

① $2 \rightarrow 5 \rightarrow \underline{8}$

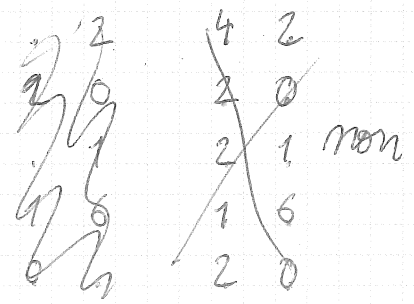
② $n + n + 2 + n + 4 = 72$
 $3n = 66 \quad n = \underline{22}$

③ $3 \times 8/6 = \underline{4}$

④ Aller bus: 12 min
Aller à pied: $60 - 12 = 48$ min
A/R à pied: $2 \times 48 = 96$ min
1h 36 min

⑤ $2 \ 2$
 $1 \ 0$
 $3 \ 1$
 $1 \ 6$
 $3 \ 3$

10 fois 6
1 fois 0?

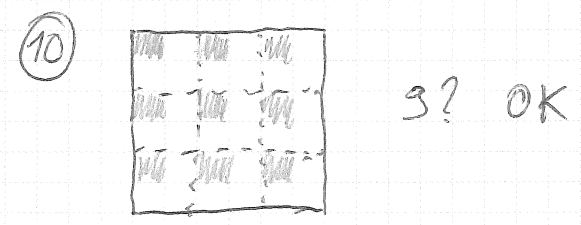


⑥ $8 \ l = 32 \rightarrow l = 4 \ m$

⑦ $J - F = 4$
 $J + F = 16$) $F = (16 - 4) / 2 = 6$

⑧ $9 \times 17 = 153$
 $223 - 153 = 70 \rightarrow 7$

⑨ $10n - n = 2016 \quad n = 2016 / 9 = 224$



⑪ $18 = 3 \times a \times b$
 $a \times b = 6$

$1 \times 6 \rightarrow 2(1 \times 3 + 1 \times 6 + 3 \times 6) \times 25 = 27 \times 50 = 1350 \text{ cm}^2$
 $2 \times 3 \rightarrow 2(2 \times 3 + 2 \times 3 + 3 \times 3) \times 25 = 21 \times 50 = 1050 \text{ cm}^2$

⑫ $9 \ 6 \ 5 \ 2 \ 1$
 $8 \ 7 \ 4 \ 3 \ 0$
 $9 \ 6 \ 4 \ 2 \ 0$
 $8 \ 7 \ 5 \ 3 \ 1$) les + proches possible
chiffres décroissants
 $8 \ 7 \ 6 \ 5 \ 4$
 $9 \ 3 \ 2 \ 1 \ 0$ non

⑬ $L \times l$
 $(L+kL)(l) (L-kL)(l+kL) = L \times l \times (1-k^2)$

$k^2 < 2/100$

$k = p/100 \quad k^2 = p^2/10000 < 200/10000 \rightarrow p = 14$

⑭. Si (1) et (2) vraies:

$b \mid 2b+6$ donc $b \mid 6$

- $b=1 \rightarrow a=7$ (3) fausse (4) fausse

- $b=2 \rightarrow a=9$ " (4) vraie (9, 2)

- $b=3 \rightarrow a=11$ " (4) fausse

- $b=6 \rightarrow a=17$ " (4) vraie (17, 6)

(2) ou (3) est fausse

Si (3) est fausse, (1) et (2) vraies $\rightarrow 1^{er}$ cas.

• Si (1), (3) et (4) vraies, et (2) fausses:

$a+7b = \underbrace{(a+b)}_{3 \mid} + \underbrace{6b}_{3 \mid}$ impossible.

↓
2 sol^o

⑮ 11, p et q. $pq = 11 + p + q \quad q = \frac{11+p}{p-1} = 1 + \frac{12}{p-1}$

~~$p=2$~~ $p-1 \mid 12$

p q

2 13

3 7

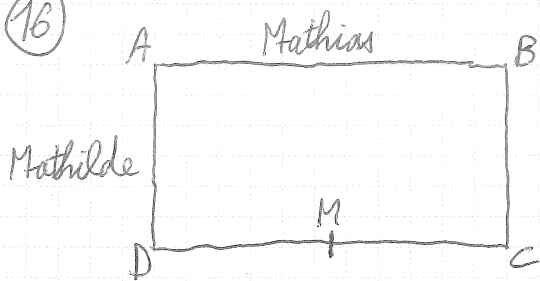
5 4 impossible

7 3

13 2

$\rightarrow 2 \text{ sol}^o : 2, 11, 13 \text{ et } 3, 7, 11$

16



Mathias: $L + l + L/2$

Mathilde: $l + L/2$

$$(L + l + L/2) / (l + L/2) = L/l = r$$

$$(3L + 2l) / (L + 2l) = L/l$$

$$3Ll + 2l^2 = L^2 + 2Ll$$

$$L^2 - Ll - 2l^2 = 0$$

$$r^2 - r - 2 = 0 \quad r = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{9}}{2} = 2$$

Mathilde: ~~2l~~ en ~~743~~

$6l = 2016 \rightarrow l = 336 \quad L = 672 \quad AB = 672$

$AD = 336$

17

Nb: ~~bbb...b0~~

~~4 8 12 16~~

~~bb...b10~~

~~6 10 14~~

~~bb...b00~~

2, 4, 6, 8, ...

bb...b10 [pair]

2, 6, 10, 14, ...

bb...b010 [impair]

6, 14, 22, ...

b...b0110 [pair]

6, 22, 38, ...

10110 [impair]

22, 54, 86, ...

010110 [pair]

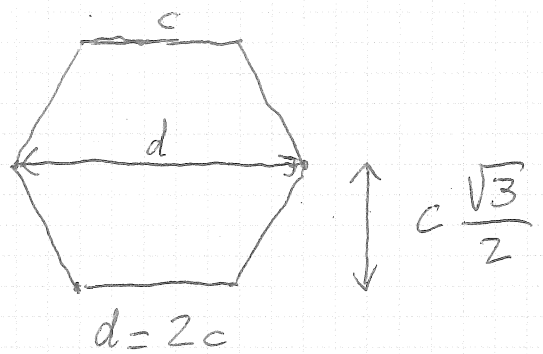
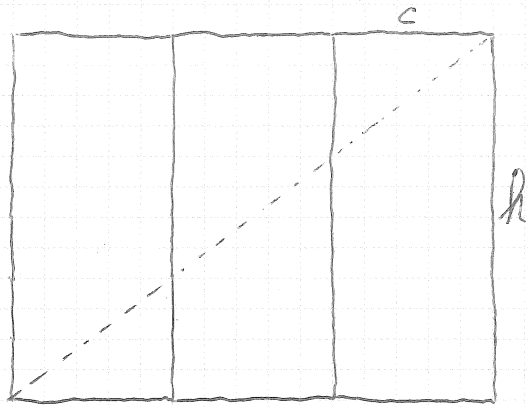
22, 86, ...

... 0101010 ... 010110

~~1024 + 256 + 64~~

$6 + 16 + 64 + 256 + 1024 = 1366$

18



$$\sqrt{(3c)^2 + h^2} = d + h$$

$$= 2c + h$$

~~9c^2 + h^2 = 4c^2 + 4ch + h^2~~

$$5c^2 = 4ch$$

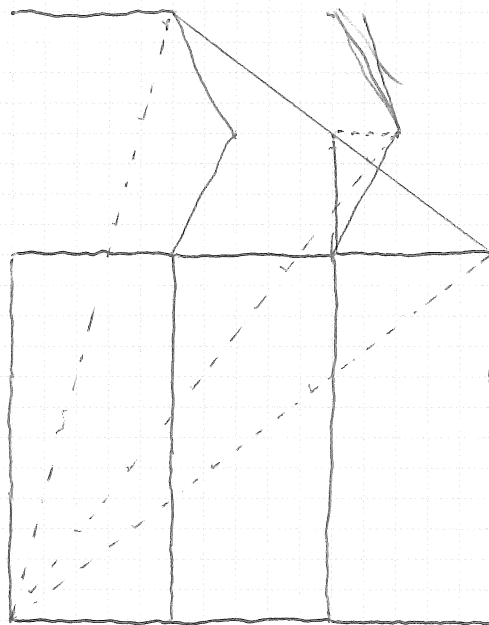
$$5c = 4h$$

$$c = 50 \text{ mm}$$

$$h = 62,5 \text{ mm}$$

$$4(62,5)\sqrt{3}$$

(mais prisme pose)



$$(3c)^2 + h^2$$

$$(2c + c/2)^2 + (h + c\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})^2$$

$$c^2 + (h + c\sqrt{3})^2$$

$$9c^2 + h^2$$

$$\frac{25}{4}c^2 + \frac{3}{4}c^2 + hc\sqrt{3} + h^2 = 7c^2 + \sqrt{3}hc + h^2 \rightarrow \text{le + gdl}$$

$$4c^2 + 2\sqrt{3}hc + h^2$$

$$9c^2 = 4c^2 + 2\sqrt{3}hc \rightarrow 5c = 2\sqrt{3}h$$

$$h = \frac{50}{2\sqrt{3}} \text{ mm} = \frac{50\sqrt{3}}{6} \text{ mm} \quad h = \frac{250}{2\sqrt{3}} = \frac{250\sqrt{3}}{6} \text{ mm}$$

$$\sqrt{3} \times 50 \approx 86,6 \quad 86,6 / 6 \approx 14,4 \approx 14 \text{ mm (72 mm?)}$$

$$50\sqrt{3} \approx 866$$

$$866 / 12 = 433 / 6 \approx 72 \text{ mm}$$