

$$\text{exercice 4: } \Delta(x) = x^2 - 2x - 1$$

$$\Delta = 4 + 4 = 8 = (2\sqrt{2})^2$$

$$\text{les deux racines sont: } \frac{2 \pm 2\sqrt{2}}{2} = 1 \pm \sqrt{2}$$

x	$-\infty$	$1 - \sqrt{2}$	$1 + \sqrt{2} \approx 2,4$	4	$+\infty$
$x^2 - 2x - 1$	$+$	0	$-$	0	$+$

$$\text{Ainsi } \boxed{\forall x \geq 4: x^2 - 2x - 1 \geq 0}$$

$$2^n^2 \geq (n+1)^2 \Leftrightarrow 2^n \geq n^2 + 2n + 1 \Leftrightarrow n^2 - 2n - 1 \geq 0 \quad \text{OK}$$

$$\boxed{\forall n \geq 4, 2^n \geq (n+1)^2}$$

Induction: Pour $n=4$: $2^4 = 16$ et $4^2 = 16 \quad 16 \geq 16 \quad \text{OK}$

Hypothèse: On prend un $n \geq 4$. On suppose que $2^n \geq n^2$

On multiplie par 2: $2 \cdot 2^n \geq 2n^2 \Leftrightarrow 2^{n+1} \geq 2n^2$

Or $2n^2 \geq (n+1)^2$ donc $2^{n+1} \geq (n+1)^2 \quad \text{CDP}$

Conclusion: $\boxed{\forall n \geq 4 \quad 2^n \geq n^2}$