

**Exercice 1 :**

a) $3x = -7$	b) $5x + 1 = -2x - 3$	c) $\frac{4x+5}{5} = \frac{7x-1}{10}$	d) $x^2 = \frac{49}{25}$
$x = -\frac{7}{3}$  $S = \left\{ -\frac{7}{3} \right\}$	$5x + 2x = -3 - 1$ $7x = -4$ $x = -\frac{4}{7}$  $S = \left\{ -\frac{4}{7} \right\}$	$\frac{8x+10}{10} = \frac{7x-1}{10}$ $8x + 10 = 7x - 1$ $8x - 7x = -1 - 10$ $x = -11$  $S = \left\{ -11 \right\}$	$\frac{49}{25} > 0$ donc il y a deux solutions : $x = \sqrt{\frac{49}{25}}$ ou $x = -\sqrt{\frac{49}{25}}$ C'est-à-dire : $\frac{7}{5}$ ou $-\frac{7}{5}$  $S = \left\{ \frac{7}{5}; -\frac{7}{5} \right\}$

e) $11x^2 = 2x^2 + 36$	f) $4x^2 + 1 = 0$	g) $(3x + 1)(x - \frac{1}{2}) = 0$
$11x^2 - 2x^2 = 36$ $9x^2 = 36$ $x^2 = \frac{36}{9} = 4 > 0$ donc il y a deux solutions : $S = \{2 ; -2\}$	$4x^2 = -1 < 0$ Impossible Donc : $S = \emptyset$	Si $A \times B = 0$ , alors $A = 0$ ou $B = 0$ $3x + 1 = 0$ ou $x - \frac{1}{2} = 0$ $x = -\frac{1}{3}$ ou $x = \frac{1}{2}$  $S = \left\{ -\frac{1}{3}; \frac{1}{2} \right\}$

**Exercice 2 :**

a) $5x + 2 \geq -3$	b) $4x - 1 < 7x + 2$	c) $3(2x - 5) \leq 6(3x + 5)$
$5x \geq -3 - 2$ $5x \geq -5$ $x \geq -\frac{5}{5} = -1$	$4x - 7x < 2 + 1$ $-3x < 3$ $x > -\frac{3}{3} = -1$	$6x - 15 \leq 18x + 30$ $-15 - 30 \leq 18x - 6x$ $-45 \leq 12x$ $-\frac{45}{12} \leq x$ $-\frac{3 \times 15}{3 \times 4} \leq x$ $-\frac{15}{4} \leq x$

### Exercice 3 :

1) a)  $A(x) = (x - 2)(x - 2 + 3x + 1)$   
 $= \underline{(x - 2)(4x - 1)}$

b)  $A(x) = 0$  c'est-à-dire :  $(x - 2)(4x - 1) = 0$

Si  $A \times B = 0$ , alors  $A = 0$  ou  $B = 0$

$$x - 2 = 0 \quad \text{ou} \quad 4x - 1 = 0$$

$$x = 2 \quad \text{ou} \quad 4x = 1$$

$$x = 2 \quad \text{ou} \quad x = \frac{1}{4}$$

$\text{Donc } S = \{ 2 ; \frac{1}{4} \}$

2) On pose  $B(x) = 64x^2 - 9 + (7x - 2)(8x + 3)$

a)  $64x^2 - 9 = (8x)^2 - 3^2 = \underline{(8x + 3)(8x - 3)}$

b)  $B(x) = (8x + 3)(8x - 3) + (7x - 2)(8x + 3)$   
 $= (8x + 3)(8x - 3 + 7x - 2)$

$$= \underline{(8x + 3)(15x - 5)}$$

c)  $B(x) = 0$  c'est-à-dire :  $(8x + 3)(15x - 5) = 0$

Si  $A \times B = 0$ , alors  $A = 0$  ou  $B = 0$

$$8x + 3 = 0 \quad \text{ou} \quad 15x - 5 = 0$$

$$x = -\frac{3}{8} \quad \text{ou} \quad x = \frac{5}{15} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$\text{Donc } S = \{ -\frac{3}{8} ; \frac{1}{3} \}$

### Exercice 4 :

a)  $\begin{cases} 2x - y = 7 \\ 3x + 5y = -9 \end{cases}$

b)  $\begin{cases} 4x + 5y = \frac{5}{2} \\ -x + 2y = 1 \end{cases}$

Par substitution :

$$\begin{cases} y = 2x - 7 \\ 3x + 5(2x - 7) = -9 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 2x - 7 \\ 3x + 5 \times (2x - 7) = -9 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 2x - 7 \\ 3x + 10x - 35 = -9 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 2x - 7 \\ 13x = 26 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 2 \times 2 - 7 \\ x = 2 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} y = -3 \\ x = 2 \end{cases}$$

Donc  $S = \{(2 ; -3)\}$

Par substitution :

$$\begin{cases} 4(2y - 1) + 5y = \frac{5}{2} \\ x = 2y - 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 8y - 4 + 5y = \frac{5}{2} \\ x = 2y - 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 13y = \frac{5}{2} + 4 \\ x = 2y - 1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} 13y = \frac{13}{2} \\ x = 2y - 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = \frac{1}{2} \\ x = \frac{2 \times 1}{2} - 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{Donc : } S = \{(0 ; \frac{1}{2})\}$$