

# Na2H (exercice de travail 95' no 1

ex 1

1/25/ a) i)  $g(-1) = -5$   
ii)  $f(\sqrt{2}) = 3,3$   
iii)  $f^{-1}(2) = \{-1; 2\}$   
iv)  $j^{-1}(0) = \{-0,4; 2,4\}$   
v)  $h^{-1}(-1) = \emptyset$  (6)  
vi)  $Z_f = \{-3; 4\}$

b) i)  $p = \frac{1}{3}$   $o.o = -2$  (2)  
ii)  $[5; +\infty[$  (2)  
iii)  $]-\infty; 1]$  (2)  
iv) 

x	-3	4
f(x)	0	0

 (2)

c) forme factorisée :  $f(x) = a(x-(-3))(x-4)$   
 $= a(x+3)(x-4)$

$f(2) = 2 \Leftrightarrow 2 = a(2+3)(2-4)$   
 $\Leftrightarrow 2 = -10a$   
 $\Leftrightarrow a = -\frac{2}{10} = -\frac{1}{5} = -0,2$

$f(x) = -0,2(x+3)(x-4)$  : forme factorisée (4)  
 $= -0,2(x^2 - x - 12)$   
 $= -0,2x^2 + 0,2x + 2,4$  : forme développée (1)

d) sommet  $S = (1; -4)$  :  $j(x) = a(x-1)^2 - 4$

$j(2) = -2 \Leftrightarrow -2 = a(2-1)^2 - 4$   
 $\Leftrightarrow -2 = a - 4$   
 $\Leftrightarrow a = 2$

$j(x) = 2(x-1)^2 - 4$  : forme standard (4)

$= 2(x^2 - 2x + 1) - 4$   
 $= 2x^2 - 4x - 2$  : forme développée (1)

$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 16 + 16 = 32$

$x_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{32}}{4} = \frac{4 \pm 4\sqrt{2}}{4} = 1 \pm \sqrt{2}$

$j(x) = a(x-x_1)(x-x_2)$  : forme factorisée (3)

Ex 2

1/8]

- a) i)  $f(2) = -6$
- ii)  $f(-2) = 3$

b)  $f(x) = ax + b$ , on sait que ①  $-6 = a \cdot 2 + b$   
 ②  $3 = a \cdot (-2) + b$

$$-3 = 2b$$

$$\Leftrightarrow b = -\frac{3}{2}$$

dans ① :  $-6 = 2a - \frac{3}{2}$   
 $\Leftrightarrow -12 = 4a - 3$   
 $\Leftrightarrow -9 = 4a$   
 $\Leftrightarrow a = -\frac{9}{4}$

donc  $f(x) = -\frac{9}{4}x - \frac{3}{2}$  ④

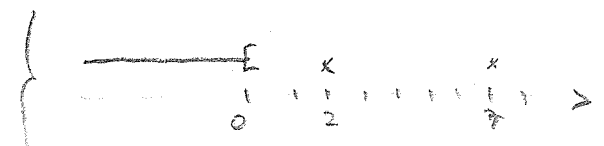
c)  $f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow -\frac{9}{4}x - \frac{3}{2} = 0$   
 $\Leftrightarrow -9x - 6 = 0$   $\downarrow \cdot 4$   
 $\Leftrightarrow -9x = 6$   
 $\Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{6}{9} = -\frac{2}{3}$

$S = \{-\frac{2}{3}\}$  ②

Ex 3

1/8]

$D_f$  : pb si  $x < 0$   
 pb si  $x^2 + 7x + 10 = 0$   
 $\Leftrightarrow (x-2)(x-5) = 0$   
 $\Leftrightarrow x = 2 \vee x = 5$



$D_f = \mathbb{R}^+ \setminus \{2; 7\}$   
 $= [0; 2[ \cup ]2; 7[ \cup ]7; +\infty[$  ④

$D_g$  : pb si  $x^5 + 7x^3 + 11x^2 = 0$   
 $\Leftrightarrow x^2(x^3 + 7x + 11) = 0$   
 $\Leftrightarrow x^2(x-5)(x-2) = 0$   
 $x = 0 \vee x = 5 \vee x = 2$

$D_f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0; 2; 7\}$  ④

Ex 4

a) Zf :  $-x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0$

$f(0) = 6$

$\Leftrightarrow x^2 + 5x - 6 = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow (x+6)(x-1) = 0$

$x = -6 \vee x = 1$

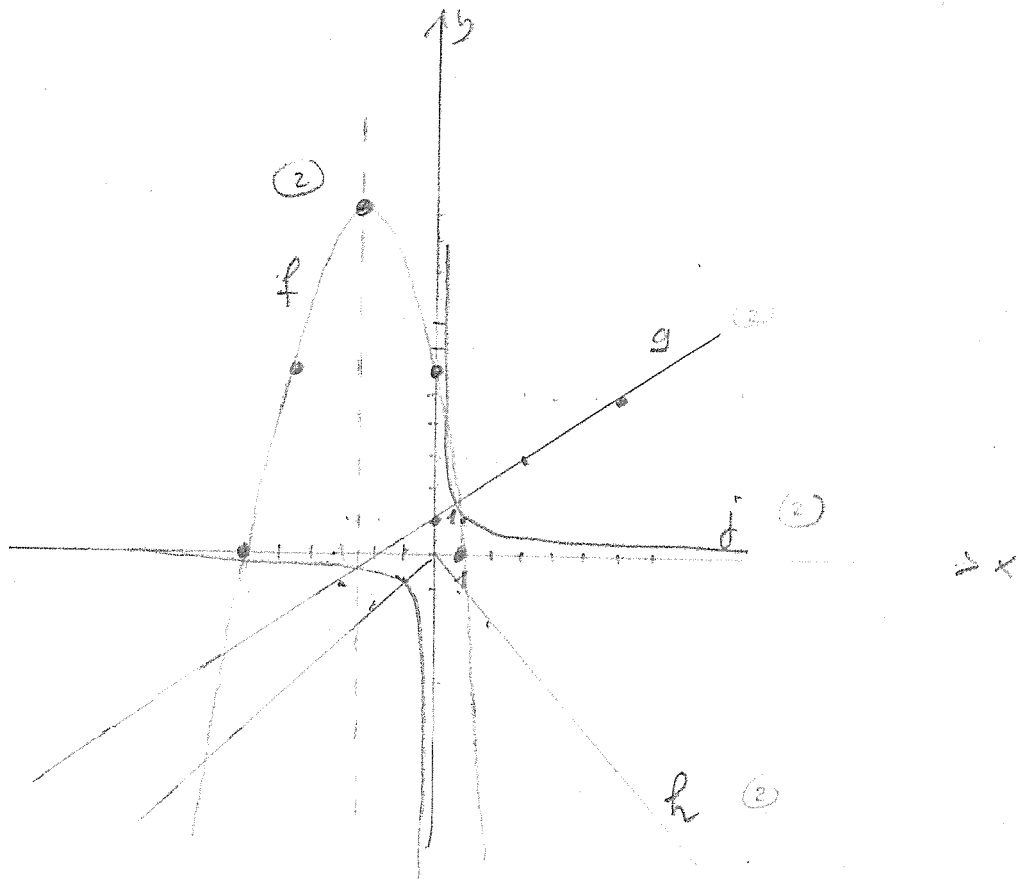
(4)

$Z_f = \{-6; 1\}$

axe de sym:  $x = -\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{(-5)}{-2} = -\frac{5}{2}$  (1)

Sommet :  $S = \left(-\frac{b}{2a}, -\frac{\Delta}{4a}\right) = \left(-\frac{5}{2}, -\frac{(-25+24)}{4}\right) = \left(-\frac{5}{2}, \frac{1}{4}\right)$  (2)

b)



c)  $I \approx \{(-7; -3); (0,8; 1,3)\}$  : fct mutuellement (2)

algébriquement :  $-x^2 - 5x + 6 = \frac{2}{3}x + 1$

$\Leftrightarrow -3x^2 - 15x + 18 = 2x + 3$

$\Leftrightarrow -3x^2 - 17x + 15 = 0$

$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 469$

$x_{1,2} = \frac{17 \pm \sqrt{469}}{-6}$   $\begin{cases} x_1 \approx -6,4 \\ x_2 \approx 0,8 \end{cases}$

$g(x_1) \approx -3,3$

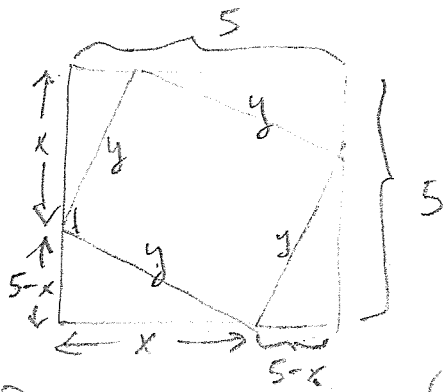
$g(x_2) \approx 1,5$

$I \approx \{(-6,4; -3,3); (0,8; 1,5)\}$  (4)

Ex 5

(1/3)

a)



$$\begin{aligned} A = y^2 &= (5-x)^2 + x^2 \\ &= 25 - 10x + x^2 + x^2 \\ &= 2x^2 - 10x + 25 \end{aligned}$$

(3)

b) Dvipp:  $]0, 5[$

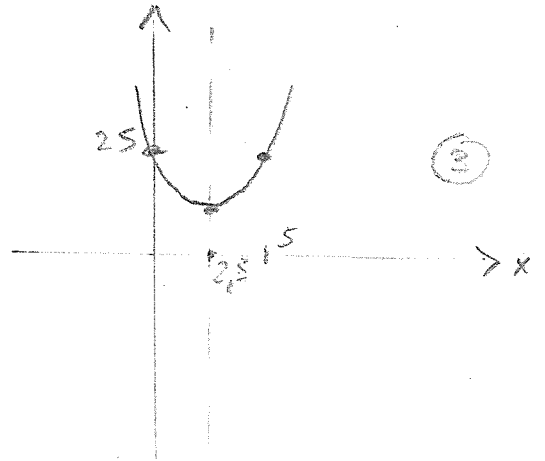
(4)

c) axe de sym:  $x = -\frac{b}{2a} = \frac{10}{4} = 2,5$

Discriminant:  $\Delta = 100 - 200 = -100$

$$S = (2,5; \frac{-100}{8}) = (2,5; 12,5)$$

$a > 0$ : U



d) Par  $x = 2,5 \text{ cm}$

e) Elle vaut  $12,5 \text{ cm}^2$