

Concussion du devoir n° 5 - 3ème

Ex1: $A = (x-7)(6+2x)$
 $= 6x + 2x^2 - 42 - 14x$
 $= 2x^2 - 8x - 42$

$B = (3y-1)(5-2y)$
 $= -15y - 6y^2 - 5 + 2y$
 $= -6y^2 + 17y - 5$

$C = (2-3x)^2 - 5(x-4)$
 $= 4 - 12x + 9x^2 - 5x + 20$
 $= 9x^2 - 17x + 24$

$D = (4y+1)(4y-1)$
 $= 16y^2 - 1$

Ex2: $A = 25x^2 + 30x + 9$
 $= (5x+3)^2$

$B = 1 - 9x^2$
 $= (1+3x)(1-3x)$

$C = (2x+1)(3x-7) - (2x+1)(1-2x)$
 $= (2x+1)[(3x-7) - (1-2x)]$
 $= (2x+1)(3x-7-1+2x)$
 $= (2x+1)(5x-8)$

$D = (x+9)^2 - 9$
 $= (x+9+3)(x+9-3)$
 $= (x+12)(x+6)$

Ex3: (1) $-12 - 4x = 3x - 3$
 $-7x = -15$
 $x = \frac{-15}{-7}$
 $x = \frac{15}{7}$
 $S = \left\{ \frac{15}{7} \right\}$

(2) $(3-4x)(3x+9) = 0$
 $3-4x = 0$ ou $3x+9 = 0$
 $4x = 3$ ou $3x = -9$
 $x = \frac{3}{4}$ ou $x = -3$
 $S = \left\{ -3; \frac{3}{4} \right\}$

(3) $9x^2 - 6x + 1 = 0$
 $(3x-1)^2 = 0$
 $3x-1 = 0$
 $x = \frac{1}{3}$
 $S = \left\{ \frac{1}{3} \right\}$

(4) $x^2 - 36 = 0$
 $(x+6)(x-6) = 0$
 $x+6 = 0$ ou $x-6 = 0$
 $x = -6$ ou $x = 6$
 $S = \left\{ -6; 6 \right\}$