

* Théorème : (formule du second degré)

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0 \text{ et } x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$(a \neq 0)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x + \frac{c}{a} = 0$$

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

$$\Leftrightarrow \left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 + \frac{4ac - b^2}{4a^2} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \Delta = b^2 - 4ac \text{ et}$$

$$\left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 - \frac{\Delta}{4a^2} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Delta = 0 \text{ et } \left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 = 0 \\ \text{et } x \in \left\{ -\frac{b}{2a} \right\} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ou} \\ \Delta < 0 \text{ et } \underbrace{\left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2}_{>0} + \underbrace{\frac{-\Delta}{4a^2}}_{>0} = 0 \text{ et } x \in \emptyset \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ou} \\ \Delta > 0 \text{ et } \left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 - \left(\sqrt{\frac{\Delta}{4a^2}}\right)^2 = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{et } \left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{2a}\right)^2 = 0$$

$$\text{et } \left[\left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right) - \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} \right] \cdot \left[\left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right) + \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} \right] = 0$$

$$3x^2 - 5x - 4 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 - \frac{5}{3}x - \frac{4}{3} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left(x^2 - \frac{5}{3}x + \frac{25}{36}\right) - \frac{4}{3} - \frac{25}{36} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left(x - \frac{5}{6}\right)^2 - \frac{73}{36} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left(x - \frac{5}{6}\right)^2 - \left(\sqrt{\frac{73}{36}}\right)^2 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left[\left(x - \frac{5}{6}\right) - \frac{\sqrt{73}}{6} \right] \cdot \left[\left(x - \frac{5}{6}\right) + \frac{\sqrt{73}}{6} \right] = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{5 + \sqrt{73}}{6} \text{ ou } x = \frac{5 - \sqrt{73}}{6}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in \left\{ \frac{5 + \sqrt{73}}{6}, \frac{5 - \sqrt{73}}{6} \right\}$$

THEOREME 2 Pour l'application f , avec $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$ et $a \neq 0$

a) si $\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 0$, alors $f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{b}{2a}$

b) si $\Delta = b^2 - 4ac > 0$, alors $f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{-b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \\ \text{ou} \\ x = \frac{-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \end{cases}$

c) si $\Delta = b^2 - 4ac < 0$, alors $f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x \in \emptyset$