T01 Nom:_____

1 F(v-a) : a = -4, h = 3 et k = 5, f(5) = ?

2 F(r-c) : a = -5 et k = -5, le domaine moins infini à -2, f(-8) = ?

3 F(r) : a = 1, h = 4 et k = 3, f(-2) = ?

4 F(e) : a = -5, k = 3, c = 2, f(5) = ?

5 F(l) : c = 1,9, b = 9, h = -4, f(-3) = ?

6 3^(9x + 5) • 2^x = 72^(x + 6), x = ?

7 F(t) : a = 3, b = 1π, h = -5, k = -5, f(-5,3) = ?

8 $\vec{u}$ (59 N @ 0º) + $\vec{v}$ (93 N @ 110º) + $\vec{w}$ (30 N @ 270º) = ?

9 Ellipse : a = 17 et f = (12, 0), x = -13, y = ?

10 Hyperbole : axe focal horizontal, a = 4, f = (6, 0), x = 10, y = ?

11 Parabole : axe de symétrie horizontale, h = 10, k = 4, c = 1, x = 13, y = ?

1	= -3
2	= -17,25
3	= 2,83
4	-157
5	= 3,42
6	= 3,1991
7	= -9,13
8	r̄ (63,51 N @ 64,65º)
9	= ±7,76
10	= ±10,25
11	= 7,46 et 0,54

T01 Nom:_____

1 F(v-a) : a = 1, h = 3 et k = -1, f(2) = ?

2 F(r-c) : a = 2 et k = 2, le domaine moins infini à -2, f(-6) = ?

3 F(r) : a = 2, h = 2 et k = 3, f(3) = ?

4 F(e) : a = 3, k = -2, c = 2, f(2) = ?

5 F(l) : c = 1,8, b = 9, h = 1, f(2) = ?

6 4^(8x – 2) • 4^x = 33^(x – 2), x = ?

7 F(t) : a = 4, b = 0,1π, h = -2, k = -5, f(1,7) = ?

8 $\vec{u}$ (98 N @ 0º) + $\vec{v}$ (77 N @ 145º) + $\vec{w}$ (40 N @ 270º) = ?

9 Ellipse : a = 15 et f = (11, 0), x = -9, y = ?

10 Hyperbole : axe focal horizontal, a = 7, f = (12, 0), x = -9, y = ?

11 Parabole : axe de symétrie horizontale, h = 7, k = 6, c = -2, x = 5, y = ?

1	= 0
2	= 6
3	= 5
4	10
5	= 3,74
6	= -0,47
7	= 4,24
8	r̄ (35,17 N @ 6,8º)
9	= ±8,16
10	= ±7,88
11	= 10 et 2

T01 Nom:_____

1 F(v-a) : a = -5, h = 3 et k = -3, f(2) = ?

2 F(r-c) : a = 4 et k = 4, le domaine moins infini à 3, f(-1) = ?

3 F(r) : a = 4, h = -3 et k = -4, f(2) = ?

4 F(e) : a = -2, k = 3, c = 2, f(4) = ?

5 F(l) : c = 1,6, b = 9, h = 5, f(11) = ?

6 7^(7x + 6) • 4^x = 45^(x – 5), x = ?

7 F(t) : a = -1, b = 0,2π, h = -2, k = 4, f(-2,3) = ?

8 $\vec{u}$ (59 N @ 0º) + $\vec{v}$ (100 N @ 160º) + $\vec{w}$ (30 N @ 270º) = ?

9 Ellipse : a = 19 et f = (16, 0), x = -2, y = ?

10 Hyperbole : axe focal horizontal, a = 4, f = (10, 0), x = 10, y = ?

11 Parabole : axe de symétrie horizontale, h = 9, k = 7, c = -3, x = 6, y = ?

1	= -8
2	= 12
3	= -3,2
4	6,2
5	= 8,49
6	= -2,7416
7	= 4,19
8	r̄ (35,22 N @ 173,15º)
9	= ±10,19
10	= ±21
11	= 13 et 1

T01 Nom:_____

1 F(v-a) : a = -1, h = -3 et k = 4, f(5) = ?

2 F(r-c) : a = 3 et k = 3, le domaine moins infini à -4, f(-9) = ?

3 F(r) : a = 5, h = -3 et k = -4, f(-9) = ?

4 F(e) : a = -4, k = 5, c = 2, f(6) = ?

5 F(l) : c = 1,4, b = 8, h = -5, f(1) = ?

6 8^(8x + 3) • 3^x = 52^(x – 4), x = ?

7 F(t) : a = -3, b = 0,1π, h = -2, k = 4, f(2) = ?

8 $\vec{u}$ (48 N @ 0º) + $\vec{v}$ (95 N @ 120º) + $\vec{w}$ (30 N @ 270º) = ?

9 Ellipse : a = 15 et f = (10, 0), x = 3, y = ?

10 Hyperbole : axe focal horizontal, a = 4, f = (6, 0), x = 5, y = ?

11 Parabole : axe de symétrie horizontale, h = 10, k = 9, c = -3, x = 6, y = ?

1	= -4
2	= 9,71
3	= -4,83
4	-251
5	= 11,51
6	= -1,5993
7	= -5,23
8	r̄ (52,27 N @ 89,45º)
9	= ±10,95
10	= ±3,35
11	= 15,93 et 2,07

T01 Nom:_____

1 F(v-a) : a = 3, h = 4 et k = -3, f(-4) = ?

2 F(r-c) : a = -3 et k = -3, le domaine moins infini à -4, f(-10) = ?

3 F(r) : a = 4, h = -5 et k = -1, f(-6) = ?

4 F(e) : a = 5, k = 4, c = 2, f(-4) = ?

5 F(l) : c = 1,3, b = 9, h = 4, f(7) = ?

6 6^(12x – 5) • 4^x = 48^(x – 6), x = ?

7 F(t) : a = -1, b = 0,4π, h = 1, k = 1, f(0,1) = ?

8 $\vec{u}$ (43 N @ 0º) + $\vec{v}$ (73 N @ 155º) + $\vec{w}$ (48 N @ 270º) = ?

9 Ellipse : a = 19 et f = (14, 0), x = 16, y = ?

10 Hyperbole : axe focal horizontal, a = 8, f = (14, 0), x = -12, y = ?

11 Parabole : axe de symétrie horizontale, h = 6, k = 9, c = -5, x = 1, y = ?

1	= 21
2	= -10,35
3	= -5
4	4,31
5	= 12,56
6	= -0,7503
7	= 3,13
8	r̄ (28,82 N @ 216,52º)
9	= ±6,93
10	= ±12,85
11	= 19 et -1

T01 Nom:_____

1 F(v-a) : a = -4, h = 5 et k = 1, f(-4) = ?

2 F(r-c) : a = 2 et k = -4, le domaine moins infini à 4, f(-2) = ?

3 F(r) : a = 4, h = -1 et k = -4, f(-4) = ?

4 F(e) : a = 4, k = 3, c = 2, f(-4) = ?

5 F(l) : c = 1,7, b = 4, h = 5, f(10) = ?

6 4^(14x – 4) • 3^x = 79^(x + 5), x = ?

7 F(t) : a = 5, b = 0,1π, h = -3, k = 2, f(-4,5) = ?

8 $\vec{u}$ (46 N @ 0º) + $\vec{v}$ (86 N @ 165º) + $\vec{w}$ (33 N @ 270º) = ?

9 Ellipse : a = 14 et f = (7, 0), x = -6, y = ?

10 Hyperbole : axe focal horizontal, a = 8, f = (10, 0), x = -10, y = ?

11 Parabole : axe de symétrie horizontale, h = 7, k = 6, c = 1, x = 9, y = ?

1	= -35
2	= 0,9
3	= -5,33
4	3,25
5	= 5,65
6	= 1,6975
7	= -0,55
8	r̄ (38,59 N @ 196,16º)
9	= ±10,95
10	= ±4,5
11	= 8,83 et 3,17

T01 Nom:_____

1 F(v-a) : a = -2, h = -3 et k = -2, f(3) = ?

2 F(r-c) : a = -2 et k = 4, le domaine moins infini à -2, f(-6) = ?

3 F(r) : a = -3, h = 1 et k = -2, f(7) = ?

4 F(e) : a = 5, k = -2, c = 2, f(-4) = ?

5 F(l) : c = 1,4, b = 9, h = 4, f(8) = ?

6 7^(14x + 3) • 3^x = 39^(x – 3), x = ?

7 F(t) : a = 4, b = 1π, h = -3, k = 4, f(-3,1) = ?

8 $\vec{u}$ (7 N @ 0º) + $\vec{v}$ (82 N @ 135º) + $\vec{w}$ (30 N @ 270º) = ?

9 Ellipse : a = 18 et f = (15, 0), x = 8, y = ?

10 Hyperbole : axe focal horizontal, a = 8, f = (14, 0), x = 11, y = ?

11 Parabole : axe de symétrie horizontale, h = 6, k = 4, c = -5, x = 4, y = ?

1	= -14
2	= 0
3	= -2,5
4	-1,69
5	= 10,65
6	= -0,6819
7	= 2,7
8	r̄ (58,16 N @ 151,24º)
9	= ±8,91
10	= ±10,84
11	= 10,32 et -2,32

T01 Nom:_____

1 F(v-a) : a = 4, h = -3 et k = -2, f(1) = ?

2 F(r-c) : a = 5 et k = -3, le domaine moins infini à 2, f(-4) = ?

3 F(r) : a = -3, h = 4 et k = 2, f(5) = ?

4 F(e) : a = -5, k = 4, c = 2, f(-4) = ?

5 F(l) : c = 1,5, b = 5, h = -3, f(0) = ?

6 2^(6x – 2) • 5^x = 29^(x – 4), x = ?

7 F(t) : a = 2, b = 0,4π, h = 4, k = -2, f(4,5) = ?

8 $\vec{u}$ (77 N @ 0º) + $\vec{v}$ (90 N @ 110º) + $\vec{w}$ (33 N @ 270º) = ?

9 Ellipse : a = 11 et f = (4, 0), x = -6, y = ?

10 Hyperbole : axe focal horizontal, a = 10, f = (12, 0), x = -15, y = ?

11 Parabole : axe de symétrie horizontale, h = 5, k = 4, c = -1, x = 1, y = ?

1	= 14
2	= 9,25
3	= -1
4	3,68
5	= 6,68
6	= -5,0324
7	= -0,55
8	$\bar{r}$ (69,25 N @ 48,13º)
9	= ±8,59
10	= ±7,42
11	= 8 et 0