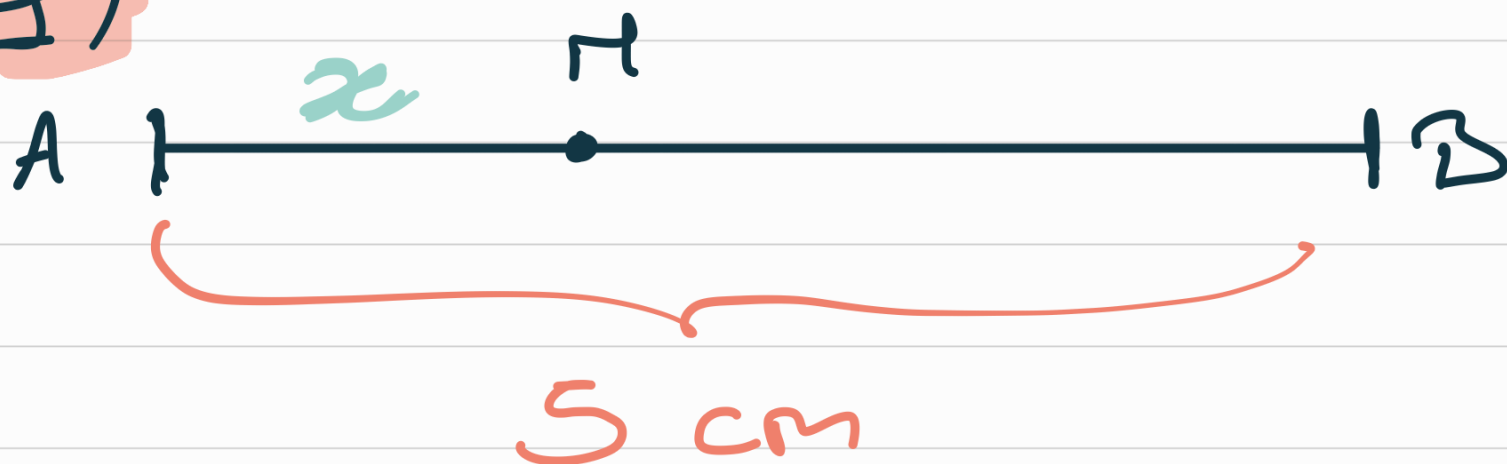


Devoir - Surveillance

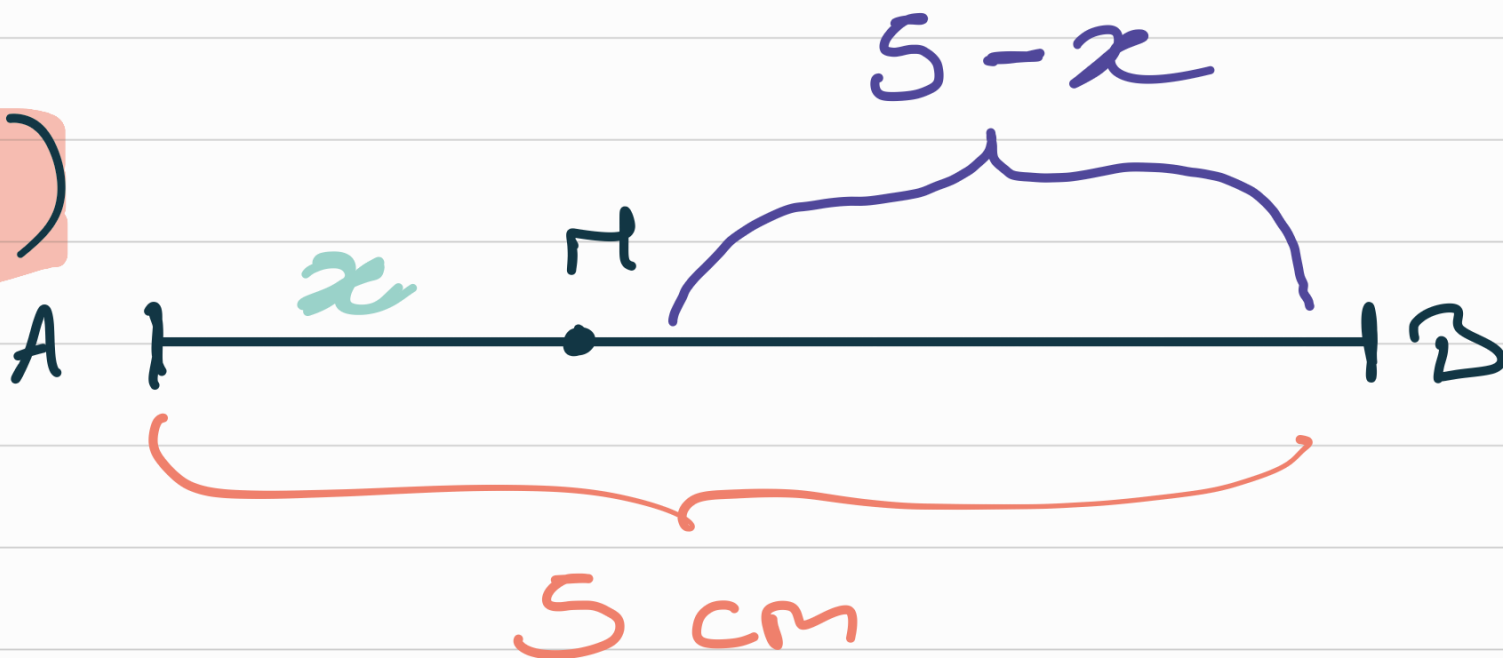
exercice 4:

1)



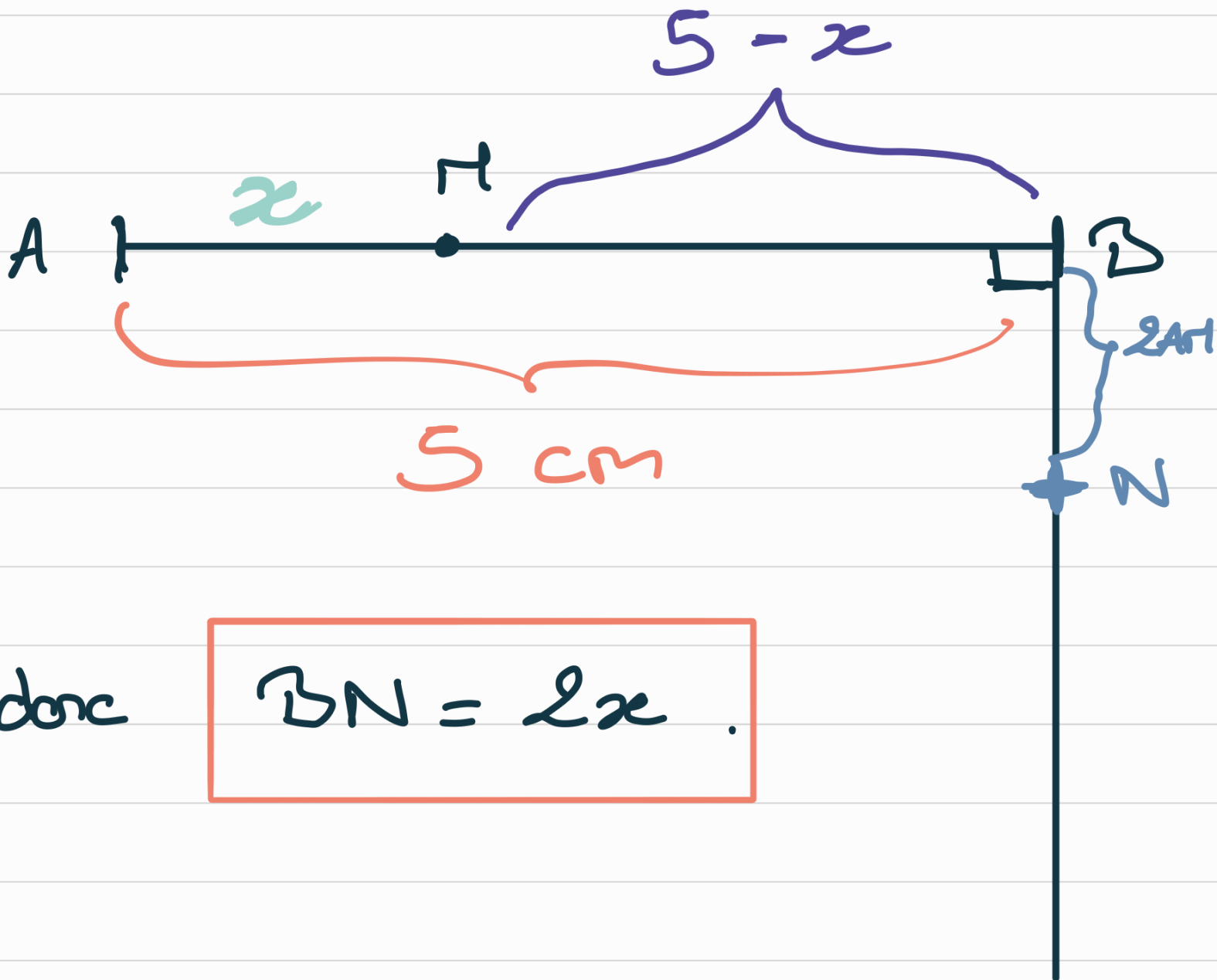
$$x \in [0; 5]$$

2)



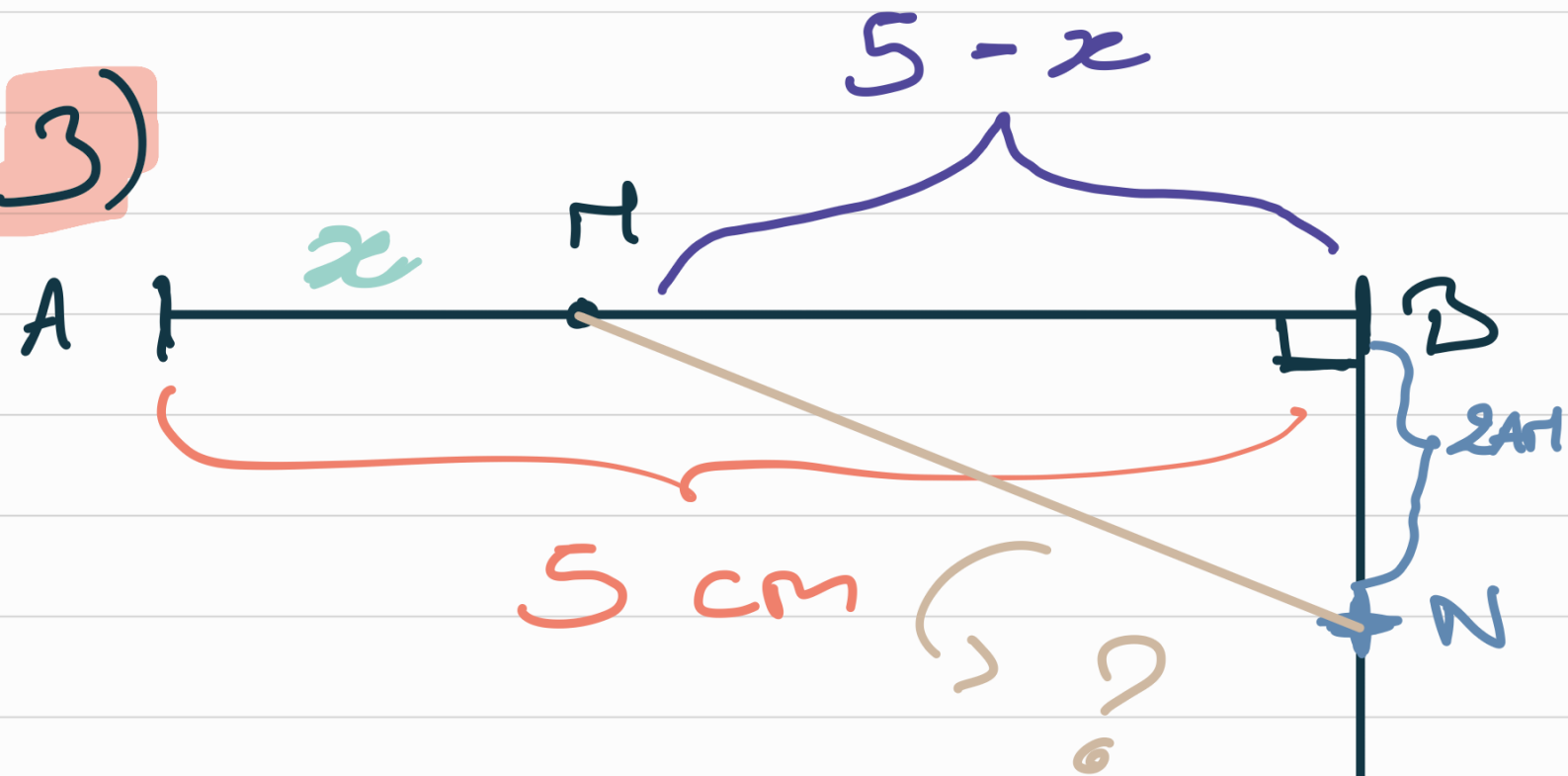
done

$$DM = 5 - x$$



done

$$BN = 2x$$



Dans le triangle MBN rectangle en B , d'après le théorème de Pythagore :

$$MN^2 = MB^2 + BN^2.$$

$$= (5-x)^2 + (2x)^2$$

$$= 25 - 10x + x^2 + 4x^2$$

$$= 5x^2 - 10x + 25.$$

$$4) \text{cfire}(\text{ONMP}) = 22,45$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \text{MN}^2 = 22,45.$$

$$\boxed{\text{c} \rightarrow \text{cfire} = c^2}$$

$$5x^2 - 10x + 25 = 22,45$$

$$5x^2 - 10x + 25 - 22,45 = 0$$

$$5x^2 - 10x + 2,55 = 0$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac$$

$$= (-10)^2 - 4 \times 5 \times 2,55$$

$$= 49 > 0$$

cbrc id j a deux solutions :

$$x_1 = \frac{-b - \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{-(-10) - \sqrt{49}}{2 \times 5}$$

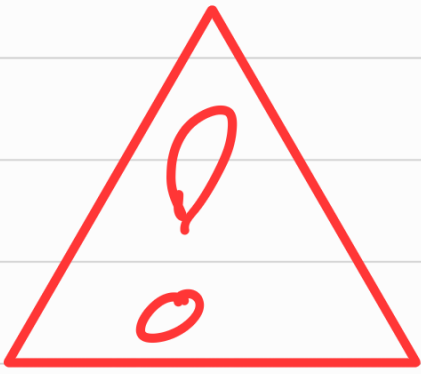
$$= \frac{10 - 7}{10}$$

$$= \frac{3}{10} = 0,3. \checkmark$$

$$x_2 = \frac{-b + \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{-(-10) + \sqrt{49}}{2 \times 5}$$

$$= \frac{10 + 7}{10}$$

$$= \frac{17}{10} = 1,7. \checkmark$$



$$x \in [0; 5]$$

donc pour que l'aire du carré $ONMP$ soit égale à $22,45 \text{ cm}^2$, il faut que le point M se situe à une distance du point A de $0,3 \text{ cm}$ ou de $1,7 \text{ cm}$.

exercice 5:

• $\frac{x + 20}{10} = \frac{10}{x}$

$$x(x + 20) = 10 \times 10$$

$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{b} \Leftrightarrow a = c$$

$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d} \Leftrightarrow \frac{a \times d}{b \times d} = \frac{c \times b}{b \times d}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a \times d = c \times b$$

$$x^2 + 20x = 100$$

$$x^2 + 20x - 100 = 0$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac$$

$$= 20^2 - 4 \times 1 \times (-100)$$

$$= 400 + 400$$

$$= 800 > 0$$

if y a day solutions:

$$x_{\pm} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{-20 \pm \sqrt{800}}{2 \times 1}$$

$$= \frac{-20 \pm 20\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$= -10 \pm 10\sqrt{2}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{-b + \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{-20 + \sqrt{800}}{2 \times 1}$$

$$= -10 + 10\sqrt{2}.$$

$$\text{donc } \mathcal{S} = \{-10 - 10\sqrt{2}; -10 + 10\sqrt{2}\}$$

$$\bullet \underbrace{(x-1)} \underbrace{(x^2-5x+6)} = 0$$

$$x-1=0$$

$$x=1$$

$$x^2-5x+6=0$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac$$

$$= (-5)^2 - 4 \times 1 \times 6$$

$$= 25 - 24 = 1 > 0$$

donc il y a deux solutions :

$$x_1 = \frac{-b - \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{-(-5) - \sqrt{1}}{2 \times 1}$$

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

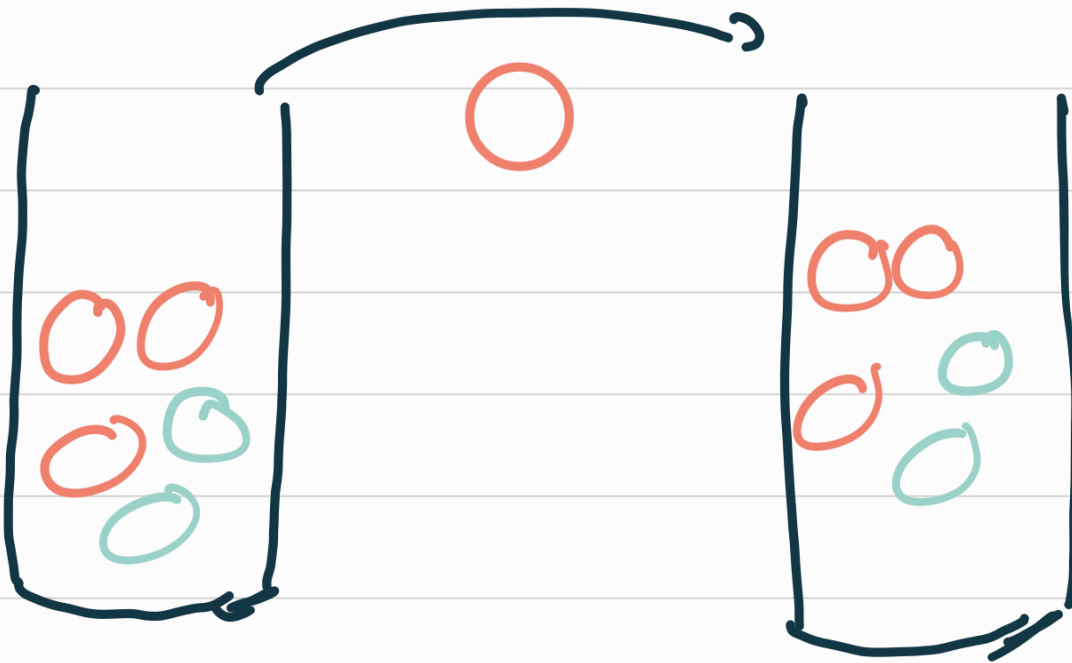
$$x_2 = \frac{-b + \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{-(-5) + \sqrt{1}}{2} = \frac{6}{2} = 3$$

$$\text{donc } \mathcal{S} = \{1; 2; 3\}.$$

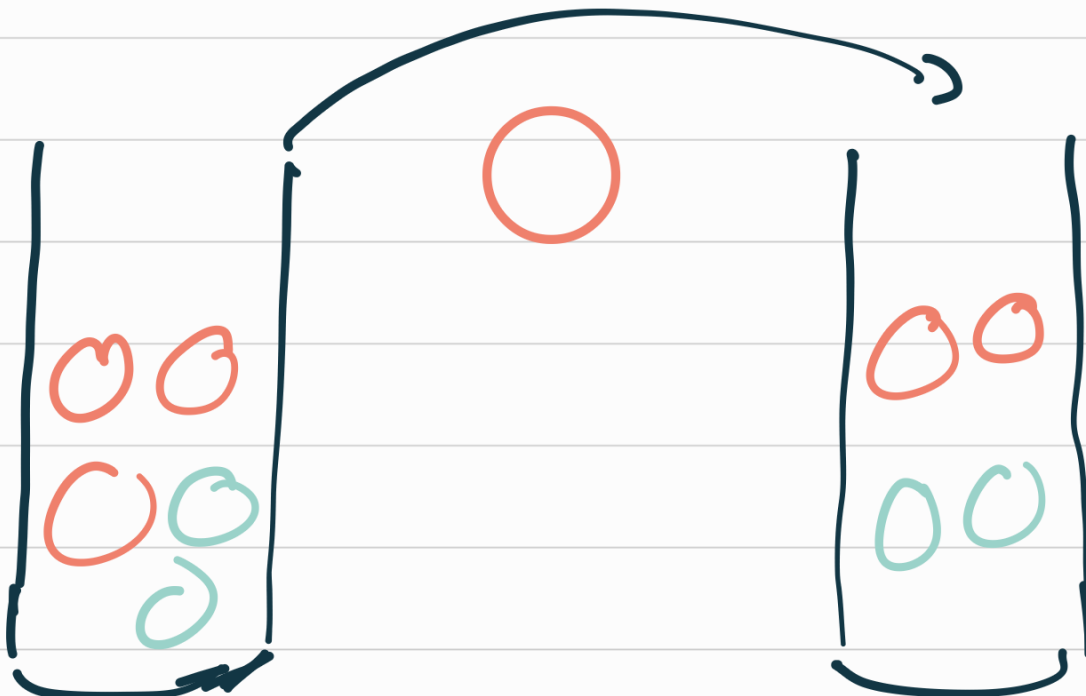
Probabilités

→ Indépendance

avec remise



sans remise



• A et B sont indépendants

$$\Leftrightarrow P(A \cap B) = P(A) \times P(B)$$

• A et B sont indépendants

$$\Leftrightarrow P_B(A) = P(A)$$

$$\text{C, } P_B(A) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)}$$

$$= \frac{P(A) \times P(B)}{P(B)}$$

$$= P(A)$$