

Correction du devoir n° 1 - TS

Ex1: $P(x) = x^3 - 6x^2 + 7x + 4 \quad (x \in \mathbb{R})$

1) $P(4) = 4^3 - 6 \times 4^2 + 7 \times 4 + 4 = 64 - 6 \times 16 + 28 + 4 = 0$

2) donc $\underline{P(x) = (x-4)(x^2 + bx - 1)}$ 4 est racine de P

$(x-4)(x^2 + bx - 1) = x^3 + (b-4)x^2 + (-1-4b)x + 4 = P(x)$

$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} b-4 = -6 \\ -1-4b = 7 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} b = -2 \\ -1-4 \times (-2) = 7 \text{ vérifié} \end{cases}$

donc $\boxed{P(x) = (x-4)(x^2 - 2x - 1)}$

3) Soit $N(x) = x^2 - 2x - 1 \quad \Delta = 4 + 4 = 8 \quad \sqrt{\Delta} = \sqrt{8} = 2\sqrt{2}$

$x_1 = \frac{2 + 2\sqrt{2}}{2} = 1 + \sqrt{2}$

$x_2 = 1 - \sqrt{2}$

du signe
de a à l'exté-
rieur des
racines

	x	$-\infty$	$1 - \sqrt{2}$	$1 + \sqrt{2}$	4	$+\infty$
$x-4$		-	-	-	0	+
$x^2 - 2x - 1$		+	0	-	0	+
$P(x)$		-	0	+	0	+

$\underline{P(x) > 0 \text{ sur }]1 - \sqrt{2}; 1 + \sqrt{2}[\cup]4; +\infty[}$

Ex2: $x \in \mathbb{R} \quad -3x^4 + 2x^2 + 5 = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} X = x^2 \\ -3X^2 + 2X + 5 = 0 \end{cases} \quad X \in \mathbb{R}^+$

$\Leftrightarrow x^2 = \frac{5}{3}$

$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} X = x^2 \\ (X+1)(-3X+5) = 0 \end{cases}$

$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{3}} \text{ ou } x = \frac{-\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{3}}$

$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} X = x^2 \\ x = \cancel{1} \text{ ou } x = \frac{5}{3} \end{cases}$

$\underline{S = \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{15}}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{15}}{3} \right\}}$

Ex3: $(E_m): (m+2)x^2 - 2mx + m-1 = 0 \quad \begin{matrix} x \in \mathbb{R} \\ m \in \mathbb{R} \end{matrix}$

1) (E_m) n'est pas du second degré $\Leftrightarrow \boxed{m = -2}$

$(E_{-2}): 4x - 3 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 3/4 \quad \underline{S = \{3/4\}}$

2) pour $m \neq -2$

@ -2 est racine de $(E_m) \Leftrightarrow 4(m+2) + 4m + m - 1 = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow 9m + 7 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \underline{m = -7/9}$

$$\textcircled{b} \Delta_m = 4m^2 - 4(m+2)(m-1) \\ = -4(m-2) = -4m + 8$$

m	$-\infty$	-2	2	$+\infty$
Δ_m		$+$	$+$	$-$

si $m < -2$ ou $-2 < m < 2$ alors $\Delta_m > 0$
 et (E_m) admet 2 solutions réelles distinctes

si $m = 2$ alors $\Delta_2 = 0$ et (E_2) admet une seule solution.

si $m > 2$ alors $\Delta_m < 0$ et (E_m) n'admet aucune solution réelle.

Ex 4: $x \in [0; 2\pi[$ $2\sin^2 x + \sin x - 1 = 0$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2X^2 + X - 1 = 0 \\ X = \sin x \quad X \in [-1; 1] \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow (X+1)(2X-1) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sin x = -1 \text{ ou } \sin x = 1/2$$

$$S = \left\{ \frac{\pi}{6}; \frac{5\pi}{6}; \frac{3\pi}{2} \right\}$$

Ex 5: $x \in]-\pi; \pi]$ $\cos(3x) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 3x = \frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \\ \text{ou} \\ 3x = -\frac{\pi}{6} + 2k'\pi \end{cases} \quad k, k' \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{\pi}{18} + \frac{2k\pi}{3} \\ \text{ou} \\ x = -\frac{\pi}{18} + \frac{2k'\pi}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$S = \left\{ -\frac{13\pi}{18}; -\frac{11\pi}{18}; -\frac{\pi}{18}; \frac{\pi}{18}; \frac{11\pi}{18}; \frac{13\pi}{18} \right\}$$

Ex 6: $x \in]-\pi; \pi]$ $4\sin^2 x - 2 < 0 \Leftrightarrow \sin^2 x < \frac{1}{2}$
 $\Leftrightarrow -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} < \sin x < \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

$$S =]-\pi; -\frac{3\pi}{4}[\cup]-\frac{\pi}{4}; \frac{\pi}{4}[\cup]\frac{3\pi}{4}; \pi]$$

Ex 7: $x \in [\frac{\pi}{2}; \pi]$ $\cos x = -\frac{\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}}}{2}$ $\cos x < 0$ et $\sin x > 0$

1) $\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x = 1 \Leftrightarrow \sin^2 x = 1 - \cos^2 x = 1 - \frac{2+\sqrt{2}}{4} = \frac{2-\sqrt{2}}{4}$
 $\Leftrightarrow \left[\sin x = \frac{\sqrt{2-\sqrt{2}}}{2} \right]$

2) $\cos 2x = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x = \frac{2+\sqrt{2}}{4} - \frac{2-\sqrt{2}}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$
 $\pi \leq 2x \leq 2\pi$ donc $2x = \frac{7\pi}{4}$ ou $x = \frac{7\pi}{8}$