

DS n°2

Ex1:

① $-2x^2 + 4x + 6 = 0$

$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 16 - 4 \times 6 \times -2 = 64$

$x_1 = \frac{-b + \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{-4 + 8}{-4} = -1$

$x_2 = \frac{-b - \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{-4 - 8}{-4} = 3$

$S = \{-1; 3\}$ (1,5)

② $-2x^2 + 3x - 2 < 0$

$\Delta = 9 - 4 \times -2 \times -2 = -7$



$S = \mathbb{R}$ (1,5)

Ex2:

① $p(3) = -2 \times (3)^3 + \frac{17}{3} \times (3)^2 + \frac{4}{3} \times 3 - 1 = 0$ donc p est factorisable par $x-3$. (1)

② on sait qu'il existe a, b etc tq:

$p(x) = (x-3)(ax^2 + bx + c) = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx - 3ax^2 - 3bx - 3c = ax^3 + (b-3a)x^2 + (c-3b)x - 3c$

$$\begin{cases} a = -2 \\ -3c = -1 \\ b-3a = \frac{17}{3} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} a = -2 \\ c = \frac{1}{3} \\ b = \frac{17}{3} + 3 \times -2 = \frac{17}{3} - \frac{18}{3} = -\frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$$

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

③ $p(x) > 0 \Leftrightarrow x < 3$ or $-2x^2 - \frac{1}{3}x + \frac{1}{3} = 0$

$\Delta = \frac{1}{9} + 4 \times -2 \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{9} + \frac{8}{3} = \frac{1+24}{9} = \frac{25}{9} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{\frac{1}{3} + \frac{5}{3}}{-4} = -\frac{1}{2} \\ x_2 = \frac{\frac{1}{3} - \frac{5}{3}}{-4} = -\frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$

④ $S = \{-\frac{1}{2}; -\frac{1}{3}; 3\}$ (2)

	$-\infty$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{3}$	3	$+\infty$
$x-3$	-	-	-	0	+
$-2x^2 - \frac{1}{3}x + \frac{1}{3}$	-	0	+	0	-
$p(x)$	+	0	-	0	+

$S =]-\infty; -\frac{1}{2}[\cup]-\frac{1}{3}; 3[$ (2)

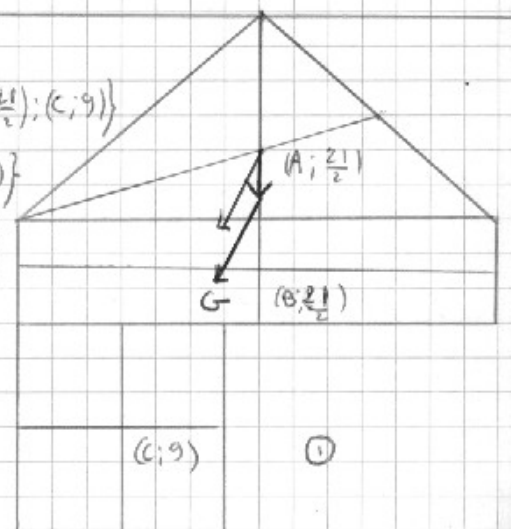
Ex3

G barycentre de $\{(A; \frac{21}{2}); (B; \frac{21}{2}); (C; 9)\}$

donc de $\{(A; 21); (B; 21); (C; 18)\}$

donc de $\{(A; 7); (B; 7); (C; 6)\}$

(1)



$7 \vec{GA} + 7 \vec{GB} + 6 \vec{GC} = \vec{0}$

$20 \vec{GA} = -7 \vec{AB} - 6 \vec{AC}$

$\vec{AG} = \frac{7}{20} \vec{AB} + \frac{6}{20} \vec{AC}$ (1)