

Réponses du devoir de Mathématiques n°1

Exercice 1

1. On a $\Delta = 25$, $x_1 = -\frac{2}{3}$ et $x_2 = 1$.
2. On a $\Delta = 0$, $x_0 = -\frac{1}{2}$ et $4x^2 - 4x + 1 = 4(x + \frac{1}{2})^2$.
3. On a $\Delta = 25$, $x_1 = 3$, $x_2 = -2$.

$$\frac{x}{-x^2 + x + 6} \quad \Bigg| \quad \begin{array}{ccc} -2 & & 3 \\ - & 0 & + & 0 & - \end{array}$$

Exercice 2

1. $P(-1) = 3 \times (-1)^3 + 5 \times (-1)^2 + (-1) - 1 = -3 + 5 - 1 - 1 = 0$.
2. $(x + 1)(ax^2 + bx + c) = (a)x^3 + (a + b)x^2 + (b + c)x + (c)$
On obtient $a = 3$, $b = 2$ et $c = -1$ soit $P(x) = (x + 1)(3x^2 + 2x - 1)$.
3. $x_0 = -1$ est une racine et $(\Delta = 16)$ $x_1 = -1$, $x_2 = \frac{1}{3}$.

Exercice 3

1. $Aire(AMQ) = \frac{x(10 - x)}{2}$ et $Aire(BMN) = \frac{x(20 - x)}{2}$
2. $Aire(MNPQ) = Aire(ABCD) - 2 \times Aire(AMQ) - 2 \times Aire(BMN)$
 $Aire(MNPQ) = 10 \times 20 - x(10 - x) - x(20 - x) = 2x^2 - 30x + 200$.
3. On a $2x^2 - 30x + 200 = 100$ soit $2x^2 - 30x + 100 = 0$.
 $\Delta = 100$, $x_1 = 5$ et $x_2 = 10$.