

Ex1: $A = 7x + 35$ $C = -3x + 21$ $E = 2x^2 + 3x + 40x + 15$
 $B = 12x - 2x^2$ $D = 10 - 4 - y$
 $= 6 - y$ $F = 4y - 1 - 8y^2 + 2y$
 $= -8y^2 + 6y - 1$

Ex2: 1) $A(x) = (5x + 3)(1 - x)$
 pour $x = 2$ $A(2) = (10 + 3) \times (1 - 2) = 13 \times (-1) = -13$
 2) $A(x) = 5x - 5x^2 + 3 - 3x = -5x^2 + 2x + 3$
 3) pour $x = 2$ $A(2) = -5 \times 4 + 4 + 3 = -20 + 7 = -13$

Ex3: $A = 7(x - 5)$ $B = 5(y + 1)$ $C = 6x(x - 2)$

Ex4: $2x^2 + 3 = 10 - 5x$

a) pour $x = 0$

$$\begin{array}{l|l} 2x^2 + 3 & 10 - 5x \\ = 0 + 3 & = 10 - 0 \\ = 3 & = 10 \end{array}$$

$3 \neq 10$

donc 0 n'est pas solution

b) pour $x = 1$

$$\begin{array}{l|l} 2x(-1)^2 + 3 & 10 - 5x(-1) \\ = 2 + 3 & = 10 + 5 \\ = 5 & = 15 \end{array}$$

$5 \neq 15$

(1) n'est pas solution

c) pour $x = 1$

$$\begin{array}{l|l} 2x1^2 + 3 & 10 - 5x \cdot 1 \\ = 2 + 3 & = 10 - 5 \\ = 5 & = 5 \end{array}$$

1 est solution

Ex5 a) $3 + x = -11$
 $x = -11 - 3$
 $x = -14$

b) $x - 6 = 5$
 $x = 5 + 6$
 $x = 11$

c) $5 - x = 12$
 $-x = 12 - 5$
 $x = 7$
 $x = -7$

d) $5x = 11$
 $x = \frac{11}{5}$

e) $x + \frac{3}{4} = 2$
 $x = 2 - \frac{3}{4}$
 $x = \frac{5}{4}$

f) $1 - 2x = -5$
 $-2x = -6$
 $x = \frac{-6}{-2}$
 $x = 3$

g) $3x = 3x + 1$
 $0 = 1$
 impossible

h) $8x = 0$
 $x = 0$

Sol 1) x billes noires ; $(x + 20)$ billes rouges ;

978 $2x$ billes blanches.

Il ya 20 billes noires,
 40 billes rouges

2) $x + (x + 20) + 2x = 100$

$4x + 20 = 100$

$4x = 80$

$x = 20$

978 et 40 billes blanches

978