Exercice I

Exercice II

9) quatre.

8(x)=9(x) => 2=-3 on z=1: (8=2-3;1)

Exercice III

1) x strolen intendite lorge x-2=0 clst in dire large x=2; lest le violen intendite perollé due log= R-12}=]-0;-2[0]-2;+00[8(-2)= 2x(-2)+1 = -3 = 3

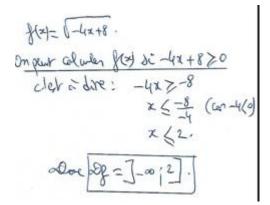
3) on Novit: f(x)=3 cleotable: 2x+1=3 done 2x+1=3(x-2) et x + 2 x-2 2x+1=3x-6 et x+2 2x+1=3x-6 erx+2. 3x-12=1+6 x=7 (er 7+2) J= (7): 7 ex c'ontitident de 3 per f.

4) A(3,7): 3600g cor 3 + 2 er f(3) = 2x3+1 = 7 = 7 = 4A, done [A(3,7) & g]. B(-1;5): -1 = of cer -1+2 et f(-1) = 2x(-1)+1 = -1 = 1 . 02 1/3 + 5, der (x-1;5) & g

5) K(x10) car Kest he clase de absurse. As der f(x)=0 car Ket der (x+1 =0 der 2x+1=0 donc

K(-0,5;0).

Exercice IV



Exercice I

Exercice II

Exercice III

a graden viteralité pour f losque: $\alpha-1=0$ c'étra en $\alpha=1$.

de 14t la volem viteralité pour f. Par suite, $\alpha f = |R-1|^2 = J-\infty; -1[U]-1; +\infty[$.

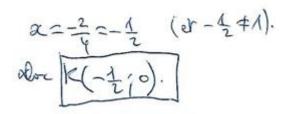
3) Onnejout el équellon! f(x)=3 cles à dire: 4x+2=3 doc 4x+2=3(2-1) et x+1

4x-3x=-3-1 et x+1.

alor -1-1-51:-5 et l'antitudet de 3 perf: x=-5 (avec-541).

4) A(2710): 2609 can 241 or f(2) = 4x2+2 = 10 = 10 = 4A, done A(2710) & Cg B(-1;5):-162 car-1+1 er g(-1)=4x1-1+2=-4+2=-2=1 er 1+18 doc (8(-1;5)+8

5) K(270) Can Kerner l'are des absisses me plus, (xox) = 0 Cox K & Ce, done 4x+2 =0, done for +2=0



Exercice IV

8(2)= 1-22+4.

On part Glader 8(2) 5: -2x+420

Clest = 608: -2x 3-4

x <-4

x <2

alone 29-]-0;2].