

# ÉQUATIONS RÉDUCTIBLES AU PREMIER DEGRÉ

(3UAA5 : outils algébriques)

Résous les équations suivantes sur feuille annexe.

<p>a) <math>x \cdot (x - 5) = 0</math>  <math>x = 0</math> ou <math>x - 5 = 0</math>  <math>x = 0</math> ou <math>x = 5</math>  <math>S = \{0 ; 5\}</math></p>	<p>b) <math>(x - 1) \cdot (2x - 3) = 0</math>  <math>x - 1 = 0</math> ou <math>2x - 3 = 0</math>  <math>x = 1</math> ou <math>2x = 3</math>  <math>x = 1</math> ou <math>x = 3/2</math>  <math>S = \{1 ; 3/2\}</math></p>	<p>c) <math>-3x \cdot (2x - 5) \cdot (3x - 2) = 0</math>  <math>-3x = 0</math> ou <math>2x - 5 = 0</math> ou <math>3x - 2 = 0</math>  <math>x = 0</math> ou <math>2x = 5</math> ou <math>3x = 2</math>  <math>x = 0</math> ou <math>x = 5/2</math> ou <math>x = 2/3</math>  <math>S = \{0 ; 2/3 ; 5/2\}</math></p>
<p>d) <math>x^2 - 7x = 0</math>  <math>x(x - 7) = 0</math>  <math>x = 0</math> ou <math>x - 7 = 0</math>  <math>x = 0</math> ou <math>x = 7</math>  <math>S = \{0 ; 7\}</math></p>	<p>e) <math>2x^2 + 18x = 0</math>  <math>2x(x + 9) = 0</math>  <math>2x = 0</math> ou <math>x + 9 = 0</math>  <math>x = 0</math> ou <math>x = -9</math>  <math>S = \{-9 ; 0\}</math></p>	<p>f) <math>3x^2 - 12 = 0</math>  <math>3x(x - 4) = 0</math>  <math>3x = 0</math> ou <math>x - 4 = 0</math>  <math>x = 0</math> ou <math>x = 4</math>  <math>S = \{0 ; 4\}</math></p>
<p>g) <math>x^2 = 2x - 1</math>  <math>x^2 - 2x + 1 = 0</math>  <math>(x - 1)^2 = 0</math>  <math>x - 1 = 0</math>  <math>x = 1</math>  <math>S = \{1\}</math></p>	<p>h) <math>27x^3 = 18x^2 - 3x</math>  <math>27x^3 - 18x^2 + 3x = 0</math>  <math>3x(9x^2 - 6x + 1) = 0</math>  <math>3x(3x - 1)^2 = 0</math>  <math>3x = 0</math> ou <math>(3x - 1)^2 = 0</math>  <math>x = 0</math> ou <math>3x - 1 = 0</math>  <math>x = 0</math> ou <math>3x = 1</math>  <math>x = 0</math> ou <math>x = 1/3</math>  <math>S = \{0 ; 1/3\}</math></p>	<p>i) <math>2x \cdot (x - 3) - 3 \cdot (x - 3) = 0</math>  <math>(x - 3)(2x - 3) = 0</math>  <math>x - 3 = 0</math> ou <math>2x - 3 = 0</math>  <math>x = 3</math> ou <math>2x = 3</math>  <math>x = 3</math> ou <math>x = 3/2</math>  <math>S = \{3/2 ; 3\}</math></p>
<p>j) <math>(x + 4)^2 = 9</math>  <math>(x + 4)^2 - 9 = 0</math>  <math>[(x + 4) - 3][(x + 4) + 3] = 0</math>  <math>(x + 1)(x + 7) = 0</math>  <math>x + 1 = 0</math> ou <math>x + 7 = 0</math>  <math>x = -1</math> ou <math>x = -7</math>  <math>S = \{-7 ; -1\}</math></p>	<p>k) <math>4x^2 \cdot (3x + 1) - 9 \cdot (3x + 1) = 0</math>  <math>(3x + 1)(4x^2 - 9) = 0</math>  <math>(3x + 1)(2x - 3)(2x + 3) = 0</math>  <math>3x + 1 = 0</math> ou <math>2x - 3 = 0</math> ou <math>2x + 3 = 0</math>  <math>3x = -1</math> ou <math>2x = 3</math> ou <math>2x = -3</math>  <math>x = -1/3</math> ou <math>x = 3/2</math> ou <math>x = -3/2</math>  <math>S = \{-3/2 ; -1/3 ; 3/2\}</math></p>	<p>l) <math>(3x - 1)^2 = (2x + 3)^2</math>  <math>(3x - 1)^2 - (2x + 3)^2 = 0</math>  <math>[(3x - 1) - (2x + 3)][(3x - 1) + (2x + 3)] = 0</math>  <math>(3x - 1 - 2x - 3)(3x - 1 + 2x + 3) = 0</math>  <math>(x - 4)(5x + 2) = 0</math>  <math>x - 4 = 0</math> ou <math>5x + 2 = 0</math>  <math>x = 4</math> ou <math>5x = -2</math>  <math>x = 4</math> ou <math>x = -2/5</math>  <math>S = \{-2/5 ; 4\}</math></p>
<p>m) <math>(5x + 3) \cdot (x - 7) = (2x + 4) \cdot (7 - x)</math>  <math>(5x + 3)(x - 7) - (2x + 4)(7 - x) = 0</math>  <math>(5x + 3)(x - 7) + (2x + 4)(x - 7) = 0</math>  <math>(x - 7)[(5x + 3) + (2x + 4)] = 0</math>  <math>(x - 7)(7x + 7) = 0</math>  <math>7(x - 7)(x + 1) = 0</math>  <math>x - 7 = 0</math> ou <math>x + 1 = 0</math>  <math>x = 7</math> ou <math>x = -1</math>  <math>S = \{-1 ; 7\}</math></p>	<p>n) <math>2x \cdot (x^2 - 1) = 3 \cdot (x^2 - 1)</math>  <math>2x(x^2 - 1) - 3(x^2 - 1) = 0</math>  <math>(x^2 - 1)(2x - 3) = 0</math>  <math>(x - 1)(x + 1)(2x - 3) = 0</math>  <math>x - 1 = 0</math> ou <math>x + 1 = 0</math> ou <math>2x - 3 = 0</math>  <math>x = 1</math> ou <math>x = -1</math> ou <math>2x = 3</math>  <math>x = 1</math> ou <math>x = -1</math> ou <math>x = 3/2</math>  <math>S = \{-1 ; 1 ; 3/2\}</math></p>	<p>o) <math>x^2 \cdot (x - 3) - 2x \cdot (x - 3) + (x - 3) = 0</math>  <math>(x - 3)(x^2 - 2x + 1) = 0</math>  <math>(x - 3)(x - 1)^2 = 0</math>  <math>x - 3 = 0</math> ou <math>(x - 1)^2 = 0</math>  <math>x - 3 = 0</math> ou <math>x - 1 = 0</math>  <math>x = 3</math> ou <math>x = 1</math>  <math>S = \{1 ; 3\}</math></p>