

CALCULATRICE INTERDITE

Exercice 1 (5 points)

Calculer et mettre sous la forme la plus simple possible :

$$1. \frac{3}{5} - \frac{7}{3} \times \frac{12}{49} = \frac{3}{5} - \frac{4}{7} = \frac{1}{35}$$

$$2. \sqrt{12} + 2\sqrt{75} - 7\sqrt{3} = 2\sqrt{3} + 10\sqrt{3} - 7\sqrt{3} = 5\sqrt{3}$$

$$3. \frac{\frac{4}{5} - \frac{2}{3}}{\frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{4}} = \frac{\frac{2}{15}}{\frac{7}{4}} = \frac{2}{15} \times \frac{4}{7} = \frac{8}{105}$$

$$4. (\sqrt{2} - 4)(3 - 2\sqrt{2}) = 3\sqrt{2} - 4 - 12 + 8\sqrt{2} = 11\sqrt{2} - 16$$

Exercice 2 (5 points)

Développer et réduire les expressions suivantes :

$$1. (3x - 5)(4 - 2x) = -6x^2 + 22x - 20$$

$$2. (x - 4)^2 = x^2 - 8x + 16$$

$$3. 2(x - 5)^2 - 3(2x - 7)^2 = 2(x^2 - 10x + 25) - 3(4x^2 - 28x + 49) = -10x^2 + 64x - 97$$

$$4. 3(3x - \sqrt{2})^2 = 27x^2 - 18x\sqrt{2} + 6$$

Exercice 3 (5 points)

Factoriser les expressions suivantes :

$$1. 3(x - 4) - (2x + 8)(x - 4) = (x - 4)(-2x - 5)$$

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

$$3. x^2 - 16 + 2(x - 4) = (x - 4)(x + 4) + 2(x - 4) = (x - 4)(x + 6)$$

Exercice 4 (5 points)

$$1. \text{Mettre sous forme d'une seule fraction : } \frac{2-x}{3+x} - \frac{4}{x-2} = \frac{(2-x)(x-2) - 4(3+x)}{(3+x)(x-2)} = \frac{-x^2 + 4x - 4 - 12 - 4x}{(3+x)(x-2)} = \frac{-x^2 - 16}{(3+x)(x-2)}$$

$$2. \text{Résoudre : } \frac{3-x}{4+x} = 0 \iff 3-x=0 \iff x=3$$

$$3. \text{Résoudre : } \frac{x-5}{3+x} = \frac{1-x}{2-x} \iff (x-5)(2-x) = (3+x)(1-x) \iff 2x - x^2 + 5x - 10 = 3 - x^2 + x - 3x \iff 9x = 13 \iff x = \frac{13}{9}$$