

SECOND DEGRÉ

Equations

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<https://bit.ly/4rq7ex0>



Résous les équations suivantes, sans calculatrice, en utilisant la méthode la plus rapide (mise en évidence, produit remarquable, isolement ou méthode du discriminant Δ) :

Termine chaque exercice en indiquant l'ensemble des solutions.



Toutes les équations sont à résoudre sans calculatrice. Joue le jeu, mets-toi dans les mêmes conditions que l'interrogation.

(1) $4x^2 + 12x + 9 = 0$

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

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x+3 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$S = \left\{ -\frac{3}{2} \right\}$$

(2) $x^2 + 8x + 4 = 0$

$$\Delta = 8^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 4 = 64 - 16 = 48$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-8 \pm 4\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{-4 \pm 2\sqrt{3}}{1} = -4 \pm 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$S = \left\{ -4 \pm 2\sqrt{3} \right\}$$

(3) $(x-3)(x+3) = 2x-1$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 - 9 = 2x - 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 - 2x - 8 = 0$$

$$\Delta = (-2)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-8)$$

$$= 4 + 32 = 36$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{2 \pm 6}{2} \begin{cases} 4 \\ -2 \end{cases}$$

$$S = \{ 4; -2 \}$$

(4) $x^2 + 15x + 36 = 0$

$$\Delta = 15^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 36$$

$$= 225 - 144$$

$$= 81$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-15 \pm 9}{2} \begin{cases} -3 \\ -12 \end{cases}$$

$$S = \{ -3; -12 \}$$

$$(5) \frac{1}{3}x^2 + \frac{5}{6}x + \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

$$\Delta = \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^2 - 4 \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{25}{36} - \frac{4}{6}$$

$$= \frac{25}{36} - \frac{24}{36}$$

$$= \frac{1}{36}$$

$$(6) 2x^2 - 7x + 6 = 0$$

$$\Delta = (-7)^2 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 6$$

$$= 49 - 48$$

$$= 1$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-5/6 \pm 1/6}{2/3} \begin{cases} -1 \\ -3/2 \end{cases}$$

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

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{7 \pm 1}{2} \begin{cases} 4 \\ 3 \end{cases}$$

$$S = \{4; 3\}$$

$$(7) 4x^2 - 12x = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4x \cdot (x - 3) = 0$$

$$\begin{matrix} \swarrow & \searrow \\ x=0 & x=3 \end{matrix}$$

$$S = \{0; 3\}$$

$$(8) x^2 - 2\sqrt{2}x - 6 = 0$$

$$\Delta = (-2\sqrt{2})^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-6)$$

$$= 8 + 24$$

$$= 32$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{2\sqrt{2} \pm 4\sqrt{2}}{2} \begin{cases} 3\sqrt{2} \\ -\sqrt{2} \end{cases}$$

$$S = \{3\sqrt{2}; -\sqrt{2}\}$$

$$(9) 3(x-2)^2 = (x+2)(x-2)$$

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

$$\Leftrightarrow 3x^2 - 12x + 12 = x^2 - 4$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x^2 - 12x + 16 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 - 6x + 8 = 0$$

$$\Delta = (-6)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 8$$

$$= 36 - 32$$

$$= 4$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{6 \pm 2}{2} \begin{cases} 4 \\ 2 \end{cases}$$

$$S = \{4; 2\}$$

$$(10) x^2 - 14x + 49 = 0$$

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

$$\Leftrightarrow x = 7$$

$$S = \{7\}$$

$$(11) x^2 + 6x - 72 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 6^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-72)$$

$$= 36 + 288$$

$$= 324$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-6 \pm 18}{2} \begin{matrix} / 6 \\ \backslash -12 \end{matrix}$$

$$S = \{6; -12\}$$

$$(12) 2x^2 + 3 = x(x+4)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x^2 + 3 = x^2 + 4x$$

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

$$\Delta = (-4)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 3$$

$$= 16 - 12 = 4$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{4 \pm 2}{2} \begin{matrix} / 3 \\ \backslash 1 \end{matrix}$$

$$S = \{3; 1\}$$

$$(13) 3x^2 - 27 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3 \cdot (x^2 - 9) = 0$$

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

$$\begin{matrix} \downarrow & \downarrow \\ x=3 & x=-3 \end{matrix}$$

$$S = \{3; -3\}$$

$$(14) 5x^2 + 2x + 3 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 2^2 - 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 3$$

$$= 4 - 60$$

$$= -56 < 0$$

$$S = \emptyset$$

$$(15) 15x^2 = 18x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 15x^2 - 18x = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3x \cdot (5x - 6) = 0$$

$$\begin{matrix} \downarrow & \downarrow \\ x=0 & x=\frac{6}{5} \end{matrix}$$

$$S = \{0; \frac{6}{5}\}$$

$$(16) 3x^2 + 7x + 2 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta &= 7^2 - 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \\ &= 49 - 24 \\ &= 25\end{aligned}$$

$$\alpha_{1,2} = \frac{-7 \pm 5}{2} \begin{matrix} -1 \\ -6 \end{matrix}$$

$$S = \{-1; -6\}$$

$$(17) \frac{1}{4}x^2 - \frac{11}{4}x + 6 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta &= \left(-\frac{11}{4}\right)^2 - 4 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot 6 \\ &= \frac{121}{16} - \frac{24}{4} \\ &= \frac{121}{16} - \frac{96}{16} = \frac{25}{16}\end{aligned}$$

$$\alpha_{1,2} = \frac{11/4 \pm 5/4}{1/2} \begin{matrix} 8 \\ 3 \end{matrix}$$

$$S = \{8; 3\}$$

$$(18) x^2 + 12x + 18 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta &= 12^2 - 4 \cdot 18 \\ &= 144 - 72 \\ &= 72\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha_{1,2} &= \frac{-12 \pm 6\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ &= \frac{-6 \pm 3\sqrt{2}}{1} \\ &= -6 \pm 3\sqrt{2}\end{aligned}$$

$$S = \{-6 \pm 3\sqrt{2}\}$$

$$(19) 5x^2 + 2x - 3 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta &= 2^2 - 4 \cdot 5 \cdot (-3) \\ &= 4 + 60 \\ &= 64\end{aligned}$$

$$\alpha_{1,2} = \frac{-2 \pm 8}{10} \begin{matrix} 3/5 \\ -1 \end{matrix}$$

$$S = \left\{ \frac{3}{5}; -1 \right\}$$

$$(20) \sqrt{6}x^2 + 5x + \sqrt{6} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta &= 5^2 - 4 \cdot \sqrt{6} \cdot \sqrt{6} \\ &= 25 - 24 \\ &= 1\end{aligned}$$

$$\alpha_{1,2} = \frac{-5 \pm 1}{2\sqrt{6}} \begin{matrix} \frac{4}{2\sqrt{6}} = \frac{-2}{\sqrt{6}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{6}} = \frac{-2\sqrt{6}}{6} = \frac{-\sqrt{6}}{3} \\ \frac{-6}{2\sqrt{6}} = \frac{-3}{\sqrt{6}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{6}} = \frac{-3\sqrt{6}}{6} = \frac{-\sqrt{6}}{2} \end{matrix}$$

$$S = \left\{ -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}; -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} \right\}$$

$$(21) 4x^2 - 4x + 1 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Leftrightarrow (2x-1)^2 &= 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow 2x-1 &= 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow x &= \frac{1}{2}\end{aligned}$$

$$S = \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \right\}$$

$$(22) (x-3)^2 + (x+1)^2 = 10$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 - 6x + 9 + x^2 + 2x + 1 = 10$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x^2 - 4x = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x \cdot (x-2) = 0$$

$$\begin{matrix} \downarrow & \downarrow \\ x=0 & x=2 \end{matrix}$$

$$S = \{0; 2\}$$

$$(23) 3x^2 + 7x + 2 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 7^2 - 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2$$

$$= 49 - 24$$

$$= 25$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-7 \pm 5}{6} \begin{matrix} -1/3 \\ -2 \end{matrix}$$

$$S = \left\{ -\frac{1}{3}; -2 \right\}$$

$$(24) 2x^2 - 4\sqrt{5}x + 6 = 0$$

$$\Delta = (-4\sqrt{5})^2 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 6$$

$$= 80 - 48$$

$$= 32$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{4\sqrt{5} \pm 4\sqrt{2}}{4} = \frac{4 \cdot (\sqrt{5} \pm \sqrt{2})}{4} = \sqrt{5} \pm \sqrt{2}$$

$$S = \{ \sqrt{5} \pm \sqrt{2} \}$$

$$(25) 3x \cdot (x-1) = x^2 + 2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3x^2 - 3x = x^2 + 2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x^2 - 3x - 2 = 0$$

$$\Delta = (-3)^2 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot (-2)$$

$$= 9 + 16$$

$$= 25$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{3 \pm 5}{4} \begin{matrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{matrix}$$

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

