

Propriété 1

$$ax^2 + bx + c = a \left(x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x + \frac{c}{a} \right)$$
$$= a \left[\left(x + \frac{b}{2a} \right)^2 - \frac{b^2}{4a^2} + \frac{c}{a} \right]$$

$$x^2 + 2 \times x \times \frac{b}{2a} + \frac{b^2}{4a^2}$$
$$= a \left[\left(x + \frac{b}{2a} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{b^2 - 4ac}{4a^2} \right) \right]$$

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

↑
forme canonique de $ax^2 + bx + c$

Exemple 1

$$1) f_1(x) = x^2 + 4x + 7$$
$$= (x+2)^2 - 4 + 7$$
$$= (x+2)^2 + 3$$

$$x^2 + 8x = (x+4)^2 - 16$$

$$x^2 + 3x = \left(x + \frac{3}{2} \right)^2 - \frac{9}{4}$$

$$x^2 - 5x = \left(x - \frac{5}{2} \right)^2 - \frac{25}{4}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3) \quad f_3(x) &= 2x^2 + 6x + 10 \\
 &= 2(x^2 + 3x + 5) \\
 &= 2\left[\left(x + \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{9}{4} + 5\right] \\
 &= 2\left[\left(x + \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{11}{4}\right] \\
 &= 2\left(x + \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{11}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 5) \quad f_5(x) &= \frac{1}{3}x^2 - \frac{5}{6}x + 1 \\
 &= \frac{1}{3}\left(x^2 - \frac{5}{2}x + 3\right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{3}\left[\left(x - \frac{5}{4}\right)^2 - \frac{25}{16} + 3\right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{3}\left[\left(x - \frac{5}{4}\right)^2 + \frac{23}{16}\right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{3}\left(x - \frac{5}{4}\right)^2 + \frac{23}{48}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 7) \quad f_7(x) &= -(x^2 + 4x - 1) \\
 &= -[(x+2)^2 - 4 - 1] \\
 &= -[(x+2)^2 - 5] \\
 &= -(x+2)^2 + 5
 \end{aligned}$$

Propriété 3

Avec la forme canonique, on a :

$$\begin{aligned}f(x) &= a \left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 + c - \frac{b^2}{4a} \\&= a \left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 + \frac{4ac - b^2}{4a} \\&= a \left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 - \frac{\Delta}{4a} \\&= a \left[\left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 - \frac{\Delta}{4a^2} \right]\end{aligned}$$

1^{er} cas Si $\Delta > 0$ alors

$$f(x) = a \left[\left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{2a}\right)^2 \right]$$

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

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

$$f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x + \frac{b - \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = 0 \text{ ou } x + \frac{b + \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{-b + \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} \text{ ou } x = \frac{-b - \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a}$$

2^e cas $\Delta = 0$.

$$f(x) = a \left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2$$

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

$$\Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{b}{2a}$$

3^e cas $\Delta < 0$

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

$$f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \underbrace{\left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2}_{\text{positif}} = \underbrace{\frac{\Delta}{4a^2}}_{\text{négatif}}$$

$f(x) = 0$ n'a pas de solution.

Exemple 2

1) Soit $(E_1): 4x^2 - 9x + 2 = 0$

Soit Δ le discriminant de $4x^2 - 9x + 2$

$$\Delta = (-9)^2 - 4 \times 4 \times 2 = 81 - 32 = 49 = 7^2$$

(E_1) a exactement deux solutions: $x_1 = \frac{9+7}{8} = 2$

$$x_2 = \frac{9-7}{8} = \frac{1}{4}$$

L'ensemble des solutions de (E_1) est:

$$S = \left\{ \frac{1}{4}, 2 \right\}.$$