

Exercice 1

ne résout dans $\mathbb{R}$.

1. x racine évidente de x^2+x-2 , l'autre est -2

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

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

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

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

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

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

x^2+x+1 n'a aucune racine réelle car $\Delta = -3 < 0$

$$\text{donc } \boxed{S = \{-2\}}.$$

Exercice 2

$$x^2-6x+7: \Delta = 36-28 = 8 > 0$$

$$\text{donc deux racines réelles: } x_1 = \frac{6-\sqrt{8}}{2} = \frac{6-2\sqrt{2}}{2} = 3-\sqrt{2}$$

$$\text{et } x_2 = 3+\sqrt{2}$$

$$3+\sqrt{2} > 2 \quad \text{VRAI}$$

$$3-\sqrt{2} > -1 \Leftrightarrow 4 > \sqrt{2} \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{16} > \sqrt{2} \quad \text{VRAI}$$

$$\text{donc } 3-\sqrt{2} > -1$$

$$3-\sqrt{2} < 2 \Leftrightarrow 1 < \sqrt{2} \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{1} < \sqrt{2} \quad \text{VRAI} \quad \text{donc } 3-\sqrt{2} < 2$$

x	$-\infty$	-1	$3-\sqrt{2}$	2	$3+\sqrt{2}$	$+\infty$			
$(2-x)^3$	+	+	+	0	-	-			
$x+1$	-	0	+	+	+	+			
x^2-6x+7	+	+	0	-	-	0	+		
signifiant	-	0	+		-	0	+		-

$$S =]-\infty, -1[\cup]3-\sqrt{2}, 2[\cup]3+\sqrt{2}, +\infty[$$

Exercice 3

Ensemble de définition: $x-1 \neq 0$ et $1-\frac{1}{x-1} \neq 0$.

• $1 - \frac{1}{x-1} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{x-1} = 1 \Leftrightarrow x-1 = 1 \Leftrightarrow x = 2$.

donc on résout sur $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{1, 2\}$.

$$\frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{x-1}} \geq 5 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{\frac{x-1-1}{x-1}} \geq 5 \Leftrightarrow \frac{x-1}{x-2} \geq 5$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{x-1}{x-2} - 5 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{x-1-5(x-2)}{x-2} \geq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{-4x+9}{x-2} \geq 0$$

x	$-\infty$	$\frac{9}{4}$	$\frac{9}{4}$	$+\infty$
$x-2$	$-$	$\circ$	$+$	$+$
$-4x+9$	$+$	$+$	$\circ$	$-$
quotient	$-$	$\circ$	$+$	$-$

$$I =]\frac{9}{4}, \frac{9}{4}[\cup]\frac{9}{4}, \frac{9}{4}[$$

Exercise 4

$$1. \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{2} < a < \frac{3}{5} \\ -3 < b < -1 \end{array} \right\} \text{ donc } \frac{1}{2} - 3 < a+b < \frac{3}{5} - 1$$

$$-\frac{5}{2} < a+b < -\frac{2}{5}$$

$$2. \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{2} < a < \frac{3}{5} \\ 1 < -b < 3 \end{array} \right\} \text{ donc } \frac{1}{2} + 1 < a-b < \frac{3}{5} + 3$$

$$\frac{3}{2} < a-b < \frac{18}{5}$$

$$3. \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{5}{2} < 5a < 3 \\ -6 < 2b < -2 \end{array} \right\} \text{ donc } 2 < -2b < 6$$

$$\text{donc } \frac{5}{2} + 2 < 5a - 2b < 3 + 6$$

$$\frac{9}{2} < 5a - 2b < 9$$

$$-3 < b < -1 \quad \text{dnc} \quad 1 < 4+b < 3$$

$$-a > 0 \quad \text{dnc} \quad \frac{1}{2} < a < a(4+b) < 3a < \frac{9}{5}$$

$$\text{dnc} \quad \boxed{\frac{1}{2} < a(4+b) < \frac{9}{5}}$$

$$5. \quad -3 < b < -1$$

$$a > 0 \quad \text{dnc} \quad -3a < ab < -a$$

$$\frac{1}{2} < a < \frac{3}{5} \quad \text{dnc} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -a < -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{9}{5} < -3a \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{dnc} \quad \boxed{-\frac{9}{5} < ab < -\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$6. \quad -3 < b < -1 \quad \text{dnc} \quad -1 < \frac{1}{b} < -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$a > 0 \quad \text{dnc} \quad -a < \frac{a}{b} < -\frac{a}{3}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} < a < \frac{3}{5} \quad \text{dnc} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -\frac{3}{5} < -a \\ -\frac{a}{2} < -\frac{1}{b} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{dnc} \quad \boxed{-\frac{3}{5} < \frac{a}{b} < -\frac{1}{6}}$$

$$7. \quad -3 < b < -1$$

$$(x \mapsto x^2) \Downarrow \text{sur } \mathbb{R} \quad \text{et} \quad -3, b, -1 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{dnc} \quad \boxed{1 < b^2 < 9}$$