

# Chapitre I

## Les nombres –Ze Numbers

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### Exercices sur le cours

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#### I.1 Les principaux ensembles de nombres

**1.1** Vrai ou faux?

1. Tout entier naturel est un réel.
2. Le nombre 5 est un rationnel.
3. Un nombre rationnel est toujours décimal.
4. La valeur absolue de  $-89$  est  $89$ .
5. Le nombre  $\sqrt{7}$  est un entier.
6. Le nombre  $\sqrt{16}$  est un entier.
7. Le nombre  $\sqrt{16}$  est un réel.
8. L'ensemble des rationnels est inclus dans celui des entiers relatifs.

**1.2** En utilisant les notations  $\in, \mathbf{N}, \mathbf{Z}, \mathbf{D}, \mathbf{Q}, \mathbf{R}$  vues en cours, préciser le plus petit ensemble auxquels appartient chacun des nombres suivants.

1.  $-5; \frac{4}{7}; 12, 7$ .
2.  $\sqrt{13}; -\frac{4}{7}; 7, 54847 \times 5$ .
3.  $\frac{18}{3}; \frac{17}{3}; \sqrt{9\pi}$ .
4.  $2\pi + 3; \frac{1}{\sqrt{81}}; 159842$ .
5.  $(3 - \sqrt{2})^2; (3 - \sqrt{2})(3 + \sqrt{2})$ .

**1.3** On donne la liste de nombres suivante :

$5,567; 10^{-4}; -10^4; 4981; 7 \times 10^{-3}; \pi; -\frac{7}{100}; -\frac{23}{8}; \frac{1}{3}; \sqrt{2}; \sqrt{169}; -\frac{21}{6}; \frac{2}{\pi}; \sqrt{\pi}; \frac{100}{7}$ .

1. Lesquels sont des entiers relatifs?
2. Lesquels sont des décimaux?
3. Lesquels sont des rationnels?
4. Lesquels sont des rationnels non décimaux?
5. Lesquels sont des réels non rationnels?

**1.4** Représenter sur un segment gradué, en prenant pour unité 1 cm et en plaçant 0 au milieu, les nombres réels suivants.

1.  $-7; 3,9; -1,5; \frac{5}{3}; \frac{-21}{5}$ .
2.  $\sqrt{27}; \sqrt{2}-1; 1-\sqrt{3}; \frac{5}{\pi}; \frac{-648}{100}$

#### I.2 Les valeurs approchées

**1.5** Donner une valeur approchée par défaut à  $10^{-3}$  des nombres suivants :

- |                        |                                      |                             |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. $\frac{185}{186}$ ; | 3. $-12 - \frac{112}{37}$ ;          | 5. $\frac{235329}{7354}$ ;  |
| 2. $\pi^7 - 3$ ;       | 4. $\left(\frac{528}{53}\right)^5$ ; | 6. $-\frac{235329}{7354}$ . |

1.6 Donner une valeur approchée par excès à  $10^{-2}$  des nombres suivants :

- |                        |                                      |                             |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. $\frac{185}{186}$ ; | 3. $-12 - \frac{112}{37}$ ;          | 5. $\frac{235329}{7354}$ ;  |
| 2. $\pi^7 - 3$ ;       | 4. $\left(\frac{528}{53}\right)^5$ ; | 6. $-\frac{235329}{7354}$ . |

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## A little bit of maths

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### Scientific notation

#### Definition 1

A decimal number  $x$  is said to be in *scientific notation* if there exist two numbers  $k$  and  $n$  such as

$$x = k \cdot 10^n,$$

where  $k$  is a decimal number whose absolute value is in the interval  $[1;10[$ , and  $n$  is an integer (positive or negative).

Examples :

- 158;  $-45,8$  and  $3,7$  are not in scientific notation;
- $-2,58749 \cdot 10^5$  is in scientific notation, as  $1 \leq 2,58749 < 10$  and 5 is an integer;
- $12 \cdot 10^{-8}$  is not in scientific notation because 12 is superior to 10;
- $0,587 \cdot 10^2$  is not in scientific notation because 0,587 is less than 1.

1.7 Write the following numbers in scientific notation.

- |              |                 |             |
|--------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 1. 45;       | 4. $-0,0037$ ;  | 7. 100000;  |
| 2. $-4879$ ; | 5. 2354879,254; |             |
| 3. 0,258;    | 6. $-8$ ;       | 8. 0,00001. |

### Historical problems about numbers

1.8 Approximate values of the number  $\pi$

The famous number  $\pi$  appears in the computation of the width and surface of a circle. This number is not rational, there exist no integers  $p$  and  $q$  such as  $\pi = \frac{p}{q}$ .

The circle being important in many practical problems (in architecture for example), it's useful to know an approximate value of  $\pi$  accurate enough to be used in computation. Across the ages many values have been tried, using fractional numbers and radicals.

In each case, compute the decimal approximate value  $p$  with 8 digits after the decimal point and the absolute difference between this approximate value and the value P given by your calculator (that is, the absolute value  $|p - P|$ ).

1. 20th century B.C. :  $3 + \frac{7}{60} + \frac{1}{120}$ .
2. In Babylon, around 2000 B.C. :  $3 + \frac{1}{8}$ .
3. In Egypt, around 1800 B.C. :  $\left(\frac{16}{9}\right)^2$ .
4. 4th century B.C. :  $2\sqrt{\sqrt{20}} - 2$ .
5. In China and India, at the beginning of our era :  $\sqrt{10}$ , ou bien  $\frac{142}{45}$ , ou encore  $3 + \frac{177}{1250}$ .
6. In Persia, around the 15th century :  $\frac{1}{2}\left(6 + \frac{16}{60} + \frac{59}{60^2} + \frac{28}{60^3} + \frac{1}{60^4} + \frac{34}{60^5} + \frac{51}{60^6} + \frac{46}{60^7} + \frac{14}{60^8} + \frac{50}{60^9}\right)$ .
7. In France; around the 16th century :  $\frac{3}{4}(\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{6})$ .
8. 17th and 18th centuries :  $\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}$ .

What is the best approximate value?

## Some Arithmetic's tricks

### Definition 2

An integer  $a$  divides another one  $n$  if there exists a third integer  $b$  such as  $ab = n$ . The number  $n$  is then divisible by  $a$  (and by  $b$ ), it's a multiple of these two numbers.

**1.9** Which of these integers are multiples of 7? 21; 25; 34; 41; 42; 73; 425.

There are a few divisibility rules that can help you to find out if a number  $x$  is divisible by another (simple) one without carrying out any actual division.

- $x$  is divisible by 2 if it ends in 0, 2, 4, 6 or 8.
- $x$  is divisible by 3 if the sum of its digits is also divisible by 3.
- $x$  is divisible by 4 if the number formed by its last two digits is divisible by 4.
- $x$  is divisible by 5 if its last digit is 0 or 5.
- $x$  is divisible by 6 if it is divisible by 2 and 3.
- $x$  is divisible by 8 if the number formed by its last three digits is divisible by 8.
- $x$  is divisible by 9 if the sum of its digits is also divisible by 9.
- $x$  is divisible by 10 if it ends in 0.
- $x$  is divisible by 11 if the sum of its digits with alternating signs from the last to the first (+, -, +, -, ...) is divisible by 11.

**1.10** Use these rules to answer the next questions. Always explain your method.

1. Is 11137578 divisible by 2?
2. Is 487259 divisible by 3?
3. Is 6498717 divisible by 4?
4. Is 83749470 divisible by 5?
5. Is 7258296 divisible by 6?
6. Is 5749864 divisible by 8?
7. Is 738207585 divisible by 9?
8. Is 7303020 divisible by 10?
9. Are 673178 and 7102932 divisible by 11?

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## Exercices d'aide individualisée

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### Puissances et racines carrées

**1.11** Les affirmations suivantes sont-elles vraies ou fausses? Démontrer les affirmations vraies et corriger les fausses.

1.  $\sqrt{25} = 5$ ;
2.  $\sqrt{4} = 16$ ;
3.  $\sqrt{9 \times 8} = \sqrt{9}\sqrt{8}$ ;
4.  $\sqrt{8} = 2\sqrt{2}$ ;
5.  $\sqrt{72} = 6\sqrt{2}$ ;
6.  $\sqrt{154^2} = 154$ ;
7.  $\sqrt{-154^2} = -154$ ;
8.  $\sqrt{154^2} = 154$ ;
9.  $\sqrt{-154^2} = -154$ ;
10.  $\sqrt{9+4} = \sqrt{9} + \sqrt{4}$ ;

**1.12** Simplifier au maximum les expressions suivantes puis effectuer les calculs en précisant les formules utilisées.

1.  $3^5 \times 3^2$ ;
2.  $5^2 \times 5^{-3}$ ;
3.  $10^{-3} \times 10^{-2}$ ;
4.  $\frac{3^5}{3^2}$ ;
5.  $\frac{7^2}{7^{-3}}$ ;
6.  $3^5 \times 2^5$ ;
7.  $6^{-2} \times 5^{-2}$ ;
8.  $\frac{3^{-4}}{2^{-4}}$ ;
9.  $\frac{8^3}{4^3}$ ;
10.  $(2^3)^4$ ;
11.  $(10^{-2})^{-3}$ ;
12.  $(4^2)^{-1}$ .

**1.13** Simplifier au maximum les expressions suivantes :

$$1. \frac{2^5 \times 3^7 \times 5^3}{2^3 \times 3^{-1} \times 5^1 \times 7};$$

$$2. \frac{10^2 \times 7 \times 3^{-4}}{2^{-2} \times 3^{-1} \times 7^2 \times 5^2};$$

$$3. \frac{6^{-2} \times 3^{2-2}}{2^4 \times 3^{-5}};$$

$$4. \frac{25^3 \times 16^{-2} \times 81^3 \times 2^2}{2^{-6} \times 3^9 \times 5^6}.$$

$$5. (7^3)^2 - 49^3;$$

$$6. 10^5 \times 10^{-3} \times 5^3 \times 2^3;$$

$$7. 0,4^3 \times \frac{5^3}{2^3}.$$

$$8. 6 \cdot 10^7 \times 5 \cdot 10^{-3} \times 2 \cdot 10^{-5};$$

**1.14** La distance entre la Terre et le Soleil est d'environ 149 millions de kilomètres. Sachant que la lumière se déplace à la vitesse approximative de  $3 \times 10^8 \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ , calculer le temps que met la lumière du soleil pour nous parvenir.