

Feuille d'exercices 3

$$(1) a) C.E : \begin{cases} 1-2x \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow 1 \geq 2x \Leftrightarrow x \leq \frac{1}{2} \\ x+7 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \geq -7 \end{cases}$$

$$D = [-7, \frac{1}{2}]$$

$$(\forall x \in D) \sqrt{1-2x} = x+7 \quad |(\)^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1-2x = (x+7)^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1-2x = x^2 + 14x + 49$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 + 16x + 48 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 64, \quad x_1 = -12 \notin D, \quad x_2 = 4 \in D$$

$$S = \{-4\}$$

$$b) (x^2+2)^4 = 81$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2+2 = \sqrt[4]{81} = 3 \text{ ou } x^2+2 = -\sqrt[4]{81} = -3$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 = 1 \text{ ou } \underbrace{x^2 = -5}_{\text{impossible}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \pm 1$$

$$S = \{\pm 1\}$$

$$c) x^3 - x^2 - 5x + 5 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2(x-1) - 5(x-1) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x-1)(x^2-5) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x=1 \text{ ou } x^2=5$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x=1 \text{ ou } x = \pm\sqrt{5}$$

$$S = \{1, \pm\sqrt{5}\}$$

$$d) C.E : x \neq 0, \quad D = \mathbb{R}^*$$

$$(\forall x \in D) \quad x - \frac{1}{x} = 4 \quad | \cdot x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 - 1 = 4x$$

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

$$\Delta = 16 + 4 = 20$$

$$x_1 = \frac{4 - \sqrt{20}}{2} = \frac{4 - 2\sqrt{5}}{2} = 2 - \sqrt{5} \in D$$

$$x_2 = 2 + \sqrt{5} \in D$$

$$S = \{2 \pm \sqrt{5}\}$$

$$e) \quad 16x^8 + 16 = 257x^4$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 16x^8 - 257x^4 + 16 = 0$$

Posons: $y = x^4$

Alors l'éq. devient:

$$(16y^2 + 16 = 257y)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 16y^2 - 257y + 16 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 65025$$

$$y_1 = \frac{257 - 255}{32} = \frac{1}{16}$$

$$y_2 = \frac{257 + 255}{32} = 16$$

Revenons à x :

$$x^4 = \frac{1}{16} \quad \text{ou} \quad x^4 = 16$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \pm \sqrt[4]{\frac{1}{16}} \quad \text{ou} \quad x = \pm \sqrt[4]{16}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \pm \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{ou} \quad x = \pm 2$$

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

$$f) \quad \underbrace{6x^3 + 13x^2 + x - 2 = 0}_{p(x)}$$

$$p(1) \neq 0, \quad p(-1) \neq 0, \quad p(2) \neq 0$$

$$\text{mais } p(-2) = 0$$

Donc $p(x)$ est divisible par $x+2$:

	6	13	1	-2
-2		-12	-2	2
	6	1	-1	0

$$\Rightarrow p(x) = (x+2) \cdot (6x^2 + x - 1)$$

$$\text{Ainsi: } p(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = -2 \quad \text{ou} \quad 6x^2 + x - 1 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 25$$

$$x_1 = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\text{Donc } S = \left\{ -2, -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3} \right\}$$

$$(2) \quad a) \quad \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}-1} - \frac{\sqrt{2}+1}{\sqrt{2}+2}$$

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

$$= \frac{3\sqrt{2}+3}{1} - \frac{\cancel{2} - 2\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2} - \cancel{2}}{2-4}$$

$$= 3\sqrt{2}+3 + \frac{-\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{2} + 3$$

$$b) \quad \sqrt{125} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} + \frac{3\sqrt{5}}{2\sqrt{5}-4}$$

$$= 5\sqrt{5} - \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} + \frac{3\sqrt{5}(2\sqrt{5}+4)}{(2\sqrt{5}-4)(2\sqrt{5}+4)}$$

$$= 5\sqrt{5} - \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} + \frac{30 + 12\sqrt{5}}{4}$$

$$= \frac{100\sqrt{5} - 4\sqrt{5} + 60\sqrt{5}}{20} + \frac{30}{4}$$

$$= \frac{156\sqrt{5}}{20} + \frac{15}{2}$$

$$= \frac{39\sqrt{5}}{5} + \frac{15}{2}$$

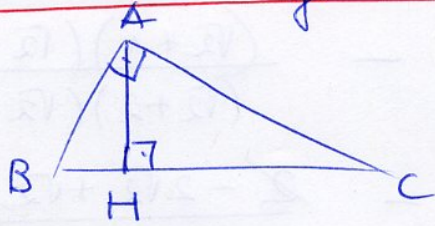
$$= \frac{39\sqrt{5}}{5} + \frac{15}{2}$$

(3) L'éq. $x^2 + mx + 4 = 0$ admet exactement 1 solution si $\Delta = m^2 - 16 = 0$

$$\Leftrightarrow (m-4)(m+4) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow m = 4 \text{ ou } m = -4$$

(4) Rappel : relations métriques dans un Δ rectangle !!



ΔABC rectangle en A
H = pied de la hauteur issue de A

- $AB^2 + AC^2 = BC^2$ (Pythagore !)
- $\left. \begin{array}{l} BA^2 = BH \cdot BC \\ CA^2 = CH \cdot CB \end{array} \right\}$ (th. des projections)
- Th. de la hauteur :
 $HA^2 = HB \cdot HC$
- Relation d'Euclide :
 $AH = \frac{AB \cdot AC}{BC}$ (ou $AB \cdot AC = AH \cdot BC$)

Ici :

- $BA^2 = BH \cdot BC$
 $\Leftrightarrow 6^2 = x \cdot (x+5)$
 $\Leftrightarrow 36 = x^2 + 5x$
 $\Leftrightarrow x^2 + 5x - 36 = 0$
 $\Leftrightarrow x = 4$ ou $x = -9$
impossible
($x > 0$, longueur !!)

Donc : $x = 4 = BH$

- $AH^2 = x \cdot 5$
 $\Leftrightarrow AH^2 = 4 \cdot 5 = 20$
 $\Leftrightarrow AH = \sqrt{20} = \underline{\underline{2\sqrt{5}}}$
- $AC^2 = 5 \cdot (5+x)$
 $\Leftrightarrow AC^2 = 5 \cdot 9 = 45$
 $\Leftrightarrow AC = \underline{\underline{3\sqrt{5}}}$