HL

a) 
$$f(x) = \frac{x-5}{x^2-x} = \frac{x-5}{(x+x)(x-x)} = D ED(f) = \mathbb{R} - f \pm 1$$

b) 
$$\begin{cases} (x) = \sqrt{3x-4} & 3x-4 > 0 \Leftrightarrow x > \frac{4}{3} \Rightarrow E0(1) = \left[\frac{4}{3} + \infty\right[ \right]$$

$$\int (x) = mx + h \quad \text{avec} \quad m = \frac{24 - 3}{-5 - 2} = \frac{21}{-7} = -3$$

$$A(2;3) \in dNe \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (2) = 3 \Leftrightarrow -3.2 + h = 3 \Leftrightarrow 9 = h \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int (x) = -3x + 9$$

## Ex 3

a) 
$$f(x) = -x^2 + 2x + 3$$

\* ord. à l'origine: 
$$3 \Rightarrow H(0;3)$$

\* 
$$2010(s)$$
:  $-x^2 + 2x + 3 = 0$   $\triangle = 2^2 - 4 \cdot (-1) \cdot 3 = 16$   

$$\Rightarrow x_{1/2} = \frac{-2 \pm 4}{-2} = \frac{3}{-1} \Rightarrow z_1(3;0)$$

\* sommet: 
$$X_s = -\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{2}{-2} = 1$$

$$Y_s = \int (1) = -1 + 2 + 3 = 4 \implies S(1;4)$$

b) signe de 
$$f: \frac{x}{|x| - 0} + 0 - a = -1 < 0$$

signe de 9: 
$$z = 0$$
 :  $z = 0$  :  $z$ 

$$\frac{x}{g(x)} - \frac{91}{2}$$
 $m = \frac{2}{3} > 0$ 

c) Point(s) d'intersection : 
$$f(x) = g(x)$$

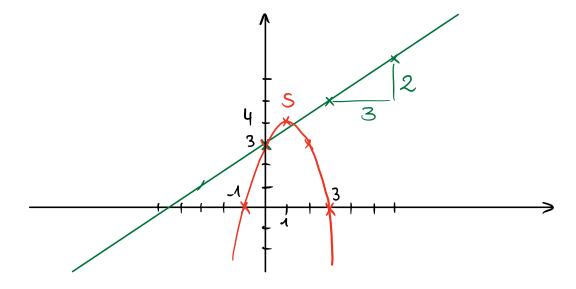
(a) 
$$-x^2+2x+3 = \frac{2}{3}x+3$$
  
(b)  $-x^2 + \frac{4}{3}x = 0$   
(c)  $-x(x-\frac{4}{3}) = 0$ 

$$\exists X_1 = 0 \Rightarrow g(0) = 3 \Rightarrow (0;3)$$

$$X_2 = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow g(\frac{1}{3}) = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} + 3 = \frac{8}{9} + 3 = \frac{35}{9} \Rightarrow (\frac{1}{3}; \frac{35}{9})$$

d) pour f: voir a)

pour g: ord. à l'origine : 3 et pente :  $\frac{2}{3}$ 



$$EX 4$$
  $c(t) = -6t^2 + 210t + 7$ 

a) 
$$c(t) = 1000$$
 (=)  $-6t^2 + 210t + 7 = 1000$   
(=)  $-6t^2 + 210t - 993 = 0$   
 $\Delta = 210^2 - 4 \cdot (-6) \cdot (-993) = 20'268$   
=D  $t_{1/2} = -210 \pm \sqrt{20'268'} = \sqrt{5,64 \approx 5'38''}$  (reforms) (2° forms)

Après environ 5'38" la consommation est de 1600 KWh pour la 1º fois.

b) On cherche le sommet de la parabole  $S(x_s; y_s)$  $x_s = -\frac{210}{-12} = 11,5 \text{ et } y_s = C(11,5) = 1844,5$ 

la consommation sera maximate après 17'30", donc à 14h02'30" et sera de 1'844,5 kWh.

a) 
$$\int (x) = (2x-3)(1-x)(x+2)^2$$
  
 $\frac{1}{2}$ 

pas de v.i. 
$$\Rightarrow ED(f) = \mathbb{R}$$

$$m=270$$
 $m=-1<0$ 
()<sup>2</sup> firs posihif

$$f(x) \leq 0$$

$$f(x) \leq 0 \qquad S=]-\infty; \ A] \cup \left[\frac{3}{2}; +\infty\right[$$

b) 
$$\int (x) = -\frac{2x^2 + 7x - 3}{x^2 - 9}$$

$$v.i. : X = \pm 3 \text{ (ar } X^2 - 9 = (x+3)(x-3) = D \text{ ED(}) = \mathbb{R} - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$26008: -2x^2 + 7x - 3 = 0: \Delta = 49 - 4\cdot(-2)\cdot(-3) = 25 = 0 \quad x_{1/2} = \frac{-7 \pm 5}{-4} = \frac{3}{42}$$

$$g(x) > 0$$
  $S = [-3; \frac{1}{2}]$