

Exercice 1 :

$\begin{aligned} 1) \quad A &= \sqrt{25} \times \sqrt{4} \\ &= \sqrt{25 \times 4} \\ &= \sqrt{100} = \underline{\underline{10}} \end{aligned}$	$\begin{aligned} B &= \sqrt{3,6} \times \sqrt{10} \\ &= \sqrt{3,6 \times 10} \\ &= \sqrt{36} = \underline{\underline{6}} \end{aligned}$	$\begin{aligned} 2) \quad C &= \frac{\sqrt{54}}{\sqrt{6}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{54}{6}} \\ &= \sqrt{9} = \underline{\underline{3}} \end{aligned}$	$\begin{aligned} D &= \frac{\sqrt{11900}}{\sqrt{119}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{11900}{119}} \\ &= \sqrt{100} = \underline{\underline{10}} \end{aligned}$
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3)

$$\begin{aligned} A &= (1 + \sqrt{2})^2 \\ &= 1 + 2 \times 1 \times \sqrt{2} + (\sqrt{2})^2 \\ &= 1 + 2\sqrt{2} + 2 \\ &= \boxed{3 + 2\sqrt{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} B &= (\sqrt{3} - 5)^2 \\ &= (\sqrt{3})^2 - 2 \times 5 \times \sqrt{3} + 5^2 \\ &= 3 - 10\sqrt{3} + 25 \\ &= \boxed{28 - 10\sqrt{3}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C &= (2\sqrt{7} + 3)^2 \\ &= (2\sqrt{7})^2 + 2 \times 2\sqrt{7} \times 3 + 3^2 \\ &= 4 \times 7 + 12\sqrt{7} + 9 \\ &= 28 + 9 + 12\sqrt{7} \\ &= \boxed{37 + 12\sqrt{7}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} D &= (3 - \sqrt{5})(6\sqrt{5} + 2\sqrt{2}) \\ &= 3 \times 6\sqrt{5} + 3 \times 2\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{5} \times 6\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{5} \times 2\sqrt{2} \\ &= 18\sqrt{5} + 6\sqrt{2} - 6 \times 5 - 2\sqrt{10} \\ &= \boxed{18\sqrt{5} + 6\sqrt{2} - 30 - 2\sqrt{10}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E &= (4\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2})(4\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}) \\ &= (4\sqrt{6})^2 - (\sqrt{2})^2 \\ &= 16 \times 6 - 2 \\ &= 96 - 2 \\ &= \underline{\underline{94}} \end{aligned}$$

Exercice 2 :

$$\begin{aligned} 1) \quad A &= 3\sqrt{80} - 5\sqrt{125} + 7\sqrt{45} - 2\sqrt{20} + \sqrt{5} \\ &= 3\sqrt{16 \times 5} - 5\sqrt{25 \times 5} + 7\sqrt{9 \times 5} - 2\sqrt{4 \times 5} + \sqrt{5} \\ &= 3 \times \sqrt{16} \times \sqrt{5} - 5 \times \sqrt{25} \times \sqrt{5} + 7 \times \sqrt{9} \times \sqrt{5} - 2 \times \sqrt{4} \times \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{5} \\ &= 12\sqrt{5} - 25\sqrt{5} + 21\sqrt{5} - 4\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{5} \\ &= \boxed{5\sqrt{5}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2) \quad B &= 2\sqrt{75} - 5\sqrt{27} + 6\sqrt{108} \\ &= 2\sqrt{25 \times 3} - 5\sqrt{9 \times 3} + 6\sqrt{36 \times 3} \\ &= 2 \times 5\sqrt{3} - 5 \times 3\sqrt{3} + 6 \times 6\sqrt{3} \\ &= 10\sqrt{3} - 15\sqrt{3} + 36\sqrt{3} \\ &= \boxed{31\sqrt{3}} \end{aligned}$$

Exercice 3 :

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{4\sqrt{3}-2} &= \frac{5\sqrt{2} \times (4\sqrt{3}+2)}{(4\sqrt{3}-2) \times (4\sqrt{3}+2)} \\ &= \frac{5 \times 4 \times \sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{3} + 10\sqrt{2}}{(4\sqrt{3})^2 - 2^2} = \frac{20\sqrt{6} + 10\sqrt{2}}{48 - 4} = \boxed{\frac{20\sqrt{6} + 10\sqrt{2}}{44}} \end{aligned}$$

#### Exercice 4 :

$$C = (7x - 5)^2 - 81$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1) \quad C &= 49x^2 - 70x + 25 - 81 \\ &= \underline{\underline{49x^2 - 70x - 56}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2) \quad C &= (7x - 5)^2 - 9^2 \\ &= [7x - 5 + 9][7x - 5 - 9] \\ &= \underline{\underline{(7x + 4)(7x - 14)}} \end{aligned}$$

$$3) (7x + 4)(7x - 14) = 0$$

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

$$7x + 4 = 0 \quad \text{ou} \quad 7x - 14 = 0$$

$$x = -\frac{4}{7} \quad \text{ou} \quad x = -\frac{14}{7} = -2$$

$\boxed{\text{D'où : } S = \{-\frac{4}{7}; -2\}}$

4) Pour  $x = \sqrt{2}$  :

$$\begin{aligned} C &= (7\sqrt{2} - 5)^2 - 81 \\ &= 49 \times 2 - 70\sqrt{2} + 25 - 81 \\ &= 98 - 56 - 70\sqrt{2} \\ &= \boxed{42 - 70\sqrt{2}} \end{aligned}$$

#### Exercice 5 :

1)  $x^2 = -1 < 0$  donc cette équation n'admet pas de solution.  $S = \emptyset$

2)  $9x^2 = 64$  d'où :  $x^2 = \frac{64}{9} > 0$  donc l'équation admet deux solutions :

$$\text{qui sont : } \sqrt{\frac{64}{9}} = \frac{8}{3} \quad \text{et} \quad -\sqrt{\frac{64}{9}} = -\frac{8}{3}$$

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

$$3) x^2 - 9 = -3x^2 + 72$$

$$x^2 + 3x^2 = 72 + 9$$

$$4x^2 = 81$$

$$x^2 = \frac{81}{4} > 0 \text{ donc l'équation admet deux solutions :}$$

$$\underline{\underline{S = \{\frac{9}{2}; -\frac{9}{2}\}}}$$

#### Exercice 6 :

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \sqrt{2}(3 + \sqrt{5}) = 3\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{10} \quad \text{D'où : } A^2 = (3\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{10})^2 \\ &= 18 + 6\sqrt{20} + 10 \\ &= 28 + 6\sqrt{20} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} B^2 &= (6 - \sqrt{5})^2 = 36 - 12\sqrt{5} + 5 \\ &= 41 - 12\sqrt{5} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{D'où : } A^2 + B^2 &= 28 + 6\sqrt{20} + 41 - 12\sqrt{5} \\ &= 69 + 6\sqrt{4 \times 5} - 12\sqrt{5} \\ &= 69 + 12\sqrt{5} - 12\sqrt{5} = \underline{\underline{69}} \text{ et } 69 \text{ est bien un entier.} \end{aligned}$$

Exercice 7 :

$$\begin{aligned}1) E &= \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} - 1 \\&= \frac{1}{4} \times (1 + 2\sqrt{5} + 5) - \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} - 1 \\&= \frac{6+2\sqrt{5}}{4} - \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} - \frac{2}{2} \\&= \frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2} - \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} - \frac{2}{2} \\&= \frac{3+\cancel{\sqrt{5}}-1-\cancel{\sqrt{5}}-2}{2} = \underline{0}\end{aligned}$$

2) Comme  $\Phi$  annule  $E$ , alors  $\Phi^2 - \Phi - 1 = 0$

D'où :  $\Phi^2 = \Phi + 1$