

## CALCUL ALGÈBRE

## Corrigé des exercices

Exercice 1

①

$$a \in \{a\}: \text{vrai}$$

$$a \in \{a; b\}: \text{vrai}$$

$$\{a; d\} \subset \{a; b; c\}: \text{faux car } d \notin \{a; b; c\}$$

$$b \in \{a; c\}: \text{faux}$$

$$-5 \in \mathbb{N}: \text{faux}$$

$$\sqrt{2} \in \mathbb{R}: \text{vrai}$$

$$\sqrt{-4} \in \mathbb{R}: \text{faux}$$

$$\{a; b; c\} \setminus \{a; c\} = \emptyset: \text{faux (il reste } \{b\})$$

$$\mathbb{Z}_+ = \mathbb{N}: \text{vrai}$$

Exercice 2

$$\begin{array}{l}
 x=0: \quad x^2 - 12x + 35 = 35 \neq 0 \\
 \quad \quad x^2 - 2x = 0 \\
 \quad \quad 7x = 0 \neq 1
 \end{array}
 \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{l} x=0: \\ \quad \quad x^2 - 12x + 35 = 35 \neq 0 \\ \quad \quad x^2 - 2x = 0 \\ \quad \quad 7x = 0 \neq 1 \end{array}} \right\} \Rightarrow \underline{0 \in U}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 x=2: \quad x^2 - 12x + 35 = 4 - 24 + 35 = 15 \neq 0 \\
 \quad \quad x^2 - 2x = 4 - 4 = 0 \\
 \quad \quad 7x = 28 \neq 1
 \end{array}
 \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{l} x=2: \\ \quad \quad x^2 - 12x + 35 = 4 - 24 + 35 = 15 \neq 0 \\ \quad \quad x^2 - 2x = 4 - 4 = 0 \\ \quad \quad 7x = 28 \neq 1 \end{array}} \right\} \underline{2 \in U}$$

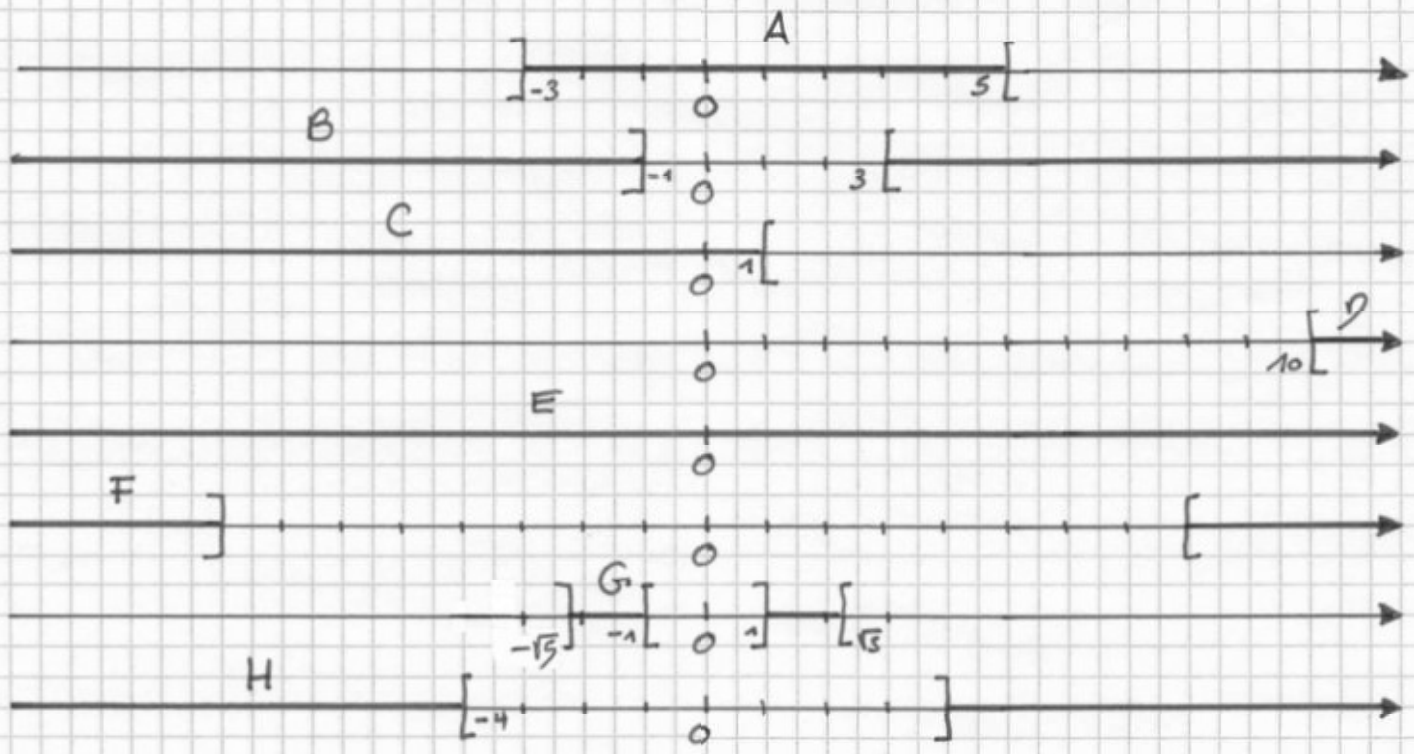
$$\begin{array}{l}
 x=5: \quad x^2 - 12x + 35 = 25 - 60 + 35 = 0 \\
 \quad \quad x^2 - 2x = 25 - 10 = 15 \neq 0 \\
 \quad \quad 7 \cdot 5 = 35 \neq 1
 \end{array}
 \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{l} x=5: \\ \quad \quad x^2 - 12x + 35 = 25 - 60 + 35 = 0 \\ \quad \quad x^2 - 2x = 25 - 10 = 15 \neq 0 \\ \quad \quad 7 \cdot 5 = 35 \neq 1 \end{array}} \right\} \underline{5 \in S}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 x=7: \quad x^2 - 12x + 35 = 49 - 84 + 35 = 0 \\
 \quad \quad x^2 - 2x = 49 - 14 = 35 \neq 0 \\
 \quad \quad 7 \cdot 7 = 49 \neq 1
 \end{array}
 \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{l} x=7: \\ \quad \quad x^2 - 12x + 35 = 49 - 84 + 35 = 0 \\ \quad \quad x^2 - 2x = 49 - 14 = 35 \neq 0 \\ \quad \quad 7 \cdot 7 = 49 \neq 1 \end{array}} \right\} \underline{7 \in S}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 x=\frac{1}{7}: \quad x^2 - 12x + 35 = \frac{1}{49} - 84 + 35 \neq 0 \\
 \quad \quad x^2 - 2x = \frac{1}{49} - \frac{2}{7} \neq 0 \\
 \quad \quad 7 \cdot \frac{1}{7} = 1
 \end{array}
 \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{l} x=\frac{1}{7}: \\ \quad \quad x^2 - 12x + 35 = \frac{1}{49} - 84 + 35 \neq 0 \\ \quad \quad x^2 - 2x = \frac{1}{49} - \frac{2}{7} \neq 0 \\ \quad \quad 7 \cdot \frac{1}{7} = 1 \end{array}} \right\} \underline{\frac{1}{7} \in T}$$

Exercice 3

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= ]-3; 5[ \\
 B &= ]-\infty; -1[ \cup ]3; +\infty[ \\
 C &= ]-\infty; 1[ \\
 D &= ]10; +\infty[ \\
 E &= ]-\infty; +\infty[ \\
 F &= ]-\infty; -8[ \cup ]8; +\infty[ \\
 G &= ]-\sqrt{5}; -1[ \cup ]1; \sqrt{5}[ \\
 H &= ]-\infty; -4[ \cup ]4; +\infty[
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 \bar{A} &= ]-\infty; -3[ \cup ]5; +\infty[ \\
 \bar{B} &= ]-1; 3[ \\
 \bar{C} &= ]1; +\infty[ \\
 \bar{D} &= ]-\infty; 10[ \\
 \bar{E} &= \emptyset \\
 \bar{F} &= ]-8; 8[ \\
 \bar{G} &= ]-\infty; -\sqrt{5}[ \cup ]-1; 1[ \cup ]\sqrt{5}; +\infty[ \\
 \bar{H} &= ]-4; 4[.
 \end{aligned}$$

Exercice 4

$$A = \{1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 6; 7; 8; 9; 10\}$$

$$B = \{1; 2; 3; 4; 5\}$$

$$C = \{3; 5; 7; 9; 11\}$$

$$B \cup C = \{1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 7; 9; 11\}$$

$$D = A \setminus (B \cup C) = \underline{\underline{\{6; 8; 10\}}}$$

$$A \cup C = \{1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 6; 7; 8; 9; 10; 11\}$$

$$A \cup B = \{1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 6; 7; 8; 9; 10\}$$

$$E = (A \cup C) \setminus (A \cup B) = \underline{\underline{\{11\}}}$$

$$F = (B \cup C) \setminus (B \cup C) = \underline{\underline{\emptyset}}$$

$$A \setminus C = \{1; 2; 4; 6; 8; 10\}$$

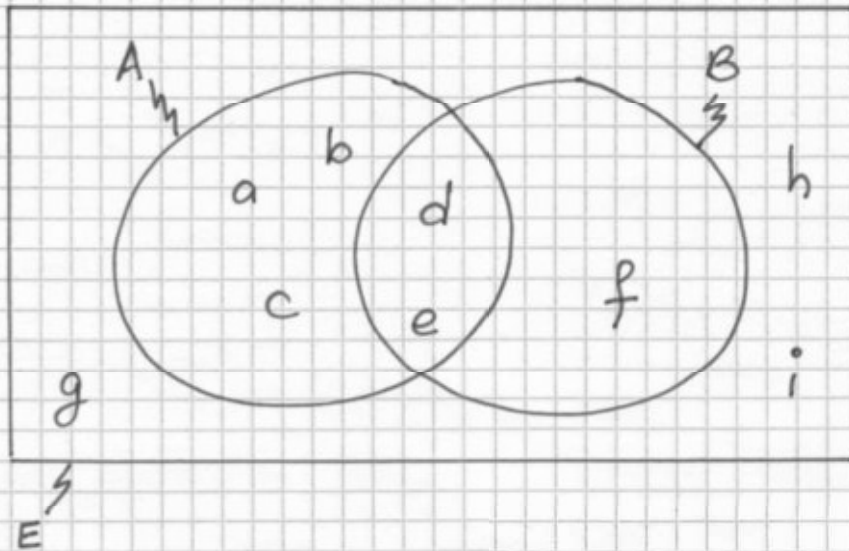
$$A \setminus B = \{6; 7; 8; 9; 10\}$$

$$G = (A \setminus C) \cap (A \setminus B) = \underline{\underline{\{6; 8; 10\}}}$$



Exercice 5

(5)



$$A = \{a, b, c, d, e\} \text{ et } B = \{d, e, f\}.$$

## Exercice 6

⑥

On a  $n^2 + n = n(n+1)$ .

Si  $n$  est pair, le produit  $n(n+1)$  est pair (pair  $\cdot$  impair = pair).

Si  $n$  est impair, alors  $n+1$  est pair et le produit  $n(n+1)$  est aussi pair.

Ainsi  $n^2 + n$  est pair pour tout  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ .

## Exercice 7

7

a. On doit calculer:  $1+2+3+\dots+48+49+50.$

Ajoutons: 
$$\frac{50+49+48+\dots+3+2+1+}{51+51+51+\dots+51+51+51} = 50 \cdot 51.$$

On en déduit que  $1+2+3+\dots+50 = \frac{50 \cdot 51}{2}.$

b. On doit calculer:  $1+2+3+\dots+(n-1)+n.$

Ajoutons: 
$$\frac{n+(n-1)+\dots+2+1+}{(n+1)+(n+1)+\dots+(n+1)+(n+1)} = n \cdot (n+1).$$

On en déduit que  $1+2+3+\dots+(n-1)+n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}.$

## Exercice 8

8

On a:  $n^3 - n = n(n^2 - 1) = n(n+1)(n-1)$  (puisque  $(n+1)(n-1) = n^2 - 1$ ).

Ainsi  $n^3 - n = (n-1)n(n+1)$  est un produit de 3 nombres consécutifs.

Parmi 3 nombres consécutifs, au moins un est pair et un est multiple de 3.

Ainsi le produit de 3 nombres consécutifs est forcément pair et multiple de 3, i.e. multiple de 6.

On en conclut que  $n^3 - n$  est un multiple de 6.



Exercice 9

$$\text{On sait que } 1+2+3+\dots+n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}.$$

$$\text{On a: } 2+4+6+\dots+(2n-2)+2n = 2(1+2+3+\dots+(n-1)+n) = 2 \frac{n(n+1)}{2} = \underline{\underline{n(n+1)}}.$$

$$\text{De plus: } 1+2+3+\dots+(2n-1)+2n = \frac{2n(2n+1)}{2} = n(2n+1).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ainsi: } 1+3+5+\dots+(2n-3)+(2n-1) &= \\ &= 1+2+3+\dots+(2n-1)+2n - (2+4+6+\dots+(2n-2)+2n) = \\ &= n(2n+1) - n(n+1) = n(2n+1-n-1) = n \cdot n = \underline{\underline{n^2}}. \end{aligned}$$

a) Supposons que  $\sqrt{5}$  soit un nombre rationnel, autrement dit qu'il existe  $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$ ,  $b \neq 0$ , tels que  $\sqrt{5} = \frac{a}{b}$ , la fraction  $\frac{a}{b}$  étant irréductible.

Avec  $\sqrt{5} = \frac{a}{b}$ , on trouve  $5 = \frac{a^2}{b^2}$ , et, donc,  $a^2 = 5b^2$ .

On en déduit que  $a^2$  est un multiple de 5 et, donc,  $a$  est aussi un multiple de 5 (si  $a$  n'est pas un multiple de 5,  $a^2$  ne peut pas être un multiple de 5).

Ainsi il existe  $c \in \mathbb{Z}$  tel que  $a = 5c$ .

On a  $a^2 = 25c^2$ .

De  $a^2 = 5b^2$ , on déduit alors que  $25c^2 = 5b^2$ , et  $b^2 = 5c^2$ .

Ainsi  $b^2$  est un multiple de 5, d'où  $b$  est aussi un multiple de 5.

On a donc obtenu que  $a$  et  $b$  sont des multiples de 5.

Or, on avait que  $\frac{a}{b}$  était une fraction irréductible.

C'est une contradiction et, donc,  $\sqrt{5}$  est irrationnel.

b) Appelons  $n = 0,\overline{18}$ .

On a  $100n = 18,\overline{18}$ .

Ainsi  $99n = 100n - n = 18,\overline{18} - 0,\overline{18} = 18$  et, donc,  $n = \frac{18}{99} = \frac{2}{11}$ , ce qui est une fraction.

On a donc bien  $0,\overline{18} \in \mathbb{Q}$ .

Exercício 11

11

$$a) 2 - 5 \cdot 4 + 18 : 6 = 2 - 20 + 3 = \underline{\underline{-15}}$$

$$b) 2 \cdot (5 \cdot 9) + (-4) - 18 : 2 = 90 - 4 - 9 = \underline{\underline{77}}$$

$$c) (\sqrt{25} - 3)^0 - 28 : 4 + 4(2 + 3 \cdot (-4))^2 = 1 - 7 + 4(2 - 12)^2 = -6 + 4(-10)^2 = -6 + 4 \cdot 100 = -6 + 400 = \underline{\underline{394}}$$

Exercice 12

12

$$\begin{aligned}
 x=2: A(x) &= \left( \left[ (2+5) \cdot 2+3 \right] \cdot 2-8 \right) \cdot 2+3 = \left( \left[ 7 \cdot 2+3 \right] \cdot 2-8 \right) \cdot 2+3 = \\
 &= \left( \left[ 14+3 \right] \cdot 2-8 \right) \cdot 2+3 = \left( 17 \cdot 2-8 \right) \cdot 2+3 = \left( 34-8 \right) \cdot 2+3 = \\
 &= 26 \cdot 2+3 = 52+3 = \underline{\underline{55}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 B(x) &= \left[ (2+5) \cdot 2+3 \right] \cdot (2-8) \cdot 2+3 = \left[ 7 \cdot 2+3 \right] \cdot (-6) \cdot 2+3 = \\
 &= \left[ 14+3 \right] \cdot (-12) + 3 = 17 \cdot (-12) + 3 = -204 + 3 = \underline{\underline{-201}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 C(x) &= 2 \left( 1-2 \cdot \left[ 1-2 \cdot (1-2) \right] \right) = 2 \left( 1-2 \cdot \left[ 1-2 \cdot (-1) \right] \right) = \\
 &= 2 \left( 1-2 \cdot \left[ 1+2 \right] \right) = 2 \left( 1-2 \cdot 3 \right) = 2 \left( 1-6 \right) = 2 \cdot (-5) = \underline{\underline{-10}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 g(x) &= \left( 40 - \left[ 30 - (20+2) \cdot 2 \right] \cdot 2 \right) \cdot 2 = \left( 40 - \left[ 30 - 22 \cdot 2 \right] \cdot 2 \right) \cdot 2 = \\
 &= \left( 40 - \left[ 30 - 44 \right] \cdot 2 \right) \cdot 2 = \left( 40 - (-14) \cdot 2 \right) \cdot 2 = \left( 40 + 28 \right) \cdot 2 = \\
 &= 68 \cdot 2 = \underline{\underline{136}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x=-3: A(x) &= \left( \left[ (-3+5) \cdot (-3)+3 \right] \cdot (-3)-8 \right) \cdot (-3)+3 = \\
 &= \left( \left[ 2 \cdot (-3)+3 \right] \cdot (-3)-8 \right) \cdot (-3)+3 = \\
 &= \left( \left[ -6+3 \right] \cdot (-3)-8 \right) \cdot (-3)+3 = \left( (-3) \cdot (-3)-8 \right) \cdot (-3)+3 = \\
 &= (9-8) \cdot (-3)+3 = 1 \cdot (-3)+3 = -3+3 = \underline{\underline{0}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 B(x) &= \left[ (-3+5) \cdot (-3)+3 \right] \cdot (-3-8) \cdot (-3)+3 = \\
 &= \left[ 2 \cdot (-3)+3 \right] \cdot (-11) \cdot (-3)+3 = \left[ -6+3 \right] \cdot 33+3 = \\
 &= -3 \cdot 33+3 = -99+3 = \underline{\underline{-96}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 C(x) &= (-3) \cdot \left( 1-(-3) \left[ 1-(-3) \left( 1-(-3) \right) \right] \right) = \\
 &= -3 \left( 1+3 \left[ 1+3 \left( 1+3 \right) \right] \right) = -3 \left( 1+3 \left[ 1+3 \cdot 4 \right] \right) = \\
 &= -3 \left( 1+3 \left( 1+12 \right) \right) = -3 \left( 1+3 \cdot 13 \right) = -3 \left( 1+39 \right) = -3 \cdot 40 = \underline{\underline{-120}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 g(x) &= \left( 40 - \left[ 30 - (20-3) \cdot (-3) \right] \cdot (-3) \right) \cdot (-3) = \\
 &= \left( 40 - \left[ 30 - 17 \cdot (-3) \right] \cdot (-3) \right) \cdot (-3) = \\
 &= \left( 40 - \left[ 30 + 51 \right] \cdot (-3) \right) \cdot (-3) = \left( 40 - 81 \cdot (-3) \right) \cdot (-3) = \\
 &= \left( 40 + 243 \right) \cdot (-3) = 283 \cdot (-3) = \underline{\underline{-849}}.
 \end{aligned}$$



Exercice 13

13

$$\begin{aligned} A &= (3a+2b)(2a+3b) = 3a \cdot 2a + 3a \cdot 3b + 2b \cdot 2a + 2b \cdot 3b = \\ &= 6a^2 + 9ab + 4ab + 6b^2 = \underline{6a^2 + 13ab + 6b^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C &= (a+2b+3c)(2a+2b+c) = a \cdot 2a + a \cdot 2b + a \cdot c + 2b \cdot 2a + 2b \cdot 2b + 2b \cdot c + \\ &\quad + 3c \cdot 2a + 3c \cdot 2b + 3c \cdot c = \\ &= 2a^2 + 2ab + ac + 4ab + 4b^2 + 2bc + 6ac + 6bc + 3c^2 = \\ &= \underline{2a^2 + 4b^2 + 3c^2 + 8ab + 10ac + 8bc} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} B &= (5x+4)(9-11x) = 5x \cdot 9 - 5x \cdot 11x + 4 \cdot 9 - 4 \cdot 11x = \\ &= 45x - 55x^2 + 36 - 44x = \\ &= \underline{-55x^2 + x + 36} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} D &= (x-5y+2)(2x+y-2) = x \cdot 2x + x \cdot y - x \cdot 2 - 5y \cdot 2x - 5y \cdot y + 5y \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 2x + 2 \cdot y - 2 \cdot 2 = \\ &= 2x^2 + xy - 2x - 10xy - 5y^2 + 10y + 4x + 2y - 4 = \\ &= \underline{2x^2 - 5y^2 + 11xy + 2x + 12y - 4} \end{aligned}$$

Exercice 14

14

$$(a+b)^2 = (a+b)(a+b) = a \cdot a + a \cdot b + b \cdot a + b \cdot b = a^2 + ab + ab + b^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2.$$

$$(a-b)^2 = (a-b)(a-b) = a \cdot a - a \cdot b - b \cdot a + b \cdot b = a^2 - ab - ab + b^2 = a^2 - 2ab + b^2.$$

$$(a+b)(a-b) = a \cdot a - a \cdot b + b \cdot a - b \cdot b = a^2 - ab + ab - b^2 = a^2 - b^2.$$

$$A = (3x+2y)^2 = (a+b)^2 \text{ avec } a=3x \text{ et } b=2y.$$

$$\text{Donc } A = a^2 + 2ab + b^2 = (3x)^2 + 2 \cdot 3x \cdot 2y + (2y)^2 = \underline{\underline{9x^2 + 12xy + 4y^2}}.$$

$$B = 3(x+y)^2 = 3(a+b)^2 \text{ avec } a=x \text{ et } b=y.$$

$$\text{Donc } B = 3(a^2 + 2ab + b^2) = 3(x^2 + 2xy + y^2) = \underline{\underline{3x^2 + 6xy + 3y^2}}.$$

$$C = (4x - \sqrt{6}y)^2 = (a-b)^2 \text{ avec } a=4x \text{ et } b=\sqrt{6}y.$$

$$\text{Donc } C = a^2 - 2ab + b^2 = (4x)^2 - 2 \cdot 4x \cdot \sqrt{6}y + (\sqrt{6}y)^2 = \underline{\underline{16x^2 - 8\sqrt{6}xy + 6y^2}}.$$

$$D = (\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{5})^2 = (a-b)^2 \text{ avec } a=\sqrt{2} \text{ et } b=\sqrt{5}.$$

$$\text{Donc } D = a^2 - 2ab + b^2 = (\sqrt{2})^2 - 2\sqrt{2}\sqrt{5} + (\sqrt{5})^2 = 2 - 2\sqrt{10} + 5 = \underline{\underline{7 - 2\sqrt{10}}}.$$

$$E = (3x-y)(3x+y) = (a+b)(a-b) \text{ avec } a=3x \text{ et } b=y.$$

$$\text{Donc } E = a^2 - b^2 = (3x)^2 - y^2 = \underline{\underline{9x^2 - y^2}}.$$

$$F = [3(x+y)]^2 = 3^2(x+y)^2 = 9(x+y)^2 = 9(a+b)^2 \text{ avec } a=x \text{ et } b=y.$$

$$\text{Donc } F = 9(a^2 + 2ab + b^2) = 9(x^2 + 2xy + y^2) = \underline{\underline{9x^2 + 18xy + 9y^2}}.$$

$$G = (a+b+c)(a+b-c) = (A+B)(A-B) \text{ avec } A=a+b \text{ et } B=c.$$

$$\text{Donc } G = A^2 - B^2 = (a+b)^2 - c^2 = \underline{\underline{a^2 + 2ab + b^2 - c^2}}.$$

$$H = (x + \frac{1}{x})(x - \frac{1}{x}) = (a+b)(a-b) \text{ avec } a=x \text{ et } b=\frac{1}{x}.$$

$$\text{Donc } H = a^2 - b^2 = x^2 - (\frac{1}{x})^2 = \underline{\underline{x^2 - \frac{1}{x^2}}}.$$

$$I = (x-3y)^3 = (x-3y)(x-3y)^2 = (x-3y)(a-b)^2 \text{ avec } a=x \text{ et } b=3y.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Donc } I &= (x-3y)(a^2 - 2ab + b^2) = (x-3y)(x^2 - 2x \cdot 3y + (3y)^2) = \\ &= (x-3y)(x^2 - 6xy + 9y^2) = x \cdot x^2 - x \cdot 6xy + x \cdot 9y^2 - 3y \cdot x^2 + 3y \cdot 6xy - 3y \cdot 9y^2 = \\ &= x^3 - 6x^2y + 9xy^2 - 3x^2y + 18xy^2 - 27y^3 = \underline{\underline{x^3 - 9x^2y + 27xy^2 - 27y^3}}. \end{aligned}$$

$$J = (2a+3b)^4 = [(2a+3b)^2]^2 = [(A+B)^2]^2 \text{ avec } A=2a \text{ et } B=3b.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Donc } J &= [A^2 + 2AB + B^2]^2 = [(2a)^2 + 2 \cdot 2a \cdot 3b + (3b)^2]^2 = [4a^2 + 12ab + 9b^2]^2 = \\ &= (4a^2 + 12ab + 9b^2)(4a^2 + 12ab + 9b^2) = 4a^2 \cdot 4a^2 + 4a^2 \cdot 12ab + 4a^2 \cdot 9b^2 + 12ab \cdot 4a^2 + \\ &+ 12ab \cdot 12ab + 12ab \cdot 9b^2 + 9b^2 \cdot 4a^2 + 9b^2 \cdot 12ab + 9b^2 \cdot 9b^2 = 16a^4 + 48a^3b + 36a^2b^2 + \\ &+ 48a^3b + 144a^2b^2 + 108ab^3 + 36a^2b^2 + 108ab^3 + 81b^4 = \underline{\underline{16a^4 + 96a^3b + 180a^2b^2 + 216ab^3 + 81b^4}}. \end{aligned}$$

Exercice 15

15

$$A = 4x^2 + \dots + 25 = (2x + 5)^2, (2x + 5)^2 = 4x^2 + 20x + 25 \Rightarrow \underline{A = 4x^2 + 20x + 25 = (x + 5)^2}$$

$$B = x^2 - \dots + 100 = (x - 10)^2, (x - 10)^2 = x^2 - 20x + 100 \Rightarrow \underline{B = x^2 - 20x + 100 = (x - 10)^2}$$

$$C = 64 + \dots + 9x^4 = (8 + 3x^2)^2, (8 + 3x^2)^2 = 64 + 48x^2 + 9x^4 \Rightarrow \underline{C = 64 + 48x^2 + 9x^4 = (8 + 3x^2)^2}$$

$$D = x^2 - 16 = (x + 4)(x - 4) \Rightarrow \underline{D = x^2 - 16 = (x + 4)(x - 4)}$$

$$E = x^2 + 14x + \dots = (x + 7)^2, (x + 7)^2 = x^2 + 14x + 49 \Rightarrow \underline{E = x^2 + 14x + 49 = (x + 7)^2}$$

$$F = (3x + 5)^2 = 9x^2 + \dots + 25, (3x + 5)^2 = 9x^2 + 30x + 25 \Rightarrow \underline{F = (3x + 5)^2 = 9x^2 + 30x + 25}$$

$$G = \dots - 12x + 4 = (3x - 2)^2, (3x - 2)^2 = 9x^2 - 12x + 4 \Rightarrow \underline{G = 9x^2 - 12x + 4 = (3x - 2)^2}$$

$$H = 4x^2 - 24x + \dots = (2x - 6)^2, (2x - 6)^2 = 4x^2 - 24x + 36 \Rightarrow \underline{H = 4x^2 - 24x + 36 = (2x - 6)^2}$$

Exercice 16

16

$$(x+1)^2 - (x-1)^2 = x^2 + 2x + 1 - (x^2 - 2x + 1) = x^2 + 2x + 1 - x^2 + 2x - 1 = \underline{4x}.$$

$$10'001^2 - 9999^2 = (10'000 + 1)^2 - (10'000 - 1)^2 = 4 \cdot 10'000 = \underline{40'000}.$$



Exercice 17

Il y a 3 manières de faire:

- 1) Mise en évidence (voir E(x))
- 2) Utilisation des identités remarquables (voir A(x))
- 3) En utilisant les zéros du polynôme : si le polynôme est de la forme  $P(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$ , alors  $P(x) = a(x-x_1)(x-x_2)$  où  $x_1$  et  $x_2$  sont les solutions de  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ .

$A(x) = x^2 + 6x + 9 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$  avec  $a = x$  et  $b = 3$  ( $2ab = 2x \cdot 3 = 6x$ ).

Donc  $A(x) = (a+b)^2 = \underline{(x+3)^2}$ .

A(x) s'annule par  $x = -3$ .

$B(x) = x^2 - 121 = a^2 - b^2$  avec  $a = x$  et  $b = 11$ .

Donc  $B(x) = (a+b)(a-b) = \underline{(x+11)(x-11)}$ .

B(x) s'annule par  $x = -11$  et  $x = 11$ .

$C(x) = 16x^4 - 1 = a^2 - b^2$  avec  $a = 4x^2$  et  $b = 1$ .

Donc  $C(x) = (a+b)(a-b) = (4x^2+1)(4x^2-1)$ .

Or  $4x^2 - 1 = a^2 - b^2$  avec  $a = 2x$  et  $b = 1$ .

Ainsi  $4x^2 - 1 = (a+b)(a-b) = (2x+1)(2x-1)$ .

Je plus  $4x^2 + 1$  n'est pas factorisable : en effet, si on cherche les  $x$  tels que  $4x^2 + 1 = 0$ , on obtient  $4x^2 = -1$ , ce qui est impossible.

Ainsi  $C(x) = \underline{(4x^2+1)(2x+1)(2x-1)}$ .

C(x) s'annule par  $x = -\frac{1}{2}$  et  $x = \frac{1}{2}$ .

$D(x) = 2x^3 - 18x = 2x(x^2 - 9) = 2x(a^2 - b^2)$  avec  $a = x$  et  $b = 3$ .

Donc  $D(x) = 2x(a+b)(a-b) = \underline{2x(x+3)(x-3)}$ .

D(x) s'annule par  $x = 0, x = -3$  et  $x = 3$ .

$E(x) = (x^2+1)(x-5) + 2x(x-5) = (x^2+1+2x)(x-5) = (x^2+2x+1)(x-5) = (a^2+2ab+b^2)(x-5)$  avec  $a = x$  et  $b = 1$  ( $2ab = 2x$ ).

Donc  $E(x) = (a+b)^2(x-5) = \underline{(x+1)^2(x-5)}$ .

E(x) s'annule par  $x = -1$  et  $x = 5$ .

$F(x) = 4x^2 - 4x + 1 = a^2 - 2ab + b^2$  avec  $a = 2x$  et  $b = 1$  ( $2ab = 2 \cdot 2x \cdot 1 = 4x$ ).

Donc  $F(x) = (a-b)^2 = \underline{(2x-1)^2}$ .

F(x) s'annule par  $x = \frac{1}{2}$ .

$G(x) = x^2 - 10x + 25 = a^2 - 2ab + b^2$  avec  $a = x$  et  $b = 5$  ( $2ab = 2 \cdot x \cdot 5 = 10x$ ).

Donc  $G(x) = (a-b)^2 = \underline{(x-5)^2}$ .

$G(x)$  s'annule pour  $x = 5$ .

$H(x) = 9x^2 + 12x + 4 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$  avec  $a = 3x$  et  $b = 2$  ( $2ab = 2 \cdot 3x \cdot 2 = 12x$ ).

Donc  $H(x) = (a+b)^2 = \underline{(3x+2)^2}$ .

$H(x)$  s'annule pour  $x = -\frac{2}{3}$ .

$I(x) = (2x+1)(x-2) + x(2x+1) = (2x+1)(x-2+x) = \underline{(2x+1)(2x-2)}$ .

$I(x)$  s'annule pour  $x = -\frac{1}{2}$  et  $x = 1$ .

$J(x) = (x^2-5)(x^2-1) - 4(x^2-1) = (x^2-5-4)(x^2-1) = (x^2-9)(x^2-1) = \underline{(x+3)(x-3)(x+1)(x-1)}$ .

$J(x)$  s'annule pour  $x = -3, x = 3, x = -1$  et  $x = 1$ .

Exercice 18

$$A = \frac{5}{6} + \frac{6}{7} - \frac{7}{8} = \frac{35+36}{42} - \frac{7}{8} = \frac{71}{42} - \frac{7}{8} = \frac{568-294}{336} = \frac{274}{336} = \frac{137}{168}$$

$$B = \frac{13}{24} \cdot \frac{26^3}{7} = \frac{39}{14}$$

$$C = \frac{85}{49} : \frac{34}{21} = \frac{85}{49} \cdot \frac{21^3}{34} = \frac{15}{14}$$

$$D = \frac{2}{3 - \frac{5}{4}} = \frac{2}{\frac{3}{1} - \frac{5}{4}} = \frac{2}{\frac{12-5}{4}} = \frac{2}{\frac{7}{4}} = 2 : \frac{7}{4} = 2 \cdot \frac{4}{7} = \frac{2}{1} \cdot \frac{4}{7} = \frac{8}{7}$$

Exercice 19

(20)

$$A: \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2+6}{12} = \frac{8}{12} = \frac{2}{3};$$

$$\frac{2}{3} - \left[ \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{2} \right] = \frac{2}{3} - \frac{2}{3} = 0;$$

$$\frac{1}{3} + \left[ \frac{2}{3} - \left[ \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{2} \right] \right] = \frac{1}{3} + 0 = \frac{1}{3};$$

$$A = \frac{1}{4} + \left[ \frac{1}{3} + \left[ \frac{2}{3} - \left[ \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{2} \right] \right] \right] = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{3+4}{12} = \frac{7}{12}.$$

$$B: \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2-6}{12} = \frac{-4}{6} = -\frac{1}{3};$$

$$\frac{2}{3} - \left[ \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{2} \right] = \frac{2}{3} - \left( -\frac{1}{3} \right) = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{3}{3} = 1;$$

$$\frac{1}{3} - \left[ \frac{2}{3} - \left[ \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{2} \right] \right] = \frac{1}{3} - 1 = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{3}{3} = -\frac{2}{3};$$

$$B = \frac{1}{4} - \left[ \frac{1}{3} - \left[ \frac{2}{3} - \left[ \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{2} \right] \right] \right] = \frac{1}{4} - \left( -\frac{2}{3} \right) = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{3+8}{12} = \frac{11}{12}.$$

$$C: \frac{4}{5} - \frac{5}{6} = \frac{24-25}{30} = -\frac{1}{30};$$

$$\frac{3}{4} + \left[ \frac{4}{5} - \frac{5}{6} \right] = \frac{3}{4} + \left( -\frac{1}{30} \right) = \frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{30} = \frac{90-4}{120} = \frac{86}{120} = \frac{43}{60};$$

$$\frac{2}{3} - \left[ \frac{3}{4} + \left[ \frac{4}{5} - \frac{5}{6} \right] \right] = \frac{2}{3} - \frac{43}{60} = \frac{40}{60} - \frac{43}{60} = -\frac{3}{60} = -\frac{1}{20};$$

$$C = \frac{1}{2} - \left[ \frac{2}{3} - \left[ \frac{3}{4} + \left[ \frac{4}{5} - \frac{5}{6} \right] \right] \right] = \frac{1}{2} - \left( -\frac{1}{20} \right) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{20} = \frac{10}{20} + \frac{1}{20} = \frac{11}{20}.$$

$$D: \frac{4}{5} - \frac{5}{6} = \frac{24-25}{30} = -\frac{1}{30};$$

$$\frac{3}{4} - \left[ \frac{4}{5} - \frac{5}{6} \right] = \frac{3}{4} - \left( -\frac{1}{30} \right) = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{30} = \frac{90+4}{120} = \frac{94}{120} = \frac{47}{60};$$

$$\frac{2}{3} + \left[ \frac{3}{4} - \left[ \frac{4}{5} - \frac{5}{6} \right] \right] = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{47}{60} = \frac{40}{60} + \frac{47}{60} = \frac{87}{60} = \frac{29}{20};$$

$$D = \frac{1}{2} - \left[ \frac{2}{3} + \left[ \frac{3}{4} - \left[ \frac{4}{5} - \frac{5}{6} \right] \right] \right] = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{29}{20} = \frac{10}{20} - \frac{29}{20} = -\frac{19}{20}.$$



Exercice 20

(21)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{a) A: } \frac{7}{5} - \frac{3}{4} &= \frac{28-15}{20} = \frac{13}{20}; \\
 \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{5} &= \frac{10+3}{15} = \frac{13}{15}; \\
 \left(\frac{7}{5} - \frac{3}{4}\right) : \left(\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{5}\right) &= \frac{13}{20} : \frac{13}{15} = \frac{13}{20} \cdot \frac{15}{13} = \frac{3}{4} \\
 A &= 1 - \left(\frac{7}{5} - \frac{3}{4}\right) : \left(\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{5}\right) = 1 - \frac{3}{4} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{4}}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{B: } \frac{13}{2} - \frac{5}{3} &= \frac{39-10}{6} = \frac{29}{6}; \\
 \frac{7}{3} + \frac{5}{6} &= \frac{14}{6} + \frac{5}{6} = \frac{19}{6}; \\
 \left(\frac{13}{2} - \frac{5}{3}\right) : \left(\frac{7}{3} + \frac{5}{6}\right) &= \frac{29}{6} : \frac{19}{6} = \frac{29}{6} \cdot \frac{6}{19} = \frac{29}{19}; \\
 B &= 3 - \left(\frac{13}{2} - \frac{5}{3}\right) : \left(\frac{7}{3} + \frac{5}{6}\right) = 3 - \frac{29}{19} = \frac{57}{19} - \frac{29}{19} = \underline{\underline{\frac{28}{19}}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{C: } 2 + \frac{1}{a} &= \frac{2a+1}{a}; \quad 1 + \frac{2}{a} = \frac{a+2}{a}; \\
 C &= \left(2 + \frac{1}{a}\right) : \left(1 + \frac{2}{a}\right) = \frac{2a+1}{a} : \frac{a+2}{a} = \frac{2a+1}{a} \cdot \frac{a}{a+2} = \underline{\underline{\frac{2a+1}{a+2}}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{D: } \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} &= \frac{b+a}{ab}; \quad \frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b} = \frac{b-a}{ab} \\
 D &= \frac{\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b}}{\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b}} = \left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b}\right) : \left(\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b}\right) = \frac{b+a}{ab} : \frac{b-a}{ab} = \frac{b+a}{ab} \cdot \frac{ab}{b-a} = \underline{\underline{\frac{b+a}{b-a}}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{E: } \frac{1}{ab} + \frac{1}{ac} &= \frac{c}{abc} + \frac{b}{abc} = \frac{b+c}{abc}; \\
 \frac{1}{ab} + \frac{1}{bc} &= \frac{c}{abc} + \frac{a}{abc} = \frac{a+c}{abc}; \\
 E &= \frac{\frac{1}{ab} + \frac{1}{ac}}{\frac{1}{ab} + \frac{1}{bc}} = \left(\frac{1}{ab} + \frac{1}{ac}\right) : \left(\frac{1}{ab} + \frac{1}{bc}\right) = \frac{b+c}{abc} : \frac{a+c}{abc} = \frac{b+c}{abc} \cdot \frac{abc}{a+c} = \\
 &= \underline{\underline{\frac{b+c}{a+c}}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{F: } \frac{3}{x} - \frac{8}{x} &= -\frac{5}{x}; \quad \frac{x}{2} + \frac{2}{x} = \frac{x^2+4}{2x}; \\
 F &= \frac{\frac{3}{x} - \frac{8}{x}}{\frac{x}{2} + \frac{2}{x}} = \left(\frac{3}{x} - \frac{8}{x}\right) : \left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{2}{x}\right) = -\frac{5}{x} : \frac{x^2+4}{2x} = -\frac{5}{x} \cdot \frac{2x}{x^2+4} = \\
 &= \underline{\underline{-\frac{10}{x^2+4}}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$b) A = \frac{1}{b} - \frac{1}{bc} = \frac{c}{bc} - \frac{1}{bc} = \underline{\underline{\frac{c-1}{bc}}}$$

$$B = \frac{x-y}{2x} - (1-y) = \frac{x-y}{2x} + y - 1 = \frac{x-y}{2x} + \frac{2xy-2x}{2x} =$$

$$= \frac{x-y+2xy-2x}{2x} = \underline{\underline{\frac{2xy-x-y}{2x}}}$$

$$C = \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{2}{x^2-x} = \frac{x}{x^2-x} - \frac{2}{x^2-x} = \underline{\underline{\frac{x-2}{x^2-x}}}$$

$$D = \frac{1}{2-x} \cdot \frac{x-2}{4} = -\frac{1}{x-2} \cdot \frac{x-2}{4} = \underline{\underline{-\frac{1}{4}}}$$

$$E = \frac{m^4-1}{(m+1)^2} = \frac{(m^2+1)(m^2-1)}{(m+1)^2} = \frac{(m^2+1)(m+1)(m-1)}{(m+1)^2} = \underline{\underline{\frac{(m^2+1)(m-1)}{m+1}}}$$

$$F = \frac{2t}{4-t^2} + \frac{1}{2-t} = \frac{2t}{4-t^2} + \frac{2+t}{(2-t)(2+t)} = \frac{2t}{4-t^2} + \frac{2+t}{4-t^2} =$$

$$= \frac{2t+2+t}{4-t^2} = \underline{\underline{\frac{3t+2}{4-t^2}}}$$

Exercice 21

L'erreur est lors de la simplification (donc la division) par  $(b-a)$ .

Comme on est parti de  $a=b$ , on a  $b-a=0$ .

On, on ne peut pas diviser par 0!

a)

$$A = a^4 \cdot a^{28} = a^{4+28} = a^{32}$$

$$B = x^{-25} \cdot x^{14} = x^{-25+14} = x^{-11} \quad (= \frac{1}{x^{11}})$$

$$C = u^{x-4} \cdot u^{6-x} = u^{x-4+6-x} = u^2$$

$$D = b^{4n-7} \cdot b^{-n+7} = b^{4n-7-n+7} = b^{3n}$$

$$E = \frac{h^4}{h^2} = h^{4-2} = h^2$$

$$F = \frac{n^0}{n^{-5}} = n^{0-(-5)} = n^5$$

$$G = \frac{2^5}{2^{3-6n}} = 2^{5-(3-6n)} = 2^{5-3+6n} = 2^{6n+2}$$

$$H = \frac{e^x}{e^{-x}} = e^{x-(-x)} = e^{x+x} = e^{-2x}$$

$$I = (-a)^5 = (-1 \cdot a)^5 = (-1)^5 \cdot a^5 = -a^5$$

$$J = (-x^6)^4 = (-1 \cdot x^6)^4 = (-1)^4 \cdot (x^6)^4 = 1 \cdot x^{6 \cdot 4} = x^{24}$$

$$K = (a^5 b^{-8} x)^4 = (a^5)^4 (b^{-8})^4 x^4 = a^{20} b^{-32} x^4$$

$$L = (-3x^4)^3 = (-3)^3 (x^4)^3 = -27x^{4 \cdot 3} = -27x^{12}$$

$$M = (x^{-3} y^5)^3 = (x^{-3})^3 (y^5)^3 = x^{-9} y^{15}$$

$$N = (ab^0 c^{-3})^{-n} = (ac^{-3})^{-n} = a^{-n} (c^{-3})^{-n} = a^{-n} c^{3n}$$

$$O = \frac{(-a)^6}{(-a)^3} = (-a)^{6-3} = (-a)^3 = -a^3$$

$$P = \frac{(-a)^{4n+3}}{(-a^n)^4} = \frac{(-a)^{4n} \cdot (-a)^3}{(-1)^4 \cdot a^{4n}} = \frac{a^{4n} \cdot (-a^3)}{1 \cdot a^{4n}} = -a^3$$

b)

$$A = \left(\frac{a^5}{b^6}\right)^4 \left(\frac{a^4 b^{-4}}{c^7}\right)^3 = \frac{a^{-20}}{b^{-24}} \cdot \frac{a^{12} b^{-12}}{c^{21}} = \frac{a^{-8} b^{-12}}{b^{-24} c^{21}} = \frac{a^{-8} b^{-12} a^8 b^{24}}{b^{-24} c^{21} a^8 b^{24}} = \frac{b^{12}}{a^8 c^{21}}$$

$$B = \left(\frac{x^3}{y^4}\right)^6 \left(\frac{x^2 z^{-2}}{y^{-1}}\right)^{-3} = \frac{x^{18}}{y^{24}} \cdot \frac{x^{-6} z^6}{y^3} = \frac{x^{12} z^6}{y^{27}}$$

$$C = \frac{(x^4 y^3)^n}{(x^2 y^4)^{2n-1}} = \frac{x^{4n} y^{3n}}{x^{4n-2} y^{8n-4}} = \frac{x^{4n-2} \cdot x^2 \cdot y^{3n}}{x^{4n-2} \cdot y^{3n} \cdot y^{5n-4}} = \frac{x^2}{y^{5n-4}}$$

$$D = \frac{(a^{n-1} b^n)^2}{(a^2 b^2)^{n-1}} = \frac{a^{2n-2} b^{2n}}{a^{2n-2} b^{2n-2}} = \frac{b^{2n-2} \cdot b^2}{b^{2n-2}} = b^2$$

$$E = \frac{a^{-2} b^{-10}}{a^7 b^{-8}} \cdot \frac{a^4 b^{-3}}{(a^{-3} b)^2} = \frac{a^{-2} b^{-10} a^4 b^{-3}}{a^7 b^{-8} a^{-6} b^2} = \frac{a^2 b^{-13}}{a b^{-6}} = \frac{a b^{-13}}{b^{-6}} = \frac{a b^{-13}}{b^7 b^{-13}} = \frac{a}{b^7}$$



$$F = \frac{(16x^4y^2)^n}{(4x^2y)^{2n-1}} = \frac{16^n \times 4^n y^{2n}}{4^{2n-1} \times 4^{n-2} y^{2n-1}} = \frac{(4^2)^n \times \cancel{4^{n-2}} \times 2 \times \cancel{y^{2n-1}} \times y}{4^{2n-1} \times \cancel{4^{n-2}} \times \cancel{y^{2n-1}}} =$$

$$= \frac{4^{2n} \times 2 \times y}{4^{2n-1}} = \frac{4^{2n-1} \cdot 4 \cdot 2 \cdot y}{4^{2n-1}} = \underline{4x^2y}$$

$$G = \frac{\sqrt{(2^6 \cdot x^{-12} \cdot y^{24})^{1/3}}}{(x^{-2} \cdot y)^{-4}} = \frac{\sqrt{2^2 \cdot x^{-4} \cdot y^8}}{x^8 y^{-4}} = \frac{2 \cdot x^{-2} \cdot y^4}{x^8 y^{-4}} = \frac{2 \cdot \cancel{x^{-2}} \cdot y^8 \cdot \cancel{y^{-4}}}{x^{10} \cdot \cancel{x^{-2}} \cdot \cancel{y^{-4}}} =$$

$$= \underline{\frac{2y^8}{x^{10}}}$$

$$H = \left( 81^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (3x)^3 \right)^2 \cdot (y^{-5}xy)^2 = \left( (3^4)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 3^3 \cdot x^3 \right)^2 \cdot (y^{-4}x)^2 =$$

$$= \left( 3^{-2} \cdot 3^3 \cdot x^3 \right)^2 \cdot y^{-8}x^2 = (3x^3)^2 y^{-8}x^2 = 9x^6 y^{-8}x^2 =$$

$$= 9x^8 y^{-8} = \underline{\underline{\frac{9x^8}{y^8}}}$$

Exercice 23

a) 
$$\begin{array}{l|l} 12 & 2 \\ 6 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 \\ 1 & \end{array} \left. \begin{array}{l} \} \rightarrow 2 \\ \rightarrow \sqrt{3} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \sqrt{12} = \underline{\underline{2\sqrt{3}}}$$

$$\begin{array}{l|l} 72 & 2 \\ 36 & 2 \\ 18 & 2 \\ 9 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 \\ 1 & \end{array} \left. \begin{array}{l} \} \rightarrow 2 \\ \rightarrow \sqrt{2} \\ \} \rightarrow 3 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \sqrt{72} = 2 \cdot 3 \sqrt{2} = \underline{\underline{6\sqrt{2}}}$$

$$\begin{array}{l|l} 216 & 2 \\ 108 & 2 \\ 54 & 2 \\ 27 & 3 \\ 9 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 \\ 1 & \end{array} \left. \begin{array}{l} \} \rightarrow 2 \\ \rightarrow \sqrt{2} \\ \} \rightarrow 3 \\ \rightarrow \sqrt{3} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \sqrt{216} = 2\sqrt{2} \cdot 3\sqrt{3} = 2 \cdot 3 \sqrt{2} \sqrt{3} = 6\sqrt{2 \cdot 3} = \underline{\underline{6\sqrt{6}}}$$

b)  $A = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1 \cdot \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \quad (\sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{3} = (\sqrt{3})^2 = 3)$

$B = \frac{\sqrt{27}}{\sqrt{15}} = \frac{\sqrt{27} \sqrt{15}}{\sqrt{15} \sqrt{15}} = \frac{\sqrt{27 \cdot 15}}{15} = \frac{\sqrt{9 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 5}}{15} = \frac{\sqrt{9 \cdot 9 \cdot 5}}{15} = \frac{9\sqrt{5}}{15} = \underline{\underline{\frac{3\sqrt{5}}{5}}}$

$C = \frac{12}{\sqrt{3}} - \sqrt{27} = \frac{12\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{3}} - \sqrt{27} = \frac{12\sqrt{3}}{3} - \sqrt{27} = 4\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{27} = 4\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{9 \cdot 3} = 4\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{9} \cdot \sqrt{3} = 4\sqrt{3} - 3\sqrt{3} = \underline{\underline{\sqrt{3}}}$

$D = \sqrt{63} - \sqrt{28} = \sqrt{9 \cdot 7} - \sqrt{4 \cdot 7} = \sqrt{9} \sqrt{7} - \sqrt{4} \sqrt{7} = 3\sqrt{7} - 2\sqrt{7} = \underline{\underline{\sqrt{7}}}$

$E = \frac{3\sqrt{20} - 5\sqrt{15}}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{3\sqrt{20} \sqrt{5} - 5\sqrt{15} \sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{5} \sqrt{5}} = \frac{3\sqrt{100} - 5\sqrt{75}}{5} = \frac{3 \cdot 10 - 5\sqrt{25 \cdot 3}}{5} = \frac{3 \cdot 2 - \sqrt{25 \cdot 3}}{1} = 6 - \sqrt{25} \sqrt{3} = \underline{\underline{6 - 5\sqrt{3}}}$

$F = \frac{\sqrt{12} - \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{12}} = \frac{\sqrt{12}}{\sqrt{12}} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{12}} = 1 - \sqrt{\frac{3}{12}} = 1 - \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}} = 1 - \frac{1}{2} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2}}}$

$$c) A = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{2})}{(\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{2})(\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{2})} = \frac{\sqrt{2}\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{2}\sqrt{2}}{(\sqrt{5})^2-(\sqrt{2})^2} =$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{10}+2}{5-2} = \frac{\sqrt{10}+2}{3}$$

$$B = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{6}(\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2})}{(\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2})(\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2})} = \frac{\sqrt{6}\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{6}\sqrt{2}}{(\sqrt{3})^2-(\sqrt{2})^2} =$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{18}-\sqrt{12}}{3-2} = \frac{\sqrt{9 \cdot 2}-\sqrt{4 \cdot 3}}{1} = \sqrt{9}\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{4}\sqrt{3} =$$

$$= \underline{\underline{3\sqrt{2}-2\sqrt{3}}}$$

$$C = \frac{7\sqrt{5}-5\sqrt{7}}{\sqrt{7}+\sqrt{5}} = \frac{(7\sqrt{5}-5\sqrt{7})(\sqrt{7}-\sqrt{5})}{(\sqrt{7}+\sqrt{5})(\sqrt{7}-\sqrt{5})} =$$

$$= \frac{7\sqrt{5}\sqrt{7}-7\sqrt{5}\sqrt{5}-5\sqrt{7}\sqrt{7}+5\sqrt{7}\sqrt{5}}{(\sqrt{7})^2-(\sqrt{5})^2} =$$

$$= \frac{7\sqrt{35}-7 \cdot 5-5 \cdot 7+5\sqrt{35}}{7-5} = \frac{12\sqrt{35}-35-35}{2} =$$

$$= \frac{12\sqrt{35}-70}{2} = \underline{\underline{6\sqrt{35}-35}}$$

$$D = \frac{\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{3}}{1-\sqrt{5}} - \frac{\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{3}}{1+\sqrt{5}} = \frac{(\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{3})(1+\sqrt{5})-(1-\sqrt{5})(\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{3})}{(1-\sqrt{5})(1+\sqrt{5})} =$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{5} \cdot 1 + \sqrt{5}\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{3} \cdot 1 + \sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{5} - (1 \cdot \sqrt{5} - 1 \cdot \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{5}\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{5}\sqrt{3})}{1^2-(\sqrt{5})^2} =$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{5}+5+\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{15}-\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{3}+5-\sqrt{15}}{1-5} =$$

$$= \frac{10+2\sqrt{3}}{-4} = \underline{\underline{-\frac{5+\sqrt{3}}{2}}}$$

$$E = \frac{7+2\sqrt{10}}{\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{5}} - \frac{7-2\sqrt{10}}{\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{5}} = \frac{(7+2\sqrt{10})(\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{5})-(\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{5})(7-2\sqrt{10})}{(\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{5})(\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{5})} =$$

$$= \frac{7\sqrt{2}-7\sqrt{5}+2\sqrt{10}\sqrt{2}-2\sqrt{10}\sqrt{5}-(7\sqrt{2}-2\sqrt{2}\sqrt{10}+7\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{5} \cdot 2\sqrt{10})}{(\sqrt{2})^2-(\sqrt{5})^2} =$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{7\sqrt{2}}-7\sqrt{5}+2\sqrt{20}-2\sqrt{50}-\cancel{7\sqrt{2}}+2\sqrt{20}-7\sqrt{5}+2\sqrt{50}}{2-5} =$$

$$= \frac{4\sqrt{20}-14\sqrt{5}}{-3} = \frac{4\sqrt{4 \cdot 5}-14\sqrt{5}}{-3} = \frac{4\sqrt{4}\sqrt{5}-14\sqrt{5}}{-3} = \frac{4 \cdot 2\sqrt{5}-14\sqrt{5}}{-3} =$$

$$= \frac{8\sqrt{5}-14\sqrt{5}}{-3} = \frac{-6\sqrt{5}}{-3} = \underline{\underline{2\sqrt{5}}}$$



a) Posons  $n = \sqrt{5-2\sqrt{3}} \cdot \sqrt{5+2\sqrt{3}}$ .

$$\text{On a } n = \sqrt{(5-2\sqrt{3}) \cdot (5+2\sqrt{3})} = \sqrt{5^2 - (2\sqrt{3})^2} = \sqrt{25 - 4 \cdot 3} = \sqrt{25 - 12} = \sqrt{13}.$$

b) Posons  $n = \sqrt{5+\sqrt{21}} + \sqrt{5-\sqrt{21}}$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{On a } n^2 &= (\sqrt{5+\sqrt{21}} + \sqrt{5-\sqrt{21}})^2 \\ &= (\sqrt{5+\sqrt{21}})^2 + 2\sqrt{5+\sqrt{21}}\sqrt{5-\sqrt{21}} + (\sqrt{5-\sqrt{21}})^2 = \\ &= 5 + \sqrt{21} + 2\sqrt{(5+\sqrt{21})(5-\sqrt{21})} + 5 - \sqrt{21} = \\ &= 10 + 2\sqrt{5^2 - (\sqrt{21})^2} = 10 + 2\sqrt{25 - 21} = 10 + 2\sqrt{4} = \\ &= 10 + 2 \cdot 2 = 14. \end{aligned}$$

Comme  $n = \sqrt{5+\sqrt{21}} + \sqrt{5-\sqrt{21}} > 0$ , on conclut que  $n = \underline{\underline{\sqrt{14}}}$ .

c) Posons  $n = \sqrt{6-2\sqrt{5}} - \sqrt{6+2\sqrt{5}}$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{On a } n^2 &= (\sqrt{6-2\sqrt{5}} - \sqrt{6+2\sqrt{5}})^2 = \\ &= (\sqrt{6-2\sqrt{5}})^2 - 2\sqrt{6-2\sqrt{5}}\sqrt{6+2\sqrt{5}} + (\sqrt{6+2\sqrt{5}})^2 = \\ &= 6 - 2\sqrt{5} - 2\sqrt{(6-2\sqrt{5})(6+2\sqrt{5})} + 6 + 2\sqrt{5} = \\ &= 12 - 2\sqrt{6^2 - (2\sqrt{5})^2} = 12 - 2\sqrt{36 - 4 \cdot 5} = 12 - 2\sqrt{36 - 20} = \\ &= 12 - 2\sqrt{16} = 12 - 2 \cdot 4 = 12 - 8 = 4. \end{aligned}$$

Comme  $n = \sqrt{6-2\sqrt{5}} - \sqrt{6+2\sqrt{5}} < 0$ , on en conclut que  $n = \underline{\underline{-2}}$ .



Exercice 25

Posons  $n = \sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{On a } n^2 &= (\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2})^2 = (\sqrt{6})^2 - 2\sqrt{6}\sqrt{2} + (\sqrt{2})^2 = 6 - 2\sqrt{12} + 2 = \\ &= 8 - 2\sqrt{12} = 8 - 2\sqrt{4 \cdot 3} = 8 - 2\sqrt{4}\sqrt{3} = 8 - 2 \cdot 2\sqrt{3} = 8 - 4\sqrt{3}. \end{aligned}$$

Posons  $m = 2\sqrt{2 - \sqrt{3}}$ .

$$\text{On a } m^2 = (2\sqrt{2 - \sqrt{3}})^2 = 4(2 - \sqrt{3}) = 8 - 4\sqrt{3}.$$

Ainsi, on a  $n^2 = m^2$ .

Comme  $n > 0$  et  $m > 0$ , on en conclut que  $n = m$ , i.e.

$$\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2} = 2\sqrt{2 - \sqrt{3}}.$$

Exercice 26

$$(2e^2 f^{-3})^4 = 2^4 (e^2)^4 (f^{-3})^4 = \underline{\underline{16e^8 f^{-12}}} = \frac{16e^8}{f^{12}}$$

$$\left(\sqrt[5]{\frac{p^2}{w^{-3}}}\right)^0 = \underline{\underline{1}} \quad (\text{toute expression à la puissance zéro vaut 1})$$

$$\begin{aligned} (100r^3 s^{-1}) : (4r^{-2} s^5 t) &= \frac{100r^3 s^{-1}}{4r^{-2} s^5 t} = \frac{25r^3 s^{-1}}{r^{-2} s^5 t} = \\ &= 25r^{3-(-2)} s^{-1-5} t^{-1} = \underline{\underline{\frac{25r^5 s^{-6} t^{-1}}{s^6 t}}} = \frac{25r^5}{s^6 t} \end{aligned}$$

$$\sqrt[4]{c^3} \cdot c = (c^3)^{\frac{1}{4}} \cdot c = c^{\frac{3}{4}} \cdot c = c^{\frac{3}{4}+1} = \underline{\underline{c^{\frac{7}{4}}}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (125^{\frac{2}{3}} x^{-1} y^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} &= (125^{\frac{2}{3}})^{-\frac{1}{2}} (x^{-1})^{-\frac{1}{2}} (y^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = 125^{-\frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2}} x^{\frac{1}{2}} y^{-1} = \\ &= 125^{-\frac{1}{3}} \sqrt{x} \frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{125^{\frac{1}{3}}} \sqrt{x} \frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{125}} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{y} = \frac{1}{5} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{y} = \\ &= \underline{\underline{\frac{\sqrt{x}}{5y}}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (a^{-3} b^7)^{\frac{1}{2}} : (a^{\frac{1}{4}} b^{\frac{3}{2}})^{-2} &= \frac{(a^{-3} b^7)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(a^{\frac{1}{4}} b^{\frac{3}{2}})^{-2}} = \frac{a^{-\frac{3}{2}} b^{\frac{7}{2}}}{a^{-\frac{1}{2}} b^{-3}} = \\ &= a^{-\frac{3}{2}-(-\frac{1}{2})} b^{\frac{7}{2}-(-3)} = a^{-\frac{3}{2}+\frac{1}{2}} b^{\frac{7}{2}+3} = \underline{\underline{\frac{a^{-1} b^{\frac{13}{2}}}{a}}} = \frac{b^{\frac{13}{2}}}{a} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\sqrt{x}\sqrt{y}}{\sqrt{y}\sqrt{x}} &= \frac{(xy^{\frac{1}{2}})^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(yx^{\frac{1}{2}})^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}} y^{\frac{1}{4}}}{y^{\frac{1}{2}} x^{\frac{1}{4}}} = x^{\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{4}} y^{\frac{1}{4}-\frac{1}{2}} = x^{\frac{1}{4}} y^{-\frac{1}{4}} = \\ &= \frac{x^{\frac{1}{4}}}{y^{\frac{1}{4}}} = \underline{\underline{\frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{y}}}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\sqrt[3]{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{64}} = \left(\frac{2^{\frac{1}{2}}}{2^8}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} = \left(2^{\frac{1}{2}-8}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} = \left(2^{-\frac{15}{2}}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} = 2^{-\frac{15}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3}} = 2^{-\frac{5}{2}} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2^{\frac{5}{2}}}}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt[3]{\frac{a^{\frac{2}{3}}}{a^{\frac{1}{2}}}} \cdot \left((a^{\frac{2}{3}})^2\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} &= \left(\frac{a^{\frac{2}{3}}}{(a^{\frac{1}{2}})^{\frac{1}{3}}}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot \left(a^{\frac{2}{3} \cdot 2}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} = \left(\frac{a^{\frac{2}{3}}}{a^{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3}}}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \left(a^{\frac{4}{3}}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} = \\ &= \left(\frac{a^{\frac{2}{3}}}{a^{\frac{1}{6}}}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} a^{\frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3}} = \left(a^{\frac{2}{3}-\frac{1}{6}}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} a^{\frac{4}{9}} = \left(a^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} a^{\frac{4}{9}} = a^{\frac{1}{4}} \cdot a^{\frac{4}{9}} = \\ &= a^{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{4}{9}} = \underline{\underline{a^{\frac{25}{36}}}} \end{aligned}$$

Exercice 27

$$A(x) = 4x^2 + 4xy + y^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2 \text{ avec } a = 2x \text{ et } b = y \quad (2ab = 2 \cdot 2x \cdot y = 4xy).$$

$$\text{Donc } A(x) = (a+b)^2 = \underline{(2x+y)^2}.$$

$$B(x) = x^2 + 8x + 16 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2 \text{ avec } a = x \text{ et } b = 4 \quad (2ab = 2 \cdot x \cdot 4 = 8x).$$

$$\text{Donc } B(x) = (a+b)^2 = \underline{(x+4)^2}.$$

$$C(x) = x^2 - 4y^2 = a^2 - b^2 \text{ avec } a = x \text{ et } b = 2y.$$

$$\text{Donc } C(x) = (a+b)(a-b) = \underline{(x+2y)(x-2y)}.$$

$$D(x) = 5xy^3 - 10xy^2 + 5xy = 5xy(y^2 - 2y + 1) = 5xy(a^2 - 2ab + b^2) \text{ avec } a = y \text{ et } b = 1 \\ (2ab = 2 \cdot y \cdot 1 = 2y).$$

$$\text{Donc } D(x) = 5xy(a-b)^2 = \underline{5xy(y-1)^2}.$$

$$E(x) = 3(x^2 - 1)^2 - (x^2 - 1) = (x^2 - 1)(3(x^2 - 1) - 1) = (x^2 - 1)(3x^2 - 3 - 1) = (3x^2 - 4).$$

$$x^2 - 1 = a^2 - b^2 \text{ avec } a = x \text{ et } b = 1.$$

$$\text{Donc } x^2 - 1 = (a+b)(a-b) = (x+1)(x-1).$$

$$3x^2 - 4 = a^2 - b^2 \text{ avec } a = \sqrt{3}x \text{ et } b = 2.$$

$$\text{Donc } 3x^2 - 4 = (a+b)(a-b) = (\sqrt{3}x+2)(\sqrt{3}x-2).$$

$$\text{Par conséquent } E(x) = \underline{(x+1)(x-1)(\sqrt{3}x+2)(\sqrt{3}x-2)}.$$

Exercice 28

$$a) A = \frac{3a}{4b} - \frac{4b}{3a} = \frac{9a^2 - 16b^2}{12ab}$$

$$B = \frac{x - \frac{4}{x}}{1 - \frac{2}{x}} = \left(x - \frac{4}{x}\right) : \left(1 - \frac{2}{x}\right) = \frac{x^2 - 4}{x} : \frac{x-2}{x} = \frac{x^2 - 4}{x} \cdot \frac{x}{x-2} = \frac{x^2 - 4}{x-2}$$

On a:  $x^2 - 4 = a^2 - b^2$  avec  $a = x$  et  $b = 2$ .

Donc:  $x^2 - 4 = (a+b)(a-b) = (x+2)(x-2)$ .

Ainsi  $B = \frac{x^2 - 4}{x-2} = \frac{(x+2)(x-2)}{x-2} = \underline{\underline{x+2}}$ .

$$C = \frac{a+2}{2a-6} - \frac{a-2}{2a+6} = \frac{(a+2)(2a+6) - (a-2)(2a-6)}{(2a-6)(2a+6)}$$

$$= \frac{2a^2 + 6a + 4a + 12 - (2a^2 - 6a - 4a + 12)}{(2a-6)(2a+6)}$$

$$= \frac{2a^2 + 10a + 12 - 2a^2 + 6a - 4a + 12}{(2a-6)(2a+6)} = \frac{20a}{4a^2 - 36}$$

$$b) A = a \sqrt{a \sqrt{a \sqrt{a}}} = a \left( a \left( a \cdot a^{\frac{1}{2}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = a \left( a \cdot \left( a^{\frac{1}{2}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = a \left( a \cdot a^{\frac{3}{4}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= a \left( a^{\frac{7}{4}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = a \cdot a^{\frac{7}{8}} = \underline{\underline{a^{\frac{15}{8}}}}$$

$$B = \frac{(a^2)^{3n}}{\sqrt[3]{a^{6n-3}}} = \frac{a^{6n}}{(a^{6n-3})^{1/3}} = \frac{a^{6n}}{a^{2n-1}} = a^{6n - (2n-1)} = a^{4n+1}$$

$$C = \left( \frac{4a^{-2}}{9x^2} \right)^{-1/2} = \frac{4^{-1/2} a^{+1}}{3^{-1/2} x^{-1}} = \frac{(2^2)^{-1/2} a}{(3^2)^{-1/2} x^{-1}} = \frac{2^{-1} a}{3^{-1} x^{-1}} = \underline{\underline{\frac{3ax}{2}}}$$

$(2^{-1} = \frac{1}{2}; \frac{1}{3^{-1}} = 3; \frac{1}{x^{-1}} = x)$ .

$$D = \frac{(a^{-2})^3}{\sqrt{b} \cdot a^{2/3}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{b^{-5}}}{\sqrt{a}} = \frac{a^{-6} (b^{-5})^{\frac{1}{2}}}{b^{1/2} a^{2/3} \cdot a^{1/3}} = \frac{a^{-6} b^{-5/2}}{b^{1/2} \cdot a}$$

$$= a^{-6-1} \cdot b^{-\frac{5}{2}-\frac{1}{2}} = a^{-7} \cdot b^{-3} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{a^7 \cdot b^3}}}$$



Exercice 29

$$A = \frac{5\sqrt{72}}{\sqrt{18}} = 5 \frac{\sqrt{72}}{\sqrt{18}} = 5 \sqrt{\frac{72}{18}} = 5\sqrt{4} = 5 \cdot 2 = \underline{\underline{10}}$$

$$B = \frac{12}{2\sqrt{27} + \sqrt{3}} = \frac{12}{2\sqrt{9 \cdot 3} + \sqrt{3}} = \frac{12}{2\sqrt{9} \cdot \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3}} = \frac{12}{2 \cdot 3\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3}} = \frac{12}{6\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3}} = \frac{12}{7\sqrt{3}}$$

$$= \frac{12\sqrt{3}}{7(\sqrt{3})^2} = \frac{12\sqrt{3}}{7 \cdot 3} = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{7}$$

$$C = \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{\sqrt{3}+2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{\sqrt{3}+2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}-1+\sqrt{3}+1}{\sqrt{3}+2} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}+2} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}(\sqrt{3}-2)}{(\sqrt{3}+2)(\sqrt{3}-2)}$$

$$= \frac{2(\sqrt{3})^2 - 4\sqrt{3}}{(\sqrt{3})^2 - 2^2} = \frac{2 \cdot 3 - 4\sqrt{3}}{9 - 4} = \frac{6 - 4\sqrt{3}}{5}$$

$$D = \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{5}} - \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{5}} = \frac{(\sqrt{3}-1)(2\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{5}) - (\sqrt{3}+1)(2\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{5})}{(2\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{5})(2\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{5})}$$

$$= \frac{2(\sqrt{3})^2 + \sqrt{3}\sqrt{5} - 2\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{5} - (2(\sqrt{3})^2 - \sqrt{3}\sqrt{5} + 2\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{5})}{(2\sqrt{3})^2 - (\sqrt{5})^2}$$

$$= \frac{2 \cdot 3 + \sqrt{15} - 2\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{5} - 2 \cdot 3 + \sqrt{15} - 2\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{5}}{4 \cdot 3 - 5}$$

$$= \frac{2\sqrt{15} - 4\sqrt{3}}{12 - 5} = \frac{2\sqrt{15} - 4\sqrt{3}}{7}$$

$$E = \sqrt{5+3\sqrt{2}} \cdot \sqrt{5-3\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{(5+3\sqrt{2})(5-3\sqrt{2})} = \sqrt{5^2 - (3\sqrt{2})^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{25 - 9 \cdot 2} = \sqrt{25 - 18} = \sqrt{7}$$

$$F = \frac{2+\sqrt{16x}}{\sqrt{x}-\sqrt{16}} - \frac{2-\sqrt{16x}}{\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{16}} = \frac{2+\sqrt{16}\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}-4} - \frac{2-\sqrt{16}\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}+4}$$

$$= \frac{2+4\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}-4} - \frac{2-4\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}+4} = \frac{(2+4\sqrt{x})(\sqrt{x}+4) - (2-4\sqrt{x})(\sqrt{x}-4)}{(\sqrt{x}-4)(\sqrt{x}+4)}$$

$$= \frac{2\sqrt{x} + 2 \cdot 4 + 4(\sqrt{x})^2 + 16\sqrt{x} - (2\sqrt{x} - 2 \cdot 4 - 4(\sqrt{x})^2 + 16\sqrt{x})}{(\sqrt{x})^2 - 4^2}$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{2\sqrt{x}} + 8 + 4x - \cancel{2\sqrt{x}} + 8 + 4x}{x - 16} = \frac{8x + 16}{x - 16}$$

Exercice 30

(34)

$P(x)$ : terme constant: 6  $\Rightarrow$  diviseurs de 6: 1; 2; 3; 6;

on cherche les zéros parmi les nombres  $\pm 1$ ;  $\pm 2$ ;  $\pm 3$ ;  $\pm 6$ ;

$$x=1: P(x) = 1^3 - 2 \cdot 1^2 - 5 + 6 = 1 - 2 - 5 + 6 = 0;$$

$$x=-1: P(x) = (-1)^3 - 2 \cdot (-1)^2 - 5(-1) + 6 = -1 - 2 + 5 + 6 = 8;$$

$$x=2: P(x) = 2^3 - 2 \cdot 2^2 - 5 \cdot 2 + 6 = 8 - 8 - 10 + 6 = -4;$$

$$x=-2: P(x) = (-2)^3 - 2 \cdot (-2)^2 - 5 \cdot (-2) + 6 = -8 - 8 + 10 + 6 = 0;$$

$$x=3: P(x) = 3^3 - 2 \cdot 3^2 - 5 \cdot 3 + 6 = 27 - 18 - 15 + 6 = 0;$$

$$x=-3: P(x) = (-3)^3 - 2 \cdot (-3)^2 - 5 \cdot (-3) + 6 = -27 - 18 + 15 + 6 = -24;$$

$$x=6: P(x) = 6^3 - 2 \cdot 6^2 - 5 \cdot 6 + 6 = 216 - 72 - 30 + 6 = 120;$$

$$x=-6: P(x) = (-6)^3 - 2 \cdot (-6)^2 - 5 \cdot (-6) + 6 = -216 - 72 + 30 + 6 = -252;$$

$\Rightarrow$  les zéros entiers de  $P(x)$  sont  $x=1$ ,  $x=-2$  et  $x=3$ .

$Q(x)$ : terme constant: 9  $\Rightarrow$  diviseurs de 9: 1; 3; 9;

on cherche les zéros parmi les nombres  $\pm 1$ ;  $\pm 3$ ;  $\pm 9$ ;

$$x=1: Q(x) = 1^3 + 1^2 - 3 \cdot 1 + 9 = 1 + 1 - 3 + 9 = 8;$$

$$x=-1: Q(x) = (-1)^3 + (-1)^2 - 3 \cdot (-1) + 9 = -1 + 1 + 3 + 9 = 12;$$

$$x=3: Q(x) = 3^3 + 3^2 - 3 \cdot 3 + 9 = 27 + 9 - 9 + 9 = 36;$$

$$x=-3: Q(x) = (-3)^3 + (-3)^2 - 3 \cdot (-3) + 9 = -27 + 9 + 9 + 9 = 0;$$

$$x=9: Q(x) = 9^3 + 9^2 - 3 \cdot 9 + 9 = 729 + 81 - 27 + 9 = 792;$$

$$x=-9: Q(x) = (-9)^3 + (-9)^2 - 3 \cdot (-9) + 9 = -729 + 81 + 27 + 9 = -612;$$

$\Rightarrow$  le seul zéro entier de  $Q(x)$  est  $x=-3$ .

$P(x)$ : terme constant:  $-1 \Rightarrow$  diviseur de 1: 1;

Coefficient dominant: 4  $\Rightarrow$  diviseur de 4: 1; 2; 4;

on cherche les zéros parmi les nombres  $\pm 1; \pm \frac{1}{2}; \pm \frac{1}{4}$ ;

$$x=1: P(x) = 4 \cdot 1^2 + 3 \cdot 1 - 1 = 4 + 3 - 1 = 6;$$

$$x=-1: P(x) = 4 \cdot (-1)^2 + 3 \cdot (-1) - 1 = 4 - 3 - 1 = 0;$$

$$x=\frac{1}{2}: P(x) = 4 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + 3 \cdot \frac{1}{2} - 1 = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{2} - 1 = 1 + \frac{3}{2} - 1 = \frac{3}{2};$$

$$x=-\frac{1}{2}: P(x) = 4 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + 3 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) - 1 = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{4} - \frac{3}{2} - 1 = 1 - \frac{3}{2} - 1 = -\frac{3}{2};$$

$$x=\frac{1}{4}: P(x) = 4 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2 + 3 \cdot \frac{1}{4} - 1 = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{16} + \frac{3}{4} - 1 = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{4} - 1 = 0;$$

$$x=-\frac{1}{4}: P(x) = 4 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)^2 + 3 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right) - 1 = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{16} - \frac{3}{4} - 1 = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{3}{4} - 1 = -\frac{3}{2};$$

$\Rightarrow$  les zéros rationnels de  $P(x)$  sont  $x=-1$  et  $x=\frac{1}{4}$ .

$Q(x)$ : terme constant:  $-2 \Rightarrow$  diviseur de 2: 1; 2;

Coefficient dominant: 6  $\Rightarrow$  diviseur de 6: 1; 2; 3; 6;

on cherche les zéros parmi les nombres  $\pm 1; \pm \frac{1}{2}; \pm \frac{1}{3}; \pm \frac{1}{6}; \pm 2; \pm \frac{2}{3}$ ;

$$x=1: Q(x) = 6 \cdot 1^2 - 1 - 2 = 6 - 1 - 2 = 3;$$

$$x=-1: Q(x) = 6 \cdot (-1)^2 - (-1) - 2 = 6 + 1 - 2 = 5;$$

$$x=\frac{1}{2}: Q(x) = 6 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{2} - 2 = 6 \cdot \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2} - 2 = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - 2 = -1;$$

$$x=-\frac{1}{2}: Q(x) = 6 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) - 2 = 6 \cdot \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} - 2 = \frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - 2 = 0;$$

$$x=\frac{1}{3}: Q(x) = 6 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{3} - 2 = 6 \cdot \frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{3} - 2 = \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{3} - 2 = -\frac{5}{3};$$

$$x=-\frac{1}{3}: Q(x) = 6 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 - \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) - 2 = 6 \cdot \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{3} - 2 = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{3} - 2 = -1;$$

$$x=\frac{1}{6}: Q(x) = 6 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{6} - 2 = 6 \cdot \frac{1}{36} - \frac{1}{6} - 2 = \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{6} - 2 = -2;$$

$$x=-\frac{1}{6}: Q(x) = 6 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{6}\right)^2 - \left(-\frac{1}{6}\right) - 2 = 6 \cdot \frac{1}{36} + \frac{1}{6} - 2 = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} - 2 = -\frac{5}{3};$$

$$x=2: Q(x) = 6 \cdot 2^2 - 2 - 2 = 6 \cdot 4 - 2 - 2 = 24 - 4 = 20;$$

$$x=-2: Q(x) = 6 \cdot (-2)^2 - (-2) - 2 = 6 \cdot 4 + 2 - 2 = 24;$$

$$x=\frac{2}{3}: Q(x) = 6 \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 - \frac{2}{3} - 2 = 6 \cdot \frac{4}{9} - \frac{2}{3} - 2 = \frac{8}{3} - \frac{2}{3} - 2 = 0;$$

$$x=-\frac{2}{3}: Q(x) = 6 \cdot \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 - \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right) - 2 = 6 \cdot \frac{4}{9} + \frac{2}{3} - 2 = \frac{8}{3} + \frac{2}{3} - 2 = \frac{4}{3};$$

$\Rightarrow$  les zéros rationnels de  $P(x)$  sont  $x=-\frac{1}{2}$  et  $x=\frac{2}{3}$ .



Exercice 32

$$\begin{array}{r}
 A: \quad x^4 + 2x^3 - 1 \\
 \underline{-(x^4 - x^3)} \\
 2x^3 + x^2 - 1 \\
 \underline{-(2x^3 - 2x)} \\
 x^2 + 2x - 1 \\
 \underline{-(x^2 - 1)} \\
 2x
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 x^2 - 1 \\
 \hline
 x^2 + 2x + 1
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 B: \quad 7x^4 - 3x^2 + 2x - 4 \\
 \underline{-(7x^4 - 28x^2)} \\
 25x^2 + 2x - 4 \\
 \underline{-(25x^2 - 100)} \\
 2x + 96
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 x^2 - 4 \\
 \hline
 7x^2 + 25
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 C: \quad x^6 - 3x^5 + 2 \\
 \underline{-(x^6 + 3x^4)} \\
 -3x^5 - 3x^4 + 2 \\
 \underline{-(-3x^5 - 9x^3)} \\
 -3x^4 + 9x^3 + 2 \\
 \underline{-(-3x^4 - 9x^2)} \\
 9x^3 + 9x^2 + 2 \\
 \underline{-(9x^3 + 27x)} \\
 9x^2 - 27x + 2
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 x^3 + 3x \\
 \hline
 x^3 - 3x^2 - 3x + 9
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 D: \quad 2x^3 - 11x^2 + 23x - 26 \\
 \underline{-(2x^3 - 5x^2)} \\
 -6x^2 + 23x - 26 \\
 \underline{-(-6x^2 + 15x)} \\
 8x - 26 \\
 \underline{-(8x - 20)} \\
 -6
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2x - 5 \\
 \hline
 x^2 - 3x + 4
 \end{array}$$



### Exercice 33

37

$P(x)$  est divisible par  $x - x_0$  si  $P(x_0) = 0$ .

a)  $x_0 = 3$  :  $P(3) = 3^3 + 2 \cdot 3^2 - 2 \cdot 3 - 12 = 27 + 18 - 6 - 12 = 27 \neq 0$ ;

$\Rightarrow$   $P(x)$  n'est pas divisible par  $x - 3$ .

b)  $x_0 = -1$  :  $P(-1) = (-1)^3 + 2 \cdot (-1)^2 - 2 \cdot (-1) - 12 = -1 + 2 + 2 - 12 = -9 \neq 0$ ;

$\Rightarrow$   $P(x)$  n'est pas divisible par  $x + 1$ .

c)  $x_0 = 2$  :  $P(2) = 2^3 + 2 \cdot 2^2 - 2 \cdot 2 - 12 = 8 + 8 - 4 - 12 = 0$ ;

$\Rightarrow$   $P(x)$  est divisible par  $x - 2$ .

### Exercice 34

38

$P(x)$  est divisible par  $x - x_0$  si  $P(x_0) = 0$ .

a) Pour que  $P(x)$  soit divisible par  $x+2$ , il faut que  $P(-2) = 0$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{On a: } P(-2) &= 2 \cdot (-2)^3 + m(-2)^2 - 3 \cdot (-2) - 2 = \\ &= 2 \cdot (-8) + 4m + 6 - 2 = -16 + 4m + 4 = 4m - 12. \end{aligned}$$

Ainsi, on doit avoir  $4m - 12 = 0$ , i.e.  $4m = 12$ , i.e.  $m = 3$ .

b) Pour que  $Q(x)$  soit divisible par  $x-2$ , il faut que  $Q(2) = 0$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{On a: } Q(2) &= k \cdot 2^3 + k^2 \cdot 2^2 + k \cdot 2 - 4k^2 + 6 = \\ &= 8k + 4k^2 + 2k - 4k^2 + 6 = 10k + 6. \end{aligned}$$

Ainsi, on doit avoir  $10k + 6 = 0$ , i.e.  $10k = -6$ , i.e.  $k = -\frac{3}{5}$ .

Exercice 39

(39)

$$\begin{array}{r|l}
 A: & x-1 \\
 x^2 - 2x + 1 & \\
 \hline
 -(x^2 - x) & x-1 \\
 \hline
 -x + 1 & \\
 -(-x + 1) & \\
 \hline
 0 & 
 \end{array}$$

Pour  $x=1$ ,  $x^2 - 2x + 1 =$   
 $= 1 - 2 + 1 = 0$ , ce qui signifie  
 que  $x^2 - 2x + 1$  est divisible par  
 $x-1$  (reste = 0).

$$\begin{array}{r|l}
 B: & x+1 \\
 2x^2 + 3x + 4 & \\
 \hline
 -(2x^2 + 2x) & 2x + 1 \\
 \hline
 x + 4 & \\
 -(x + 1) & \\
 \hline
 3 & 
 \end{array}$$

Pour  $x=-1$ ,  $2x^2 + 3x + 4 =$   
 $= 2 - 3 + 4 = 3$ , ce qui signifie  
 que  $2x^2 + 3x + 4$  n'est pas divisible  
 par  $x+1$  (reste = 3).

$$\begin{array}{r|l}
 C: & x+3 \\
 3x^2 + 2x + 5 & \\
 \hline
 -(3x^2 + 9x) & 3x - 7 \\
 \hline
 -7x + 5 & \\
 -(-7x - 21) & \\
 \hline
 26 & 
 \end{array}$$

Pour  $x=-3$ ,  $3x^2 + 2x + 5 =$   
 $= 27 - 6 + 5 = 26$ , ce qui signifie  
 que  $3x^2 + 2x + 5$  n'est pas divisible  
 par  $x+3$  (reste = 26).

$$\begin{array}{r|l}
 D: & x+2 \\
 x^3 + 2x^2 + 3x + 4 & \\
 \hline
 -(x^3 + 2x^2) & x^2 + 3 \\
 \hline
 3x + 4 & \\
 -(3x + 6) & \\
 \hline
 -2 & 
 \end{array}$$

Pour  $x=-2$ ,  $x^3 + 2x^2 + 3x + 4 =$   
 $= -8 + 8 - 6 + 4 = -2$ , ce qui  
 signifie que  $x^3 + 2x^2 + 3x + 4$   
 n'est pas divisible par  $x+2$   
 (reste = -2).

Exercice 36

$$A = \frac{x^2 - 2x + 1}{x - 1} :$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \quad 1 \quad -2 \quad 1 \\ 1 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad -1 \\ \hline 1 \quad -1 \quad 0 \\ \hline \text{quotient} \quad \text{reste} \\ = x - 1 \quad = 0 \end{array}$$

$$B = \frac{2x^2 + 3x + 4}{x + 1} :$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \quad 3 \quad 4 \\ -1 \quad 0 \quad -2 \quad -1 \\ \hline 2 \quad 1 \quad 3 \\ \hline \text{quotient} \quad \text{reste} \\ = 2x + 1 \quad = 3 \end{array}$$

$$C = \frac{3x^2 + 2x + 5}{x + 3} :$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \quad 2 \quad 5 \\ -3 \quad 0 \quad -9 \quad 21 \\ \hline 3 \quad -7 \quad 26 \\ \hline \text{quotient} \quad \text{reste} \\ = 3x - 7 \quad = 26 \end{array}$$

$$D = \frac{x^3 + 2x^2 + 3x + 4}{x + 2} :$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \quad 4 \\ -2 \quad 0 \quad -2 \quad 0 \quad -6 \\ \hline 1 \quad 0 \quad 3 \quad -2 \\ \hline \text{quotient} \quad \text{reste} \\ = x^2 + 3 \quad = -2 \end{array}$$



Exercice 37

41

$$\begin{array}{l|l}
 1. & \\
 3x - 2 = \frac{1}{2}x + 1 & \cdot 2 \\
 6x - 4 = x + 2 & -x \\
 5x - 4 = 2 & +4 \\
 5x = 6 & :5 \\
 \underline{x = \frac{6}{5}} & 
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l|l}
 2. & \\
 \frac{8}{6-2x} = \frac{9}{4-3x} & \cdot (6-2x) \\
 8 = \frac{9(6-2x)}{4-3x} & \cdot (4-3x) \\
 8(4-3x) = 9(6-2x) & \text{distributivité} \\
 32 - 24x = 54 - 18x & +18x \\
 32 - 6x = 54 & -32 \\
 -6x = 22 & :(-6) \\
 \underline{x = -\frac{22}{6}} & 
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l|l}
 3. & \\
 \frac{3x-12}{x-4} = 2 & \cdot (x-4) \\
 3x-12 = 2(x-4) & \text{distributivité} \\
 3x-12 = 2x-8 & -2x \\
 x-12 = -8 & +12 \\
 x = 4 & 
 \end{array}$$

$$\text{Or: } \frac{3x-12}{x-4} = \frac{3(x-4)}{x-4} = 3 \neq 2.$$

⇒ aucune solution

$$\begin{array}{l|l}
 4. & \\
 (8x-2)(3x+4) = (4x+3)(6x-1) & \text{distributivité} \\
 24x^2 + 32x - 6x - 8 = 24x^2 - 4x + 18x - 3 & \text{réduction} \\
 24x^2 + 26x - 8 = 24x^2 + 14x - 3 & -24x^2 \\
 26x - 8 = 14x - 3 & -14x \\
 12x - 8 = -3 & +8 \\
 12x = 5 & :12 \\
 \underline{x = \frac{5}{12}} & 
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l|l}
 5. & \\
 ax+1=2x-a & -2x \\
 ax-2x+1=-a & -1 \\
 ax-2x=-a-1 & \text{mise en \u00e9vidence} \\
 (a-2)x=-(a-1) & : (a-2) \quad (a \neq 2) \\
 x=-\frac{a-1}{a-2} & 
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l|l}
 \text{Si } a=2, \text{ on a:} & \\
 2x+1=2x-2 & -2x \\
 1=2 & \\
 \text{impossible} & 
 \end{array}$$

Donc, si  $a \neq 2$ , la solution est  $x = -\frac{a-1}{a-2}$ , et si  $a = 2$ , l'\u00e9quation n'a pas de solution.

$$\begin{array}{l|l}
 6. & \\
 (x+1)^2 - 16 = 0 & +16 \\
 (x+1)^2 = 16 & \sqrt{\quad} \\
 x+1 = \pm 4 & 
 \end{array}$$

$$\oplus \quad x+1=4 \Rightarrow x=3$$

$$\ominus \quad x+1=-4 \Rightarrow x=-5$$

Donc, les solutions sont  $x=3$  et  $x=-5$ .

$$7. \quad (a-x)(b+x) = 0.$$

Un produit est nul si au moins un des facteurs est nul.

Ainsi, soit  $a-x=0$ , i.e.  $x=a$ , soit  $b+x=0$ , i.e.  $x=-b$ .

Les solutions sont donc  $x=a$  et  $x=-b$ .

$$\begin{array}{l|l}
 8. & \\
 \frac{x+3}{x-4} = 1 & \cdot (x-4) \\
 x+3 = x-4 & -x \\
 -3 = -4 & \\
 \text{impossible.} & 
 \end{array}$$

Donc, l'\u00e9quation n'a pas de solution.

$$\begin{array}{l|l}
 9. & \\
 x^2+5=2 & -5 \\
 x^2=-3 & 
 \end{array}$$

impossible, car  $x^2 \geq 0$ , pour tout  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ .

Donc, l'\u00e9quation n'a pas de solution.

$$10. \frac{1-x}{4} - \frac{2x+3}{3} = \frac{x}{2}$$

$$\frac{3(1-x) - 4(2x+3)}{12} = \frac{x}{2}$$

$$\frac{3-3x-8x-12}{12} = \frac{x}{2}$$

$$\frac{-11x-9}{12} = \frac{x}{2}$$

$$-11x-9 = 6x$$

$$-9 = 17x$$

$$\underline{\underline{x = -\frac{9}{17}}}$$

calculs

distributivité

réduction

• 12

+ 11x

: 17

$$11. \frac{-2x^2}{2x-1} = -x-1$$

$$-2x^2 = (-x-1)(2x-1)$$

$$-2x^2 = -2x^2 + x - 2x + 1$$

$$-2x^2 = -2x^2 - x + 1$$

$$0 = -x + 1$$

$$\underline{\underline{x = 1}}$$

• (2x-1)

distributivité

réduction

+ 2x<sup>2</sup>

+ x

$$12. 5a + 2x = x - \frac{x}{a}$$

$$5a^2 + 2ax = ax - x$$

$$5a^2 = -ax - x$$

$$5a^2 = x(-a-1)$$

$$\frac{5a^2}{-a-1} = x$$

ce que l'on peut écrire  $x = -\frac{5a^2}{a+1}$ .

Si  $a = -1$ , on a  $-5 + 2x = x + x$ , i.e.  $-5 + 2x = 2x$ , i.e.  $-5 = 0$ , ce qui est impossible.

Donc, si  $a \neq -1$ , la solution est  $x = -\frac{5a^2}{a+1}$  et si  $a = -1$ , il n'y a pas de solution.

• a

- 2ax

mise en évidence

: (-a-1) (a ≠ -1)