

TD AL3 : Corrigé des ADC

ADC 1

$$1) \forall x \in \mathbb{R}, P_1(x) = x^3 - (x^2 - 4x + 4) = x^3 - x^2 + 4x - 4 \quad \text{donc} \quad \deg(P_1) = 3.$$

$$2) \forall x \in \mathbb{R}, P_2(x) = x^3 - x(x^2 - 4x + 4) = 4x^2 - 4x \quad \text{donc} \quad \deg(P_2) = 2$$

$$3) \text{ Soit } x \in \mathbb{R}. \quad \deg((x+1)^{10}) = 10 \quad \deg(x+1) = 10 \times 1 = 10$$

$$\deg((4x^2 + 1)^8) = 8 \quad \deg(4x^2 + 1) = 8 \times 2 = 16$$

$$\text{Donc } \deg((x+1)^{10}) < \deg((4x^2 + 1)^8).$$

D'après le cours,

$$\deg(P_3(x)) = \deg((4x^2 + 1)^8) = 16$$

ADC 2

$$1) \begin{array}{r} x^3 + 1 \\ -(x^3 + x^2 + x) \\ \hline -x^2 - x + 1 \\ -(-x^2 - x - 1) \\ \hline 0 \end{array} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} x^2 + x + 1 \\ \hline x - 1 \end{array} \right. \quad \deg(z) = 0 < 2 = \deg(x^2 + x + 1)$$

Donc la racine est $R(x) = 2$
et le quotient est $Q(x) = x - 1$

$$2) \begin{array}{r} 2x^5 + x^3 + 17x - 2 \\ -(2x^5 + 4x^4 + 6x^3) \\ \hline -4x^4 - 5x^3 + 17x - 2 \\ -(-4x^4 - 8x^3 - 12x^2) \\ \hline 3x^3 + 12x^2 + 17x - 2 \\ -(3x^3 + 6x^2 + 3x) \\ \hline 6x^2 + 8x - 2 \\ -(6x^2 + 12x + 18) \\ \hline -4x - 20 \end{array} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} x^2 + 2x + 3 \\ \hline 2x^3 - 4x^2 + 3x + 6 \end{array} \right. \quad \deg(-4x - 20) = 1 < 2 = \deg(x^2 + 2x + 3)$$

Donc la racine est $R(x) = -4x - 20$
le quotient est
 $Q(x) = 2x^3 - 4x^2 + 3x + 6$.

ADC 3

$$P(x) = -4x^2 + 6x + 4$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac(-4) \times 4 = 100 > 0 \quad \text{donc } P \text{ admet deux racines réelles distinctes :}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{-6 - \sqrt{100}}{2 \times (-4)} = \frac{-6 - 10}{-8} = 2$$

$$x_2 = \frac{-6 + \sqrt{100}}{2 \times (-4)} = \frac{-6 + 10}{-8} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, \quad P(x) = -4(x-2)(x + \frac{1}{2})$$

ADC 4

$$P(x) = x^3 - x^2 - 14x + 24 = x^2(x-1) - 14(x-1) = (x-1)(x^2 - 14) = 0.$$

Donc 1 est racine de P .

Ainsi, pour tout $x \in \mathbb{R}$, $x-1$ divise $P(x)$.

$$\begin{array}{r} x^3 - x^2 - 14x + 24 \\ - (x^3 - 2x^2) \\ \hline x^2 - 14x + 24 \\ - (x^2 - 2x) \\ \hline - 12x + 24 \\ - (-12x + 24) \\ \hline 0 \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} x-1 \\ \hline x^2 + x - 12 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{Donc } P(x) = (x-1)(x^2 + x - 12).$$

Factorisons $x^2 + x - 12$.

$$\Delta = 1 + 4 \times 12 = 49 > 0.$$

$$x^2 + x - 12 \quad \text{a deux racines} \quad x_1 = \frac{-1 - 7}{2} = -4$$

$$x_2 = \frac{-1 + 7}{2} = 3.$$

$$\text{Ainsi } x^2 + x - 12 = (x+4)(x-3)$$

$$\text{Donc } P(x) = (x-1)(x+4)(x-3)$$

ADC 5

$$\begin{cases} a+b = -2 \\ ab = -15 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a \text{ et } b \text{ sont les racines de } P(x) = x^2 + 2x + (-15)$$

Or a : $\Delta = 4 + 4 \times 15 = 64 > 0$. donc il y a deux racines :

$$x_1 = \frac{-2 - 8}{2} = -5 \quad \text{et} \quad x_2 = \frac{-2 + 8}{2} = 3$$

Donc $(a, b) = (-5, 3)$ ou $(a, b) = (3, -5)$