

Question 1

$$\begin{aligned}(1) \quad & \sqrt{360} - \sqrt{160} + \sqrt{64 + 36} \\ &= \sqrt{36 \cdot 10} - \sqrt{16 \cdot 10} + \sqrt{100} \\ &= 6\sqrt{10} - 4\sqrt{10} + 10 \\ &= 2\sqrt{10} + 10\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(2) \quad & (6\sqrt{3} - 2\sqrt{8})^2 + 24\sqrt{24} \\ &= 36 \cdot 3 - 24\sqrt{24} + 4 \cdot 8 + 24\sqrt{24} \\ &= 108 + 32 = 140\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(3) \quad & \frac{2\sqrt{7}}{\sqrt{7} + \sqrt{5}} \\ &= \frac{2\sqrt{7} \cdot (\sqrt{7} - \sqrt{5})}{(\sqrt{7} + \sqrt{5})(\sqrt{7} - \sqrt{5})} \\ &= \frac{2 \cdot 7 - 2\sqrt{35}}{7 - 5} \\ &= \frac{2(7 - \sqrt{35})}{2} \\ &= 7 - \sqrt{35}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(4) \quad & \sqrt{325} + \sqrt{52} - 3\sqrt{13} + \frac{13}{\sqrt{13}} \\ &= 5\sqrt{13} + 2\sqrt{13} - 3\sqrt{13} + \sqrt{13} \\ &= 5\sqrt{13}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(5) \quad & \sqrt{16^3} - (2\sqrt{11} + \sqrt{8})(\sqrt{8} - 2\sqrt{11}) \\ &= 16\sqrt{16} - (8 - 4 \cdot 11) \\ &= 16 \cdot 4 - 8 + 44 \\ &= 64 - 8 + 44 \\ &= 56 + 44 \\ &= 100\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(6) \quad & \frac{1}{3+\sqrt{5}} - \frac{1}{2-\sqrt{5}} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \\
&= \frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{(3+\sqrt{5})(3-\sqrt{5})} - \frac{2+\sqrt{5}}{(2-\sqrt{5})(2+\sqrt{5})} - \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5} \\
&= \frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{9-5} - \frac{2+\sqrt{5}}{4-5} - \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5} \\
&= \frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{4} + \frac{2+\sqrt{5}}{1} - \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5} \\
&= \frac{15-5\sqrt{5}+40+20\sqrt{5}-8\sqrt{5}}{20} \\
&= \frac{55+7\sqrt{5}}{20}
\end{aligned}$$

Question 2

Résoudre les équations suivantes en indiquant l'ensemble de solutions :

$$(1) \quad \frac{x^2}{9} - \frac{25}{4} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{x^2}{9} = \frac{25}{4} \Leftrightarrow x^2 = \frac{9 \cdot 25}{4} \Leftrightarrow x = \pm \frac{15}{2}$$

$$S = \left\{ \pm \frac{15}{2} \right\}$$

$$(2) \quad 3x^2 + 48 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 = -16, \text{ impossible car un carré est toujours } \geq 0$$

$$S = \emptyset$$

$$(3) \quad (x-3)^2 - 70 = 11$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x-3)^2 = 81$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x-3 = 9 \text{ ou } x-3 = -9$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = 12 \text{ ou } x = -6$$

$$S = \{12, -6\}$$

$$(4) \quad (2x-6)^2 - 9(x+4)^2 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [(2x-6) - 3(x+4)][(2x-6) + 3(x+4)] = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (-x-18)(5x+6) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = -18 \text{ ou } x = -\frac{6}{5}$$

$$S = \left\{ -18, -\frac{6}{5} \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(5) \quad & \left(\frac{3}{4}x - 5\right)^2 = \frac{1}{8} - \left(1 + \frac{3x}{8}\right)\left(7 - \frac{3x}{2}\right) \\
& \Leftrightarrow \frac{9}{16}x^2 - \frac{30x}{4} + 25 = \frac{1}{8} - \left(7 - \frac{3x}{2} + \frac{21x}{8} - \frac{9x^2}{16}\right) \\
& \Leftrightarrow \cancel{\frac{9}{16}x^2} - \frac{15x}{2} + 25 = \frac{1}{8} - 7 + \frac{3x}{2} - \frac{21x}{8} + \cancel{\frac{9x^2}{16}} \\
& \Leftrightarrow -\frac{15x}{2} - \frac{3x}{2} + \frac{21x}{8} = \frac{1}{8} - 7 - 25 \\
& \Leftrightarrow -9x + \frac{21x}{8} = \frac{1}{8} - 32 \\
& \Leftrightarrow \frac{-72x + 21x}{8} = \frac{1 - 256}{8} / \cdot 8 \\
& \Leftrightarrow -51x = -255 / : -51 \\
& \Leftrightarrow x = 5 \\
& S = \{5\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(6) \quad & \frac{2(2x-1)}{3} + \frac{3(x-1)}{2} - \frac{9(x-4)}{5} = \frac{4(3-2x)}{5} \\
& \Leftrightarrow \frac{20(2x-1)}{30} + \frac{45(x-1)}{30} - \frac{54(x-4)}{30} = \frac{24(3-2x)}{30} / \cdot 30 \\
& \Leftrightarrow 40x - 20 + 45x - 45 - 54x + 216 = 72 - 48x \\
& \Leftrightarrow 31x - 65 + 216 = 72 - 48x \\
& \Leftrightarrow 31x + 48x = 72 + 65 - 216 \\
& \Leftrightarrow 79x = -79 \\
& \Leftrightarrow x = -1 \\
& S = \{-1\}
\end{aligned}$$

Question 3

$$(1) \quad A = \left(2 + \frac{1}{x}\right)\left(3 - \frac{1}{2x+1}\right) = \frac{\cancel{2x+1}}{x} \cdot \frac{3(2x+1) - 1}{\cancel{2x+1}} = \frac{6x+2}{x} = \frac{2(3x+1)}{x}$$

(2) Si $x = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ alors :

$$A = \frac{2\left(-\frac{3}{\sqrt{3}} + 1\right)}{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} = \frac{2(-\sqrt{3} + 1)}{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} = -2\sqrt{3}(-\sqrt{3} + 1) = 6 - 2\sqrt{3}$$