

5.1 MORGES 2024 max 3 solutions

$$2x^3 - 14x^2 + 14x + 30 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} &3 \text{ est solution} \\ \Rightarrow &2x^3 - 14x^2 + 14x + 30 = \\ &(x-3) \cdot (\dots) \end{aligned}$$

Résoudre l'équation

$$x^2 - 3x - 5 = 0$$

$$\Delta = (-3)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-5)$$

$$= 9 + 20 = 29$$

$$x = \frac{-(-3) + \sqrt{29}}{2} = \frac{3 + \sqrt{29}}{2} \approx \frac{3 + 5,4}{2} = 4,2$$

$$x = \frac{3 - \sqrt{29}}{2} \approx \frac{3 - 5,4}{2} = -1,2$$

Horner

$$1 \cdot x^3 + 3x^2 + 3x + 1$$

terme constant

solutions

diviseurs

$$D_1 = \{x; 1\}$$

(x-1)

1	3	3	1
1	1	4	7
1	4	7	8

perdu car  $\neq 0$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 (x - (-1)) \\
 (x+1)
 \end{array}
 \begin{array}{r}
 1x^3 \\
 \hline
 3 \quad 3 \quad 1 \\
 -1 \quad -2 \quad -1
 \end{array}$$


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$$\boxed{1x^2 \quad 2 \quad 1} \quad 0 \quad \text{gagné}$$

$\Rightarrow$   $-1$  est solution de  $x^3 + 3x^2 + 3x + 1$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (-1)^3 + 3(-1)^2 + 3(-1) + 1 &= \\
 -1 + 3 - 3 + 1 &= 0 \quad \checkmark
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(x^2 + 2x + 1)(x - (-1)) =$$

$$(x^2 + 2x + 1)(x + 1) = x^3 + 3x^2 + 3x + 1$$

$$\Delta = 2^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = 4 - 4 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{0}}{2} = (-1)$$

solution

$$x^3 + 3x^2 + 3x + 1 = (x+1)(x+1)(x+1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = -1$$

$+1$  est l'opposé de la sol.  $x = -1$

$$2x^3 - 14x^2 + 14x + 30 = 0$$

$$D_{30} = \{ \pm 1; \pm 2; \pm 3; \pm 5; \pm 6; \pm 10; \pm 15; \pm 30 \}$$

$x=3$  est solution

A tester en premier

$\pm 30$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2x^3 - 14x^2 + 14x + 30 \\ \hline \textcircled{3} \quad \downarrow \quad \begin{array}{l} \nearrow 6 \\ \nearrow -24 \\ \nearrow -30 \end{array} \\ \hline 2x^2 - 8x - 10 \quad \begin{array}{l} \nearrow -3 \\ \nearrow -3 \\ \nearrow 3 \end{array} \\ \hline 0 \quad \checkmark \end{array}$$

$$(x-3)(2x^2-8x-10) = 0$$

$\uparrow$   
3 est solution :  $(3-3) = 0$

$$3+3 \neq 0$$

Reste à résoudre  $2x^2 - 8x - 10 = 0$   
 $a=2 \quad b=-8 \quad c=-10$

$$\Delta = (-8)^2 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot (-10)$$

$$= 64 + 80 = 144 = 12^2$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac$$
$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a}$$

$$x = \frac{-(-8) + \sqrt{144}}{4} = \frac{8+12}{4} = 5$$

$$x = \frac{-(-8) - \sqrt{144}}{4} = \frac{8-12}{4} = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow S' = \{-1; 3; 5\}$$

$$x = -1$$

$$x = 3$$

$$x = 5$$

$$2 \cdot 3^3 - 14 \cdot 3^2 + 14 \cdot 3 + 30 =$$

$$54 - 126 + 42 + 30 = 126 - 126 = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$2 \cdot 125 - 14 \cdot 25 + 14 \cdot 5 + 30 =$$

$$250 - 350 + 70 + 30 = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$2(-1) - 14 - 14 + 30 =$$

$$-2 - 28 + 30 = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$x^3 - 8 = 0$$

à résoudre

$$S = \{2\}$$

$$2^3 - 8 = 8 - 8 = 0$$

$$x^3 + 0x^2 + 0x - 8 = 0$$

$$D_8 = \{\pm 1, \pm 2, \dots\}$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc} & 1 & 0 & 0 & -8 \\ \underline{1} & & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ & 1 & 1 & 1 & -7 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc} & 1 & 0 & 0 & -8 \\ \underline{-1} & & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ & 1 & -1 & -1 & -7 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc} & 1 & 0 & 0 & -8 \\ \underline{2} & & 2 & 4 & 8 \\ & 1 & 2 & 4 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$(x-2)(x^2+2x+4)$$

$x=2$  est solution

$$\Delta = 2^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 4 = 4 - 16 = -12$$

$\Delta < 0$ , pas d'autres solutions.