

Exercice : 1°) Développez ou factorisez.

$$7(x - 1)$$

$$(x + 2)(x - 3)$$

$$5x^2 - 5$$

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

$$(x - 3)(x + 3)$$

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

$$x^2 + 2x + 1$$

$$4x^2 - 12x + 9$$

$$25x^2 - 49$$

2°) Résolvez.

$$7(x - 1) = 0$$

$$(x + 2)(x - 3) = 0$$

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

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

$$5x^2 - 5 = 0$$

$$(3x - 1)^2 = 0$$

$$x^2 + 2x + 1 = 0$$

$$4x^2 - 12x + 9 = 0$$

$$25x^2 - 49 = 0$$

$$2(3x - 4) = 5(6 - 7x)$$

$$\sqrt{x^2} = 64$$

$$\sqrt{x} = 2$$

$$\sqrt{x^2} = -7$$

$$(\sqrt{x})^2 = 3$$

$$(3x - 5)(4x + 2) = (3 - 2x)(1 - 6x)$$

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Un *développement* est une *somme*,

une forme *factorisée* est un *produit*.

Développer $\longleftrightarrow$ transformer un produit en somme.

Factoriser $\longleftrightarrow$ transformer une somme en produit.

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Les **identités remarquables** sont sous formes **développées** ou **factorisées**.

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$$25x^2 - 49 = (5x)^2 - 7^2 = a^2 - b^2 = (a - b)(a + b) = (5x - 7)(5x + 7)$$

2°) Résolvez. $7(x - 1) = 0$

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

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$$5x^2-5=0 \iff 5x^2=0+5=5 \iff x^2=5/5=1$$

$$\iff x=\sqrt{1}=\mathbf{1} \quad \text{ou} \quad x=-\sqrt{1}=\mathbf{-1}$$

$$(3x-1)^2=0$$

$$(x + 2)(x - 3) = 0 \iff x + 2 = 0 \quad \text{ou} \quad x - 3 = 0$$

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$$\iff x = 1/3$$

$x^2 + 2x + 1 = 0$ impossible de résoudre car il y a une infinité de réels dont la **somme** est nulle. Par contre un **produit** est nul lorsque l'un des termes qui se multiplient est nul  **factoriser** la somme

$$4x^2 - 12x + 9 = 0$$

$$25x^2 - 49 = 0$$

$$2(3x - 4) = 5(6 - 7x)$$

$x^2 + 2x + 1 = 0$ impossible de résoudre car il y a une infinité de réels dont la **somme** est nulle. Par contre un **produit** est nul lorsque l'un des termes qui se multiplient est nul $\rightarrow$ **factoriser** la somme

$$x^2 + 2x + 1 = 0 \iff x^2 + 2(x)1 + 1^2 = 0 \iff (x + 1)^2 = 0$$
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$$\iff (2x - 3)^2 = 0 \iff 2x - 3 = 0 \iff 2x = 3 \iff x = 3/2 = 1,5$$

$$25x^2 - 49 = 0 \iff 25x^2 = 0 + 49 = 49 \iff x^2 = 49/25$$

$$\iff x = \sqrt{49/25} = \sqrt{(7/5)^2} = 7/5 = 1,4 \quad \text{ou} \quad x = -1,4$$

$x^2 + 2x + 1 = 0$ impossible de résoudre car il y a une infinité de réels dont la **somme** est nulle. Par contre un **produit** est nul lorsque l'un des termes qui se multiplient est nul **factoriser** la somme

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + 2x + 1 = 0 &\iff x^2 + 2(x)1 + 1^2 = 0 \iff (x + 1)^2 = 0 \\ &\iff x + 1 = \sqrt{0} = 0 \iff x = 0 - 1 = -1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4x^2 - 12x + 9 = 0 &\iff (2x)^2 - 2(2x)3 + 3^2 = 0 \\ &\iff (2x - 3)^2 = 0 \iff 2x - 3 = 0 \iff 2x = 3 \iff x = 3/2 = 1,5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 25x^2 - 49 = 0 &\iff 25x^2 = 0 + 49 = 49 \iff x^2 = 49/25 \\ &\iff x = \sqrt{49/25} = \sqrt{(7/5)^2} = 7/5 = 1,4 \quad \text{ou} \quad x = -1,4 \end{aligned}$$

Autre méthode : $25x^2 - 49 = 0 \iff (5x)^2 - 7^2 = 0 \iff (5x - 7)(5x + 7) = 0$

$$\iff 5x - 7 = 0 \quad \text{ou} \quad 5x + 7 = 0 \iff x = 7/5 = 1,4 \quad \text{ou} \quad x = -7/5 = -1,4$$

$x^2 + 2x + 1 = 0$ impossible de résoudre car il y a une infinité de réels dont la **somme** est nulle. Par contre un **produit** est nul lorsque l'un des termes qui se multiplient est nul **factoriser** la somme

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + 2x + 1 = 0 &\iff x^2 + 2(x)1 + 1^2 = 0 \iff (x + 1)^2 = 0 \\ &\iff x + 1 = \sqrt{0} = 0 \iff x = 0 - 1 = -1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4x^2 - 12x + 9 = 0 &\iff (2x)^2 - 2(2x)3 + 3^2 = 0 \\ &\iff (2x - 3)^2 = 0 \iff 2x - 3 = 0 \iff 2x = 3 \iff x = 3/2 = 1,5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 25x^2 - 49 = 0 &\iff 25x^2 = 0 + 49 = 49 \iff x^2 = 49/25 \\ &\iff x = \sqrt{49/25} = \sqrt{(7/5)^2} = 7/5 = 1,4 \quad \text{ou} \quad x = -1,4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2(3x - 4) &= 5(6 - 7x) \iff 6x - 8 = 30 - 35x \\ &\iff 6x + 35x = 30 + 8 \iff 41x = 38 \iff x = 38/41 \end{aligned}$$

$$\sqrt{x^2} = 64$$

$$\sqrt{x} = 2$$

$$\sqrt{x^2} = -7$$

$$(\sqrt{x})^2 = 3$$

$$\sqrt{x^2} = 64 \iff x^2 = 64^2$$

$$\iff x = \sqrt{64^2} = 64 \quad \text{ou} \quad x = -\sqrt{64^2} = -64$$

$$\sqrt{x} = 2$$

$$\sqrt{x^2} = -7$$

$$(\sqrt{x})^2 = 3$$

$$\sqrt{x^2} = 64 \iff x^2 = 64^2$$

$$\iff x = \sqrt{64^2} = 64 \text{ ou } x = -\sqrt{64^2} = -64$$

Autre méthode : $\sqrt{x^2} = 64 \iff x^2 = 64^2 \iff x^2 - 64^2 = 0 \iff (x - 64)(x + 64) = 0$

$$\iff x - 64 = 0 \text{ ou } x + 64 = 0 \iff x = 0 + 64 = 64 \text{ ou } x = 0 - 64 = -64$$

$$\sqrt{x} = 2$$

$$\sqrt{x^2} = -7$$

$$(\sqrt{x})^2 = 3$$

$$\sqrt{x^2} = 64 \iff x^2 = 64^2$$

$$\iff x = \sqrt{64^2} = 64 \text{ ou } x = -\sqrt{64^2} = -64$$

Autre méthode : $\sqrt{x^2} = 64 \iff x^2 = 64^2 \iff x^2 - 64^2 = 0 \iff (x - 64)(x + 64) = 0$

$$\iff x - 64 = 0 \text{ ou } x + 64 = 0 \iff x = 0 + 64 = 64 \text{ ou } x = 0 - 64 = -64$$

Autre méthode : $\sqrt{x^2} = x$ si $x \geq 0$ et $\sqrt{x^2} = -x$ si $x \leq 0$

Donc si $x \geq 0$ l'énoncé devient $x = 64$ (et on a bien $x \geq 0$)

et si $x \leq 0$ l'énoncé devient $-x = 64 \iff x = -64$ (et on a bien $x \leq 0$)

$$\sqrt{x} = 2$$

$$\sqrt{x^2} = -7$$

$$(\sqrt{x})^2 = 3$$

$$\sqrt{x^2} = 64 \iff x^2 = 64^2$$

$$\iff x = \sqrt{64^2} = 64 \quad \text{ou} \quad x = -\sqrt{64^2} = -64$$

$$\sqrt{x} = 2 \iff x = 2^2 = 4$$

$$\sqrt{x^2} = -7$$

$$(\sqrt{x})^2 = 3$$

$$\sqrt{x^2} = 64 \iff x^2 = 64^2$$

$$\iff x = \sqrt{64^2} = 64 \text{ ou } x = -\sqrt{64^2} = -64$$

$$\sqrt{x} = 2 \iff x = 2^2 = 4$$

$$\sqrt{x^2} = -7 \quad \text{impossible car } \sqrt{A} \geq 0 \implies \text{pas de solution}$$

Remarque : ne pas faire $\sqrt{x^2} = -7 \iff x^2 = (-7)^2 = 49 \iff x = \sqrt{49} = 7 \text{ ou } x = -7$

$$(\sqrt{x})^2 = 3$$

$$\sqrt{x^2} = 64 \iff x^2 = 64^2$$

$$\iff x = \sqrt{64^2} = 64 \text{ ou } x = -\sqrt{64^2} = -64$$

$$\sqrt{x} = 2 \iff x = 2^2 = 4$$

$$\sqrt{x^2} = -7 \quad \text{impossible car } \sqrt{A} \geq 0 \implies \text{pas de solution}$$

Remarque : ne pas faire $\sqrt{x^2} = -7 \iff x^2 = (-7)^2 = 49 \iff x = \sqrt{49} = 7 \text{ ou } x = -7$

$$(\sqrt{x})^2 = 3 \iff \sqrt{x} = \sqrt{3} \iff x = (\sqrt{3})^2 = 3$$

$$\sqrt{x^2} = 64 \iff x^2 = 64^2$$

$$\iff x = \sqrt{64^2} = 64 \quad \text{ou} \quad x = -\sqrt{64^2} = -64$$

$$\sqrt{x} = 2 \iff x = 2^2 = 4$$

$$\sqrt{x^2} = -7 \quad \text{impossible car} \quad \sqrt{A} \geq 0 \implies \text{pas de solution}$$

Remarque : ne pas faire $\sqrt{x^2} = -7 \iff x^2 = (-7)^2 = 49 \iff x = \sqrt{49} = 7 \quad \text{ou} \quad x = -7$

$$(\sqrt{x})^2 = 3 \iff \sqrt{x} = \sqrt{3} \iff x = (\sqrt{3})^2 = 3$$

Autre méthode : $(\sqrt{x})^2 = x$ seulement si $x \geq 0$

Donc si $x \geq 0$ l'énoncé devient $x = 3$ (et on a bien $x \geq 0$)