



TD1

Ex 1.1

$$(i) : (x^3)^5 = x^{15}$$

$$(ii) : (x+y)(3x^2-xy+4)$$

$$= x(3x^2-xy+4) + y(3x^2-xy+4)$$

$$= 3x^3 - x^2y + 4x + 3x^2y - xy^2 + 4y$$

$$= 3x^3 + 2x^2y - xy^2 + 4x + 4y$$

$$(iii) : (x^2-2x+y)(x+4y)$$

$$= x(x^2-2x+y) + 4y(x^2-2x+y)$$

$$= x^3 - 2x^2 + xy + 4yx^2 - 8xy + 4y^2$$

$$= x^3 + 4x^2y + 4y^2 - 7xy - 2x^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(iv)} : & (-xy + 3)(x + 2) \\
 &= x(-xy + 3) + 2(-xy + 3) \\
 &= -x^2y + 3x + -2xy + 6
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(v)} : & (x^2 + 4xy - y)(x - y) \\
 &= x(x^2 + 4xy - y) - y(x^2 + 4xy - y) \\
 &= x^3 + 4x^2y - yx - yx^2 - 4xy^2 - y^2 \\
 &= x^3 + 3x^2y - yx - 4xy^2 - y^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(vi)} : & (x - 3y + 5)(3x + 9y - 2) \\
 &= 3x(x - 3y + 5) + 9y(x - 3y + 5) \\
 &\quad - 2(x - 3y + 5) \\
 &= 3x^2 - 9y + 15x + 9yx - 27y^2 \\
 &\quad + 45y - 2x + 6y - 10 \\
 &= 3x^2 - 27y^2 + 13x + 51y - 10.
 \end{aligned}$$

(vii) $(6+x^2)^2$ MÉTHODE 1

$$\begin{aligned} &= (6+x^2)(6+x^2) = 36 + 6x^2 \\ &\quad + 6x^2 + x^4 \\ &= x^4 + 12x^2 + 36. \end{aligned}$$

(viii) $(4x+y)^2$ MÉTHODE 2

↳ identité remarquable
 $(a+b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$

$$\begin{aligned} (4x+y)^2 &= 16x^2 + 2 \times (4x \times y) + y^2 \\ &= 16x^2 + 8xy + y^2 \end{aligned}$$

(ix) $(2+x)(3+y)(x-y)$

$$= (2(3+y) + x(3+y)) \times (x-y)$$

$$= (6 + 2y + 3x + xy)(x-y)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 6x + 2yx + 3x^2 + x^2y - 6y - 2y^2 \\ &\quad - 3xy - xy^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 6x - xy + 3x^2 + x^2y - 6y - 2y^2 - xy^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (x) (x-2)(y+x^2)(1+xy) \\ & [x(y+x^2) - 2(y+x^2)] (1+xy) \\ & = [xy + x^3 - 2y - 2x^2] (1+xy) \\ & = xy + x^3 - 2y - 2x^2 + x^2y^2 + x^4y \\ & \quad - 2xy^2 - 2x^3y \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (x^4) : (x-1)(1+x+x^2+x^3) \\ & = x + x^2 + x^3 + x^4 - 1 - x - x^2 - x^3 \\ & = x^4 - 1 \end{aligned}$$

RAPPEL

Polynôme du 2nd degré :

$$ax^2 + bx + c$$

Solution : $\Delta = b^2 - 4ac$

Si : • $\Delta > 0$ alors deux solutions :

$$x_1 : \frac{-b - \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a}$$

$$x_2 : \frac{-b + \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a}$$

Forme factoriser : $a(x - x_1)(x - x_2)$

Si : • $\Delta = 0$ alors une solution

$$x_1 = \frac{-b}{2a}$$

Forme factoriser : $a(x - \Delta)^2$

Identités Remarquables

- $(a+b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$

- $(a-b)^2 = a^2 - 2ab + b^2$

- $(a+b)(a-b) = a^2 - b^2$

Ex 1.2 $ax^2 + bx + c$
 $D = b^2 - 4ac$

(i) : $4x^2 + 4x + 1$

$a = 4$ $b = 4$ $c = 1$

$$\Delta = 4^2 - 4 \times 4 \times 1$$
$$= 16 - 16 = 0$$

Does 1 solution

$$x_1 = \frac{-4}{2 \times 4} = \frac{-4}{8} = \boxed{\frac{-1}{2}}$$

Factorisation:

$$4 \left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2$$

$$(ii) : x^2 - 5x + 6$$

$$a = 1 \quad b = -5 \quad c = 6$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = (-5)^2 - 4 \times 1 \times 6$$

$$= 25 - 24 = 1$$

$\Delta > 0$ Dux 2 solutions

$$x_1 = \frac{+5 - \sqrt{1}}{2} = \frac{4}{2} = \boxed{2}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{+5 + \sqrt{1}}{2} = \frac{6}{2} = \boxed{3}$$

$$\text{factorisation} = (x-3)(x-2)$$

$$(iii) : 2x^2 - 3x - 8$$

$$a = 2 \quad b = -3 \quad c = -8$$

$$\Delta = (-3)^2 - 4 \times 2 \times (-8) \\ = 9 + 64 = 73. \quad \Delta > 0$$

$$x_1 = \frac{+3 - \sqrt{73}}{2 \times 2} = \frac{3 - \sqrt{73}}{4}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{3 + \sqrt{73}}{2 \times 2} = \frac{3 + \sqrt{73}}{4}$$

Factorisation :

$$2 \left(\frac{x - 3 + \sqrt{73}}{4} \right) \left(\frac{x - 3 - \sqrt{73}}{4} \right)$$

$$(iv) : x^2 + 4xy + 4y^2$$

$$a = 1 \quad b = 4y \quad c = 4y^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} D &= 4y^2 - 4 \times 1 \times 4y^2 \\ &= 4y^2 - 16y^2 = -12y^2 \end{aligned}$$

$\Delta < 0$ donc pas de solution ↩

$$(v) = x^2 - 3xy + 2y^2$$

$$a = 1 \quad b = -3y \quad c = 2y^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} D &= (-3y)^2 - 4 \times 1 \times 2y^2 \\ &= 9y^2 - 8y^2 = y^2 \end{aligned}$$

dépend de y et pas de x

factorisation : $(x - y)(x - 2y)$

$(vi) = x^3 - 1$ Polynôme du 3^{ème} degré

Racine évidente : $x = 1$

Si $x = 1 \rightarrow 1^3 - 1 = 0$

Factorisation : $(x - 1)(x^2 + x + 1)$

Ex 1.3)

$$(i) = \frac{x}{x-1} + \frac{4}{x+1}$$

$$= \frac{(x-1)4}{(x-1)(x+1)} + \frac{(x+1)x}{(x+1)(x-1)}$$

$$= \frac{4x - 4 + x^2 + x}{x^2 - 1}$$

$$= \frac{5x - 4 + x^2}{x^2 - 1} \quad \text{ou} \quad \frac{5x - 4 + x^2}{(x-1)(x+1)}$$

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

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

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

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

à simplifier
ou mom

$$\text{ou } \frac{2x^2+3x+1}{x^3+x^2-x-1}$$

$$(iii) = \frac{2x+4}{x^2-5x+6} + \frac{1}{x+1}$$

$$= \frac{x^2-5x+6}{(x+1)(x^2-5x+6)} + \frac{(2x+4)(x+1)}{(x^2-5x+6)(x+1)}$$

$$= \frac{x^2-5x+6}{(x+1)(x^2-5x+6)} + \frac{2x^2+6x+4}{(x^2-5x+6)(x+1)}$$

$$= \frac{3x^2+x+10}{(x+1)(x^2-5x+6)} \rightarrow \text{à simplifier ou non}$$

ou

$$\frac{3x^2+x+10}{x^3-4x^2+x+6}$$

$$(iv) = \frac{1-y^2}{xy} - \frac{x-y^2}{x^2y}$$

$$= \frac{(1-y^2)(x^2y)}{(xy)(x^2y)} - \frac{(x-y^2)(xy)}{(x^2y)(xy)}$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{x^2} + y - y^2\cancel{x^2} - y^3}{(xy)(x^2y)} - \frac{\cancel{x^2} + \cancel{xy} - y^2\cancel{x} - y^3}{(xy)(x^2y)}$$

$$= \frac{-y^2x^2 - y^2x + xy + y}{(xy)(x^2y)}$$

à simplifier
ou non

Ex 1.4

Résolution
dans $\mathbb{R}$

$$(i): 4x + 3 > \sqrt{2}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} &= 4x > \sqrt{2} - 3 \\ &= x > \frac{\sqrt{2} - 3}{4} \end{aligned} \right\} S =] \frac{\sqrt{2} - 3}{4}; +\infty[$$

$$(ii): x^2 - 4x + 4 > 0$$

⚠ Polynôme du
2nd degré

$$a = 1 \quad b = -4 \quad c = 4$$

$$\Delta = (-4)^2 - 4 \times 1 \times 4$$

$$= 16 - 16 = 0 \rightarrow 1 \text{ racine}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{4}{2} = \boxed{2}$$

x	$-\infty$	2	$+\infty$
$x^2 - 4x + 4$	+	$\emptyset$	+

$$S = \mathbb{R}$$

↳ signe de a positif à l'extérieur des racines

$$(iii) : -3x^2 + 2x + 1 \leq 0$$

↳ Polynôme du 2nd degré

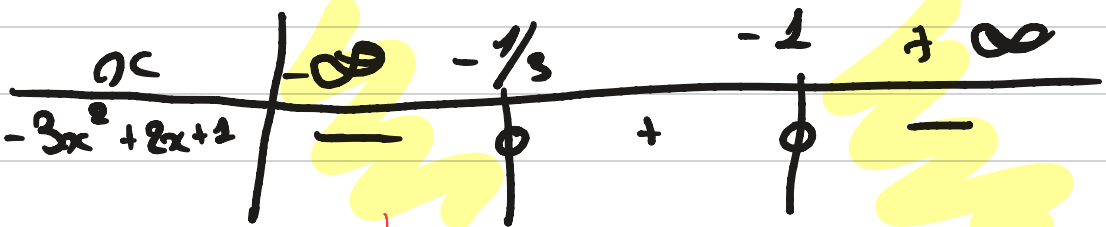
$$a = -3 \quad b = 2 \quad c = 1$$

$$\Delta = 2^2 - 4 \times (-3) \times 1$$

$$= 4 + 12 = 16 \rightarrow \Delta > 0 \text{ donc } 2 \text{ solutions}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{-2 - \sqrt{16}}{2 \times (-3)} = \frac{-2 - 4}{-6} = -1$$

$$x_2 = \frac{-2 + \sqrt{16}}{2 \times (-3)} = \frac{-2 + 4}{-6} = -\frac{1}{3}$$



↳ on n'intéresse à ce qui est ≤ 0

Donc :

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

$$(iv): \frac{x-3}{x+4} \geq 0 \quad \begin{cases} = x-3 \geq 0 \\ = x \geq 3 \\ \text{or} \\ x+4 > 0 \\ x > -4 \end{cases}$$

x	$-\infty$	-4	3	$+\infty$
$x-3$		-	-	+
$x+4$		-	+	+
$\frac{x-3}{x+4}$	+		-	+

$$S =]-\infty; -4] \cup [3; +\infty[$$

$$(v): x^2 - x \geq 1$$

$$x^2 - x - 1 \geq 0 \rightarrow \text{on pose } \Delta$$

$$\Delta = (-1)^2 - 4 \times 1 \times (-1)$$

$$= 1 + 4 = 5 \rightarrow \Delta > 0 \text{ donc 2 solutions.}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{+1 - \sqrt{5}}{2 \times 1} = \frac{1 - \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{+1 + \sqrt{5}}{2 \times 1} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

x	$-\infty$	$\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}$	$\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$	$+\infty$
$x^2 - x - 1$	+	0	-	+

↳ signe de a positif à l'extérieur des racines

$$S:]-\infty; \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}] \cup [\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}; +\infty[$$

$$(vi): 3x^2 \leq 7$$

$$3x^2 - 7 \leq 0 \rightarrow \text{on pose } \Delta$$

$$a=3 \quad b=0 \quad c=-7$$

↳ can pas de x

$$\Delta = 0^2 - 4 \times 3 \times (-7)$$

$$= 112 \quad \Delta > 0 \text{ donc deux racines}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{-0 - \sqrt{112}}{2 \times 3} = \frac{-\sqrt{112}}{6}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{-0 + \sqrt{112}}{2 \times 3} = \frac{+\sqrt{112}}{6}$$

x	$-\infty$	$-\frac{\sqrt{112}}{6}$	$\frac{\sqrt{112}}{6}$	$+\infty$	
$3x^2 - 7$	+	0	-	0	+

↳ Signe de a positif à l'extérieur des racines.

$$S:]-\infty; -\frac{\sqrt{112}}{6}] \cup [\frac{\sqrt{112}}{6}; +\infty[$$