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a, b, c racines de $X^3 + pX + q$

$$\begin{cases} a+b+c = -0 \\ ab+ac+bc = +p \quad (*) \\ abc = \boxed{-q} \end{cases}$$

d'après le théorème coef-racines

$$\begin{aligned} P'(a)P'(b)P'(c) &= (3a^2+p)(3b^2+p)(3c^2+p) \\ &= 27 \underbrace{abc^2}_{(-q)^2} + 9p \underbrace{(a^2c^2+b^2c^2+a^2b^2)}_{+3p^2(a^2+b^2+c^2)} \\ &\quad + p^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$a+b+c=0 \quad \text{donc} \quad \begin{cases} a = -b-c \\ b = -a-c \\ c = -a-b \end{cases}$$

$$\text{donc } b(-b-c) + (-a-c)c + (-a-b)a = p$$

d'après (*)

$$\text{ie } -(a^2+b^2+c^2) - (ab+ac+bc) = p$$

$$\text{ie } a^2+b^2+c^2 = \boxed{-2p} \quad p$$

$$ab + bc + ac = p$$

$$\text{ie } (ab + bc + ac)^2 = p^2$$

$$\text{ie } a^2b^2 + b^2c^2 + a^2c^2 + 2(ab^2c + a^2bc^2 + abc^2) = p^2$$

$$\text{ie } a^2b^2 + b^2c^2 + a^2c^2 + \underbrace{2abc}_{-q} \underbrace{(a+b+c)}_0 = p^2$$

$$\text{ie } a^2b^2 + b^2c^2 + a^2c^2 = \boxed{p^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{d'où } P'(a)P'(b)P'(c) &= 27(-q)^2 + 9pp^2 + 3p^2(-2p) + P^3 \\ &= 27q^2 + 4p^3 \end{aligned}$$

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$$P \text{ a une racine double} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a \text{ est racine double de } P \\ \text{ou} \\ b \text{ } \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ \text{ou} \\ c \text{ } \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} P'(a) = 0 \\ \text{ou} \\ P'(b) = 0 \\ \text{ou} \\ P'(c) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow P'(a)P'(b)P'(c) = 0 \quad \text{par intégrité de } \mathbb{C}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4p^3 + 27q^2 = 0$$