

Convention du dev $m^1 = \text{TS}$

Ex 1: $\underline{P(x)} = 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 3x + 2 \quad \text{sur } \mathbb{R}$

1) $\underline{P(2)} = 2 \times 2^3 - 3 \times 2^2 - 3 \times 2 + 2 = 16 - 12 - 6 + 2 = 0$

2 est racine de P

donc $\underline{P(x)} = (x-2)(2x^2 + bx - 1) \quad b \in \mathbb{R}$

$\underline{P(x)} = (x-2)(2x^2 + bx - 1) \Leftrightarrow \underline{P(x)} = 2x^3 + bx^2 - x - 4x^2 - 2bx + 2$

$\Leftrightarrow \underline{P(x)} = 2x^3 + (b-4)x^2 + (-1-2b)x + 2$

$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} b-4 = -3 \\ -1-2b = -3 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} b = 1 \\ -1-3 = -3 \text{ OK} \end{cases}$

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donc $\underline{P(x)} = (x-2)(2x^2 + x - 1)$

2) Soit $\underline{f(x)} = 2x^2 + x - 1$

$\Delta = 9 \quad \sqrt{\Delta} = 3$

x	$-\infty$	-1	$1/2$	2	$+\infty$
$f(x)$	$+$	$-$	$+$	$-$	$+$

1,5

$\begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{-1-3}{4} = -1 \\ x_2 = \frac{-1+3}{4} = 1/2 \end{cases}$

du signe de $a = 2$, $f(x)$ a 2 racines

0,5

$f(x) \leq 0$ sur $]-\infty; -1] \cup [1/2; 2[$

Ex 2: 1) $4x^4 + 11x^2 - 3 = 0 \quad \text{sur } \mathbb{R}$

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$\Leftrightarrow x = x^2$

$4x^2 + 11x - 3 = 0 \quad \text{sur } \mathbb{R}^+$

$\Delta = 121 + 48 = 169$
 $\sqrt{\Delta} = 13$

$\Leftrightarrow x^2 = 1/4$

$\Leftrightarrow x = \pm 1/2 \quad \underline{S = \{1/2; 1/2\}}$

$\begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{-11+13}{8} = 1/4 \\ x_2 = \frac{-11-13}{8} = -3 \end{cases}$

2) $2 \sin^2 x - \sqrt{3} \sin x - 3 = 0$

sur $[0; 2\pi[$

$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} X = \sin x \\ 2X^2 - \sqrt{3}X - 3 = 0 \end{cases}$

sur $[-1; 1]$

$\Delta = 3 + 24 = 27$

$\sqrt{\Delta} = \sqrt{27} = 3\sqrt{3}$

$\Leftrightarrow \sin x = \frac{-\sqrt{3}}{2}$

$\begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{\sqrt{3} - 3\sqrt{3}}{4} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ x_2 = \frac{\sqrt{3} + 3\sqrt{3}}{4} = \sqrt{3} \end{cases}$

$\underline{S = \left\{ \frac{4\pi}{3}; \frac{5\pi}{3} \right\}}$

Ex 3: $(E_m): x^2 - 2mx + m + 1 = 0 \text{ sur } \mathbb{R} \quad (m \in \mathbb{R})$

$\Delta_m = 4m^2 - 4(m+1) = 4(m^2 - m - 1)$ du signe de

$\Delta'_m = m^2 - m - 1 \quad \Delta = 1 + 4 = 5 \quad \text{q.s}$

$m_1 = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$ et $m_2 = \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}$

m	$-\infty$	$\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}$	$\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$	$+\infty$
Δ_m	$+$	ϕ	$-$	ϕ
$a=4$				

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- $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} m < \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \text{ ou } m > \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}, \Delta_m > 0, \text{ 2 solutions distinctes} \\ m = \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \text{ ou } m = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}, \Delta_m = 0, \text{ une seule solution} \\ \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} < m < \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}, \Delta_m < 0, \text{ pas de solution} \end{array} \right. \quad \text{q.s}$

Ex 4: 1) Dans $] -\pi; \pi]$, $\cos(2x) = \frac{1}{2}$

$\Leftrightarrow 2x = \frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi$ ou $2x = -\frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi \quad (k, k' \in \mathbb{Z})$

$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{6} + k\pi$ ou $x = -\frac{\pi}{6} + k'\pi$

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

2

2) dans $] -\pi; \pi]$ $\cos x < -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

$S =] \pi; -\frac{5\pi}{6} [\cup] \frac{5\pi}{6}; \pi [$

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14,5

3) dans $[0; 2\pi[$, $4 \sin^2 x \leq 1 \Leftrightarrow \sin^2 x \leq \frac{1}{4}$

$\Leftrightarrow -\frac{1}{2} \leq \sin x \leq \frac{1}{2}$

$S = [0; \frac{\pi}{6}] \cup [\frac{5\pi}{6}; \frac{7\pi}{6}] \cup [\frac{11\pi}{6}; 2\pi[$

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Ex 5: $\cos x = -\frac{\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}}}{2}$ et $x \in [\frac{\pi}{2}; \pi]$ donc $\sin x > 0$

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

$\sin x = \frac{\sqrt{2-\sqrt{2}}}{2} (> 0)$

1

donc $\sin(2x) = 2 \cos x \sin x = -\frac{(2-\sqrt{2})(2+\sqrt{2})}{4} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

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$\Leftrightarrow 2x = \frac{5\pi}{4} + 2k\pi$ ou $2x = \frac{7\pi}{4} + 2k'\pi \quad (k, k' \in \mathbb{Z})$

$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{5\pi}{8} + k\pi$ ou $x = \frac{7\pi}{8} + k'\pi$

$|\cos x| > |\sin x|$ donc $x = \frac{7\pi}{8}$

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Remarque: $\cos(2x) = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x = \frac{2+\sqrt{2}}{4} - \left(\frac{2-\sqrt{2}}{4}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

$\Leftrightarrow 2x = \frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi$ ou $2x = -\frac{\pi}{4} + 2k'\pi \quad (k, k' \in \mathbb{Z})$

$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{8} + k\pi$ ou $x = -\frac{\pi}{8} + k'\pi \Rightarrow x = \frac{7\pi}{8} \quad (k=1)$