

Question 1

- (1) Voir cours
 (2) Il faut d'abord réduire et ordonner le polynôme $P(x)$!

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } P(x) &= x^2(1-x) - (x+2)(1-x^2) \\ &= x^2 - x^3 - (x - x^3 + 2 - 2x^2) \\ &= x^2 - x^3 - x + x^3 - 2 + 2x^2 \\ &= 3x^2 - x - 2 \end{aligned}$$

$P(x)$ est donc un polynôme de degré 2.

- b) Valeurs numériques :

$$\begin{aligned} P\left(-\frac{6}{11}\right) &= 3\left(-\frac{6}{11}\right)^2 - \left(-\frac{6}{11}\right) - 2 \\ &= \frac{108}{121} + \frac{66}{121} - \frac{242}{121} \\ &= -\frac{68}{121} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(2 - \sqrt{3}) &= 3(2 - \sqrt{3})^2 - (2 - \sqrt{3}) - 2 \\ &= 3(4 - 4\sqrt{3} + 3) - 2 + \sqrt{3} - 2 \\ &= 12 - 12\sqrt{3} + 9 - 4 + \sqrt{3} \\ &= 17 - 11\sqrt{3} \end{aligned}$$

Question 2

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad & \frac{x^2(x-3)}{5x^3 + 20x^2 + 20x} \cdot \frac{(2x+4)(x-1)}{18 - 2x^2} \\ &= \frac{x^2(x-3)}{5x(x^2 + 4x + 4)} \cdot \frac{2(x+2)(x-1)}{2(9-x^2)} \\ &= \frac{x^2(x-3)}{5x(x+2)^2} \cdot \frac{2(x+2)(x-1)}{2(3-x)(3+x)} \\ &= \frac{\cancel{x^2}(3-x)}{5\cancel{x}(x+2)^{\cancel{2}}} \cdot \frac{\cancel{2}(x+2)(x-1)}{\cancel{2}(3-x)(3+x)} \\ &= -\frac{x(x-1)}{5(x+2)(3+x)} \end{aligned}$$

$C.E. : x \neq 0, x \neq -2, x \neq 3 \text{ et } x \neq -3$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad & \frac{ab - b^2}{a^2 - b^2} : \frac{(ab)^2}{-a^2 - 2ab - b^2} \\ &= \frac{b(a-b)}{(a-b)(a+b)} : \frac{a^2b^2}{-(a+b)^2} \\ &= \frac{\cancel{b}(a-\cancel{b})}{(\cancel{a-\cancel{b}})(a+b)} \cdot \frac{-(a+b)^{\cancel{2}}}{a^2b^{\cancel{2}}} \\ &= -\frac{a+b}{a^2b} \end{aligned}$$

$C.E. : a \neq b, a \neq -b, a \neq 0, b \neq 0$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \quad & \frac{1 - \frac{1}{a-1}}{\frac{1}{a-1} - \frac{a}{a+1}} = \frac{a^2 - a - 1}{(a-1)(a+1)} \\
 & \frac{1 - \frac{1}{a^2-1}}{\frac{a}{a+1} - (a-1)} = \frac{a^2 - a - 1}{(a-1)(a+1)} \cdot \frac{(a-1)(a+1)}{2} \\
 & = \frac{1 - \frac{a}{a^2-1}}{\frac{a}{a+1} - (a-1)} = \frac{a^2 - a - 1}{2} \\
 & = \frac{1 - \frac{a}{a^2-1}}{(a-1)(a+1)}
 \end{aligned}$$

C.E. : $a \neq 0, a \neq -1, a \neq 1$

Question 3

(1) C.E. :

$$\begin{cases} x \neq 0 \\ x^2 - 4 \neq 0 \\ 6 - 3x \neq 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x \neq 0 \\ (x-2)(x+2) \neq 0 \\ 3(2-x) \neq 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow x \neq 0, x \neq 2 \text{ et } x \neq -2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad & \frac{1}{x} - \frac{3}{x^2-4} + \frac{3}{6-3x} \\
 & = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{3}{(x-2)(x+2)} + \frac{\cancel{3}}{\cancel{3}(2-x)} \\
 & = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{3}{(x-2)(x+2)} - \frac{1}{x-2} \\
 & = \frac{(x-2)(x+2) - 3x - x(x+2)}{x(x-2)(x+2)} \\
 & = \frac{x^2 - 4 - 3x - x^2 - 2x}{x(x-2)(x+2)} \\
 & = \frac{-4 - 5x}{x(x-2)(x+2)} \\
 & = -\frac{4+5x}{x(x-2)(x+2)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \quad R(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 4 + 5x = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{4}{5}.$$

$$(4) \quad R\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = -\frac{4 + \frac{5}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{4} - 4\right)} = -\frac{\frac{13}{2}}{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{-15}{4}} = \frac{13}{2} \cdot \frac{8}{15} = \frac{52}{15},$$

$R(-2)$ n'existe pas !

$$R(\sqrt{3}) = -\frac{4 + 5\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}(3-4)} = \frac{4 + 5\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{4\sqrt{3} + 15}{3}$$