

Math 3N: Ch 0 Prerequisites - Corps des exoices

$$\int_0^1 \frac{2-4+3(\ln 7+1)}{10-5+4+3.3} \cdot 9+8(-3) dx$$

$$= 2 \cdot [4 - 3 \binom{8}{4}] + (10 - 6 + 4 - 2) \binom{8}{4} - 24]$$

$$= -2 \int_{-2}^2 \ln x \cdot (-1) \cdot 9 \cdot 24 \, dx$$

$$= -2 / 4 + 24 + 9 = -2.13 = -2.6$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{9}{10} \\ + \frac{12}{10} \\ \hline \frac{21}{10} = 2\frac{1}{10} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 395 \\ 3 \overline{) 1185} \\ \underline{117} \\ 15 \\ 15 \\ \underline{0} \end{array}$$

$$d) \frac{a^5 - 365}{(a-5)^2} = \frac{a^5 - 31a^4 + 31a^3 - 31a^2 + 31a - 5}{(a-5)^2} = a^3 + 2a^2 + 9a + 14$$

$$e) \frac{(25)^{-15} \cdot (23)^{-40} \cdot (25)^{-10}}{(5^{-14} \cdot 2^{-24} \cdot 2)^{-4}} = \frac{2^{-25} \cdot 2^{-2} \cdot 2^{-5}}{(5^{-14} \cdot 2^{30})^{-4}}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2536 \\ -158 \\ \hline 2378 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{f}{f_0} = \sqrt{\frac{640}{1000}} = \sqrt{\frac{64}{100}} = \frac{8}{10} = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\frac{16}{9} = \frac{16}{9} = \frac{2 \cdot 8}{3 \cdot 3} = \frac{2 \cdot 8}{3^2} = \frac{2 \cdot 8}{(\sqrt{3})^2} = \frac{2 \cdot 8}{3}$$

$$= \frac{8(\sqrt{2}-2)}{\sqrt{2}-2} = -4(\sqrt{2}-2) = -4\sqrt{2}+8$$

$$d_2) \frac{\sqrt{8+\sqrt{2}}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{4-3}}{\sqrt{3}} = \left(\frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{1}}{\sqrt{3}} \right) = \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{3} + 2 \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \sqrt{3}}{(\sqrt{3})^2} = \frac{3\sqrt{6} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3}}{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{2\sqrt{6+2}}{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{6+2}}{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$27 \int 0.000000887 = 8.987 \cdot 10^{-8}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \overline{) 19} \\ \underline{6} \\ 13 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{d_{\text{unc}}}{d} = 2,714285$$

47. $x = 12, 4.56$

$$10x = 124, \overline{56}$$

$$1000x = 12456,58$$

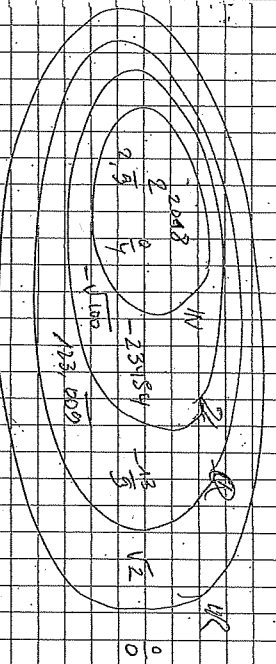
$$\begin{array}{r} 1000 \times \\ \underline{10 \times} \\ 12456 \\ \underline{12456} \\ 56 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Cald. } 990 \times = 12.332 \\ \hline \text{Exp. } 990 \times = 12.332 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 990 \\ \hline 990 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 990 \\ \hline 990 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6166 \\ \underline{495} \\ 5671 \end{array}$$

done: $12,456 = 555 \overline{) 6919}$

5]



6]

$$(i) A \cup B = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$$

$$(ii) A \cap B = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$$

$$(iii) A \cap B = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$$

$$(iv) A \cap B = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$$

$$(v) A \cap B = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$$

$$(vi) A \cap B = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$$

7]

A

$$A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$$

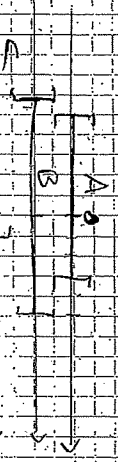
B

$$B = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$$

C

$$C = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$$

$$A \cap B = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$$



$$(i) A \cup B = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$$

$$(ii) A \cap B = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$$

$$(iii) A \cap B = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$$

$$(iv) A \cap B = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$$

8]

$$a) 7x^2 + 5x - 2$$

$$a = 7, b = 5, c = -2$$

$$A = b^2 - 4ac = 5^2 - 4(7)(-2) = 81$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{A}}{2a} = \frac{-5 \pm 9}{14} \Rightarrow x_1 = \frac{4}{14} = \frac{2}{7}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{-5 - 9}{14} = -1$$

$$\text{Hence } 7x^2 + 5x - 2 = a(x - x_1)(x - x_2) = 7(x - \frac{2}{7})(x + 1)$$

$$= 7(x - \frac{2}{7})(x + 1)$$

$$= (7x - 2)(x + 1)$$

$$b) 12x^3 - 3xy^3 = 3xy[4x^2 - y^2] = 3xy(2x - y)(2x + y)$$

$$c) 3(x-1)^2 - 9(x-1) = 3(x-1) \cdot [x-1-3]$$

$$= 3(x-1)(x-4)$$

$$d) 7a^3b^4c - 28a^3b^3c + 28a^2b^2c^2 = 7a^2b^2c[ab^2 - 4ab + 4c^2]$$

$$= 7a^2b^2c(b-2c)^2$$

$$e) (5x-10)(4x^2-5) - (13x^3-6)(10-5x)$$

$$= (5x-10)(4x^2-5) + (-13x^3+6)(5x-10)$$

$$= (5x-10) \cdot [4x^2-5+1+13x^3+6] = (5x-10) \cdot [13x^3+4x^2+1]$$

$$= 5(x-2)(1-3x)(1+3x)$$

$$f) 49x^2 + 28x + 4 = (7x+2)^2$$

$$g) x^2 + 5x - 14 = (x+7)(x-2)$$

$$h) 2x^2 + 16x + 24 = 2(x^2 + 8x + 12) = 2(x+6)(x+2)$$

$$i) 3x^2 - 3x - 36 = 3(x^2 - x - 12) = 3(x+4)(x-3)$$

$$j) (3a+2b)^2 - (a-7b)^2 = [(3a+2b) + (a-7b)][(3a+2b) - (a-7b)]$$

$$= (2a+9b)(4a-5b)$$

9]

$$6x^3 - 5x^2 - 17x + 6 = f(x)$$

$$a_0 = 6 \quad D(1/6) = \{ \pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \pm 4 \}$$

on teste avec la calculatrice : $f(1) \neq 0$ $f(-1) \neq 0$
 $f(2) = 0$
 $\hookrightarrow$ donc $(x-2)$ divise $f(x)$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6x^3 - 5x^2 - 17x + 6 \\ 6x^3 - 12x^2 \\ \hline 13x^2 - 17x + 6 \\ 13x^2 - 26x \\ \hline 9x + 6 \\ 9x - 18 \\ \hline 24 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7x^2 - 17x + 6 \\ 7x^2 - 14x \\ \hline -3x + 6 \\ -3x + 6 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

$$\text{donc } f(x) = (6x^2 + 7x - 3)(x-2)$$

$$\Delta = 49 - 4 \cdot 6 \cdot (-3) = 121$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-7 \pm \sqrt{121}}{12} \quad x_1 = \frac{1}{3} \quad x_2 = -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$\text{donc } (6x^2 + 7x - 3) = 6(x - \frac{1}{3})(x + \frac{3}{2})$$

$$= 6(\frac{2x-1}{2})(\frac{2x+3}{2})$$

$$= (2x-1)(2x+3)$$

$$\text{donc } f(x) = (x-2)(3x-1)(2x+3)$$

10]

$$(m) \quad -\frac{1}{3}x(\frac{5}{2}x) = -\frac{5}{6}x^2 + \frac{1}{6}$$

$$(n) \quad -\frac{1}{3}x + \frac{5}{6}x = -\frac{2}{6}x + \frac{5}{6}$$

$$(o) \quad -2x - \frac{5}{6} + 6x = -8x + 1$$

$$(p) \quad 4x - \frac{5}{6} = -8x + 1$$

$$(q) \quad 12x = 11$$

$$(r) \quad x = \frac{11}{12}$$

$$(s) \quad x = \frac{11}{12}$$

$$(t) \quad x = \frac{11}{12}$$

$$(u) \quad x = \frac{11}{12}$$

$$(v) \quad x = \frac{11}{12}$$

$$(w) \quad x = \frac{11}{12}$$

$$(x) \quad x = \frac{11}{12}$$

$$(y) \quad x = \frac{11}{12}$$

$$(z) \quad x = \frac{11}{12}$$

$$(aa) \quad x = \frac{11}{12}$$

$$(ab) \quad x = \frac{11}{12}$$

$$(ac) \quad x = \frac{11}{12}$$

$$(ad) \quad x = \frac{11}{12}$$

$$(ae) \quad x = \frac{11}{12}$$

$$(af) \quad x = \frac{11}{12}$$

$$(ag) \quad x = \frac{11}{12}$$

$$(ah) \quad x = \frac{11}{12}$$

$$(ai) \quad x = \frac{11}{12}$$

$$(aj) \quad x = \frac{11}{12}$$

$$(ak) \quad x = \frac{11}{12}$$

$$(al) \quad x = \frac{11}{12}$$

$$(am) \quad x = \frac{11}{12}$$

$$(an) \quad x = \frac{11}{12}$$

$$(ao) \quad x = \frac{11}{12}$$

$$(ap) \quad x = \frac{11}{12}$$

$$(aq) \quad x = \frac{11}{12}$$

[10]

(e) $4\sqrt{3}x + 9 = 2\sqrt{3} - 1,6x$

← $+1,6x + 9$

(e) $4\sqrt{3}x + 1,6x = 2\sqrt{3} + 9,8$

← $\text{make on right side}$

(e) $x(4\sqrt{3} + 1,6) = 2\sqrt{3} + 9,8$

← $\div (4\sqrt{3} + 1,6)$

(e) $x = \frac{2\sqrt{3} + 9,8}{4\sqrt{3} + 1,6}$

← make no change

$= \frac{2\sqrt{3} + 9,8}{4\sqrt{3} + 1,6}$

← split the

$= \frac{1}{2}$

$S = \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \right\}$

(f) $x^2 - 3x = -4$

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

$\Delta = (-3)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 4 < 0$

$S = \emptyset$

(g) $3x^2 = 6x + 1$

(e) $3x^2 - 6x - 1 = 0$ ← $-6x - 1$

$\Delta = (-6)^2 - 4 \cdot 3 \cdot (-1) = 48$

$x_{1,2} = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{48}}{6} = \frac{6 \pm 4\sqrt{3}}{6} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{3}}{2}$

→ $x_1 = \frac{2 + \sqrt{3}}{2}$

$S = \left\{ \frac{2 + \sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{2 - \sqrt{3}}{2} \right\}$

(h) $x^2 = 12x$

← $-12x$

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

← $12x$

(e) $(x - 12)(x + 0) = 0$

← different product

$x - 12 = 0$ or $x + 0 = 0$

$x = 12$ or $x = -0$

$S = \{12, 0\}$

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

← $+12x$

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

(e) $x = \pm \sqrt{12x}$ can you do $x^2 = a$

$= \pm 8\sqrt{2}$

$0, 1, 2, 3$

[10]

(j) $x^2 + 2x = -1$

(e) $x^2 + 2x + 1 = 0$

(e) $(x + 1)^2 = 0$

(e) $x + 1 = 0$

$x = -1$

$S = \{-1\}$

(k) $(5x - 4)^2 = (3x + 7)^2$

(e) $(5x - 4)^2 - (3x + 7)^2 = 0$

(e) $[(5x - 4) + (3x + 7)][(5x - 4) - (3x + 7)] = 0$

(e) $(8x + 3)(2x - 11) = 0$

$8x + 3 = 0$ or $2x - 11 = 0$

$x = -\frac{3}{8}$ or $x = \frac{11}{2}$

$S = \left\{ -\frac{3}{8}, \frac{11}{2} \right\}$

(l) $x^2 - x = 2x^2 - 2$

(e) $x^2 - x - 2x^2 + 2 = 0$

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

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

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

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

$x = 2$ or $x = \pm 1$

$S = \{2, -1, 1\}$

(m) $(9x - 5)^2 = 9$

(e) $9x - 5 = \pm 3$

$9x - 5 = 3$ or $9x - 5 = -3$

$9x = 8$ or $9x = 2$

$x = \frac{8}{9}$ or $x = \frac{2}{9}$

$x = \frac{8}{9}$ or $x = \frac{2}{9}$

$S = \left\{ \frac{8}{9}, \frac{2}{9} \right\}$

(n) $(9x - 5)^2 = 9$

(e) $(9x - 5)^2 - 3^2 = 0$

(e) $[(9x - 5) - 3][(9x - 5) + 3] = 0$

(e) $(9x - 8)(9x - 2) = 0$

(e) $9x - 8 = 0$ or $9x - 2 = 0$

$x = \frac{8}{9}$ or $x = \frac{2}{9}$

(e) $x = \frac{8}{9}$ or $x = \frac{2}{9}$

10]

$$n) 4x^3 = 36x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4x^2 - 36x = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4x(x-9) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4x(x-3)(x+3) = 0$$

$$S = \{-3, 0, 3\}$$

direct

$$g) (3x+2)(x-1) = (3x^2-4)(x+1)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (3x+2)(x-1)(x+1) - (3x-2)(3x+2)(x+1) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (3x+2)(x+1) [(x-1) - (3x-2)] = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (3x+2)(x+1) [-2x+1] = 0$$

$$3x+2=0 \quad \text{ou} \quad x+1=0 \quad \text{ou} \quad -2x+1=0$$

$$x = -2/3$$

$$x = -1$$

$$x = 1/2$$

$$S = \{-2/3, -1, 1/2\}$$

$$p) x^6 = x^2$$

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

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2(x^4-1) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2(x^2+1)(x^2-1) = 0$$

$$x^2=0 \quad \text{ou} \quad x^2+1=0 \quad \text{ou} \quad x^2-1=0$$

$$x=0 \quad \text{ou} \quad x^2=-1 \quad \text{ou} \quad x^2=1$$

$$S = \{0, i, -i, 1, -1\}$$

9) on reprend la factorisation de [9]

$$f(x) = (x-2)(3x-1)(2x+3)$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x-2=0 \quad \text{ou} \quad 3x-1=0 \quad \text{ou} \quad 2x+3=0$$

$$x=2 \quad x=1/3 \quad x=-3/2$$

$$S = \{2, 1/3, -3/2\}$$

11]

$$a) \frac{x-5}{3} < 3x-1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x-30 < +18x-3$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x-30 < +18x-3$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -16x < 27$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x > -27/16$$

$$S =]-27/16; +\infty[$$

b) on reprend la factorisation de [9] et la zeros de [10] g)

$$-f(x) = (x-2)(3x-1)(2x+3)$$

$$2x+3=0 \quad x=-3/2$$

x	-3/2	1/3	2
x-2	-	-	+
3x-1	-	+	+
2x+3	+	+	+
f(x)	-	+	+

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

$$c) \frac{3x^2+10}{x^2-2x-3} \geq 4$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3x^2+10 \geq 4x^2-8x-12$$

$$S =]-1; 3[$$

donc D = R \setminus]-1; 3[(domaine de la fonction)

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{3x^2+10}{x^2-2x-3} - 4 \geq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{3x^2+10-4x^2+8x+12}{x^2-2x-3} \geq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{-x^2+8x+22}{x^2-2x-3} \geq 0$$

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12]

$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad \sqrt{1-x^3}$$

$$x \mapsto \sqrt{1-x^3}$$

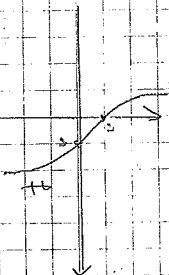
$$= x^2 \cdot 12x - 32$$

pb a: $-x^2 - 12x - 32 \leq 0$ $\Leftrightarrow (x+4)(x+8) = 0$

$x = -4$ or $x = -8$

pb b: $1-x^3 < 0 \Leftrightarrow (1-x)(x^2+x+1) < 0$

x	$1-x$	x^2+x+1	$(1-x)(x^2+x+1)$
$-\infty$	$+$	$+$	$+$
-1	$+$	$+$	$+$
0	$-$	$+$	$-$
1	$-$	$+$	$-$
$+\infty$	$-$	$+$	$-$



donc pb b: $x > 1$

$$D_f =]-\infty, 1[\setminus \{-8, -4\} =]-\infty, -8[\cup]-4, 1[\cup]1, +\infty[$$

13] $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad (a \in \mathbb{R})$

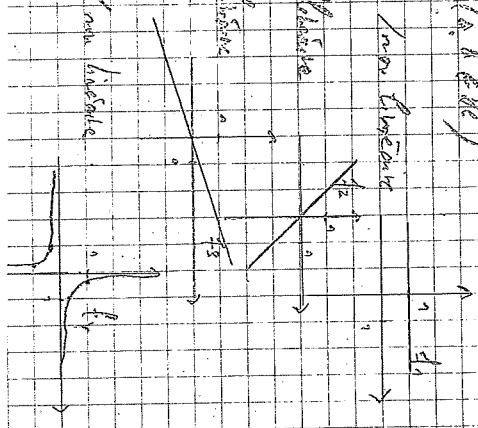
f linéaire $\Leftrightarrow f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

a) $f(x) = 0 \cdot x + 1$: affine non linéaire

b) $f(x) = (-1)x + 0$: affine linéaire

c) $f(x) = \frac{1}{3}x + 0$: affine linéaire

d) $f(x) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{x}$: non affine / non linéaire



14]

a) $g(-2) = 2$

b) $g(1) = 1 - 3 \cdot 1 = -2$

c) $g(0) = 1 = 2$

d) $g(4) = 1 - 2 \cdot 5 = -9$

e) pour $x=0$, $y=1$

x	y
0	1
1	-2
2	-5
3	-8
4	-9

g) $[3, 4]$

h) $[-4, -3] \cup [4, 5]$ ou $]-\infty, -3[\cup]4, +\infty[$

i) $[0, 2] \cup 2 = 2$

157 (a) Pour f: pente = $\frac{4-(-1)}{2-(-4)} = \frac{5}{6}$
 eq. aff: $y = \frac{5}{6}x + b$
 (2, 4) ∈ f ⇒ $4 = \frac{5}{6} \cdot 2 + b$
 ⇒ $b = \frac{17}{3}$
 eq. def: $y = \frac{5}{6}x + \frac{17}{3}$

(b)

(c) $g(x) = 0 \Rightarrow 3 - \frac{1}{3}x = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{3}x = 3 \Rightarrow x = 9$
 ⇒ $\frac{1}{3}x = 3$
 ⇒ $x = 9$
 ⇒ $12 - 5x = 0 \Rightarrow 12 = 5x \Rightarrow x = \frac{12}{5}$
 ⇒ $12 = 5x$
 ⇒ $x = \frac{12}{5}$

(d) $f(x) = g(x) \Rightarrow \frac{5}{6}x + \frac{2}{3} = 3 - \frac{1}{3}x$
 ⇒ $\frac{5}{6}x + \frac{1}{3}x = 3 - \frac{2}{3}$
 ⇒ $\frac{10x + 2x}{6} = \frac{9-2}{3}$
 ⇒ $\frac{12x}{6} = \frac{7}{3}$
 ⇒ $2x = \frac{7}{3} \Rightarrow x = \frac{7}{6}$
 puis $y = \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{7}{6} + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{35}{36} + \frac{24}{36} = \frac{59}{36}$
 ⇒ $x = \frac{7}{6}, y = \frac{59}{36}$
 I = (0, 3; 2, 6)

16) a) $f_1(x) = \frac{2x-3}{4} = \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow p = \frac{1}{2}, o = -\frac{3}{4}$

b) $f_2(x) = \frac{2}{3}x - \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow p = \frac{2}{3}, o = -\frac{2}{3}$

17) a) $y = 4x + b$ (3, 2) ∈ f ⇒ $2 = 4 \cdot 3 + b \Rightarrow b = -10$
 g même origine
 repente la courbe
 ne perpendiculaire à une
 fonction $[y = 4x - 10]$

b) pente = -1 (car parallèle à droite d'équation $y = (-1)x + 7$)
 (-6, 2) ∈ f ⇒ $2 = (-1)(-6) + b$
 ⇒ $b = -2$
 [y = -x + 2]

c) pente entre les 2 points: $p = \frac{6-5}{5-(-5)} = \frac{1}{10} \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{10}x + 3$
 (5, 5) ∈ f ⇒ $5 = \frac{1}{10} \cdot 5 + b$
 ⇒ $b = 5 - \frac{5}{10} = \frac{9}{2}$
 [y = $\frac{1}{10}x + \frac{9}{2}$]

d) eq. de d': $y = 3x + 4 \Rightarrow$ pente de d' = 3 ⇒ pente de d = $-\frac{1}{3}$
 (car d ⊥ d')

e) d: $y = -\frac{1}{3}x + 3$
 2y = 3z ⇒ f(2) = 0 ⇒ $0 = -\frac{1}{3} \cdot 2 + b \Rightarrow b = \frac{2}{3}$
 [y = $-\frac{1}{3}x + \frac{2}{3}$]

f) $y = -\frac{1}{3}x + b$ d' (2, -2) ∈ f
 ⇒ $-2 = -\frac{1}{3}(\frac{1}{2}) + b \Rightarrow b = -2 + \frac{1}{6} = -\frac{11}{6}$
 [y = $-\frac{1}{3}x - \frac{11}{6}$]

19)

$$f(x) = -x^2 + 2x + 3 = -(x^2 - 2x - 3) = -(x-3)(x+1)$$

$$0.0: f(b) = 3$$

$$\frac{2}{f} \cdot f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow -(x+3)(x+1) = 0$$

$$x+3=0 \vee x+1=0$$

$$x = -3 \vee x = -1$$

$$0.0: x = -\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{2}{-2} = 1$$

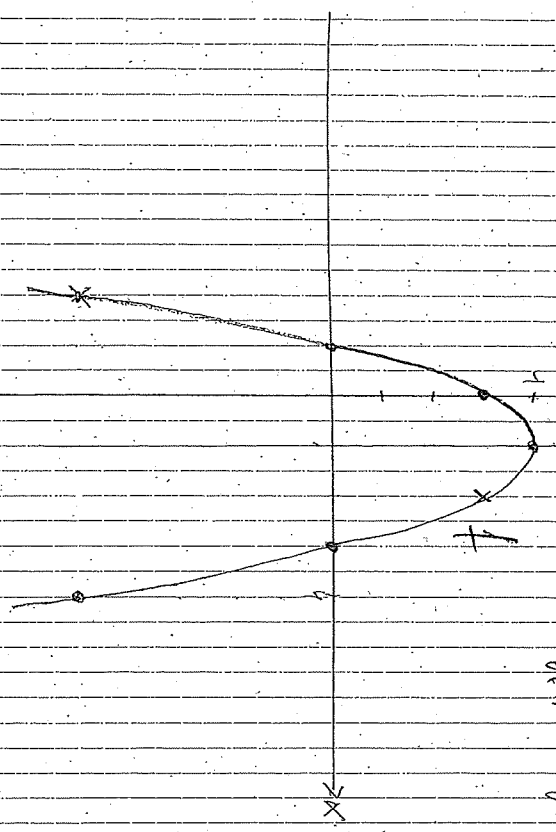
$$0.0: S = \left(-\frac{b}{2a}, -\frac{4ac}{4a^2}\right) = \left(1, -4\right)$$

$$= (1, -4)$$

$$y = f(x)$$

$$f(3) = f(0) = 3$$

$$f(4) = -5 = f(-2)$$



20)

$$f(x) = 2x^4 - 6x^3 - 12x^2 + 12x + 4$$

$$a) f'(x) = \dots = 0 \quad \text{at} \quad f(4) = 0$$

done $f(x)$ is divisible by $(x+1) \cdot (x-4) = x^2 - 3x - 4$

$$f(x) = 2x^4 - 6x^3 - 12x^2 + 12x + 4$$

$$2x^4 - 6x^3 - 12x^2 + 12x + 4$$

$$= -4x^3 + 12x + 4$$

$$\text{done } f(x) = (x^2 - 3x - 4)(2x^2 - 4)$$

$$= (x+1)(x-4) \cdot 2(x^2 - 2)$$

$$c) f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x+1=0 \vee x-4=0 \vee x^2-2=0$$

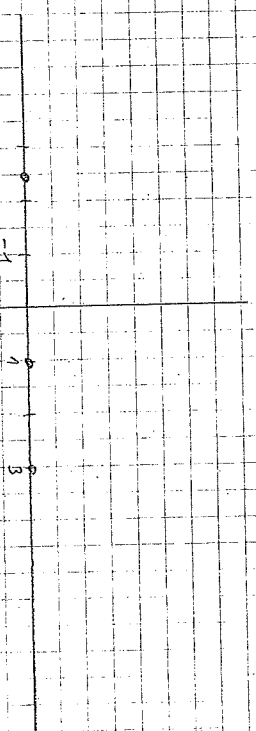
$$x = -1 \quad x = 4 \quad x = \pm\sqrt{2}$$

$$21) f(x) = -\frac{1}{5}(x-3)(x-x)(2x+5) \Rightarrow Z_f = \left\{-\frac{2}{5}, 1, 3\right\}$$

x	-5/2	1	3
-1/5	-	-	-
(x-3)^2	+	+	+
x-x	+	+	+
2x+5	-	+	+
f(x)	+	0	+

$$b) S =]-\infty, -5/2[\cup]1, 3[\cup]3, +\infty[$$

c)



247. $\{ -2; 2; 5 \}$ $\frac{3}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

0-2 et 5 augmentent ou diminuent de type de $f(x)$, donc $(x+2)$ et $(x-5)$ sont des facteurs de puissances impaires

• Il ne manque plus de s'organiser et de dire oui (x-2) pendant une nuit
→ (x-2) ² car on est obligé de
passer une nuit possible

$$\text{done } f(k) := a \cdot (k+2) \cdot (k-5) \cdot (k-2)^2$$

1. சென்னை - தமிழ்நாடு - தலைநகரம்

$$o.f(0) = 2 \cdot 2^{\frac{m-1}{2}} \cdot (0+6)(0+5)(0+2)^2$$

2. (210)

(Handwritten signature)

$$\log \frac{1}{x} = -\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{2}(\frac{x^2-1}{x})^2$$

$$22) \textcircled{1} (x-2)^2 \text{ at } (y_{\text{min}}-1)^2 \text{ at } 5$$

0-7-5-4-2-0

⑤ 36 4 10

$$\text{day } 0: (4, 4) \rightarrow (5, 5)$$

$$2(25) + (5)(3) = 58$$

$$\text{Ex } 16y^2 = 48y + 36 + y^2 + 1$$

25-50-20

$$\Delta = 6^2 - 4ac = 324$$

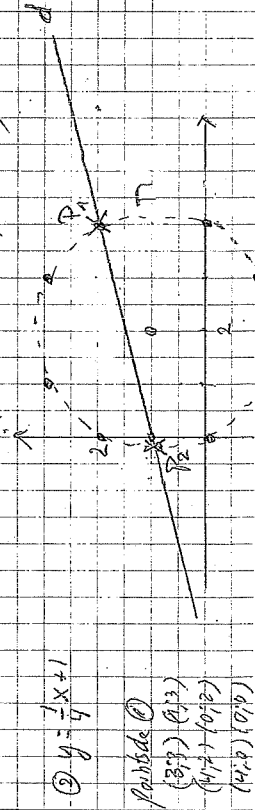
$$\frac{50 \pm 18}{20} = \frac{32}{20}$$

$$\rightarrow y_1 = 2$$

$$\rightarrow \sqrt{2} = \frac{32}{34} = \frac{16}{17}$$

$$\text{also } x_4 = 4, 2, -4 = 4 \quad B_4 = (4, 2)$$

$$\left(\frac{4}{9} - \frac{1}{9} \right) = \frac{3}{9} = \frac{1}{3}$$



29]

a) $f(g(x)) = f\left(\frac{-x+4}{3x+1}\right) = \frac{4 - \frac{-x+4}{3x+1}}{\frac{-x+4}{3x+1} + 1} = \frac{4}{\frac{-x+4}{3x+1} + 1} = \frac{4}{\frac{-x+4+3x+1}{3x+1}} = \frac{4}{\frac{2x+5}{3x+1}} = \frac{4(3x+1)}{2x+5} = \frac{12x+4}{2x+5}$

b) $x \xrightarrow{-3} 3x \xrightarrow{+1} 3x+1 \xrightarrow{\cdot 1} \frac{1}{3x+1} \xrightarrow{\cdot 4} \frac{4}{3x+1} = \frac{4}{3x+1}$

donc $f(x) = k \circ f \circ h \circ c(x)$

28] a) $\frac{-2x^2+4}{x^2-2x-3} \geq -4 \Leftrightarrow \frac{-2x^2+4}{x^2-2x-3} + 4 \geq 0$

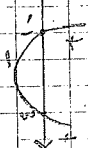
$\Leftrightarrow \frac{-2x^2+4 + 4(x^2-2x-3)}{x^2-2x-3} \geq 0$

$\Leftrightarrow \frac{2x^2-8x-8}{x^2-2x-3} \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{2(x^2-4x-4)}{x^2-2x-3} \geq 0$

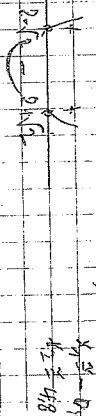
$\Leftrightarrow \frac{x^2-4x-4}{x^2-2x-3} \geq 0$

b) $\Delta: x^2-4x-4=0 \Leftrightarrow (x-3)(x+1)=0 \Leftrightarrow x=3 \text{ ou } x=-1$
 $\Delta=18 \mid -1 \mid 3$

origine de x^2-2x-3 :



origine de x^2-4x-4 : $\Delta = (-4)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-4) = 32$
 $x_{1,2} = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{32}}{2} = \frac{4 \pm 4\sqrt{2}}{2} = 2 \pm 2\sqrt{2}$



deux f/s:

x	2-2\sqrt{2}	-1	3	2+2\sqrt{2}
x^2-4x-4	+	-	-	+
x^2-2x-3	+	0	0	+
x^2-4x-4	+	0	0	+
x^2-2x-3	+	0	0	+

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

a) $D_f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-1; 3\}$ (4 b)

$E_f: -x^2+4=0 \Leftrightarrow x^2=4 \Leftrightarrow x=\pm 2$ $E_f = \{2; -2\}$
 $f(0) = -\frac{4}{3}$

d) $f(x) = \frac{-2(x^2-2)}{(x-3)(x+1)}$

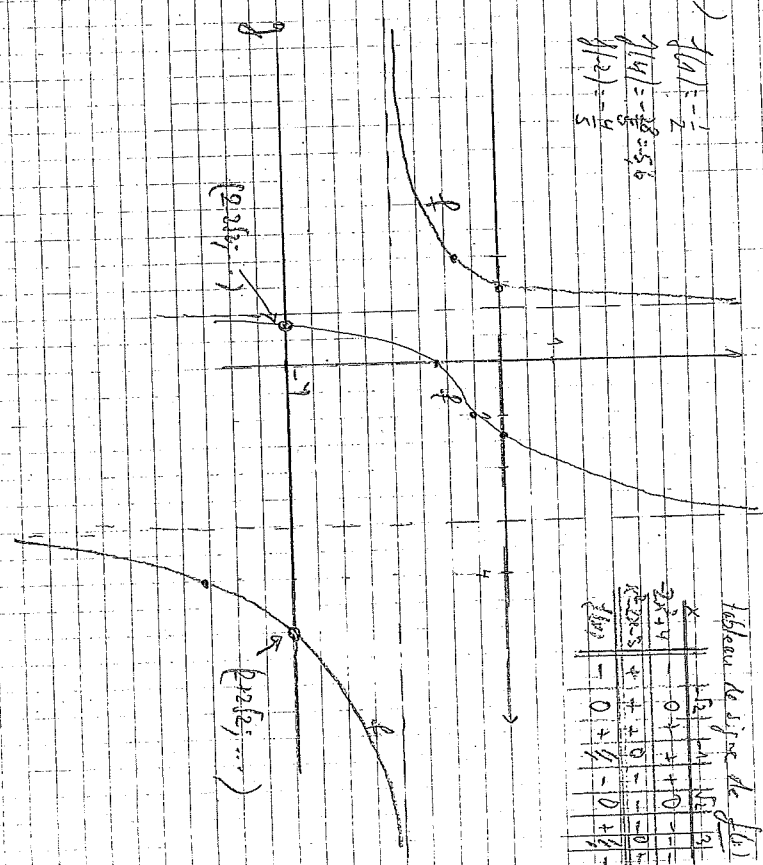
asymptotes: $x=3$ et $x=-1$

$f(x) = \frac{x^2-2+\frac{4}{x+1}}{x^2-2x-3}$
 Asymptote $y = -\frac{2}{1} = -2$

e) $f(1) = -\frac{1}{2}$
 $f(4) = -\frac{2}{5} = -0.4$
 $f(-2) = -\frac{4}{5}$

Tableau de signe de $f(x)$

x	1	2	3
x^2-4	-	+	-
x^2-2x-3	+	+	-
$f(x)$	-	+	-



f) C'est correct, l'inéquation algébrique $f(x) \geq g(x)$ n'intègre pas graphiquement toutes les "parties" pour lesquelles on a des "deux" ou des "un" de $f(x) \geq g(x)$, c'est tout pour lesquels la courbe $f(x)$ est "au-dessus" de celle de g .

29]

x, y les 2 nombres

$$\begin{aligned} 1) \quad x+y &= 1 \quad \Leftrightarrow y = 1-x \quad \text{dans } (2) \\ 2) \quad x^2+y^2 &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta &= (2)^2 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot (-1) = 12 \\ x_{1,2} &= \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{12}}{2} = \frac{2 \pm 2\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ &= 1 \pm \sqrt{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$A: x = 1 - \frac{1-\sqrt{3}}{2} \Rightarrow y = 1 - \frac{1-\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$B: x = 1 + \frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{2} \Rightarrow y = 1 - \frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{1-\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

Il y a donc une seule solution pour les 2 nombres: $\frac{1-\sqrt{3}}{2}$ et $\frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{2}$

30]

x et y les 2 prix d'achat

$$\begin{aligned} (x+y) \cdot (1+0,05) &= 210 \quad \Leftrightarrow 1,05x + 1,05y = 210 \quad \cdot 11 \\ x(1+0,01) + y(1-0,01) &= 210 \quad \Leftrightarrow 1,01x + 0,99y = 210 \quad \cdot (-105) \end{aligned}$$

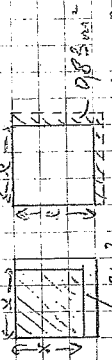
$$\begin{aligned} \Leftrightarrow 1,155x + 1,155y &= 231 \\ \underline{-1,155x + 0,9945y = -22,95} \\ y &= 50 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{dans } (2): x &= \frac{210 - 1,05 \cdot 50}{1,05} \\ &= \frac{210 - 52,5}{1,05} = 150 \end{aligned}$$

Les prix initiaux sont 50 et 150 CHF

31]

x : côté de la pièce
 y : côté du carreau

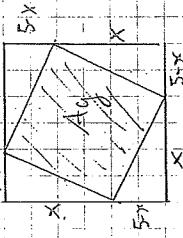


$$(20y) + 0,81 = x^2 \quad x^2 + 0,83 = (21y)^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1) \quad 400y^2 + 0,81 &= x^2 \\ 2) \quad 441y^2 - 0,83 &= x^2 \end{aligned} \Rightarrow 400y^2 + 0,81 = 441y^2 - 0,83$$

$$4y^2 = 1,64 \Rightarrow y^2 = 0,41 \Rightarrow y = \pm 0,64 \quad (\text{car } y > 0)$$

32]



$$\begin{aligned} A_0 &= 5^2 - 4 \cdot \frac{x(5-x)}{2} = 25 - 2x(5-x) \\ &= 2x^2 - 10x + 25 \\ f(x) &= 2x^2 - 10x + 25 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Zeros: } \Delta &= (10)^2 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 25 < 0 \quad Z = \emptyset \\ f(0) &= 25 \\ \text{avec } x &= \frac{10}{2 \cdot 2} = \frac{10}{4} = 2,5 \\ \text{donc } f(2,5) &= 12,5 \\ f(2) &= 13 = f(3) \\ f(1) &= 17 = f(4) \end{aligned}$$

c) minimum atteint pour $x = 2,5$ cm ; $f(x) = 12,5$ cm²

d) Dripp = [0; 5]

$f(0) = f(5) = 25$, donc max atteint pour $x = 0$ cm (ou $x = 5$ cm) qui vaut 25 cm² (surface initiale)

e) cf c) et d)

$$\begin{aligned} 1) \quad 2x^2 - 10x + 25 &= 15 \\ \Leftrightarrow 2x^2 - 10x + 10 &= 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow x^2 - 5x + 5 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta &= 25 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 5 = 5 \\ x_{1,2} &= \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2} \Rightarrow x_1 = \frac{5 + \sqrt{5}}{2} \approx 3,6 \text{ cm} \\ x_2 &= \frac{5 - \sqrt{5}}{2} \approx 1,4 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

b) ce sont les 2 valeurs de x pour lesquelles la courbe représentative de f intersecte la droite horizontale d'équation $y = 15$

33]

(a) $P = 2x + y = 300$
 $\Rightarrow y = 300 - 2x$
 $0 < x < 150 \Rightarrow \text{Dim} = [0, 150]$

(b) $A(x) = x \cdot (300 - 2x) = -2x^2 + 300x$

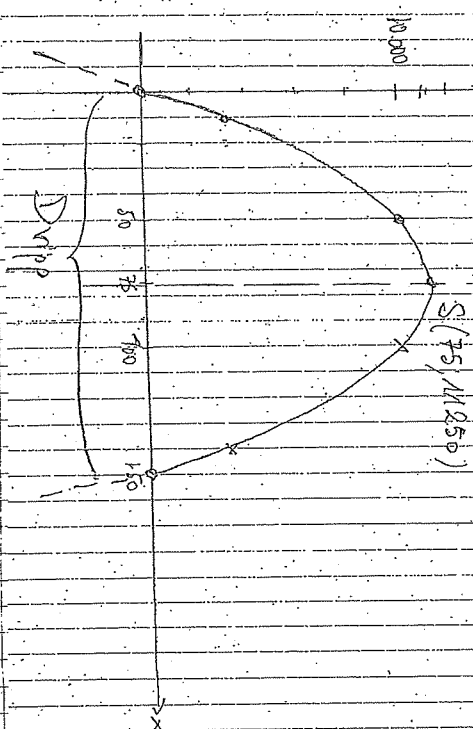
(c) Convert $S = (-\frac{1}{2a}, f(-\frac{1}{2a}))$ or $S = (-\frac{b}{2a}, \frac{4ac - b^2}{4a})$

$= (-\frac{-300}{-4}, \dots)$
 $= (75, f(75)) = (75, -2 \cdot 75^2 + 300 \cdot 75) = (75, 11250)$

Leave out negative part $x = 75 \text{ m}$ etc part also 11250 m²
 $\text{for } y = 300 - 2 \cdot 75$
 $y = 150 \text{ m}$

(d) $A(x) = -2x^2 + 300x$
 $I = [0, 150]$

$f(75) = 11250 = f(150)$
 $f(150) = 3000 = f(150)$



34)

a) $P_{AB} = \frac{4 \cdot 2}{4 - (-5) + 4} = \frac{2}{9} = 2 \cdot \frac{4}{9} = \frac{8}{9}$

$P_{BC} = \frac{1 \cdot 2}{0 - (-5)} = \frac{2}{5} = -\frac{4}{5}$

now all we set you adjust can see 2 parts over different

b) if parallel $y = ax^2 + bx + c$

$(-4, 4) \in \text{par.}$ $\Rightarrow 4 = a(-4)^2 + b(-4) + c$ ①

$(-\frac{5}{2}, 0) \in \text{par.}$ $\Rightarrow 0 = a(-\frac{5}{2})^2 + b(-\frac{5}{2}) + c$ ②

$(0, 1) \in \text{par.}$ $\Rightarrow 1 = a \cdot 0^2 + b \cdot 0 + c$ ③

③ : $c = 1 \Rightarrow y = ax^2 + bx + 1$

$4 = 16a - 4b + 1 \Rightarrow 3 = 16a - 4b$
 $0 = 25a - 5b + 1 \Rightarrow 32 = 25a - 20b + 16$

② $16a - 4b = +3 \quad | -5 |$
 $25a - 20b = -16 \quad | -5 |$

③ $-80a + 20b = -15$
 $25a - 20b = 16$

$-55a = 1$
 $a = -\frac{1}{55}$

down ① : $16(-\frac{1}{55}) - 4b = 3$

$4b = -\frac{16}{55} - 3$

$4b = -\frac{181}{55} \Rightarrow b = -\frac{181}{220}$

if parallel of equations $y = -\frac{1}{55}x^2 - \frac{181}{220}x + 1$

Now: in part which give

$4 \cdot 2 = \frac{1}{55}(-4)^2 - \frac{181}{220}(-4) + 1$

$2 \cdot \frac{1}{55}(-\frac{5}{2})^2 - \frac{181}{220}(-\frac{5}{2}) + 1$