

EXERCICE 1 :

Développer, puis réduire, si possible, chaque expression :

$$A = 2x(x + 3)$$

$$B = -7y^2(-5 - 2y^2)$$

$$C = (x + 5)(x + 1)$$

$$D = (2x - 5)(x + 4)$$

$$E = (4 - a)^2$$

$$F = (2x + 3)^2$$

$$G = (4 - 7x)(4 + 7x)$$

$$H = (x + 4)(x - 6) + (-1 + x)(x - 7)$$

$$I = -3(a^2 + 2) - (a - 3)(2a + 7)$$

$$J = 4 - (2x + 1)^2$$

EXERCICE 2 :

Factoriser chaque expression :

$$A = 9x^2 - 5x$$

$$B = 6x + 9$$

$$C = x(x + 5) + x(3x - 2)$$

$$D = (x + 4)(x - 6) + (-1 + x)(x - 6)$$

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

$$F = x^2 + 8x + 16$$

$$G = 4 - x^2$$

$$H = 9x^2 - 30x + 25$$

$$I = 25 - 36a^2$$

$$J = (4x - 3)^2 - 1$$

EXERCICE 1 :

$$A = 2x(x + 3) = \mathbf{2x^2 + 6x}$$

$$B = -7y^2(-5 - 2y^2) = \mathbf{35y^2 + 14y^4}$$

$$C = (x + 5)(x + 1) = x^2 + x + 5x + 5 = \mathbf{x^2 + 6x + 5}$$

$$D = (2x - 5)(x + 4) = 2x^2 + 8x - 5x - 20 = \mathbf{2x^2 + 3x - 20}$$

$$E = (4 - a)^2 = 4^2 - 2 \times 4 \times a + a^2 = \mathbf{16 - 8a + a^2}$$

$$F = (2x + 3)^2 = (2x)^2 + 2 \times 2x \times 3 + 3^2 = \mathbf{4x^2 + 12x + 9}$$

$$G = (4 - 7x)(4 + 7x) = 4^2 - (7x)^2 = \mathbf{16 - 49x^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H &= (x + 4)(x - 6) + (-1 + x)(x - 7) = (x^2 - 6x + 4x - 24) + (-x + 7 + x^2 - 7x) \\ &= (x^2 - 2x - 24) + (x^2 - 8x + 7) = x^2 - 2x - 24 + x^2 - 8x + 7 = \mathbf{2x^2 - 10x - 17} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= -3(a^2 + 2) - (a - 3)(2a + 7) = (-3a^2 - 6) - (2a^2 + 7a - 6a - 21) \\ &= (-3a^2 - 6) - (2a^2 + a - 21) = -3a^2 - 6 - 2a^2 - a + 21 = \mathbf{-5a^2 - a + 15} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} J &= 4 - (2x + 1)^2 = 4 - [(2x)^2 + 2 \times 2x \times 1 + 1^2] = 4 - (4x^2 + 4x + 1) \\ &= 4 - 4x^2 - 4x - 1 = \mathbf{3 - 4x^2 - 4x} \end{aligned}$$

EXERCICE 2 :

$$A = 9x^2 - 5x = 9x \times x - 5 \times x = \mathbf{x(9x - 5)}$$

$$B = 6x + 9 = 3 \times 2x + 3 \times 3 = \mathbf{3(2x + 3)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C &= x(x + 5) + x(3x - 2) = x[(x + 5) + (3x - 2)] \\ &= x(x + 5 + 3x - 2) = \mathbf{x(4x + 3)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} D &= (x + 4)(x - 6) + (-1 + x)(x - 6) = (x - 6)[(x - 4) + (-1 + x)] \\ &= (x - 6)(x - 4 - 1 + x) = \mathbf{(x - 6)(2x - 5)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E &= (3x - 1) - (3x - 1)^2 = 1 \times (3x - 1) - (3x - 1)(3x - 1) \\ &= (3x - 1)[1 - (3x - 1)] = (3x - 1)(1 - 3x + 1) = \mathbf{(3x - 1)(2 - 3x)} \end{aligned}$$

$$F = x^2 + 8x + 16 = x^2 + 2 \times x \times 4 + 4^2 = \mathbf{(x + 4)^2}$$

$$G = 4 - x^2 = 2^2 - x^2 = \mathbf{(2 - x)(2 + x)}$$

$$H = 9x^2 - 30x + 25 = (3x)^2 - 2 \times 3x \times 5 + 5^2 = \mathbf{(3x - 5)^2}$$

$$I = 25 - 36a^2 = 5^2 - (6a)^2 = \mathbf{(5 - 6a)(5 + 6a)}$$

$$J = (4x - 3)^2 - 1 = (4x - 3)^2 - 1^2 = [(4x - 3) - 1][(4x - 3) + 1] = \mathbf{(4x - 4)(4x - 2)}$$

