

SECOND DEGRÉ

Equations

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<https://bit.ly/41A78lm>



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

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta &= 1^2 - 4 \cdot (-2) \cdot 6 \\ &= 1 + 48 \\ &= 49\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}x_{1,2} &= \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{49}}{-4} \\ &= \frac{-1 \pm 7}{-4} \\ &= \frac{6}{-4} = -\frac{3}{2} \quad \text{ou} \quad \frac{-8}{-4} = 2 \\ S &= \left\{ -\frac{3}{2}; 2 \right\}\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}\Leftrightarrow x \cdot (2x + 3) &= 0 \\ \downarrow \quad \quad \downarrow \\ x = 0 \quad \quad x &= -\frac{3}{2}\end{aligned}$$

$$S = \left\{ 0; -\frac{3}{2} \right\}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta &= (-3)^2 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot (-5) \\ &= 9 + 40 \\ &= 49\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}x_{1,2} &= \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{49}}{4} \\ &= \frac{3 \pm 7}{4} \\ &= \frac{10}{4} = \frac{5}{2} \quad \text{ou} \quad \frac{-4}{4} = -1\end{aligned}$$

$$S = \left\{ \frac{5}{2}; -1 \right\}$$

(4) $x^2 + 6x + 4 = 0$

$$\Delta = 6^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 4 = 20$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{20}}{2} = \frac{-6 \pm 2\sqrt{5}}{2} = -3 \pm \sqrt{5}$$

$$S = \left\{ -3 \pm \sqrt{5} \right\}$$

$$(5) \quad x^2 + 8x + 16 = 0$$

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

$$x = -4$$

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

$$(6) \quad x^2 - 2x - 4 = 0$$

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

$$= 20$$

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

$$S = \{1 \pm \sqrt{5}\}$$

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

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

$$\downarrow \quad \downarrow$$

$$x = 0$$

$$x = 3$$

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

$$(8) \quad x^2 - \sqrt{3}x - 6 = 0$$

$$\Delta = (-\sqrt{3})^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-6)$$

$$= 3 + 24$$

$$= 27$$

$$\frac{4\sqrt{3}}{2} = 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{\sqrt{3} \pm 3\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{2} = 2\sqrt{3} \\ -\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{2} = -\sqrt{3} \end{array} \right.$$

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

$$(9) \quad (3x+1)(2-x) = 2x-4$$

$$6x - 3x^2 + 2 - x = 2x - 4$$

$$-3x^2 + 5x + 2 - 2x + 4 = 0$$

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

$$\Delta = 3^2 - 4 \cdot (-3) \cdot 6$$

$$= 9 + 72$$

$$= 81$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-3 \pm 9}{-6} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{6}{-6} = -1 \\ \frac{-12}{-6} = 2 \end{array} \right.$$

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

$$(10) (4x+2)(3x-1)+x(6x+3)=0$$

$$12x^2 - 4x + 6x - 2 + 6x^2 + 3x = 0$$

$$18x^2 + 5x - 2 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 5^2 - 4 \cdot 18 \cdot (-2)$$

$$= 25 + 144$$

$$= 169$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-5 \pm 13}{36} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{8}{36} = \frac{2}{9} \\ \frac{-18}{36} = -\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right.$$

$$S = \left\{ \frac{2}{9}, -\frac{1}{2} \right\}$$

$$(11) (x+3)^2 = 2 \cdot (2x+6)(3x-2)$$

$$x^2 + 6x + 9 = (4x+12) \cdot (3x-2)$$

$$x^2 + 6x + 9 = 12x^2 - 8x + 36x - 24$$

$$-11x^2 - 22x + 33 = 0$$

$$-11 \cdot (x^2 + 2x - 3) = 0$$

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

$$= 4 + 12$$

$$= 16$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-2 \pm 4}{2} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{2}{2} = 1 \\ \frac{-6}{2} = -3 \end{array} \right.$$

$$S = \{1, -3\}$$

$$(12) (x-3)^2 - 2(x-4) = 21 - 11x$$

$$x^2 - 6x + 9 - 2x + 8 = 21 - 11x$$

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

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

$$= 9 + 16$$

$$= 25$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-3 \pm 5}{2} \begin{cases} \frac{2}{2} = 1 \\ -\frac{8}{2} = -4 \end{cases}$$

$$(13) (2x-1)^2 - 4(3x+2)^2 = 0$$

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

$$4x^2 - 4x + 1 - 36x^2 - 48x - 16 = 0$$

$$-32x^2 - 52x - 15 = 0$$

*calculatrice autorisée
pour cet exercice.*

$$\Delta = (-52)^2 - 4 \cdot (-32) \cdot (-15)$$

$$= 784$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{52 \pm 28}{-64} \begin{cases} \frac{80}{-64} = -\frac{5}{4} \\ \frac{24}{-64} = -\frac{3}{8} \end{cases}$$

$$S = \left\{ -\frac{5}{4}; -\frac{3}{8} \right\}$$