

EXERCICE 5A.1

On donne ci-contre la courbe (parabole) qui représente la fonction A : $x \mapsto x^2$.

Retrouver parmi les expressions suivantes la fonction polynôme (sous forme factorisée quand c'est possible) qui correspond à chaque courbe.

$$A(x) = x^2$$

$$B(x) = -(x + 4)(x + 2)$$

$$C(x) = 2(x - 1)(x - 3)$$

$$D(x) = x^2 + 2$$

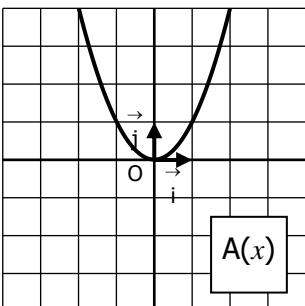
$$E(x) = -2(x - 2)(x - 4)$$

$$F(x) = 2(x + 4)(x + 2)$$

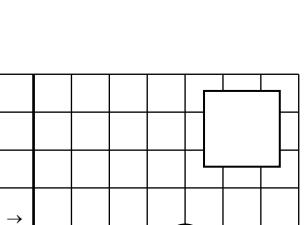
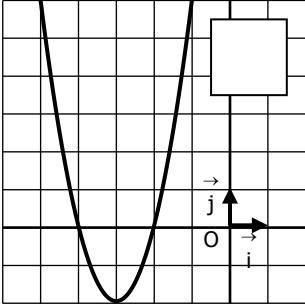
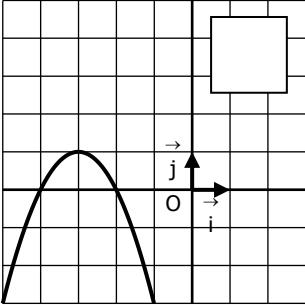
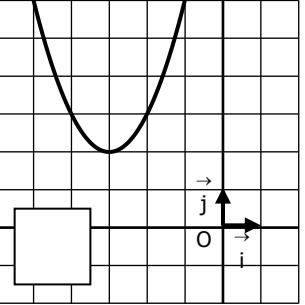
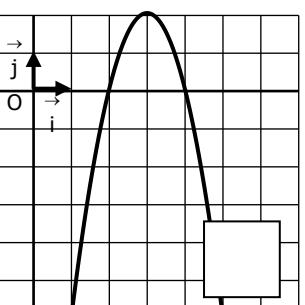
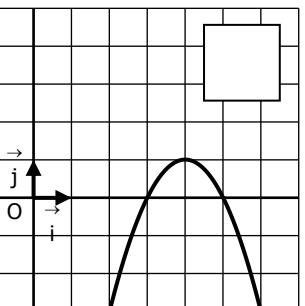
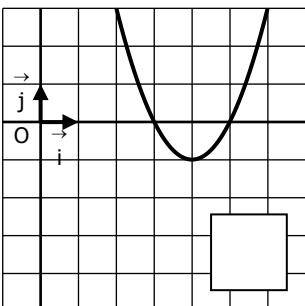
$$G(x) = (x - 3)(x - 5)$$

$$H(x) = (x + 3)^2 + 2$$

$$I(x) = -(x - 3)(x - 5)$$

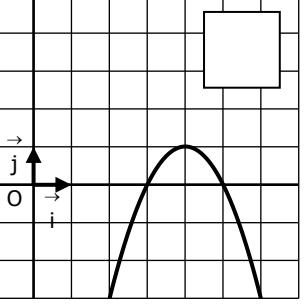
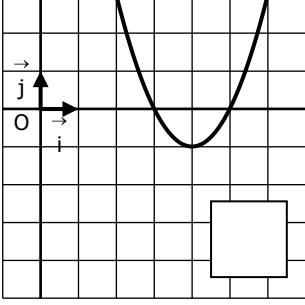
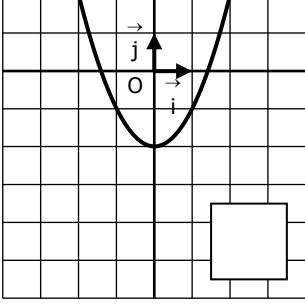


A(x)

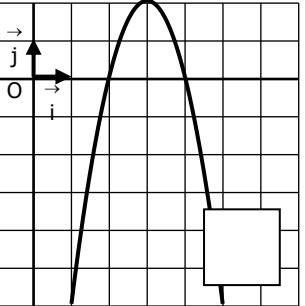
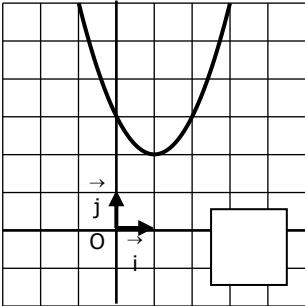
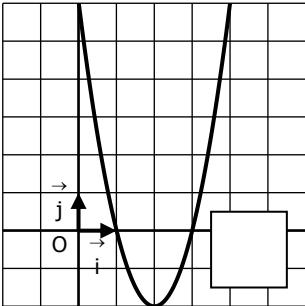
**EXERCICE 5A.2**

Retrouver parmi les expressions suivantes la fonction polynôme (sous forme canonique) qui correspond à chaque courbe.

$$A(x) = 2(x - 2)^2 - 2$$



$$B(x) = (x - 4)^2 - 1$$



$$C(x) = 2(x + 3)^2 - 2$$

$$D(x) = (x - 1)^2 + 2$$

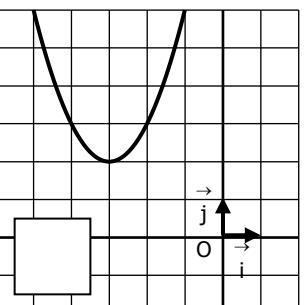
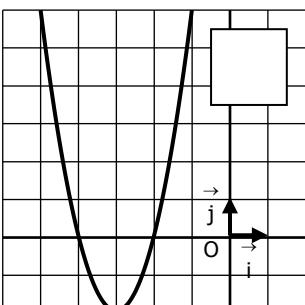
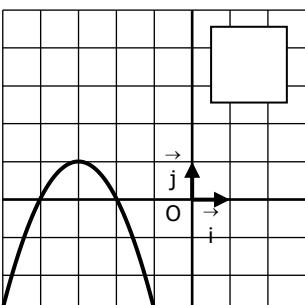
$$E(x) = -2(x - 3)^2 + 2$$

$$F(x) = -(x + 3)^2 + 1$$

$$G(x) = (x + 3)^2 + 2$$

$$H(x) = -(x - 4)^2 + 1$$

$$I(x) = x^2 - 2$$



CORRIGE – NOTRE DAME DE LA MERCI – Montpellier

EXERCICE 5A.1

On donne ci-contre la courbe (parabole) qui représente la fonction $A : x \mapsto x^2$.

→ il faut identifier les racines de chaque polynôme

$$A(x) = x^2$$

$$B(x) = -(x+4)(x+2) \rightarrow -4 \text{ et } -2$$

$$C(x) = 2(x-1)(x-3) \rightarrow 1 \text{ et } 3$$

$$D(x) = x^2 + 2 \rightarrow \text{aucune racine}$$

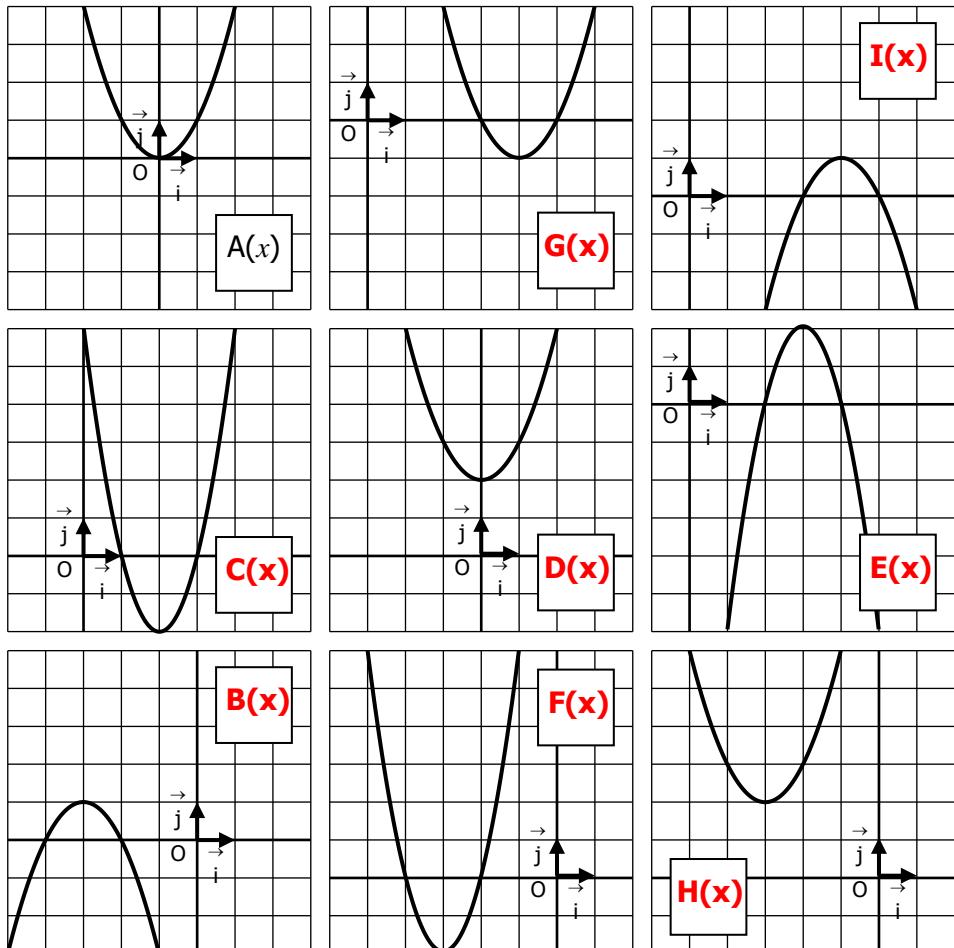
$$E(x) = -2(x-2)(x-4) \rightarrow 2 \text{ et } 4$$

$$F(x) = 2(x+4)(x+2) \rightarrow -2 \text{ et } -4$$

$$G(x) = (x-3)(x-5) \rightarrow 3 \text{ et } 5$$

$$H(x) = (x+3)^2 + 2$$

$$I(x) = -(x-3)(x-5) \rightarrow 3 \text{ et } 5$$



EXERCICE 5A.2

Les coordonnées $(\alpha ; \beta)$ du sommet vérifient : $f(x) = a(x-\alpha)^2 + \beta$

$$A(x) = 2(x-2)^2 - 2$$

- orientée “vers le haut”
- décalage horizontal de 2
- décalage vertical de -2

$$B(x) = (x-4)^2 - 1$$

- orientée “vers le haut”
- décalage horizontal de 4
- décalage vertical de -1

$$C(x) = 2(x+3)^2 - 2$$

- orientée “vers le haut”
- décalage horizontal de -3
- décalage vertical de -2

$$D(x) = (x-1)^2 + 2$$

- orientée “vers le haut”
- décalage horizontal de 1
- décalage vertical de 2

$$E(x) = -2(x-3)^2 + 2$$

$$F(x) = -(x+3)^2 + 1$$

$$G(x) = (x+3)^2 + 2$$

$$H(x) = -(x-4)^2 + 1$$

$$I(x) = x^2 - 2$$

