

Résolution d'Équations Quadratiques (D)

Calculer les solutions des équations suivantes.

$$1. \quad x^2 - 3x - 25 = 15$$

$$7. \quad x^2 - 9x + 5 = -13$$

$$2. \quad x^2 + 5x = -6$$

$$8. \quad x^2 + 6x = -5$$

$$3. \quad x^2 - 2x - 12 = 36$$

$$9. \quad x^2 + x - 2 = 4$$

$$4. \quad x^2 - 2x - 11 = 4$$

$$10. \quad x^2 + 14x + 37 = -11$$

$$5. \quad x^2 - 4x - 7 = 38$$

$$11. \quad x^2 - 4x - 2 = 10$$

$$6. \quad x^2 - 7x + 6 = -6$$

$$12. \quad x^2 + 3x - 8 = 20$$

Résolution d'Équations Quadratiques (D) Réponses

Calculer les solutions des équations suivantes.

1. $x^2 - 3x - 25 = 15$
 $x^2 - 3x - 40 = 0$
 $(x + 5)(x - 8) = 0$
 $x = -5, 8$

7. $x^2 - 9x + 5 = -13$
 $x^2 - 9x + 18 = 0$
 $(x - 6)(x - 3) = 0$
 $x = 6, 3$

2. $x^2 + 5x = -6$
 $x^2 + 5x + 6 = 0$
 $(x + 2)(x + 3) = 0$
 $x = -2, -3$

8. $x^2 + 6x = -5$
 $x^2 + 6x + 5 = 0$
 $(x + 1)(x + 5) = 0$
 $x = -1, -5$

3. $x^2 - 2x - 12 = 36$
 $x^2 - 2x - 48 = 0$
 $(x - 8)(x + 6) = 0$
 $x = 8, -6$

9. $x^2 + x - 2 = 4$
 $x^2 + x - 6 = 0$
 $(x + 3)(x - 2) = 0$
 $x = -3, 2$

4. $x^2 - 2x - 11 = 4$
 $x^2 - 2x - 15 = 0$
 $(x - 5)(x + 3) = 0$
 $x = 5, -3$

10. $x^2 + 14x + 37 = -11$
 $x^2 + 14x + 48 = 0$
 $(x + 6)(x + 8) = 0$
 $x = -6, -8$

5. $x^2 - 4x - 7 = 38$
 $x^2 - 4x - 45 = 0$
 $(x - 9)(x + 5) = 0$
 $x = 9, -5$

11. $x^2 - 4x - 2 = 10$
 $x^2 - 4x - 12 = 0$
 $(x + 2)(x - 6) = 0$
 $x = -2, 6$

6. $x^2 - 7x + 6 = -6$
 $x^2 - 7x + 12 = 0$
 $(x - 4)(x - 3) = 0$
 $x = 4, 3$

12. $x^2 + 3x - 8 = 20$
 $x^2 + 3x - 28 = 0$
 $(x + 7)(x - 4) = 0$
 $x = -7, 4$