

- 1) Vérifier que le nombre -3 est racine de la fonction f définie par $f(x) = 2x^3 + 9x^2 + 7x - 6$, puis factoriser $f(x)$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{On a : } f(-3) &= 2 \cdot (-3)^3 + 9(-3)^2 + 7 \cdot (-3) - 6 \\ &= 2(-27) + 9 \cdot 9 - 21 - 6 \\ &= -54 + 81 - 21 - 6 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Donc : } f(x) = (x+3) \cdot (2x^2 + 3x - 2)$$

(cf Théorème ② page 6 du script)

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \textcircled{2x^3} + 9x^2 + 7x - 6 \\
 - 2x^3 - 6x^2 \\
 \hline
 0 + \textcircled{3x^2} + 7x \\
 - 3x^2 - 9x \\
 \hline
 0 + \textcircled{-2x} - 6 \\
 + 2x + 6 \\
 \hline
 0 + 0
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \textcircled{2x} + 3 \\
 \hline
 \textcircled{2x^2} + \textcircled{3x} - \textcircled{2}
 \end{array}$$

2	9	7	-6
	-6	-9	+6
-3	2	3	-2
			0

$$2x^2 + 3x - 2$$

Exercice 11*Effectuer la division et simplifier*

$$1) f(x) = \frac{x^5 + x^4 + x^3 + x^2}{x^2 + 1}$$

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

$$2) f(x) = \frac{x^5 + 2x^4 - x^3 - 2x^2}{x^2 - 1}$$

$$4) f(x) = \frac{x^4 - 1}{x^3 - 1}$$

Exercice 11

Effectuer la division et simplifier

$$1) f(x) = \frac{x^5 + x^4 + x^3 + x^2}{x^2 + 1} = x^3 + x^2$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 x^5 + x^4 + x^3 + x^2 \\
 \underline{-x^5 \qquad \qquad -x^3} \\
 0 + x^4 + 0 + x^2 \\
 \underline{-x^4 \qquad \qquad -x^2} \\
 0 \qquad \qquad + 0
 \end{array}
 \qquad
 \begin{array}{r}
 x^2 \\
 \overline{) x + 1} \\
 x^3 + x^2
 \end{array}$$

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

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2x^3 - x^2 + x + 1 \\
 -2x^3 + 2x^2 - 2x \\
 \hline
 0 + x^2 - x + 1 \\
 -x^2 + x - 1 \\
 \hline
 0 + 0 + 0
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{r}
 \overline{) x^2 - x + 1} \\
 2x + 1
 \end{array}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad f(x) = \frac{x^4 - 1}{x^3 - 1} = x + \frac{x-1}{x^3-1} \quad (\text{cf thm } \textcircled{1} \text{ script})$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^4 + 0 \cdot x^3 + 0 \cdot x^2 + 0 \cdot x - 1 \quad | \quad x^3 - 1 \\ -x^4 + x \\ \hline 0 + x - 1 \end{array}$$

Identités remarquables

$$1) \quad a^2 - b^2 = (a-b) \cdot (a+b)$$

$$2) \quad (a+b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$$

$$(a-b)^2 = a^2 - 2ab + b^2$$

$$3) \quad (a+b)^3 = a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3$$

$$(a-b)^3 = a^3 - 3a^2b + 3ab^2 - b^3$$

$$4) \quad a^3 + b^3 = (a+b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)$$

$$a^3 - b^3 = (a-b)(a^2 + ab + b^2)$$

$$5) \quad (a+b+c)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + 2ab + 2ac + 2bc$$

$$(a-b+c)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + c^2 - 2ab + 2ac - 2bc$$

$$(a-b-c)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + c^2 - 2ab - 2ac + 2bc$$

$$(a+b-c)^2 = \dots$$

2) Calculer les racines de f : (\Leftrightarrow résoudre $f(x) = 0$)

a) $f(x) = x^4 - 2x^3 - 9x^2 + 2x + 8$

b) $f(x) = (3 + 7x)(4 - x^2)\left(\frac{3}{5}x - 2\right)$

c) $f(x) = (x-1)^3 - 27$

d) $f(x) = (2x + 1)(2x + 3) - 30x - 15$

e) $f(x) = x^3 - 13x + 12$

f) $f(x) = 12x^2 - 2x - 2$

g) $f(x) = x^4 + 3x^2 - 4$

h) $f(x) = x^2 - 4x - 77$

a) $f(x) = x^4 - 2x^3 - 9x^2 + 2x + 8 = 0$ et $x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x-1) \cdot (x^3 - x^2 - 10x - 8) = 0$$

$\Leftrightarrow \dots$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \cancel{x} \\ \dots \end{array} \right\}$$

Coincidence :

$$f(1) = 1 - 2 - 9 + 2 + 8 = 0$$

1	-2	-9	2	: 8
	1	-1	-10	-8
1	1	-1	-10	-8 : 0

exercice 2 : résoudre $f(x) = 0$ et $x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$a) \quad f(x) = x^4 - 2x^3 - 9x^2 + 2x + 8 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x-1) \underbrace{(x^3 - x^2 - 10x - 8)}_{g(x)} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x-1)(x+1)(x^2 - 2x - 8) = 0$$

coïn luico : $\begin{cases} m+n = -2 \\ m \cdot n = -8 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} m = -4 \\ n = +2 \end{cases}$

d'où $x^2 - 2x - 8 = (x-4)(x+2)$

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

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in \{1; -1; 4; -2\}$$

coïn luico

$$f(1) = 1 - 2 - 9 + 2 + 8 = 0$$

Horner :

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrrr} 1 & 1 & -2 & -9 & 2 & 8 \\ & & & 1 & -1 & -10 \\ \hline 1 & 1 & -1 & -10 & -8 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$g(1) = 1 - 1 - 10 - 8 = -18 \neq 0$$

$$g(-1) = -1 - 1 + 10 - 8 = 0$$

Horner

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} 1 & 1 & -1 & -10 & -8 \\ & & -1 & +2 & +8 \\ \hline -1 & 1 & -2 & -8 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$\text{b) } f(x) = (3 + 7x)(4 - x^2)\left(\frac{3}{5}x - 2\right) = 0 \text{ et } x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (3 + 7x) = 0$$

$$x = -\frac{3}{7}$$

ou

$$4 - x^2 = 0$$

 \Leftrightarrow

$$x = 2 \text{ ou } x = -2$$

ou

$$\frac{3}{5}x - 2 = 0$$

ou

$$x = \frac{10}{3}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cancel{S} \overset{x \in}{=} \left\{ -\frac{3}{7}, 2, -2, \frac{10}{3} \right\}$$

$$\textcircled{c) \quad f(x) = (x-1)^3 - 27 = 0 \quad \text{et } x \in \mathbb{R}$$

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

$$\Leftrightarrow (x-1-3) \left((x-1)^2 + (x-1) \cdot 3 + 9 \right) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x-4) (x^2 + x + 7) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = 4 \quad \text{ou} \quad x^2 + x + 7 = 0 \quad ?$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = 4 \quad \text{ou} \quad x \in \emptyset$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in \{4\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{d) } f(x) &= (2x+1)(2x+3) - 30x - 15 = 0 \quad \text{et } x \in \mathbb{R} \\ \Leftrightarrow (2x+1)(2x+3) - 15(2x+1) &= 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow (2x+1) \left[(2x+3) - 15 \right] &= 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow (2x+1)(2x-12) &= 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow (2x+1) \cdot 2(x-6) &= 0 \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} \Leftrightarrow (2x+1)(2x-12) \\ \Leftrightarrow (2x+1) \cdot 2(x-6) \end{aligned}} \right\} :2 \\ \Leftrightarrow 2x+1=0 \quad \text{ou} \quad x-6=0 & \\ \Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \text{ou} \quad x=6 & \\ \Leftrightarrow x \in \left\{ -\frac{1}{2}; 6 \right\} & \end{aligned}$$

$$e) \quad f(x) = x^3 - 13x + 12 = 0 \quad \text{et } x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x-1)(x^2+x-12) = 0$$

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

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in \{1; -4; 3\}$$

coefficient

$$f(1) = 1 - 13 + 12 = 0$$

Horner :

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} 1 & 1 & 0 & -13 & +12 \\ & & 1 & 1 & -12 \\ \hline 1 & 1 & 1 & -12 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{cases} m+n=1 \\ m \cdot n = -12 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} m=4 \\ n=-3 \end{cases}$$

$$f) f(x) = 12x^2 - 2x - 2 = 0 \text{ et } x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2(6x^2 - x - 1) = 0 \quad) : 2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 6x^2 - x - 1 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 6x^2 - 3x + 2x - 1 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (6x^2 - 3x) + (2x - 1) = 0$$

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

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

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x - 1 = 0 \quad \text{ou} \quad 3x + 1 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{ou} \quad x = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in \left\{ \frac{1}{2}; -\frac{1}{3} \right\}$$

coefficient

$$\begin{cases} m+n = -1 \\ m \cdot n = -6 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow m = -3 \text{ et } n = +2$$

$$\textcircled{g) \quad f(x) = x^4 + 3x^2 - 4 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y = x^2 \text{ et } y^2 + 3y - 4 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y = x^2 \text{ et } (y-1)(y+4) = 0$$

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

$$\Leftrightarrow (x-1)(x+1) \cdot \underbrace{(x^2+4)}_{\neq 0} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in \{1; -1\}$$

h) $f(x) = x^2 - 4x - 77 = 0$ et $x \in \mathbb{R}$

$\Leftrightarrow (x-11)(x+7) = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow x-11=0$ ou $x+7=0$

$\Leftrightarrow x=11$ ou $x=-7$

$\Leftrightarrow x \in \{11; -7\}$

coefficientes :

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} m+n = -4 \\ m \cdot n = -77 \end{array} \right.$$

$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} m = 7 \\ n = -11 \end{cases}$