

Interrogation de mathématique - 3

(Chapitre 1 - 3)

- 1) Résoudre et discuter les équations paramétriques suivantes :
 - a) $mx + 2m = m^2 + 2x$
 - b) $2mx - m = 3 - (m^2 - 3)x$
 - c) $(m^2 + 15)x - 3(x+m) = 7x + 15$
- 2) Résoudre $f(x) = 0$ si :
 - a) $f(x) = \frac{4}{(2x-1)^2} - \frac{3}{4x^2-1}$
 - b) $f(x) = 9x^4 + 35x^2 - 4$
 - c) $f(x) = x^3 - 5x^2 - 2x + 24$

$$1) \text{ a) } mx + 2m = m^2 + 2x \quad \text{et } x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow mx - 2x = m^2 - 2m$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (m-2)x = m(m-2)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} m=2 \text{ et } 0 \cdot x = 0 \text{ et } x \in \mathbb{R} \\ \text{ou} \\ m \neq 2 \text{ et } x = \frac{m(m-2)}{(m-2)} \text{ et } x \in \{m\} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{b) } 2mx - m = 3 - (m^2 - 3)x \quad \text{et } x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (m^2 - 3)x + 2mx = m + 3$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (m^2 + 2m - 3)x = m + 3$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (m+3)(m-1)x = m + 3$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} m=-3 \text{ et } 0 \cdot x = 0 \text{ et } x \in \mathbb{R} \\ \text{ou} \\ m=1 \text{ et } 0 \cdot x = 4 \text{ et } x \in \emptyset \\ m \notin \{-3, 1\} \text{ et } x = \frac{(m+3)^1}{(m+3)(m-1)} \text{ et } x \in \left\{\frac{1}{m-1}\right\} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{c) } (m^2 + 15)x - 3(x+m) = 7x + 15 \quad \text{et } x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow m^2x + 15x - 3x - 3m = 7x + 15$$

$$\Leftrightarrow m^2x + 15x - 3x - 7x = 3m + 15$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \underbrace{(m^2 + 5)}_{> 0} x = 3(m+5)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{3(m+5)}{m^2 + 5} \quad \Leftrightarrow x \in \left\{ \frac{3(m+5)}{m^2 + 5} \right\}$$

$$2a) \quad f(x) = \frac{4}{(2x-1)^2} - \frac{3}{4x^2-1} = 0 \quad \text{et } x \in \mathbb{R} - \left\{ \frac{1}{2}; -\frac{1}{2} \right\}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{4(2x+1) - 3(2x-1)}{(2x-1)^2(2x+1)} = 0 \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Ch a: } 4x^2-1 = \\ (2x-1)(2x+1) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{8x+4 - 6x+3}{2x} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow x = -\frac{7}{2} (\in D)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in \left\{ -\frac{7}{2} \right\}$$

$$2b) \quad f(x) = 9x^4 + 35x^2 - 4 = 0 \quad \text{et } x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 9x^4 + 36x^2 - x^2 - 4 = 0 \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} m+n=35 \\ m \cdot n = -36 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 9x^2(x^2+4) - 1 \cdot (x^2+4) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x^2+4)(9x^2-1) = 0 \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} m=36 \\ n=-1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x^2+4)(3x-1)(3x+1) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \underbrace{x^2+4}_{\geq 0 > 0} = 0 \quad \text{ou} \quad 3x-1=0 \quad \text{ou} \quad 3x+1=0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in \emptyset \quad \text{ou} \quad x = \frac{1}{3} \quad \text{ou} \quad x = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in \left\{ \frac{1}{3}; -\frac{1}{3} \right\}$$

$$2c) \quad f(x) = x^3 - 5x^2 - 2x + 24 = 0 \quad \text{et } x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x+2)(x^2-7x+12) = 0 \quad f(1) = 1 - 5 - 2 + 24 = 18 \neq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x+2)(x-3)(x-4) = 0 \quad f(-1) = -1 - 5 + 2 + 24 = 20 \neq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in \{-2; 3; 4\} \quad f(2) = 8 - 20 - 4 + 24 = 8 \neq 0$$

$$f(-2) = -8 - 20 + 4 + 24 = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{r} | & 1 & -5 & -2 & | & +24 \\ & -2 & 14 & | & -24 \\ \hline -2 & | & 1 & -7 & 12 & | & 0 \end{array}$$