

Text: III.3 equations de degré supérieur à 1

Série A.

1)  $3x(2x-5)(x-4) = 0$

$x=0$  ou  $x=4$  ou  $6x-15=0$   
 $6x=15$   
 $x=\frac{15}{6}=\frac{5}{2}$

$S = \{0; 4; \frac{5}{2}\}$

2)  $x^2 = 9$

$\Leftrightarrow x^2 - 9 = 0$

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

$x=3$  ou  $x=-3$

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

3)  $x^2 - 16 = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow (x-4)(x+4) = 0$

$x=4$  ou  $x=-4$

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

4)  $x^2 = 6x - 9$

$\Leftrightarrow x^2 - 6x + 9 = 0$

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

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

$x=3$

10)  $(3x+5)^2 = (2x-3)^2$

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

$\Leftrightarrow [(3x+5) - (2x-3)][(3x+5) + (2x-3)] = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow (3x+5 - 2x+3)(3x+5 + 2x-3) = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow (x+8)(5x-2) = 0$

$x=-8$  ou  $5x-2=0$   
 $5x=2$   
 $x=\frac{2}{5}$

$S = \{-8; \frac{2}{5}\}$

11)  $5(x-3) - x(x-3) = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow (5x-15) - (x^2-3x) = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow 5x-15 - x^2+3x = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow 8x - x^2 - 15 = 0$

	-x	5	div-15 = {1; 3; 5; 15}
x	-x <sup>2</sup>	5x	P(15) = 0 / (x+3) div P(x)
-3	3x	-15	

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

$x=3$  ou  $x=5$

$S = \{3; 5\}$

5)  $x^3 - 5x^2 + 6x = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow x \cdot (x^2 - 5x + 6) = 0$

x	-3	
x	x <sup>2</sup>	-3x
-2	2x	6

Div 6: {1; 2; 3; 6}

P(2) = 0 / (x+2) div P(x)

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

$x=0$  ou  $x=2$  ou  $x=3$

$S = \{0; 2; 3\}$

6)  $3x^3 - 7x^2 + 5x - 1 = 0$

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

	3x <sup>2</sup>	-4x	1	Div 1: {1}
x	3x <sup>3</sup>	-4x <sup>2</sup>	x	P(1) = 0 / (x+1) div P(x)
-1	3x <sup>2</sup>	4x	-1	

$\Leftrightarrow (x-1)(x-1)(3x-1) = 0$

$x=1$  ou  $3x-1=0$   
 $3x=1$   
 $x=\frac{1}{3}$

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

	3x	-1	Div 1: {1}
x	3x <sup>2</sup>	-x	Q(1) = 0 / (x+1) div P(x)
-1	3x	1	

7)  $x^2 - 7 = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow (x-\sqrt{7})(x+\sqrt{7}) = 0$

$x=\sqrt{7}$  ou  $x=-\sqrt{7}$

$S = \{\sqrt{7}; -\sqrt{7}\}$

8)  $x^2 + 4 = 0$

Equation impossible

$S = \emptyset$

9)  $x^3 = 2x$

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

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

$\Leftrightarrow x \cdot (x-\sqrt{2})(x+\sqrt{2}) = 0$

$x=0$  ou  $x=\sqrt{2}$  ou  $x=-\sqrt{2}$