9 - 8$

$\Delta = 1 > 0$

$x_1 = \frac{3 - 1}{2} \quad x_2 = \frac{3 + 1}{2}$

$x_1 = 1 \quad x_2 = 2$

Avec solution.

$$2a \quad \Delta = (2-m)^2 - 4 \times 1 \times (m-3)$$

$$\Delta = 4 - 4m + m^2 - 4m + 12$$

$$\Delta = m^2 - 8m + 16$$

$$\Delta = (m-4)^2$$

b. (E) admet 1 seule solution

Donc $\Delta = 0$

$$(m-4)^2 = 0$$

$$m-4 = 0$$

$$\boxed{m=4}$$

c. Pour $m=4$

$$(E): x^2 + (2-4)x + 4-3 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 2x + 1 = 0$$

$$(x-1)^2 = 0$$

$$x-1 = 0$$

$$\boxed{x=1}$$

3a. Posons $x=1$

$$1^2 + (2-m) \times 1 + m-3 = 0$$

$$= 1 + 2 - m + m - 3 = 0$$

$$= 0$$

b. Posons $x=m-3$

$$(m-3)^2 + (2-m)(m-3) + m-3$$

$$= m^2 - 6m + 9 + 2m - 6 - m^2 + 3m + m - 3$$

$$= 0$$

Donc $m-3$ est une racine de (E) par fait réel m .

c. 1 et $m-3$ sont solutions de (E).

$$\text{Donc } f(x) = (x-1)(x-m+3)$$

no 7

$$f(x) = a(x-x_1)(x-x_2)$$

avec $x_1 = -1$ et $x_2 = 5$.

$$\text{Donc } f(x) = a(x+1)(x-5)$$

Comme $A(0;5)$ est un pt de la parabole alors:

$$f(0) = 5$$

$$\text{Donc } a(0+1)(0-5) = 5$$

$$a \times 1 \times (-5) = 5$$

$$-5a = 5$$

$$a = \frac{5}{-5}$$

$$a = -1$$

$$\text{Donc } f(x) = -(x+1)(x-5)$$