

CORRECTION DEVOIR SURVEILLÉ N°5A (40MIN)

1. $(4x - 3)(x + 7) = 0$

$$\begin{aligned}(4x - 3)(x + 7) &= 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow 4x - 3 &= 0 \quad \text{ou} \quad x + 7 = 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow 4x &= 3 \quad \text{ou} \quad x = -7 \\ \Leftrightarrow x &= \frac{3}{4} \quad \text{ou} \quad x = -7\end{aligned}$$

$$\mathcal{S} = \left\{ -7; \frac{3}{4} \right\}$$

2. $3x^2 + 5x = 0$

$$\begin{aligned}3x^2 + 5x &= 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow x(3x + 5) &= 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow x &= 0 \quad \text{ou} \quad 3x + 5 = 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow x &= 0 \quad \text{ou} \quad 3x = -5 \\ \Leftrightarrow x &= 0 \quad \text{ou} \quad x = -\frac{5}{3}\end{aligned}$$

$$\mathcal{S} = \left\{ -\frac{5}{3}; 0 \right\}$$

3. $9x^2 - 25 = 0$

$$\begin{aligned}9x^2 - 25 &= 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow (3x)^2 - 5^2 &= 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow (3x - 5)(3x + 5) &= 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow 3x - 5 &= 0 \quad \text{ou} \quad 3x + 5 = 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow x &= \frac{5}{3} \quad \text{ou} \quad x = -\frac{5}{3}\end{aligned}$$

$$\mathcal{S} = \left\{ -\frac{5}{3}; \frac{5}{3} \right\}$$

4. $(x + 7)(2x - 1) + (x + 7)(3x + 4) = 0$

$$\begin{aligned}(x + 7)(2x - 1) + (x + 7)(3x + 4) &= 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow (x + 7)[(2x - 1) + (3x + 4)] &= 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow (x + 7)(5x + 3) &= 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow x + 7 &= 0 \quad \text{ou} \quad 5x + 3 = 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow x &= -7 \quad \text{ou} \quad 5x = -3 \\ \Leftrightarrow x &= -7 \quad \text{ou} \quad x = -\frac{3}{5}\end{aligned}$$

$$\mathcal{S} = \left\{ -7; -\frac{3}{5} \right\}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}(3x - 1)^2 - (x + 4)^2 &= 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow [(3x - 1) - (x + 4)][(3x - 1) + (x + 4)] &= 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow (3x - 1 - x - 4)(3x - 1 + x + 4) &= 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow (2x - 5)(4x + 3) &= 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow 2x - 5 &= 0 \quad \text{ou} \quad 4x + 3 = 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow 2x &= 5 \quad \text{ou} \quad 4x = -3 \\ \Leftrightarrow x &= \frac{5}{2} \quad \text{ou} \quad x = -\frac{3}{4}\end{aligned}$$

$$\mathcal{S} = \left\{ -\frac{3}{4}; \frac{5}{2} \right\}$$

6. $(2x + 3)(x - 5) - (2x + 3) = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} & (2x + 3)(x - 5) - (2x + 3) = 0 \\ \iff & (2x + 3)[(x - 5) - 1] = 0 \\ \iff & (2x + 3)(x - 6) = 0 \\ \iff & 2x + 3 = 0 \quad \text{ou} \quad x - 6 = 0 \\ \iff & 2x = -3 \quad \text{ou} \quad x = 6 \\ \iff & x = -\frac{3}{2} \quad \text{ou} \quad x = 6 \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathcal{S} = \left\{ -\frac{3}{2}; 6 \right\}$$

7. $(3x - 4)^2 + 2(3x - 4)(x + 1) = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} & (3x - 4)^2 + 2(3x - 4)(x + 1) = 0 \\ \iff & (3x - 4)[(3x - 4) + 2(x + 1)] = 0 \\ \iff & (3x - 4)(3x - 4 + 2x + 2) = 0 \\ \iff & (3x - 4)(5x - 2) = 0 \\ \iff & 3x - 4 = 0 \quad \text{ou} \quad 5x - 2 = 0 \\ \iff & x = \frac{4}{3} \quad \text{ou} \quad x = \frac{2}{5} \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathcal{S} = \left\{ \frac{4}{3}; \frac{2}{5} \right\}$$

8. $12x^2 - 5x + 7 = 3x^2 + 7x + 3$

$$\begin{aligned} & 12x^2 - 5x + 7 = 3x^2 + 7x + 3 \\ \iff & 9x^2 - 12x + 4 = 0 \\ \iff & (3x - 2)^2 = 0 \\ \iff & 3x - 2 = 0 \\ \iff & 3x = 2 \\ \iff & x = \frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathcal{S} = \left\{ \frac{2}{3} \right\}$$

9. $16x^2 - 1 = (4x + 1)(x - 7)$

$$\begin{aligned} & 16x^2 - 1 - (4x + 1)(x - 7) = 0 \\ \iff & (4x - 1)(4x + 1) - (4x + 1)(x - 7) = 0 \\ \iff & (4x + 1)[(4x - 1) - (x - 7)] = 0 \\ \iff & (4x + 1)(3x + 6) = 0 \\ \iff & 4x + 1 = 0 \quad \text{ou} \quad 3x + 6 = 0 \\ \iff & x = -\frac{1}{4} \quad \text{ou} \quad x = -2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathcal{S} = \left\{ -2; -\frac{1}{4} \right\}$$

10. **Bonus :** En utilisant la première identité remarquable puis la troisième identité remarquable, factoriser $x^2 + 10x - 11$.

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + 10x - 11 &= \boxed{x^2 + 10x + 25} - 25 - 11 \\ &= (x + 5)^2 - 36 \\ &= (x + 5)^2 - 6^2 \\ &= (x + 5 - 6)(x + 5 + 6) \\ &= (x - 1)(x + 11) \end{aligned}$$

on fait apparaître la 1^{ère} identité remarquable
car $x^2 + 10x + 25 = (x + 5)^2$

grâce à la 3^{ème} identité remarquable

CORRECTION DEVOIR SURVEILLÉ N°5B (40MIN)

1. $(3x - 5)(x + 4) = 0$

$$(3x - 5)(x + 4) = 0$$

$$\iff 3x - 5 = 0 \quad \text{ou} \quad x + 4 = 0$$

$$\iff 3x = 5 \quad \text{ou} \quad x = -4$$

$$\iff x = \frac{5}{3} \quad \text{ou} \quad x = -4$$

$$\mathcal{S} = \left\{ -4; \frac{5}{3} \right\}$$

2. $4x^2 - 7x = 0$

$$4x^2 - 7x = 0$$

$$\iff x(4x - 7) = 0$$

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

$$\iff x = 0 \quad \text{ou} \quad 4x = 7$$

$$\iff x = 0 \quad \text{ou} \quad x = \frac{7}{4}$$

$$\mathcal{S} = \left\{ 0; \frac{7}{4} \right\}$$

3. $16x^2 - 81 = 0$

$$16x^2 - 81 = 0$$

$$\iff (4x)^2 - 9^2 = 0$$

$$\iff (4x - 9)(4x + 9) = 0$$

$$\iff 4x - 9 = 0 \quad \text{ou} \quad 4x + 9 = 0$$

$$\iff x = \frac{9}{4} \quad \text{ou} \quad x = -\frac{9}{4}$$

$$\mathcal{S} = \left\{ -\frac{9}{4}; \frac{9}{4} \right\}$$

4. $(x + 6)(3x - 2) + (x + 6)(2x + 5) = 0$

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

$$\iff (x + 6)[(3x - 2) + (2x + 5)] = 0$$

$$\iff (x + 6)(5x + 3) = 0$$

$$\iff x + 6 = 0 \quad \text{ou} \quad 5x + 3 = 0$$

$$\iff x = -6 \quad \text{ou} \quad 5x = -3$$

$$\iff x = -6 \quad \text{ou} \quad x = -\frac{3}{5}$$

$$\mathcal{S} = \left\{ -6; -\frac{3}{5} \right\}$$

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

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

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

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

$$\iff (x - 8)(3x + 2) = 0$$

$$\iff x - 8 = 0 \quad \text{ou} \quad 3x + 2 = 0$$

$$\iff x = 8 \quad \text{ou} \quad 3x = -2$$

$$\iff x = 8 \quad \text{ou} \quad x = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$\mathcal{S} = \left\{ -\frac{2}{3}; 8 \right\}$$

6. $(3x + 2)(x - 4) - (3x + 2) = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} & (3x + 2)(x - 4) - (3x + 2) = 0 \\ \iff & (3x + 2)[(x - 4) - 1] = 0 \\ \iff & (3x + 2)(x - 5) = 0 \\ \iff & 3x + 2 = 0 \quad \text{ou} \quad x - 5 = 0 \\ \iff & 3x = -2 \quad \text{ou} \quad x = 5 \\ \iff & x = -\frac{2}{3} \quad \text{ou} \quad x = 5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathcal{S} = \left\{ -\frac{2}{3}; 5 \right\}$$

7. $(2x - 5)^2 + 3(2x - 5)(x + 2) = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} & (2x - 5)^2 + 3(2x - 5)(x + 2) = 0 \\ \iff & (2x - 5)[(2x - 5) + 3(x + 2)] = 0 \\ \iff & (2x - 5)(2x - 5 + 3x + 6) = 0 \\ \iff & (2x - 5)(5x + 1) = 0 \\ \iff & 2x - 5 = 0 \quad \text{ou} \quad 5x + 1 = 0 \\ \iff & x = \frac{5}{2} \quad \text{ou} \quad x = -\frac{1}{5} \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathcal{S} = \left\{ -\frac{1}{5}; \frac{5}{2} \right\}$$

8. $10x^2 - 8x + 5 = x^2 + 4x + 1$

$$\begin{aligned} & 10x^2 - 8x + 5 - x^2 - 4x - 1 = 0 \\ \iff & 9x^2 - 12x + 4 = 0 \\ \iff & (3x - 2)^2 = 0 \\ \iff & 3x - 2 = 0 \\ \iff & 3x = 2 \\ \iff & x = \frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathcal{S} = \left\{ \frac{2}{3} \right\}$$

9. $25x^2 - 4 = (5x + 2)(x - 8)$

$$\begin{aligned} & 25x^2 - 4 - (5x + 2)(x - 8) = 0 \\ \iff & (5x - 2)(5x + 2) - (5x + 2)(x - 8) = 0 \\ \iff & (5x + 2)[(5x - 2) - (x - 8)] = 0 \\ \iff & (5x + 2)(4x + 6) = 0 \\ \iff & 5x + 2 = 0 \quad \text{ou} \quad 4x + 6 = 0 \\ \iff & x = -\frac{2}{5} \quad \text{ou} \quad x = -\frac{3}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathcal{S} = \left\{ -\frac{3}{2}; -\frac{2}{5} \right\}$$

10. **Bonus :** En utilisant la première identité remarquable puis la troisième identité remarquable, factoriser $x^2 + 6x - 7$.

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + 6x - 7 &= \boxed{x^2 + 6x + 9} - 9 - 7 \\ &= (x + 3)^2 - 16 \\ &= (x + 3)^2 - 4^2 \\ &= (x + 3 - 4)(x + 3 + 4) \\ &= (x - 1)(x + 7) \end{aligned}$$

on fait apparaître la 1^{ère} identité remarquable
car $x^2 + 6x + 9 = (x + 3)^2$

grâce à la 3^{ème} identité remarquable