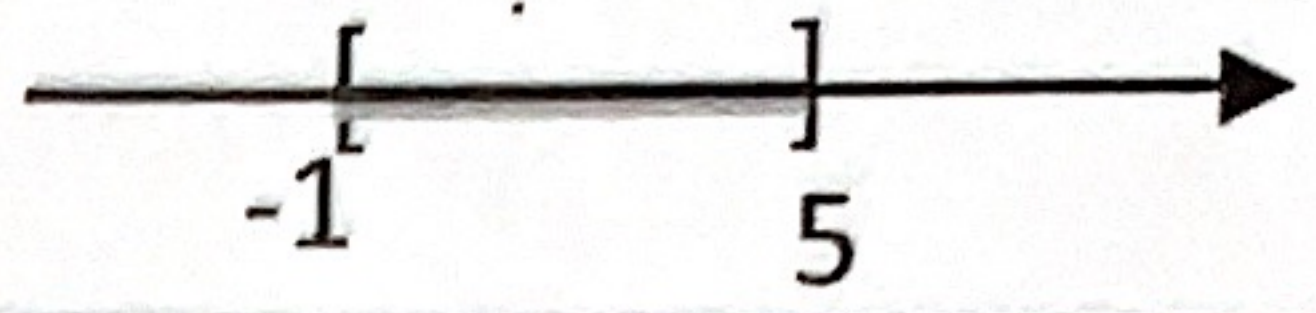
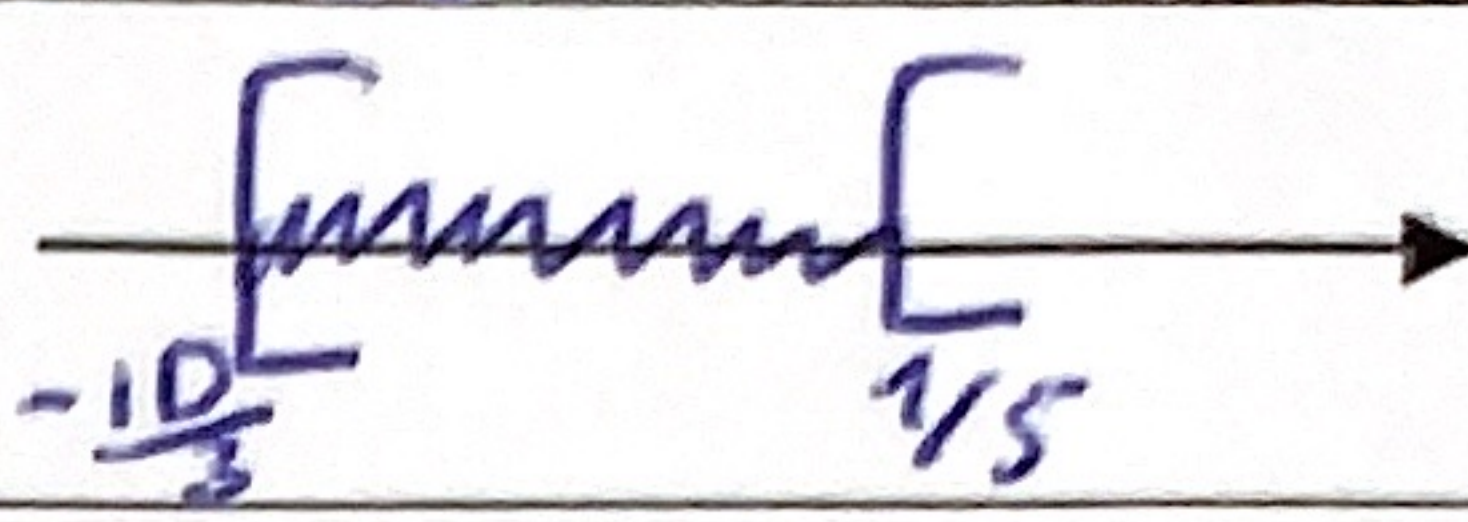
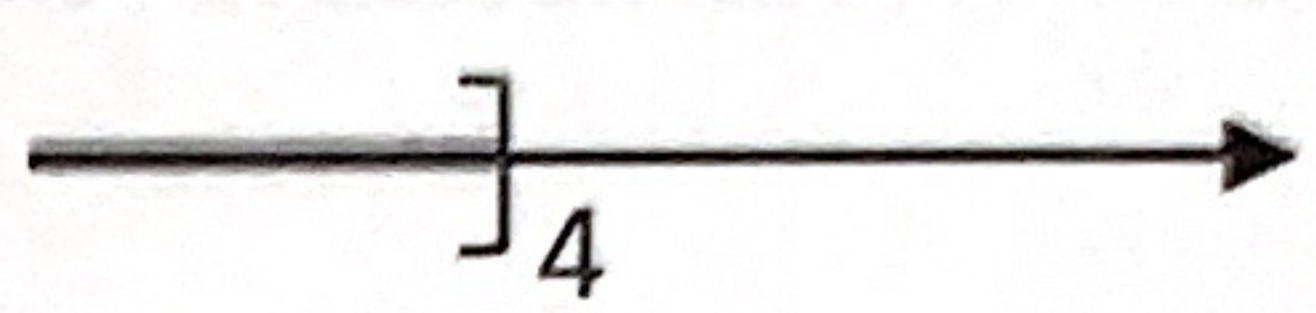
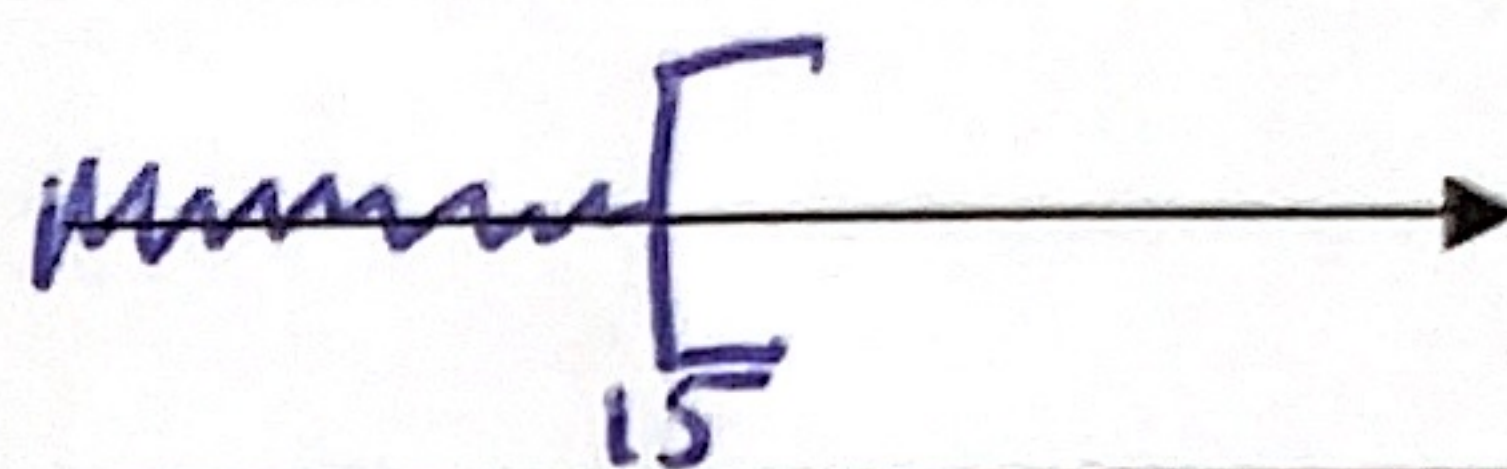


## Exercice 1. (3,5 points)

1) Directement sur le sujet, compléter le tableau en suivant l'exemple de la première ligne.

| Encadrement ou inégalité             | Intervalle                           | Représentation                                                                       |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| $-1 \leq x \leq 5$                   | $x \in [-1; 5]$                      |   |
| $-2 < x$                             | $x \in ]-2; +\infty[$                |   |
| $\frac{1}{5} > x \geq -\frac{10}{3}$ | $x \in [-\frac{10}{3}; \frac{1}{5}[$ |   |
| $x \leq 4$                           | $x \in ]-\infty; 4]$                 |   |
| $x < 15$                             | $x \in ]-\infty; 15[$                |  |

2) Directement sur le sujet, compléter en utilisant les symboles  $\in, \notin, \subset, \not\subset$

$$[0; 9] \not\subset [-1; 4] \cup [5; 11]$$

$$7 \notin [-1; 7] \cap ]-\infty; 4]$$

$$\{\sqrt{49}\} \subset \mathbb{N}^*$$

$$3,14 \in [0; \pi[$$

$$\{-5; -3; 0; 2\} \subset \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3\sqrt{2}} \in \mathbb{Q}$$

3) Proposer deux intervalles  $I$  et  $J$  tels que :  $I \cap J = [-2; 5]$  et  $I \cup J = ]-10; 13[$ .

$$I = [-2; 5]$$

$$J = ]-10; 13[$$

## Exercice 2. (4 points)

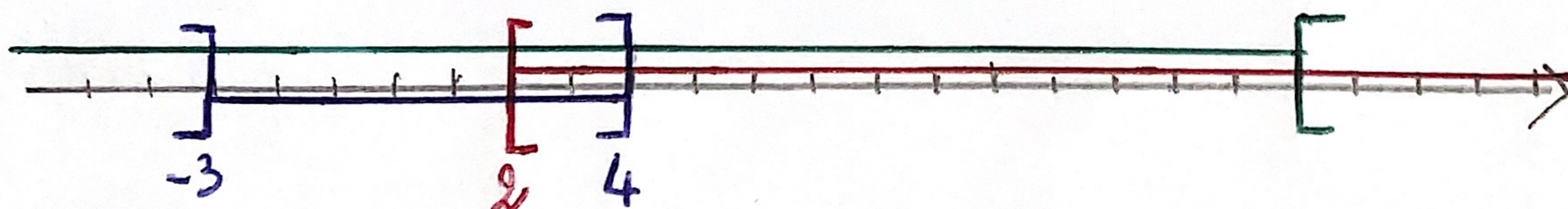
On donne les intervalles suivants :

$$I = ]-\infty; 15[$$

$$J = ]-3; 4]$$

$$K = [2; +\infty[$$

1) Représenter ci-dessous, sur la même droite, les trois intervalles  $I, J$  et  $K$  de couleurs différentes.



2) A l'aide du graphique, déterminer les ensembles :

$$I \cap J = J$$

$$K \cup I = \mathbb{R}$$

$$K \cup J = ]-3; +\infty[$$

$$J \cap \mathbb{N} = \{0; 1; 2; 3; 4\}$$

$$J \cap K = [2; 4]$$

# Correction DST 1

## Exercice 3

$$1) A = \frac{9}{-5} + \frac{\frac{6}{5}}{4} - 1$$

$$A = \frac{9}{-5} + \frac{6}{5} \times \frac{1}{4} - 1$$

$$A = \frac{9}{-5} + \frac{3}{10} - 1$$

$$A = -\frac{18}{10} + \frac{3}{10} - \frac{10}{10}$$

$$A = -\frac{25}{10}$$

$$\underline{A = -\frac{5}{2}}$$

$$B = \frac{35 \times 10^{-3} \times 2 \times 100^5}{5 \times (-10)^4 \times 14 \times 10^{-6}}$$

$$B = \frac{7 \times 5 \times 2 \times 10^{-3} \times (10^2)^5}{5 \times 7 \times 2 \times 10^4 \times 10^{-6}}$$

$$B = \frac{10^{-3} \times 10^{10}}{10^{-2}}$$

$$B = \frac{10^7}{10^{-2}}$$

$$\underline{B = 10^9}$$

$$C = \frac{(5 - 2 \times 3)^5}{(2 - 3)^2}$$

$$C = \frac{(5 - 6)^5}{(-1)^2}$$

$$C = \frac{(-1)^5}{(-1)^2}$$

$$C = \frac{-1}{1}$$

$$\underline{C = -1}$$

$$D = \sqrt{\frac{\frac{25}{4}}{2}} - \sqrt{\frac{1}{\frac{1}{64}}}$$

$$D = \sqrt{\frac{25}{4} \times \frac{1}{2}} - \sqrt{64}$$

$$D = \sqrt{\frac{25}{2 \times 4}} - 8$$

$$D = \frac{5}{2\sqrt{2}} - 8$$

$$D = \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{4} - \frac{32}{4}$$

$$\underline{D = \frac{5\sqrt{2} - 32}{4}}$$

$$2) E = \frac{(ab^2)^4 \times b^{-3} \times a^3}{a^2 \times b^5}$$

$$E = \frac{a^4 \times b^8 \times b^{-3} \times a^3}{a^2 \times b^5}$$

$$E = \frac{a^4 \times a^3 \times b^8 \times b^{-3}}{a^2 \times b^5}$$

$$E = \frac{a^7 \times b^5}{a^2 \times b^5}$$

$$\underline{E = a^5 \times b^0 = a^5}$$

$$F = \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^{-5} \times a^4 \times b^3$$

$$F = \frac{b^{-5}}{a^{-5}} \times a^4 \times b^3$$

$$F = a^5 \times a^4 \times b^{-5} \times b^3$$

$$\underline{F = a^9 \times b^{-2}}$$

### Exercise 4

$$1) G = (x-3)^2 + (x+5)^2$$

$$G = x^2 - 6x + 9 + x^2 + 10x + 25$$

$$\underline{G = 2x^2 + 4x + 34}$$

$$H = (7x+1)^2 - (2-5x)(2+5x)$$

$$H = 49x^2 + 14x + 1 - (4 - 25x^2)$$

$$H = 49x^2 + 14x + 1 - 4 + 25x^2$$

$$\underline{H = 74x^2 + 14x - 3}$$

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

$$J = (4x-3)(3x+1-4x+5)$$

$$\underline{J = (4x-3)(6-x)}$$

$$K = 7(10x+3) - (3+10x)(x-9)$$

$$K = (10x+3)(7-(x-9))$$

$$K = (10x+3)(7-x+9)$$

$$\underline{K = (10x+3)(16-x)}$$

$$L = (x-5)^2 - 2(x-5)(4x+11)$$

$$L = (x-5)(x-5-2(4x+11))$$

$$L = (x-5)(x-5-8x-22)$$

$$\underline{L = (x-5)(-7x-27)}$$

$$M = (6x+10)(x-1) + (25-5x)(3x+5)$$

$$M = 2(3x+5)(x-1) + (25-5x)(3x+5)$$

$$M = (3x+5)[2(x-1) + 25-5x]$$

$$M = (3x+5)(2x-2+25-5x)$$

$$\underline{M = (3x+5)(-3x+23)}$$

3) Pour  $x \neq 1$  et  $x \neq 0$  :

$$N = \frac{2x}{x-1} + \frac{3}{x}$$

$$N = \frac{2x \times x + 3(x-1)}{x(x-1)}$$

$$\underline{N = \frac{2x^2 + 3x - 3}{x(x-1)}}$$

Pour  $x \neq 5$  et  $x \neq -3$  :

$$P = \frac{4}{x+3} - \frac{x}{x-5}$$

$$P = \frac{4(x-5) - x(x+3)}{(x+3)(x-5)}$$

$$P = \frac{4x-20-x^2-3x}{(x+3)(x-5)}$$

$$\underline{P = \frac{-x^2 + x - 20}{(x+3)(x-5)}}$$

## Exercice 5 :

$$1) N = 3\sqrt{32}$$

$$N = 3\sqrt{16 \times 2}$$

$$N = 3 \times \sqrt{16} \times \sqrt{2}$$

$$N = 3 \times 4 \times \sqrt{2}$$

$$\underline{N = 12\sqrt{2}}$$

$$P = \sqrt{15} \times \sqrt{40}$$

$$P = \sqrt{3 \times 5 \times 5 \times 8}$$

$$P = \sqrt{25} \times \sqrt{3} \times \sqrt{4} \times \sqrt{2}$$

$$P = 5 \times \sqrt{3} \times 2 \times \sqrt{2}$$

$$\underline{P = 10\sqrt{6}}$$

$$Q = \frac{\sqrt{7} \times \sqrt{24}}{\sqrt{4}}$$

$$Q = \frac{\sqrt{7} \times \sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{3} \times \sqrt{4}}{\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2}}$$

$$Q = \sqrt{3} \times \sqrt{4}$$

$$\underline{Q = 2\sqrt{3}}$$

$$2) R = \frac{S}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$R = \frac{S\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2}}$$

$$\underline{R = \frac{S\sqrt{2}}{2}}$$

$$S = \frac{\sqrt{20}}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$S = \sqrt{\frac{20}{5}}$$

$$S = \sqrt{4}$$

$$\underline{S = 2}$$

$$T = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{1-\sqrt{3}}$$

$$T = \frac{2\sqrt{3}(1+\sqrt{3})}{(1+\sqrt{3})(1-\sqrt{3})}$$

$$T = \frac{2\sqrt{3} + 2 \times 3}{1^2 - \sqrt{3}^2}$$

$$T = \frac{2\sqrt{3} + 6}{-2}$$

$$\underline{T = -\sqrt{3} - 3}$$

## Exercice 6

1) Dans le triangle ABD rectangle en D, d'après le théorème de Pythagore, on a :

$$AB^2 = AD^2 + BD^2$$

$$AB^2 = (3\sqrt{2})^2 + (6\sqrt{2})^2$$

$$AB^2 = 18 + 32$$

$$AB^2 = 50 \quad \text{et} \quad AB > 0$$

$$AB = \sqrt{50}$$

$$AB = \sqrt{25} \times \sqrt{2}$$

$$\underline{AB = 5\sqrt{2} \text{ cm}}$$

2) a) Dans le triangle ABC, le plus long côté est [CB]

$$CB^2 = (4\sqrt{5})^2$$

$$CB^2 = 16 \times 5$$

$$CB^2 = 80$$

$$\text{et } AC^2 + AB^2 = 4^2 + 8^2$$

$$AC^2 + AB^2 = 16 + 64$$

$$AC^2 + AB^2 = 80$$

Donc  $CB^2 = AC^2 + AB^2$ , d'après la réciproque du théorème de Pythagore, ABC est rectangle en A

b) On a :  $(AC) \perp (AB)$  (cf Q 2a) et  $(ED) \perp (AB)$

donc  $(AC) \parallel (ED)$

c) Les droites  $(EC)$  et  $(DA)$  sont sécantes en B et les droites

$(AC)$  et  $(ED)$  sont parallèles. D'après le théorème de Thalès, on a :

$$\frac{AC}{ED} = \frac{BA}{BD} \quad \text{donc} \quad \frac{4}{6} = \frac{8}{BD}$$

$$\text{donc } BD = \frac{6 \times 8}{4}$$

$$BD = 12 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{or } DA = BD - BA$$

$$\underline{DA = 4 \text{ cm}}$$

### Exercice 7

$$1) \varphi^2 = \left( \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^2$$

$$\varphi^2 = \frac{(1 + \sqrt{5})^2}{4}$$

$$\varphi^2 = \frac{1 + 2\sqrt{5} + 5}{4}$$

$$\varphi^2 = \frac{6 + 2\sqrt{5}}{4}$$

$$\underline{\underline{\varphi^2 = \frac{3 + \sqrt{5}}{2}}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2) \quad a) \quad 1 + \varphi &= 1 + \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} \\
 1 + \varphi &= \frac{2 + 1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} \\
 1 + \varphi &= \frac{3 + \sqrt{5}}{2} \\
 \underline{1 + \varphi} &= \underline{\varphi^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 b) \quad \varphi^3 &= \varphi^2 \times \varphi \\
 \varphi^3 &= (1 + \varphi) \times \varphi \\
 \varphi^3 &= \varphi + \varphi^2 \\
 \varphi^3 &= \varphi + 1 + \varphi \\
 \underline{\varphi^3} &= \underline{2\varphi + 1}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$3) \quad \frac{1}{\varphi} = \frac{1}{\frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\varphi} = \frac{2}{1 + \sqrt{5}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\varphi} = \frac{2(1 - \sqrt{5})}{(1 + \sqrt{5})(1 - \sqrt{5})}$$

$$\frac{1}{\varphi} = \frac{2 - 2\sqrt{5}}{1 - 5}$$

$$\frac{1}{\varphi} = \frac{2 - 2\sqrt{5}}{-4}$$

$$\underline{\frac{1}{\varphi} = \frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{2}}$$