

La calculatrice est interdite

Exercice 1

1.

```
def somme(n):
    s=0
    for k in range(1,n+1):
        s=s+k**3
    print(s)
```

$$2. \text{ somme}(5) = 1^3+2^3+3^3+4^3+5^3 = 1+8+27+64+125=225$$

Exercice 2

$$1. \quad A(x) = (2x-3)^2 - 16$$

$$A(x) = [(2x)^2 - 2 \times 2x \times 3 + 3^2] - 16$$

$$A(x) = (4x^2 - 12x + 9) - 16$$

$$A(x) = 4x^2 - 12x + 9 - 16$$

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

$$2. \quad A(x) = (2x-3)^2 - 16$$

$$A(x) = (2x-3)^2 - 4^2$$

$$A(x) = [(2x-3)-4] \times [(2x-3)+4]$$

$$A(x) = (2x-3-4) \times (2x-3+4)$$

$$A(x) = (2x-7) \times (2x+1)$$

3. On appelle :

$$\text{Forme 1 : } A(x) = 4x^2 - 12x - 7$$

$$\text{Forme 2 : } A(x) = (2x-6)(2x-1)$$

$$\text{Forme 3 : } A(x) = (2x-3)^2 - 16$$

(a) On choisit la **Forme 1** pour calculer $A(\sqrt{2})$.

$$A(\sqrt{2}) = 4 \times (\sqrt{2})^2 - 12 \times \sqrt{2} - 7$$

$$A(\sqrt{2}) = 4 \times 2 - 12 \times \sqrt{2} - 7$$

$$A(\sqrt{2}) = 8 - 12\sqrt{2} - 7$$

$$A(\sqrt{2}) = 1 - 12\sqrt{2}$$

(b) On choisit la **Forme 2** pour résoudre l'équation $A(x) = 0$.

$$A(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow (2x-6)(2x-1) = 0$$

$$A(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2x-6=0 \text{ ou } 2x-1=0$$

$$A(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2x=6 \text{ ou } 2x=1$$

$$A(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2x = \frac{6}{2} = 3 \text{ ou } x = \frac{1}{2}$$

Conclusion : $S = \{\frac{1}{2}; 3\}$.

(c) On choisit la **Forme 1** pour résoudre l'équation $A(x) = -7$.

$$A(x) = -7 \Leftrightarrow 4x^2 - 12x - 7 = -7$$

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

$$A(x) = -7 \Leftrightarrow 4x(x-3) = 0$$

$$A(x) = -7 \Leftrightarrow 4x = 0 \text{ ou } x - 3 = 0$$

$$A(x) = -7 \Leftrightarrow 4x = 0 \text{ ou } x = 3$$

Conclusion : $S = \{0; 3\}$.

(d) On choisit la **Forme 3** pour résoudre l'équation $A(x) = -16$.

$$A(x) = -16 \Leftrightarrow (2x-3)^2 - 16 = -16$$

$$A(x) = -16 \Leftrightarrow (2x-3)^2 = 0$$

$$A(x) = -16 \Leftrightarrow (2x-3) = 0$$

$$A(x) = -16 \Leftrightarrow 2x = 3$$

$$A(x) = -16 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{3}{2}$$

Conclusion : $S = \left\{ \frac{3}{2} \right\}$.

Exercice 3

On considère l'expression $A(x) = (4x-5)(-2x+1) - (4x-5)(3x+7)$.

1. $A(x) = (4x-5)(-2x+1) - (4x-5)(3x+7)$
 $A(x) = (-8x^2 + 4x + 10x - 5) - (12x^2 + 28x - 15x - 35)$
 $A(x) = (-8x^2 + 14x - 5) - (12x^2 + 13x - 35)$
 $A(x) = -8x^2 + 14x - 5 - 12x^2 - 13x + 35$
 $A(x) = -20x^2 + x + 30$
2. $A(x) = (4x-5)(-2x+1) - (4x-5)(3x+7)$
 $A(x) = (4x-5) \times [(-2x+1) - (3x+7)]$
 $A(x) = (4x-5) \times (-2x+1-3x-7)$
 $A(x) = (4x-5) \times (-5x-6)$
3. $A(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow (4x-5)(-5x-6) = 0$
 $A(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow (4x-5) = 0 \text{ ou } (-5x-6) = 0$
 $A(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 4x = 5 \text{ ou } -5x = 6$
 $A(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{5}{4} \text{ ou } x = -\frac{6}{5}$

Conclusion : $S = \left\{ -\frac{6}{5}; \frac{5}{4} \right\}$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 4. \quad A(x) = 30 &\Leftrightarrow -20x^2 + x + 30 = 30 \\
 A(x) = 30 &\Leftrightarrow -20x^2 + x = 0 \\
 A(x) = 30 &\Leftrightarrow x(-20x + 1) = 0 \\
 A(x) = 30 &\Leftrightarrow x = 0 \text{ ou } (-20x + 1) = 0 \\
 A(x) = 30 &\Leftrightarrow x = 0 \text{ ou } -20x = -1 \\
 A(x) = 30 &\Leftrightarrow x = 0 \text{ ou } x = \frac{-1}{-20} = \frac{1}{20}
 \end{aligned}$$

Conclusion : $S = \{0; \frac{1}{20}\}$.

4. Résolution de l'inéquation $A(x) < 0$

- Etude du signe de $(4x - 5)$.

$$4x - 5 = 0 \Leftrightarrow 4x = 5 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{5}{4} \text{ et } 4x - 5 > 0 \Leftrightarrow 4x > 5 \Leftrightarrow x > \frac{5}{4}$$

- Etude du signe de $(-5x - 6)$.

$$-5x - 6 = 0 \Leftrightarrow -5x = 6 \Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{6}{5} \text{ et } -5x - 6 > 0 \Leftrightarrow -5x > 6 \Leftrightarrow x < -\frac{6}{5}$$

- Tableau de signes

x	$-\infty$	$-\frac{6}{5}$	$\frac{5}{4}$	$+\infty$		
Signe de $4x - 5$		-	-	0	+	
Signe de $-5x - 6$		+	0	-	-	
Signe de $(4x - 5)(-5x - 6)$		-	0	+	0	-

Conclusion : $A(x) < 0 \Leftrightarrow x \in]-\infty; -\frac{6}{5}[\cup]\frac{5}{4}; +\infty[$.