Test $n^{0}1$ - Second degré - 1ère spé maths

20 septembre 2023 - 15 min

Exercice 1 (2 pts): On considère la fonction f définie sur \mathbb{R} par $f(x) = 2x^2 + x - 1$. Déterminer la forme canonique de f.

Exercice 2 (3 pts): Factoriser les expressions suivantes si possible:

1.
$$f(x) = -x^2 + 2x + 8$$

$$2. \ g(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 3x + 7$$

Ex1:
$$\int (a) = 2n^2 + \alpha - 1$$
 one R

Denc $\int (a) = 2(a + 1)^2 - 9$

$$f(x) = -n^2 + 2n + 8$$
 $a = -1 ; b = 2 ; c = 8$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{f(x)}{(x-4)} = -(n+2)(n-4)$$

$$= (n+2)(4-a)$$

Ex1:
$$f(a) = 8n^2 + n - 1$$
 mult $d = -\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{1}{4}$
Donc $f(a) = 2(a + \frac{1}{4})^2 - \frac{9}{8}$ $f(-\frac{1}{4}) = 2 \times \frac{1}{16} - \frac{1}{4} - 1 = \frac{1}{8} - \frac{8}{8} = \frac{9}{8}$

$$\frac{b \times 2 : 4}{b \times R} = \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{2a + 8}$$

$$\frac{d}{d} = \frac{1}{2a} + \frac{1}{2a + 8} = \frac{1}{2a} + \frac{1}{2a} + \frac{1}{2a} + \frac{1}{2a} = \frac{1}{2a} =$$

2)
$$g(x) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\mu^{2} - 3\mu + 7}{2}$$
 but $a = \frac{1}{2}$; $b = -3$; $c = 7$ $\Delta = 9 - 4 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 7 = 9 - 14 = -5$

$$\Delta < 0, \text{ on pre peut pos factorism}$$