

Ch VII. Factoriser

Source



Réponses



Source



Réponses



Synthèse



intro

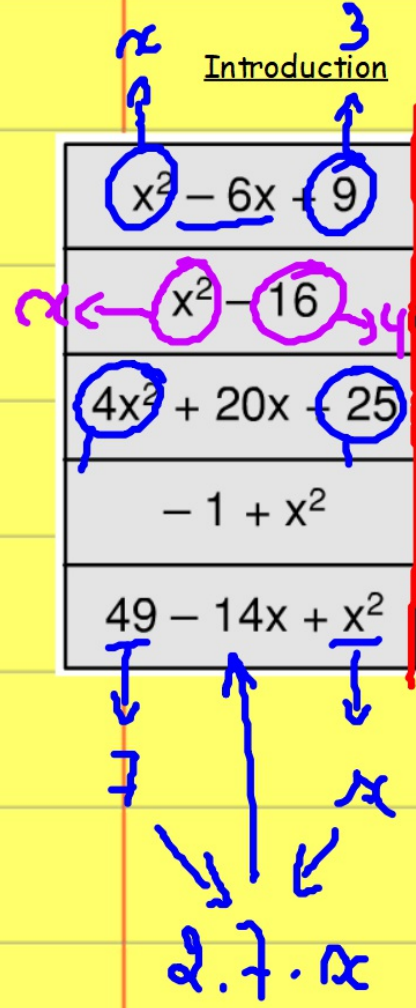


V. Produits remarquables



Introduction Dans chaque cas, barre les expressions qui ne sont pas égale à la somme proposée

$x^2 - 6x + 9$	$(x - 3) \cdot (x + 3)$	$(x - 3)^2$	$(x + 3)^2$	<u>$(x - 3) \cdot (x - 3)$</u>
$x^2 - 16$	$(x - 4) \cdot (x + 4)$	$(x + 4)^2$	$(x - 4)^2$	$(x - 4) \cdot (x - 4)$
$4x^2 + 20x + 25$	$(2x + 5)^2$	$(2x - 5)^2$	$(5 + 2x)^2$	<u>$(2x + 5) \cdot (2x + 5)$</u>
$-1 + x^2$	$(1 - x) \cdot (1 + x)$	$(x - 1) \cdot (x + 1)$	$(x - 1)^2$	$(1 - x)^2$
$49 - 14x + x^2$	$(x - 7)^2$	$(x - 7) \cdot (x + 7)$	$(7 - x)^2$	$(x - 7) \cdot (7 + x)$



$$(7 - x)^2 = (x - 7)^2$$

$$a^2 - b = (a + \sqrt{b})(a - \sqrt{b})$$

\downarrow \downarrow
 a \sqrt{b}



b) Complète les égalités suivantes.

1) $x^2 + \dots + 100 = (\dots + \dots)^2$

$9x^2 + \dots + \dots = (\dots + 5)^2$

$x^2 - \dots = (\dots + 3) \cdot (\dots - \dots)$

$\dots - 16 = (5x - \dots) \cdot (\dots + \dots)$

$\dots - \dots + 25 = (3x - \dots)^2$

$4 + \dots + x^2 = (\dots + \dots)^2$

2) $1 - 4x^2 = (\dots - \dots) \cdot (\dots + \dots)$

$64 + 48x + 9x^2 = (\dots + \dots)^2$

$121 - 4x^2 = (\dots + \dots) \cdot (\dots - \dots)$

$16x^2 - 8x + 1 = (\dots - \dots)^2$

$\dots + 14x + \dots = (x + \dots)^2$

$\dots - 12x + 4 = (\dots - \dots)^2$

Différence de deux carrés.



Activité 3: NAM P93

$$a^2 - b^2 = (a+b)(a-b)$$

(Note: In the original image, 'a' and 'b' in the first part are circled in red, and 'a+b' and 'a-b' in the second part are underlined in purple. Arrows indicate the mapping from the first part to the second.)

Produit de Binômes conjugués
différence de deux carrés

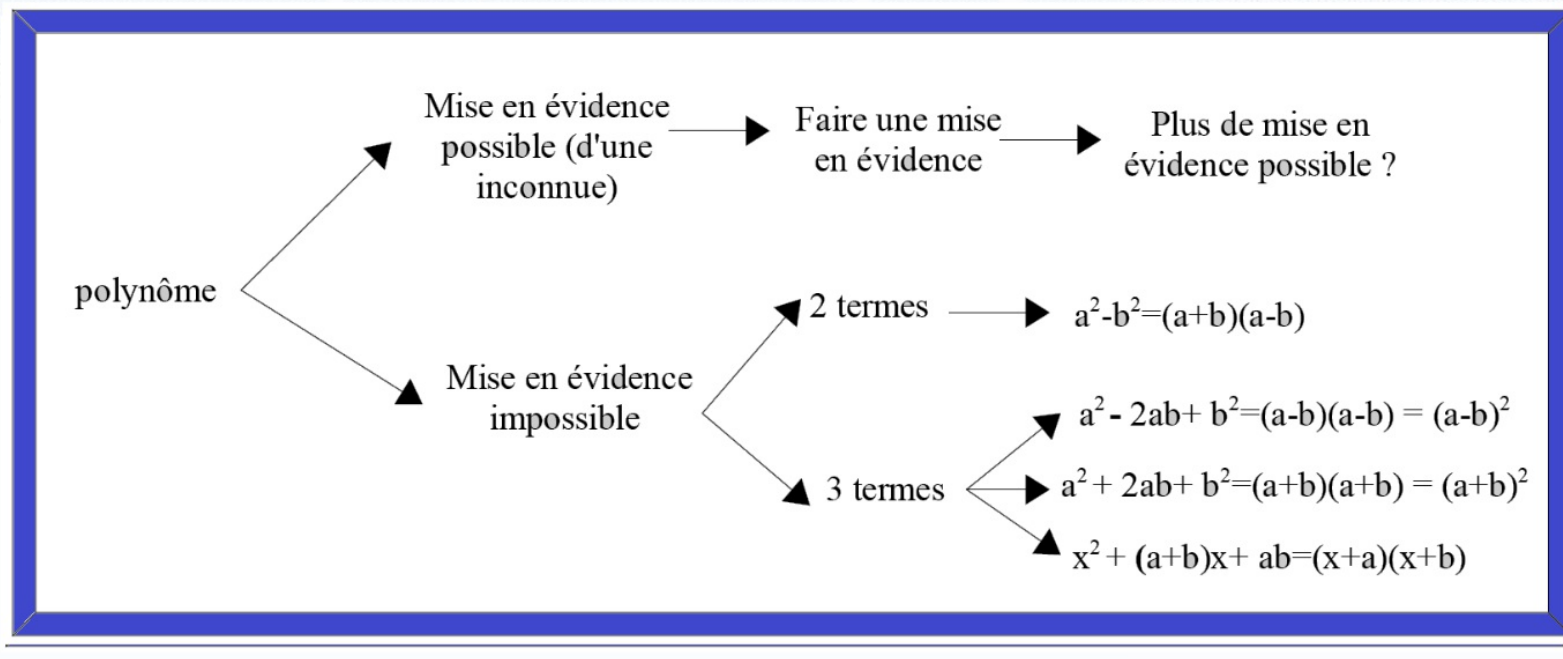
$$\heartsuit^2 - \clubsuit^2 = (\heartsuit - \clubsuit)(\heartsuit + \clubsuit)$$

(Note: In the original image, the heartsuit and clubsuit symbols are circled in blue, and arrows point from them to the corresponding terms in the factored form.)

$$4a^4b^6 - 25a^6$$

(Note: In the original image, the two terms are circled in red. Below the first term, there are handwritten annotations: a '2' with a superscript '2' next to it, and the terms '(a^2)' and '(b^3)' each with a superscript '2' next to them, indicating the square root of the first term.)

Arbre à factorisation



Exercices

Activité 3: NAM P93



$\frac{1}{3}$

$(\frac{1}{3} + x)(\frac{1}{3} - x)$

Colonne 1.

Colonne 2.

Colonne 3.

Colonne 4.

1) $a^2 - 4$

2) $4a^2 - b^2$

3) $\frac{1}{9} - x^2$

4) $a^3 - ab^2 = a$
 $= a(a+b)(a-b)$
 $3xy^2 - 12xz$

$16 - x^2$

$16x^2 - 49y^2$

$16x^2 - 25$

$3xy^2 - 12xz$

$9 - x^2$

$-4 + a^2$

$4a^2 - \frac{1}{100}$

$5a^2 + 5b^2$

$25x^2 - 1$

$-25a^2 + 16b^2$

$\frac{9a^2}{16} - \frac{4b^2}{25}$

$16x^2 - 4$

$100 - a^2$

$(a + \sqrt{5})(a - \sqrt{5})$
 $a^2 - 5$

$(\sqrt{3}x + 1)(\sqrt{3}x - 1)$

$3x^2 - 1$

$36a^2 - 100a$

5) $x^4 - y^4 = (x^2 + y^2)(x + y)(x - y)$

6) $(a + b)^2 - c^2$

7) $(2a + 1)^2 - (3 - a)^2$

$a^4 - 81$

$(2a - 3b)^2 - 4a^2$

$(5a - b)^2 - (2a - 3b)^2$

$3x^5 - 48xy^8 = 3x(x^4 - 16y^8)$
 $a^2 - (a + b)^2$

$(2x - 3)^2 - (3x + 2)^2$

$3ab^4 - 3ac^4$

$4x^2 - (3x + 1)^2$

$(x - a)^2 - (2x - 3a)^2$

$a^4 - 16$

$25a^2 - (b - 2a)^2$

$4 \cdot (3a - 2b)^2 - (2a - 3b)^2$

Exercices

Activité 3: NAM P93

Colonne 1.

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

$$16 - x^2 = (4+x)(4-x)$$

$$9 - x^2 = (3+x)(3-x)$$

$$25x^2 - 1 = (5x+1)(5x-1)$$

$$100 - a^2 = (10+a)(10-a)$$

différence de 2 carrés

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Colonne 2.

produit de binômes conj.

$$4a^2 - b^2 = (2a+b)(2a-b)$$

$$16x^2 - 49y^2 = (4x+7y)(4x-7y)$$

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

$$-25a^2 + 16b^2 = (4b+5a)(4b-5a)$$

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

Exercices

Colonne 3.

$$\left(\frac{1}{9}\right) x^2 = \left(\frac{1}{3} + x\right) \left(\frac{1}{3} - x\right)$$

$$\downarrow \quad \downarrow$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \quad x$$

$$16x^2 - 25 = (4x + 5)(4x - 5)$$

$$\downarrow \quad \downarrow$$

$$4x \quad 5$$

$$4a^2 - \frac{1}{100} = \left(a + \frac{1}{10}\right) \left(a - \frac{1}{10}\right)$$

$$\downarrow \quad \downarrow$$

$$a \quad \frac{1}{10}$$

$$\frac{9a^2}{16} - \frac{4b^2}{25} = \left(\frac{3a}{4} + \frac{2b}{5}\right) \left(\frac{3a}{4} - \frac{2b}{5}\right)$$

$$\downarrow \quad \downarrow$$

$$\frac{3a}{4} \quad \frac{2b}{5}$$

$$3x^2 - 1 = (\sqrt{3}x + 1)(\sqrt{3}x - 1)$$

$$\downarrow \quad \downarrow$$

$$\sqrt{3}x \quad 1$$

Colonne 4.

Mettre en évidence

$$a^3 - ab^2 = a(a^2 - b^2)$$

$$= a(a+b)(a-b)$$

$$3xy^2 - 12xz^2$$

$$= 3x(y^2 - 4z^2)$$

$$= 3x(y+2z)(y-2z)$$

$$5a^2 + 5b^2 = 5(a^2 + b^2)$$



$$16x^2 - 4$$

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

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

$$36a^2 - 100a^2b^2$$

$$= 4a^2(9 - 25b^2)$$

$$= 4a^2(3+5b)(3-5b)$$

5) $x^4 - y^4$

$a^4 - 81$

$3x^5 - 48xy^8$

$3ab^4 - 3ac^4$

$a^4 - 16$

6) $(a + b)^2 - c^2$

$(2a - 3b)^2 - 4a^2$

$a^2 - (a + b)^2$

$4x^2 - (3x + 1)^2$

$25a^2 - (b - 2a)^2$

7) $(2a + 1)^2 - (3 - a)^2$

$(5a - b)^2 - (2a - 3b)^2$

$(2x - 3)^2 - (3x + 2)^2$

$(x - a)^2 - (2x - 3a)^2$

$4 \cdot (3a - 2b)^2 - (2a - 3b)^2$

Colonne 5

$$x^4 - y^4 = (x^2 + y^2)(x^2 - y^2) = (x^2 + y^2)(x + y)(x - y)$$

(Note: The original image has a circled '0' between x^4 and y^4, and various colored boxes and arrows highlighting the factoring steps.)

$$a^4 - 81 = (a^2 + 9)(a^2 - 9) = (a^2 + 9)(a + 3)(a - 3)$$

(Note: The original image has arrows pointing from a^2 to a and 9 to 3.)

D'abord mettre en évidence

$$3x^5 - 48xy^8 = 3x(x^4 - 16y^8) = 3x(x^2 + 4y^4)(x^2 - 4y^4)$$

$$= 3x(x^2 + 4y^4)(x + 2y^2)(x - 2y^2)$$

(Note: The original image has arrows pointing from x^2 to x and 4y^4 to 2y^2.)

$$3ab^4 - 3ac^4 = 3a(b^4 - c^4) = 3a(b^2 + c^2)(b^2 - c^2)$$

$$= 3a(b^2 + c^2)(b + c)(b - c)$$

(Note: The original image has arrows pointing from b^2 to b and c^2 to c.)

$$a^4 - 16 = (a^2 + 4)(a^2 - 4) = (a^2 + 4)(a + 2)(a - 2)$$

(Note: The original image has arrows pointing from a^2 to a and 4 to 2.)

$$a^4 - 16 = (a^2 + 4)(a^2 - 4) = (a^2 + 4)(a + 2)(a - 2)$$

(Note: The original image has a box containing 'ou' between the two equations.)

Colonne 6.

$$(a + b)^2 - c^2$$

$$(2a - 3b)^2 - 4a^2$$

$$a^2 - (a + b)^2$$

(Note: The original image has '2y^2' written below.)

$$4x^2 - (3x + 1)^2$$

$$25a^2 - (b - 2a)^2$$

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Colonne 6.

$$(a+b)^2 - c^2 = (a+b+c)(a+b-c)$$

\downarrow \downarrow
 $(a+b)$ c

$$= (a+b+c)(a+b-c)$$

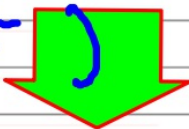
$$(2a-3b)^2 - 4a^2$$

\downarrow \downarrow
 $(2a-3b)$ $2a$

$$= (2a-3b+2a)(2a-3b-2a)$$

$$= (4a-3b)(-3b)$$

$$= (-3b)(4a-3b)$$

$$= -3b(4a-3b)$$


$$a^2 - (a+b)^2$$

\downarrow \downarrow
 a $(a+b)$

$$= (a+(a+b))(a-(a+b))$$

$$= (2a+b)(a-a-b)$$

$$= (2a+b)(-b)$$

$$= (-b)(2a+b)$$

$$= -b(2a+b)$$

2.3
3.2

$$4x^2 - (3x+1)^2$$

\downarrow \downarrow
 $2x$ $(3x+1)$

$$= (2x+(3x+1))(2x-(3x+1))$$

$$= (5x+1)(2x-3x-1)$$

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

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

$$25a^2 - (b-2a)^2$$

\downarrow \downarrow
 $5a$ $(b-2a)$

$$= (5a+(b-2a))(5a-(b-2a))$$

$$= (5a+b-2a)(5a-b+2a)$$

$$= (3a+b)(7a-b)$$

Colonne 6.

$$\frac{(a+b)^2 - c^2}{(a+b)c} = (a+b+c)(a+b-c)$$

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

Activité 3: NAM P93

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$$\begin{aligned} \frac{a^2 - (a+b)^2}{a(a+b)} &= (a+a+b)(a-(a+b)) \\ &= (2a+b)(\cancel{a} - \cancel{a} - b) \\ &= -b(2a+b) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4x^2 - (3x+1)^2 \\ &= (2x+3x+1)(2x-3x-1) \\ &= (5x+1)(-x-1) = -(5x+1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{25a^2 - (b-2a)^2}{5a(b-2a)} \\ &= (5a+b-2a)(5a-(b-2a)) \\ &= (3a+b)(5a-b+2a) \\ &= (3a+b)(7a-b) \end{aligned}$$

$$(2a + 1)^2 - (3 - a)^2$$

$(2a+1)$ $(3-a)$

$$= ((2a+1) + (3-a)) ((2a+1) - (3-a))$$

$$= (\underline{2a+1} + \underline{3-a}) (\underline{2a+1} - \underline{3+a})$$

$$= (a+4)(3a-2)$$

$$(5a - b)^2 - (2a - 3b)^2$$

$(5a-b)$ $(2a-3b)$

$$= ((5a-b) + (2a-3b)) ((5a-b) - (2a-3b))$$

$$= (\underline{5a-b} + \underline{2a-3b}) (\underline{5a-b} - \underline{2a+3b})$$

$$= (7a-4b)(3a+2b)$$

$$(2x - 3)^2 - (3x + 2)^2$$

$(2x-3)$ $(3x+2)$

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

$$= (\underline{2x-3} + \underline{3x+2}) (\underline{2x-3} - \underline{3x+2})$$

$$= (5x-1)(-x-5)$$

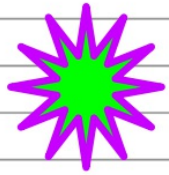
$$= - (5x-1)(x+5)$$

$$(x-a)^2 - (2x-3a)^2$$

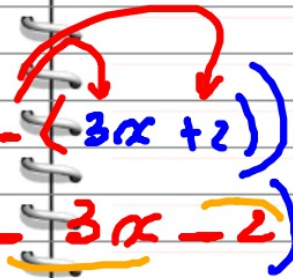
A terminer



♥ $4 \cdot (3a - 2b)^2 - (2a - 3b)^2$



$$(5a - b)^2 - (2a - 3b)^2$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 & 4 \cdot \frac{(3a-2b)^2}{2} - \frac{(2a-3b)^2}{2} && \Delta^2 - \heartsuit^2 = (\Delta + \heartsuit)(\Delta - \heartsuit) \\
 & = 2(3a-2b)^2 - (2a-3b)^2 \\
 & = [2(3a-2b)]^2 - [2a-3b]^2 \\
 & = [2(3a-2b) + (2a-3b)] [2(3a-2b) - (2a-3b)] \\
 & = [\underbrace{6a-4b} + \underbrace{2a-3b}] [\underbrace{6a-4b} - \underbrace{2a+3b}] \\
 & = [8a-7b] [4a-b]
 \end{aligned}$$

B) Trinôme³ carré parfait Page 10 

$$a^2 + 2ab + b^2 = (a+b)^2$$

$$\heartsuit^2 + 2 \heartsuit \cdot \clubsuit + \clubsuit^2 = (\heartsuit + \clubsuit)^2$$

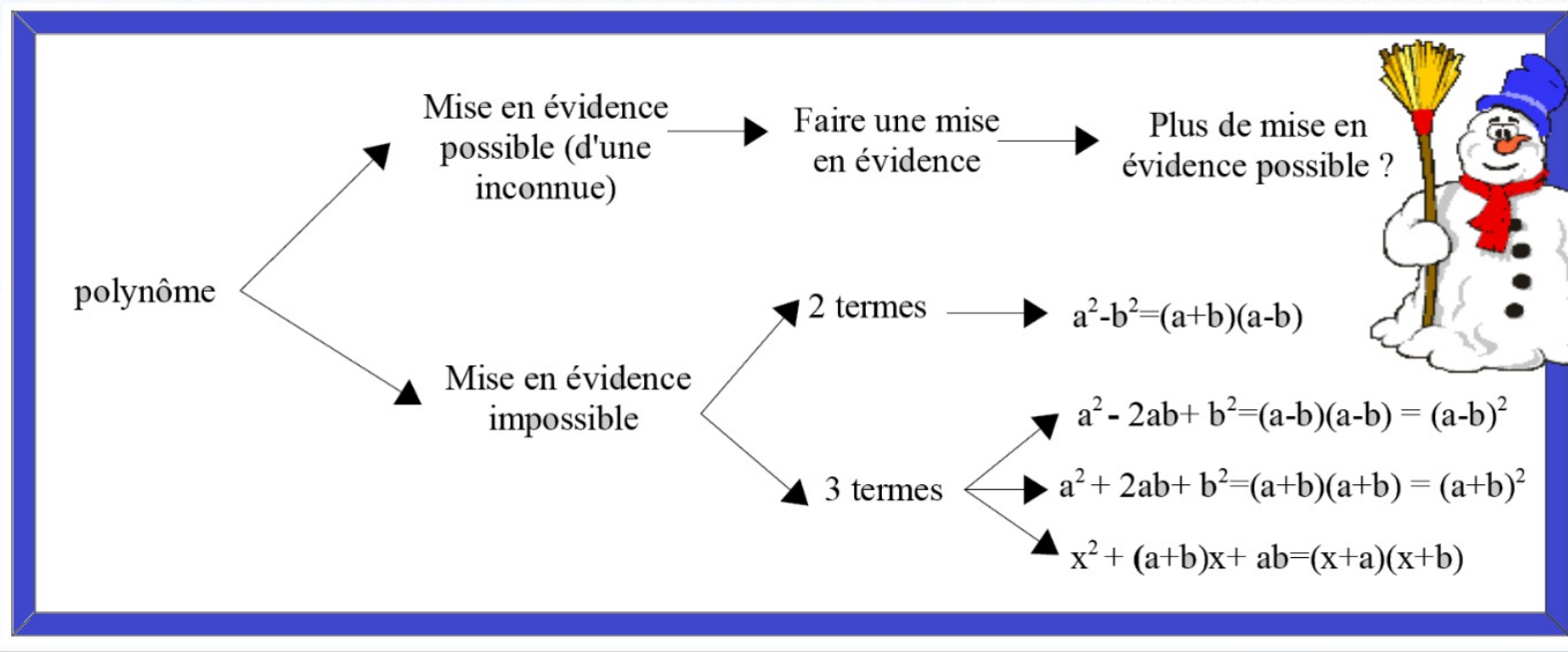
$$a^2 - 2ab + b^2$$

$$\heartsuit^2 - 2 \heartsuit \cdot \clubsuit + \clubsuit^2 = (\heartsuit - \clubsuit)^2$$

$$a^2 - 2ab + b^2 = (a - b)^2$$

Exercices Page 94 

Arbre à factorisation



d) Factorise les expressions suivantes.

1) $a^2 + 6a + 9$

$$x^2 - 4xy + 4y^2$$

$$16a^2 + 25b^2 - 40ab$$

$$64b^2 + 1 + 16b$$

$$9x^2 + 10x + 4$$

2) $a^4 - 2a^2 + 1$

$$4 + 12a^2 + 9a^4$$

$$x^6 - 6x^3 + 9$$

$$25a^2 + 16b^2 + 40ab$$

$$x^2 + 4 - 2x$$

3) $\frac{a^2}{9} + \frac{2ab}{15} + \frac{b^2}{25}$

$$\frac{9a^2}{4} - \frac{3ac}{7} + \frac{c^2}{49}$$

$$x^2 + \frac{1}{4} - x$$

$$\frac{x^2}{36} - \frac{4x}{3} + 4$$

$$9 + \frac{a^2b^2}{4} - 3ab$$

4) $5x^2 + 10x + 5$

$$8a^2 - 24ab + 18b^2$$

$$x^5 - 8x^3 + 16x$$

$$x^4 + 2x^3 + x^2$$

$$-49 - x^2 + 14x$$

Exercices

NAM d) Page 94



Colonne 1.

$$\begin{array}{c} a^2 + 6a + 9 \\ \hline a \quad 3 \end{array} = (a + 3)^2$$

$$\begin{array}{c} x^2 - 4xy + 4y^2 \\ \hline x \quad 2y \end{array} = (x - 2y)^2$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 16a^2 + 25b^2 - 40ab \\ \hline 4a \quad 5b \end{array} = (4a - 5b)^2$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 64b^2 + 1 + 16b \\ \hline 8b \quad 1 \end{array} = (8b + 1)^2$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 9x^2 + 10x + 4 \\ \hline 3x \quad 2 \end{array} = \text{pas en } 3^e$$

$$\swarrow \searrow \\ 2 \cdot 3x \cdot 2 \neq 10x$$

Colonne 2

$$\begin{array}{c} a^4 - 2a^2 + 1 \\ \hline a^2 \quad 1 \end{array} = (a^2 - 1)^2$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 4a^2 + 12 + 9a^4 \\ \hline 2a \quad 3a^2 \end{array} = \text{---}$$

$$\swarrow \searrow 2a \cdot 3a^2 \cdot 2 \neq 12 \\ x^5 - 6x^3 + 9 = \text{pas en } 3^e$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 25a^2 + 16b^2 + 40ab \\ \hline 5a \quad 4b \end{array} = (5a + 4b)^2$$

$$\begin{array}{c} x^2 + 4 - 2x \\ \hline x \quad 2 \end{array} = \text{---}$$

$$\swarrow \searrow 2 \cdot x \cdot 2 \neq 2x$$

$$\frac{a^2}{9} + \frac{2ab}{15} + \frac{b^2}{25} = \left(\frac{a}{3} + \frac{b}{5}\right)^2$$

$$\frac{a}{3} \quad 2 \cdot \frac{a}{3} \cdot \frac{b}{5} \quad \frac{b}{5}$$

$$\frac{9a^2}{4} - \frac{3ac}{7} + \frac{c^2}{49} = \left(\frac{3a}{2} - \frac{c}{7}\right)^2$$

$$\frac{3a}{2} \quad 2 \cdot \frac{3a}{2} \cdot \frac{c}{7} \quad \frac{c}{7}$$

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

$$\frac{x^2}{36} - \frac{4x}{3} + 4 = \left(\frac{2x}{3} - 2\right)^2$$

$$9 + \frac{a^2b^2}{4} - 3ab = \left(3 - \frac{ab}{2}\right)^2$$

$$2 \cdot 3 \cdot \frac{ab}{2} = 3ab$$

$$5x^2 + 10x + 5 = 5(x^2 + 2x + 1)$$

$$= 5(x+1)^2$$

$$8a^2 - 24ab + 18b^2 = 2(4a^2 - 12ab + 9b^2) = 2(2a - 3b)^2$$

$$x^5 - 8x^3 + 16x = x(x^4 - 8x^2 + 16) = x(x^2 - 4)^2$$

$$= x[(x+2)(x-2)]^2 = x(x+2)^2(x-2)^2$$

$$x^4 + 2x^3 + x^2 = x^2(x^2 + 2x + 1) = x^2(x+1)^2$$

$$-49 - x^2 + 14x = -(49 + x^2 - 14x) = -(7-x)^2$$

$$x^6 - 6x^3 + 9 = (x^3 - 3)^2$$



e) Complète chacune des expressions algébriques ci-dessous en un trinôme carré parfait, ensuite, transforme-le en un binôme au carré.

1) $a^2 + b^2$

$x^2 - 2xy$

$x^2 + 2x$

$4a^2 + b^2$

$1 - 2a$

2) $a^2 - 12a$

$9x^2 - 12xy$

$4a^2 - 4a$

$4x^2 - 20xy$

$1 + 2x$

3) $9a^2 - ab$

$x^2 - xy$

$\frac{x^2}{4} + x$

$x^2 + \frac{1}{4}$

$a^2 + 16b^2$

f) Factorise les expressions suivantes.



Page 94 Colonne 1

$$a^2 + 2ab + b^2 - c^2$$

$$x^2 - y^2 + 4y - 4$$

$$a^2 - b^4 - 4a + 4$$

$$4a^2 + 4a + 1 - 4b^2$$

$$1 - a^2 - b^2 - 2ab$$

groupements

Page 94 Colonne 2

$$a^2x^2 - 4x^2 - a^2 + 4$$

$$x^3 - x - 2x^2 + 2$$

$$a^2 + b - b^2 - a$$

$$a^6b^6 - a^4b^4 - 16a^2b^2 + 16$$

$$2x^5 - 6x^4 - 32x + 96$$

② et ②
 ④ et ③ → trinôme carré parfait
 ⑤ et ⑤

P13

Trinômes carrés parfaits ? Différence de deux carrés ?

f) Factorise les expressions suivantes.

Page 94 Colonne 1

$$\begin{aligned}
 & a^2 + 2ab + b^2 - c^2 \\
 &= (a+b)^2 - c^2 \\
 &= (a+b+c)(a+b-c)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & x^2 - y^2 + 4y - 4 \\
 & \cancel{(x+y)(x-y) + 4(y-1)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= x^2 - (y^2 - 4y + 4) \\
 &= x^2 - (y-2)^2 \\
 &= (x+y-2)(x-(y-2)) \\
 &= (x+y-2)(x-y+2)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & a^2 - b^4 - 4a + 4 \quad \text{P13} \\
 &= (a-2)^2 - b^4 \\
 &= (a-2+b^2)(a-2-b^2)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 4a^2 + 4a + 1 - 4b^2 \\
 &= (2a+1)^2 - 4b^2 \\
 &= (2a+1+2b)(2a+1-2b)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 1 - a^2 - b^2 - 2ab \\
 &= 1^2 - (a^2 + b^2 + 2ab) \\
 &= 1^2 - (a+b)^2 \\
 &= (1+a+b)(1-a-b)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \underline{a^2x^2 - 4x^2 - a^2 + 4} \\
 &= \underline{a^2(x^2 - 1) - 4(x^2 - 1)} \\
 &= (x^2 - 1)(a^2 - 4) \\
 &= (x+1)(x-1)(a+2)(a-2)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \underline{x^3 - x - 2x^2 + 2} \\
 &= \underline{x(x^2 - 1) - 2(x^2 - 1)} \\
 &= (x^2 - 1)(x - 2) \\
 &= (x+1)(x-1)(x-2)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \underline{a^2 + b - b^2 - a} \\
 &= a(a-1) + b(1-b) \\
 &= (a^2 - b^2) + (b - a) \\
 &= \underline{(a-b)(a+b)} - \underline{(a-b)} \\
 &= (a-b)(a+b-1)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \underline{a^6b^6 - a^4b^4 - 16a^2b^2 + 16} \\
 &= \underline{a^4b^4(a^2b^2 - 1) - 16(a^2b^2 - 1)} \\
 &= (a^2b^2 - 1)(a^4b^4 - 16) \\
 &= (ab+1)(ab-1)(a^2b^2 + 4) \\
 & \quad (ab+2)(ab-2)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \underline{2x^5 - 6x^4 - 32x + 96} \\
 &= \underline{2x^4(x-3) - 32(x-3)} \\
 &= (x-3)(2x^4 - 32) \\
 &= 2(x-3)(x^4 - 16) \\
 &= 2(x-3)(x^2+4)(x+2)(x-2)
 \end{aligned}$$

