

1 Résolvez dans \mathbb{R} les équations suivantes :

- a) $x^2 + 4x + 3 = 0$ b) $x^2 + 8x + 5 = 0$ c) $x^2 - x - 1 = 0$
d) $x^2 + 7x + 3 = 0$ e) $x^2 - 4x + 6 = 0$ f) $2x^2 + 5x + 1 = 0$
g) $2x^2 - 5x + 3 = 0$ h) $2x^2 + 4x + 1 = 0$ i) $3x^2 + 5x + 1 = 0$
j) $10x^2 + 7x - 1 = 0$ k) $12x^2 - 11x + 5 = 0$ l) $30x^2 + 23x + 4 = 0$

Solutions : a) $S = \{-3; -1\}$; b) $S = \{-4 - \sqrt{11}; -4 + \sqrt{11}\}$; c) $S = \left\{ \frac{1 - \sqrt{5}}{2}; \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} \right\}$;
d) $S = \left\{ \frac{-7 - \sqrt{37}}{2}; \frac{-7 + \sqrt{37}}{2} \right\}$; e) $S = \emptyset$; f) $S = \left\{ \frac{-5 - \sqrt{17}}{4}; \frac{-5 + \sqrt{17}}{4} \right\}$;
g) $S = \{1; 1,5\}$; h) $S = \left\{ -1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}; -1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right\}$; i) $S = \left\{ \frac{-5 - \sqrt{13}}{6}; \frac{-5 + \sqrt{13}}{6} \right\}$;
j) $S = \left\{ \frac{-7 - \sqrt{89}}{20}; \frac{-7 + \sqrt{89}}{20} \right\}$; k) $S = \emptyset$; l) $S = \{-1/2; -4/15\}$

2 Résolvez dans \mathbb{R} les équations suivantes :

L'ensemble des solutions est donnée après l'équation.

- a) $x^4 - 2x^3 + 2x = 1$ $S = \{-1; 1\}$ l) $\sqrt{x^2 + 6} = \sqrt{5 \cdot x}$ $S = \{2; 3\}$
b) $2x^3 + 12 = 3x^2 + 8x$ $S = \{-2; 1,5; 2\}$ m) $\sqrt{x^2 - 2} = \sqrt{2x^2 - 4x + 1}$ $S = \{3\}$
c) $(x-1)^4 - 4 \cdot (x-1)^2 = 0$ $S = \{-1; 1; 3\}$ n) $\sqrt{x \cdot (x-3)} = \sqrt{8x - x^2}$ $S = \{0; 5,5\}$
d) $x^5 + x^4 + x^3 = x^2 + x + 1$ $S = \{1\}$ o) $2 + \sqrt{2x + 4} = x$ $S = \{6\}$
e) $x^3 - 1 + x^2 - x = 0$ $S = \{-1; 1\}$ p) $x + \sqrt{x + 5} = 7$ $S = \{4\}$
f) $x^4 - 3x^2 + 2 = 0$ $S = \{-\sqrt{2}; -1; 1; \sqrt{2}\}$ q) $\frac{1}{x+3} = x - 3$ $S = \{-\sqrt{10}; \sqrt{10}\}$
g) $2x^4 - 5x^2 + 3 = 0$ $S = \left\{ -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}; -1; 1; \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} \right\}$ r) $\frac{x-3}{x-1} - \frac{x-1}{x-3} = 0$ $S = \{2\}$
h) $2x^4 + x^2 - 3 = 0$ $S = \{-1; 1\}$ s) $\frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{1}{x+2} = \frac{1}{35}$ $S = \{-12; 12\}$
i) $2x^4 + 7x^2 - 15 = 0$ $S = \left\{ -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}; \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} \right\}$ t) $\frac{x+5}{x-1} - \frac{2}{x+1} = \frac{4}{x^2-1}$ $S = \{-3\}$
j) $2x^4 + 6x^2 + 5 = 0$ $S = \emptyset$ u) $\frac{x-7}{x^2-5x+6} + \frac{2}{x-3} + \frac{1}{x-2} = 0$ $S = \{3,5\}$
k) $8x^6 + 65x^3 + 8 = 0$ $S = \left\{ -2; -\frac{1}{2} \right\}$ v) $\frac{1}{x^2+x} + \frac{x}{x-1} = 1 + \frac{2}{x^2-1}$ $S = \emptyset$

3* Trouvez des équations (originales) ayant les solutions suivantes dans \mathbb{R} :

- a) $S = \{7\}$ b) $S = \{1; 2; 3; 4\}$ c) $S = \{1 + \sqrt{7}; 1 - \sqrt{7}\}$ d) $S = \emptyset$
e) $S = \mathbb{R}$ f) $S = \left\{ -3; -2; 0; \frac{1}{2}; \frac{1}{3} \right\}$ g) $S = \{-2 \cdot \sqrt{3}; 0\}$