

SECOND DEGRÉ

Signe des trinômes du second degré

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



1. Etablis le tableau de signe des expressions suivantes :

(1) $3x^2 - 2x - 8$

Racines: $3x^2 - 2x - 8 = 0$
 $\Delta = (-2)^2 - 4 \cdot 3 \cdot (-8)$
 $= 100$

$x_{1,2} = \frac{2 \pm 10}{6} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} 2 \\ -\frac{4}{3} \end{array} \right.$

x	$-\frac{4}{3}$		2		
$3x^2 - 2x - 8$	+	0	-	0	+

(2) $-4x^2 + 2x$

Racines: $-4x^2 + 2x = 0$
 $-2x \cdot (2x - 1) = 0$
 $\downarrow \quad \downarrow$
 $x = 0 \quad x = \frac{1}{2}$

x	0		$\frac{1}{2}$	
$-4x^2 + 2x$	-	0	+	0

(3) $-6x^2 + 4x - \frac{2}{3}$

Racines: $-6x^2 + 4x - \frac{2}{3} = 0$
 $\Delta = 4^2 - 4 \cdot (-6) \cdot (-\frac{2}{3})$
 $= 16 - 16$
 $= 0$

$x_1 = \frac{-4}{-12} = \frac{1}{3}$

x	$\frac{1}{3}$
$-6x^2 + 4x - \frac{2}{3}$	- 0 -

(4) $\frac{3x+5}{5x^2 - 11x + 2}$

Racines (N) $3x + 5 = 0$
 $x = -\frac{5}{3}$

① $5x^2 - 11x + 2 = 0$
 $\Delta = (-11)^2 - 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 2$
 $= 121 - 40$
 $= 81$

$x_{1,2} = \frac{11 \pm 9}{10} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} 2 \\ \frac{1}{5} \end{array} \right.$

x	$-\frac{5}{3}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	2
$3x+5$	-	0	+
$5x^2-11x+2$	+	+	+
$3x+5$	-	0	+
$5x^2-11x+2$	+	+	+

$$(5) \frac{-2x}{x^2-9}$$

Racines : ① $-2x=0$
 $x=0$

② $x^2-9=0$
 $x^2=9$
 $x=\pm 3$

x	-3	0	3
$-2x$	+	+	+
x^2-9	+	0	-
$\frac{-2x}{x^2-9}$	+	-	-

$$(6) (-3x-3) \cdot (x^2-5x+6)$$

Racines : $(-3x-3) \cdot (x^2-5x+6)=0$

$\downarrow$ $\downarrow$
 $x=-1$ $\Delta = (-5)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 6$
 $= 1$

$x_{1,2} = \frac{5 \pm 1}{2}$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3 \\ 2 \end{array} \right.$

x	-1	2	3
$-3x-3$	+	0	-
x^2-5x+6	+	+	0
$\frac{-3x-3}{x^2-5x+6}$	+	0	-

2. Résous les inéquations suivantes :

$$(1) x^2 - 17x + 70 < 0$$

Racines : $x^2 - 17x + 70 = 0$

$\Delta = (-17)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 70$
 $= 49$

$x_{1,2} = \frac{17 \pm 7}{2}$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 12 \\ 5 \end{array} \right.$

x	5	12
$x^2 - 17x + 70$	+	0

$S =]5[\cup]12[\rightarrow$

$$(2) x(x+4) < 3+3(9+x)$$

$\Leftrightarrow x^2 + 4x < 3 + 27 + 3x$

$\Leftrightarrow x^2 + x - 30 < 0$

Racines : $x^2 + x - 30 = 0$

$\Delta = 1^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-30)$
 $= 121$

$x_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm 11}{2}$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5 \\ -6 \end{array} \right.$

x	-6	5
$x^2 + x - 30$	+	0

$S =]-6; 5[$

$$(3) (x+3)^2 \geq 2 \cdot (x^2+7)$$

$\Leftrightarrow x^2 + 6x + 9 \geq 2x^2 + 14$

$\Leftrightarrow -x^2 + 6x - 5 \geq 0$

Racines : $-x^2 + 6x - 5 = 0$

$\Delta = 6^2 - 4 \cdot (-1) \cdot (-5)$
 $= 16$

$x_{1,2} = \frac{6 \pm 4}{-2}$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \\ 5 \end{array} \right.$

x	1	5
$-x^2 + 6x - 5$	-	0

$S = [1; 5]$

$$(4) (x+3)^2 \leq 6(x+15)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 + 6x + 9 \leq 6x + 90$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 - 81 \leq 0$$

$$\text{Racines: } x^2 - 81 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 = 81$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \pm 9$$

$$\begin{array}{c|ccc} x & -9 & & 9 \\ \hline x^2 - 81 & + & 0 & - & 0 & + \end{array}$$

$$S = [-9; 9]$$

$$(5) \frac{x}{x-2} \geq \frac{3}{x-4}$$

$$\text{CE1: } x-2 \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \neq 2$$

$$\text{CE2: } x-4 \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \neq 4$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{x}{x-2} - \frac{3}{x-4} \geq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{x \cdot (x-4) - 3 \cdot (x-2)}{(x-2)(x-4)} \geq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{x^2 - 4x - 3x + 6}{(x-2) \cdot (x-4)} \geq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{x^2 - 7x + 6}{(x-2) \cdot (x-4)} \geq 0$$

$$\text{Racines: } \textcircled{N} x^2 - 7x + 6 = 0$$

$$\Delta = (-7)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 6 = 25$$

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

$$\textcircled{D} (x-2) \cdot (x-4) = 0$$

$$\begin{matrix} \downarrow & \downarrow \\ x=2 & x=4 \end{matrix}$$

x	1	2	4	6
$x^2 - 7x + 6$	+	0	-	-
$x-2$	-	-	0	+
$x-4$	-	-	-	0
$\frac{x^2 - 7x + 6}{(x-2)(x-4)}$	+	0	-	+

$$S = \leftarrow; 1] \cup]2; 4[\cup [6; \rightarrow$$

$$(6) \frac{x-1}{x} \leq \frac{2}{x+2}$$

$$\text{CE1: } x \neq 0$$

$$\text{CE2: } x+2 \neq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \neq -2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{x-1}{x} - \frac{2}{x+2} \leq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{(x-1)(x+2) - 2 \cdot x}{x \cdot (x+2)} \leq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{x^2 + 2x - x - 2 - 2x}{x \cdot (x+2)} \leq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{x^2 - x - 2}{(x+2) \cdot x} \leq 0$$

$$\text{Racines: } \textcircled{N} x^2 - x - 2 = 0$$

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

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

$$\textcircled{D} (x+2) \cdot x = 0$$

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

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

$$S =]-2; -1] \cup]0; 2]$$

3. Pose les conditions d'existence et détermine le domaine de définition des fonctions suivantes :

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

CE: $3x^2 - 5x + 2 \geq 0$

Racines: $3x^2 - 5x + 2 = 0$

$\Delta = (-5)^2 - 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 = 1$

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

x	$-\frac{2}{3}$	1
$3x^2 - 5x + 2$	$+$	0
	$\leftarrow$	$\rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow \text{dom } f = \left[-\frac{2}{3}; 1\right] \cup [1; \rightarrow$

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

CE: $-x^2 + 2x + 5 \neq 0$

$\Delta = 2^2 - 4 \cdot (-1) \cdot 5 = 24$

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

$\Rightarrow \text{dom } f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{1 - \sqrt{6}; 1 + \sqrt{6}\}$

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

CE: $\frac{-x^2 - 4x + 5}{x^2 + 3x} \geq 0$

Racines: (N) $-x^2 - 4x + 5 = 0$

$\Delta = (-4)^2 - 4 \cdot (-1) \cdot 5$

$= 36$

$x_{1,2} = \frac{4 \pm 6}{-2} \begin{cases} -5 \\ 1 \end{cases}$

② $x^2 + 3x = 0$

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

$\downarrow \quad \downarrow$
 $x = 0 \quad x = -3$

x	-5	-3	0	1
$-x^2 - 4x + 5$	$-$	0	$+$	$+$
$x^2 + 3x$	$+$	$+$	0	$-$
$\frac{-x^2 - 4x + 5}{x^2 + 3x}$	$-$	0	$+$	$-$

$\Rightarrow \text{dom } f = [-5; -3[\cup]0; 1]$

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

$$CE: x^2 - 3x + 2 = 0$$

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

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

$$\Rightarrow \text{dom } f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{1, 2\}$$

$$(5) f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{2x^2 - x - 6}}{\sqrt{3 - x}}$$

$$CE1: 2x^2 - x - 6 \geq 0$$

$$\text{Racines: } 2x^2 - x - 6 = 0$$

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

$$= 49$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{1 \pm 7}{4} \begin{matrix} / 2 \\ \backslash -\frac{3}{2} \end{matrix}$$

x	$-\frac{3}{2}$	2
$2x^2 - x - 6$	$+$	0
	$+$	$-$
	0	$+$

$$CE2: 3 - x > 0$$

$$-x > -3$$

$$x < 3$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{dom } f = \left[-\frac{3}{2}; 2\right] \cup [2; 3[$$

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

$$CE1: 2x^2 + 5x - 3 \geq 0$$

$$\text{Racines: } 2x^2 + 5x - 3 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 5^2 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot (-3) = 49$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-5 \pm 7}{4} \begin{matrix} / \frac{1}{2} \\ \backslash -3 \end{matrix}$$

x	-3	$\frac{1}{2}$
$2x^2 + 5x - 3$	$+$	0
	$+$	$-$
	0	$+$

$$CE2: 5x - 1 > 0$$

$$5x > 1$$

$$x > \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{dom } f = \left[\frac{1}{5}; \rightarrow\right]$$

$$(7) f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{x^2 - 4}{x - 3}}$$

$$\text{EE: } \frac{x^2 - 4}{x - 3} \geq 0$$

$$\text{Racines: } \textcircled{1} x^2 - 4 = 0$$

$$x^2 = 4$$

$$x = \pm\sqrt{4}$$

$$x = \pm 2$$

$$\textcircled{2} x - 3 = 0$$

$$x = 3$$

x	-2			2		3	
$x^2 - 4$	+	0	-	0	+	+	+
$x - 3$	-	-	-	-	-	0	+
$\frac{x^2 - 4}{x - 3}$	-	0	+	0	-	+	+

$$\Rightarrow \text{dom } f = [-2; 2] \cup]3; \rightarrow$$