

## Correction du dst m=1

exo 1 : QCM

1.  $\alpha = \frac{2}{2 \times 2} = \frac{1}{2}$

(b)

$$\begin{aligned}\beta &= f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - 2 \times \frac{1}{2} - 12 \\ &= 2 \times \frac{1}{4} - 1 - 12 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} - 13 \\ &= -\frac{25}{2}\end{aligned}$$

Donc  $f(x) = 2\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{25}{2}$

2. posons  $x-2=0$   
 $x=2$

(b)

Posons  $3x^2 - (2x+12) = 0$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta &= (-12)^2 - 4 \times 3 \times 12 \\ \Delta &= 12^2 - 12^2 \\ \Delta &= 0 \\ x_0 &= \frac{12}{2 \times 3} = 2.\end{aligned}$$

Donc l'équation n'a qu'une seule solution.

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

(c)

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta &= 25 + 24 \\ \Delta &= 49\end{aligned}$$

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

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

$$x_1 = -1 \quad x_2 = \frac{12}{2}$$

$$x_1 = -1 \quad x_2 = 6$$

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

$f = ]-1; 6[$

4.  $a < 0$  car les branches sont tournées vers le bas  
(c)  $\Delta > 0$  car il y a 2 racines (la courbe coupe l'axe des abscisses en 2 pts)

$c > 0$  car la courbe coupe l'axe des ordonnées au dessus de 0.

Donc cet  $\Delta$  est le même signe.

5. posons  $\Delta = 0$

(b)  $[-(2m+3)]^2 - 4 \times 1 \times m^2 = 0$

$$(2m+3)^2 - 4m^2 = 0$$

$$4m^2 + 12m + 9 - 4m^2 = 0$$

$$12m + 9 = 0$$

$$12m = -9$$

$$m = \frac{-9}{12}$$

$$m = -\frac{3}{4}$$

exo 2

1.  $\alpha = \frac{-8}{-2 \times 2} = \frac{-8}{-4} = 2$

$$\begin{aligned}\beta &= f(2) = -2 \times 2^2 + 8 \times 2 - 13 \\ &= -8 + 16 - 13 \\ &= -5\end{aligned}$$

Donc  $f(x) = -2(x-2)^2 - 5$ .

2. Comme  $a = -2 < 0$ , on a:

$x$	$-\infty$	$2$	$+\infty$
$f$		-5	

le maximum de  $f$  est -5 atteint par  $x=2$

no 3

$$1. x^2 - 4x + 3 = 0$$

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

$$\Delta = 16 - 12$$

$$\Delta = 4$$

$$x_1 = \frac{4 - \sqrt{4}}{2 \times 1}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{4 - 2}{2}$$

$$x_1 = 1$$

$$x_2 = \frac{4 + 2}{2}$$

$$x_2 = 3 \quad \mathcal{S} = \{1; 3\}$$

$$2. 12x^3 - x^2 - x = 0$$

$$x(12x^2 - x - 1) = 0$$

Solr  $x=0$

Solr  $12x^2 - x - 1 = 0$

$$\Delta = (-1)^2 - 4 \times 12 \times (-1)$$

$$\Delta = 1 + 48$$

$$\Delta = 49.$$

$$x_1 = \frac{1 - \sqrt{49}}{2 \times 12}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{1 - 7}{24}$$

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

$$x_2 = \frac{1 + 7}{24}$$

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

$$\mathcal{S} = \left\{ -\frac{1}{4}; 0; \frac{1}{3} \right\}$$

$$3. x^2 - 3x + 2 = 6x^2 + x + 1$$

$$x^2 - 3x + 2 - 6x^2 - x - 1 = 0$$

$$-5x^2 - 4x + 1 = 0$$

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

$$\Delta = 16 + 20$$

$$\Delta = 36$$

$$x_1 = \frac{4 - \sqrt{36}}{2 \times (-5)}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{4 - 6}{-10} \quad x_2 = \frac{4 + 6}{-10}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{-2}{-10} \quad x_2 = \frac{10}{-10}$$

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

$$\mathcal{S} = \left\{ -1; \frac{1}{5} \right\}$$

$$4. x = \frac{3}{2x - 5}$$

$$x(2x - 5) = 3$$

$$2x^2 - 5x - 3 = 0$$

$$\Delta = (-5)^2 - 4 \times 2 \times (-3)$$

$$\Delta = 25 + 24$$

$$\Delta = 49.$$

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

$$x_1 = \frac{5 - 7}{4}$$

$$x_1 = -\frac{2}{4}$$

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

$$x_2 = \frac{5 + 7}{4}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{12}{4}$$

$$x_2 = 3$$

$$\mathcal{S} = \left\{ -\frac{1}{2}; 3 \right\}$$

no 4

$$1. \frac{1}{2}x^2 + 3x - 8 \geq 0$$

$$\Delta = 3^2 - 4 \times \frac{1}{2} \times (-8)$$

$$\Delta = 9 + 16$$

$$\Delta = 25$$

$$x_1 = \frac{-3 - \sqrt{25}}{2 \times \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{-3 - 5}{1} \quad x_2 = \frac{-3 + 5}{1}$$

$$x_1 = -8$$

$$x_2 = 2$$

x	$-\infty$	-8	2	$+\infty$	
$\frac{1}{2}x^2 + 3x - 8$	+	0	-	0	+

$$\mathcal{S} = ]-\infty; -8] \cup [2; +\infty[$$

$$2. \text{Pan } x^2 + x - 6$$

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

$$\Delta = 25$$

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

$$x_1 = -3$$

$$x_2 = 2$$

Pan  $x - 4 = 0$   
 $x = 4$

x	$-\infty$	-3	2	4	$+\infty$
$x^2 + x - 6$	+	0	-	0	+
$x - 4$	-	-	-	0	+
$\mathcal{Q}$	+	0	+	0	-

$$\mathcal{S} = ]-\infty; -3] \cup [2; 4[$$

mo 5

1.  $x^4 - 12x^2 + 27 = 0$

Posons  $X = x^2$

On a:  $X^2 - 12X + 27 = 0$

$\Delta = (-12)^2 - 4 \times 27$

$\Delta = 144 - 108$

$\Delta = 36$

$X_1 = \frac{12-6}{2}$

$X_2 = \frac{12+6}{2}$

$X_1 = 3$

$X_2 = 9$

Dmc  $x^2 = 3$

$x = \sqrt{3}$  ou  $x = -\sqrt{3}$

et  $x^2 = 9$

$x = 3$  ou  $x = -3$ .

$y = \{-3; -\sqrt{3}; \sqrt{3}; 3\}$

2.  $2x + 5\sqrt{x} - 3 = 0$

posons  $X = \sqrt{x}$   
 $x^2 = x$

On a  $2X^2 + 5X - 3 = 0$

$\Delta = 5^2 - 4 \times 2 \times (-3)$

$\Delta = 25 + 24$

$\Delta = 49$

$X_1 = \frac{-5-7}{2 \times 2}$

$X_1 = -3$

Dmc  $\sqrt{x} = -3 < 0$   
impossible

$X_2 = \frac{-5+7}{4}$

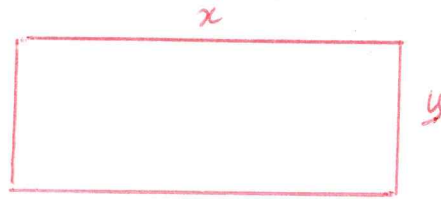
$X_2 = \frac{1}{2}$

$\sqrt{x} = \frac{1}{2}$

$x = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{4}$

$y = \left\{\frac{1}{4}\right\}$

mo 6



$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} P = 2(x+y) \\ A = xy \end{array} \right.$

Dmc  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2(x+y) = 34 \\ xy = 60 \end{array} \right.$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x+y = 17 \\ xy = 60 \end{array} \right.$

Dmc  $y = 17 - x$   
On a alors  $x(17-x) = 60$

$-x^2 + 17x - 60 = 0$

$\Delta = 17^2 - 4 \times (-1) \times (-60)$

$\Delta = 289 - 240$

$\Delta = 49$ .

Dmc  $x_1 = \frac{-17-7}{2 \times (-1)}$

$x_1 = \frac{-24}{-2}$

$x_1 = 12$

Dmc  $y_1 = 17 - 12$   
 $y_1 = 5$

$x_2 = \frac{-17+7}{-2}$

$x_2 = \frac{-10}{-2}$

$x_2 = 5$

$y_2 = 17 - 5$

$y_2 = 12$

La longueur = 12 cm

La largeur = 5 cm