

$$d) \frac{3}{x} - \frac{3x-2}{2x^2-x} - \frac{2x}{2x-1} = 0 \quad \text{c.f.: } x \neq 0 \text{ or } x \neq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{3(2x-1) - (3x-2) - 2x \cdot x}{2x^2-x} = 0$$

$$6x - 3 - 3x + 2 - 2x^2 = 0$$

$$-2x^2 + 3x - 1 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 9 - 4(-2)(-1) = 1$$

$$\frac{-3 \pm 1}{-4} \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 1/2 \end{matrix}$$

$$S = \{1; \frac{1}{2}\}$$

## 2. Les radicaux

$$2.1. \sqrt{32} = 4\sqrt{2}$$

$$\sqrt{x^2} = |x|$$

$$\sqrt{ab^2} = |b| \sqrt{a}$$

$$\sqrt[3]{-27} = -3$$

$$\sqrt[4]{16} = 2$$

$$\sqrt[3]{0,008} = 0,2$$

$$\sqrt[4]{7^4} = 7^{4/4} = 7^{1/1} = \sqrt[4]{7^4}$$

$$= 7\sqrt{7}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt[3]{160}}{\sqrt[3]{20}} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{160}{20}} = \sqrt[3]{8} = 2$$

$$2.2. \sqrt[3]{2}; \sqrt[4]{53}; \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{-2}}; \sqrt{\frac{7}{3}}$$

$$2.3. -3; 7; -3; \sqrt[4]{\frac{256}{625}} = \frac{4}{5}; \frac{1}{4}$$

### 3. Trigonometrie.

3.1.  $\frac{\pi}{3} = 60^\circ$ ;  $\frac{3\pi}{4} = 135^\circ$ ;  $\frac{\pi}{6} = 30^\circ$ ;  $\frac{4\pi}{3} = 240^\circ$ ;  $\frac{\pi}{2} = 90^\circ$

3.2. •  $\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha\right) = \cos \alpha$

•  $\cos(-\alpha) = \cos \alpha$

•  $\sin(-\alpha) = -\sin \alpha$

•  $\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha\right) = -\sin \alpha$

3.3. •  $\cos \alpha = -0,4$

$\alpha_1 = 1,98 + k \cdot 2\pi$

$S = \{ -1,98 + k \cdot 2\pi; 1,98 + k \cdot 2\pi \}$

$\alpha_2 = -1,98 + k \cdot 2\pi$

$k \in \mathbb{Z}$

$\Pi.P = \{ 1,98; 4,30 \}$

•  $\sin \alpha = -0,4$

$\alpha_1 = -0,412 + k \cdot 2\pi$

$\alpha_2 = \pi - \alpha_1 = 3,55 + k \cdot 2\pi$

$S = \{ -0,412 + k \cdot 2\pi; 3,55 + k \cdot 2\pi \} \mid k \in \mathbb{Z}$

$\Pi.P = \{ 3,55; 5,87 \}$

•  $\tan \alpha = -0,4$

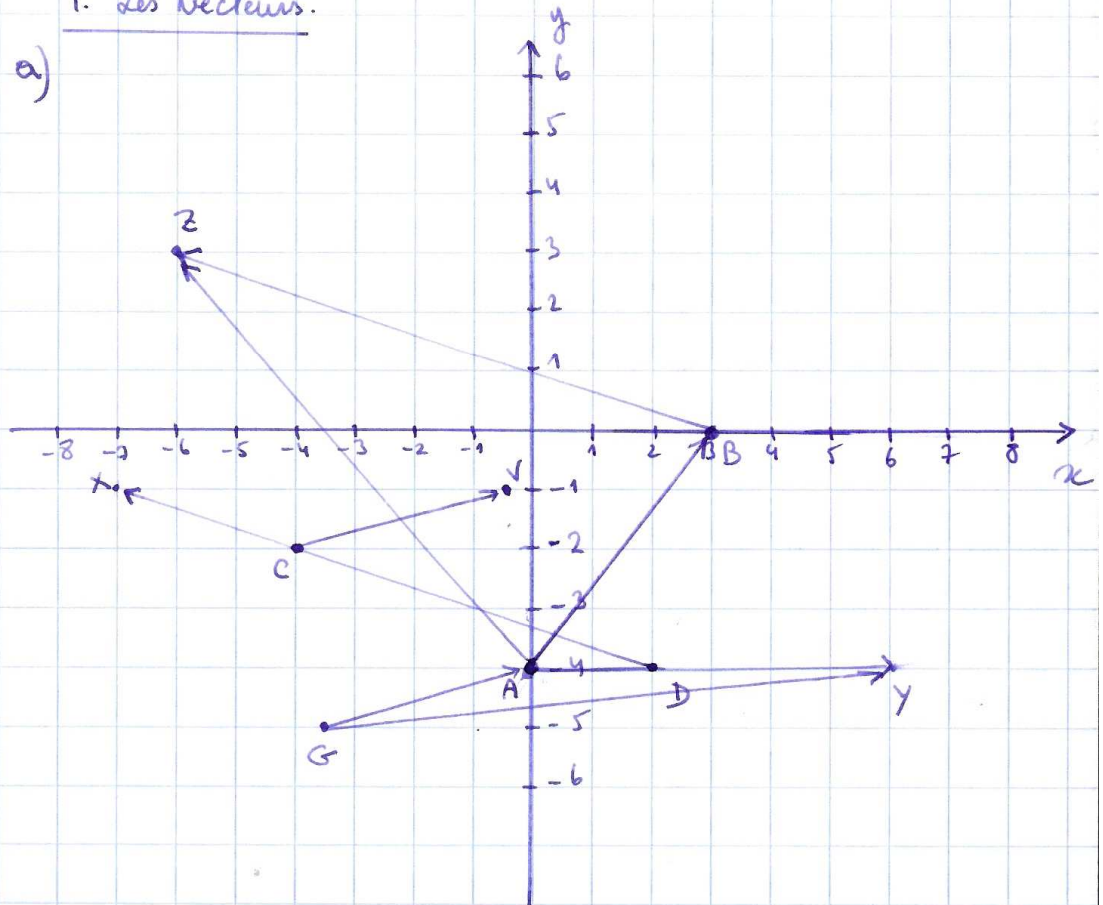
$\alpha_1 = -0,38$

$S = \{ -0,38 + k \cdot \pi \mid k \in \mathbb{Z} \}$

$\Pi.P = \{ 2,76; 5,20 \}$

#### 4. Les vecteurs.

a)



$$\bullet \vec{AB} - \frac{3}{2} \vec{CD} = \vec{AB} + \frac{3}{2} \vec{DC} = \vec{AB} + \vec{DX} = \vec{AB} + \vec{BE} = \vec{AE} = (-6, 7)$$

$$\bullet \frac{1}{2} \vec{CB} - 3 \vec{DF} = \frac{1}{2} \vec{CB} + 3 \vec{AD} = \vec{CV} + \vec{AY} = \vec{GA} + \vec{AG} = \vec{GY} = (2, 5; 1)$$

b)  $\vec{AB} = (x_B - x_A, y_B - y_A)$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{3}{5} (0 - (-4); -4 - (-2)) + \frac{5}{4} (3 - 2; 0 - (-4)) \\ &= \frac{3}{5} (4; -2) + \frac{5}{4} (1, 4) = \left(\frac{12}{5}; -\frac{6}{5}\right) + \left(\frac{5}{4}; 5\right) \\ &= \left(\frac{17}{5}; \frac{19}{5}\right) \end{aligned}$$

## 5. Les fonctions.

5.1.

a)  $f(-1) = 3$

b) un maximum est plus haut que les voisins: 3, -3 et 1

c)  $\text{Im}f = [-4, 3]$

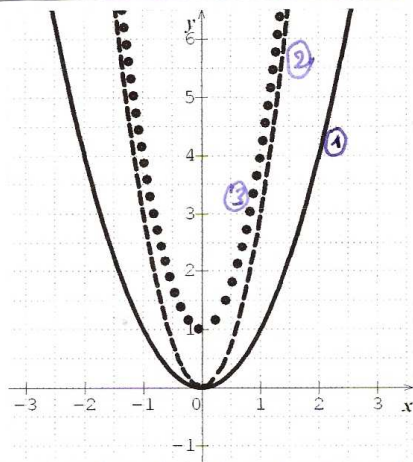
d)  $] -2, -1 ] \cup ] 4, 6 [$

e)  $\{ -2, 4, 6 \}$

f) donc  $f = ] -7, -4 ] \cup ] -3, -1 ] \cup [ 1, 2 ] \cup [ 3, 8 [$

5.2.

$f(x)$

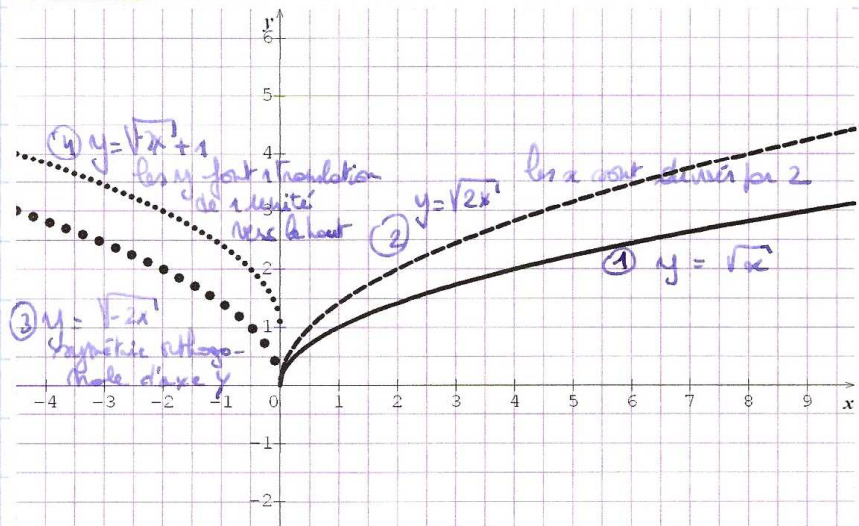


①  $y = x^2$

②  $y = 3x^2$ , les  $y$  sont multipliés par 3

③  $y = 3x^2 + 1$   
translation verticale de 1 unité vers le haut.

$g(x)$



④  $y = \sqrt{x} + 1$   
les  $y$  font 1 translation de 1 unité vers le haut

②  $y = \sqrt{2x}$  les  $x$  sont divisés par 2

③  $y = \sqrt{2x}$   
symétrie orthogonale d'axe  $y$

①  $y = \sqrt{x}$

$$5.3. a) f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{3x}}{x^2+1}$$

$$3x \geq 0 \quad \text{er} \quad x^2 + 1 \neq 0$$

$$x \geq 0 \quad \text{er} \quad x^2 \neq -1$$

↳ hijai

$$\text{dom } f = [0, \rightarrow)$$

$$b) f(x) = \sqrt{3x-2}$$

$$3x-2 \geq 0$$

$$3x \geq 2$$

$$x \geq \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\text{dom } f = \left[ \frac{2}{3}; \rightarrow \right)$$

$$c) f(x) = \frac{4x^2 - 5x + 15}{x^3 + 6x}$$

$$x^3 + 6x \neq 0$$

$$x(x^2 + 6) \neq 0$$

↳

$$x^2 \neq -6$$

≠ 0

↳ hijai

$$\text{dom } f = \mathbb{R}_0$$