

# Quotient de polynômes

Division d'un polynôme par un polynôme : méthode de la division euclidienne


Cours .

Elèves	Réponses
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TBI

Exercices blancs	Réponses
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**Activité 8**

Effectue les quotients et écris tes réponses sous la forme  $A(x) = D(x) \cdot Q(x) + R(x)$

1

$$(2x^5 + 7x^4 - 2x^3 + 4x^2 - 5x + 1) : (x^3 + 2x^2 - x + 3)$$

$$(3x^3 - x^2 + 7x + 8) : (3x + 2)$$

$$(3x^5 - 8x^4 + 5x^3 + 10x^2 - 8x + 4) : (x^3 - 2x^2 + 4)$$

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

$$(x^5 - x^3 + 2x + 3) : (x^2 + 2x - 1)$$

$$(-12x^5 + 2x^3 + 2x^2 + 2x - 1) : (-2x^2 + 1)$$

$$(x^5 - 1) : (x^2 + x + 1)$$

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

$$(x^4 - 3x^3 + x - 3) : (x - 3)$$



1

$$2x^5 + 7x^4 - 2x^3 + 4x^2 - 5x + 1 \quad \text{Roc}$$

$$x^3 + 2x^2 - x + 3 \quad \text{Roc.}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2x^5 + 7x^4 - 2x^3 + 4x^2 - 5x + 1 \\ - 2x^5 - 4x^4 + 2x^3 - 6x^2 + 0x + 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$2x^2 + 3x - 6$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3x^4 + 0x^3 - 2x^2 - 5x + 1 \\ - 3x^4 - 6x^3 + 3x^2 - 9x \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -6x^3 + x^2 - 14x + 1 \\ + 6x^3 + 12x^2 - 6x + 18 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$13x^2 - 20x + 19$$

Preuve :  $D(x) \neq d(x) \cdot Q(x) + R(x)$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2x^5 + 4x^4 - 2x^3 + 6x^2 \\ 3x^4 + 6x^3 - 3x^2 + 9x \\ - 6x^3 - 12x^2 + 6x - 18 \\ + 13x^2 - 20x + 19 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$2x^5 + 7x^4 - 2x^3$$



2

$$(3x^3 - x^2 + 7x + 8) : (3x + 2)$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 3x^3 - x^2 + 7x + 8 \quad \text{Div} \\ \hline 3x + 2 \quad \text{Div} \end{array}$$

$$\underline{-3x^3 - 2x^2 + 0x + 0}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{//////} \\ \hline -3x^2 + 7x + 8 \end{array}$$

$$\underline{+3x^2 + 2x}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{////} \\ \hline 9x + 8 \end{array}$$

$$\underline{-9x - 6}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{////} \\ \hline 2 \end{array} \leftarrow \text{reste}$$

$$D(x) = ? = d(x) \cdot Q(x) + R(x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} D(x) &= 3x^3 + 2x^2 \\ &\quad - 3x^2 - 2x \\ &\quad + 9x + 6 \\ &\quad + 2 \text{ (reste)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \hline D(x) = 3x^3 - x^2 + 7x + 8 \\ \hline \text{oui!} \end{array}$$

3

$$\begin{array}{r}
 3x^5 - 8x^4 + 5x^3 + 10x^2 - 8x + 4 \quad \text{Rox} \\
 \underline{- 3x^5 + 6x^4} \quad \downarrow \quad \underline{- 10x^2} \quad \downarrow \\
 -2x^4 + 5x^3 - 2x^2 - 8x + 4 \\
 \underline{+ 2x^4 - 4x^3} \quad \quad \quad \underline{+ 8x} \\
 \phantom{-2x^4 + 5x^3} - 2x^2 - 8x + 4 \\
 \phantom{-2x^4 + 5x^3} \phantom{- 2x^2} \underline{+ 8x} \\
 \phantom{-2x^4 + 5x^3} \phantom{- 2x^2} \phantom{+ 8x} 0
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 x^3 - 2x^2 + 4 \quad \text{Rox.} \\
 \underline{3x^2 - 2x + 1}
 \end{array}$$

le reste de la division étant zéro

⇒ Le polynôme est divisible exactement par  $x^3 - 2x^2 + 4$

⇒ Le polynôme D(x) est factorisable par  $(x^3 - 2x^2 + 4)$

$$3x^5 - 8x^4 + 5x^3 + 10x^2 - 8x + 4 = (x^3 - 2x^2 + 4)(3x^2 - 2x + 1)$$

$D(x) = ? = d(x) \cdot Q(x) + R(x)$

$D(x) \neq$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 3x^5 - 6x^4 \phantom{+ 10x^3} + 12x^2 \\
 - 2x^4 + 4x^3 + 12x^2 \\
 \phantom{- 2x^4 + 4x^3} - 2x^2 + 8x + 4 \\
 \hline
 3x^5 - 8x^4 + 5x^3 + 10x^2 - 8x + 4
 \end{array}$$

$D(x) \div x^3 - 2x^2 + 4 = 3x^2 - 2x + 1$

OUI



4

$$(x^3 - 4x^2 + 4x - 1) : (x - 1) \quad \text{Roc.}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \boxed{x^3 - 4x^2 + 4x - 1} \quad | \quad x - 1 \quad \text{Roc.} \\
 \underline{-x^3 + x^2} \phantom{+ 4x - 1} \\
 \text{////} \quad \boxed{-3x^2} + 4x - 1 \\
 \underline{+3x^2 - 3x} \\
 \text{////} \quad \boxed{x} - 1 \\
 \underline{-x + 1} \\
 \text{reste} \rightarrow 0
 \end{array}$$

→ Le reste de la division étant zéro, le polynôme est divisible exactement par  $x - 1$

→ Le polynôme  $D(x)$  est factorisable.

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

$$D(x) = ? = d(x) \cdot Q(x) + R(x)$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \neq x^3 - x^2 \\
 \phantom{\neq} - 3x^2 + 3x \\
 \phantom{\neq} \phantom{-} + x - 1 \\
 \hline
 \phantom{\neq} \phantom{-} \phantom{+} \phantom{-} + 0 \\
 \text{oui}
 \end{array}$$

5  $(x^5 - x^3 + 2x + 3) : (x^2 + 2x - 1)$

$x^5 - x^3 + 2x + 3$  |  $x^2 + 2x - 1$

$x^5 + 0x^4 - x^3 + 0x^2 + 2x + 3$   
 $-x^5 - 2x^4 + x^3$   


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

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


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 $4x^3 - 2x^2 + 2x + 3$   
 $-4x^3 - 8x^2 + 4x$

$-10x^2 + 6x + 3$   
 $10x^2 + 20x - 10$

$26x - 7$

$x^3 - 2x^2 + 4x - 1$   
Virid.

$D(x) = ? = d(x) \cdot Q(x) + R(x)$   
 $D(x) = ? = x^5 + 2x^4 - x^3$

$-2x^4 - 4x^3 + 2x^2$   
 $4x^3 + 8x^2 - 4x$   
 $-10x^2 - 20x$   
 $+26$   
 $+10$   
 $-7$

$D(x) = x^5 - x^3 + 2x + 3$   
yes.

$(x^5 - x^3 + 2x + 3) = (x^2 + 2x - 1)(x^3 - 2x^2 + 4x - 10)$

5  $(x^5 - x^3 + 2x + 3) : (x^2 + 2x - 1)$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 x^5 + 0x^4 - x^3 + 0x^2 + 2x + 3 \\
 -x^5 - 2x^4 + x^3 \\
 \hline
 -2x^4 + 2x + 3 \\
 +2x^4 + 4x^3 - 2x^2 \\
 \hline
 4x^3 - 2x^2 + 2x + 3 \\
 -4x^3 - 8x^2 + 4x \\
 \hline
 -10x^2 + 6x + 3 \\
 +10x^2 + 20x - 10 \\
 \hline
 26x - 7
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 x^2 + 2x - 1 \\
 \hline
 x^3 - 2x^2 + 4x - 10
 \end{array}$$

$D(x) = ? = d(x) \cdot Q(x) + R(x)$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 x^5 + 2x^4 - x^3 \\
 - 2x^4 - 4x^3 + 2x^2 \\
 + 4x^3 + 8x^2 - 4x \\
 - 10x^2 \\
 - 20x \\
 + 26x
 \end{array}$$

$\leftarrow$  reste  $x^5 - x^3 + 2x + 3$   
yes



6  $(-12x^5 + 2x^3 + 2x^2 + 2x - 1) : (-2x^2 + 1)$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{Rox} \\
 \underline{-12x^5 + 0x^4 + 2x^3 + 2x^2 + 2x - 1} \\
 +12x^5 + 0x^4 - 6x^3 \\
 \hline
 -4x^3 + 2x^2 + 2x - 1 \\
 +4x^3 \quad -2x \\
 \hline
 2x^2 - 1 \\
 -2x^2 + 1 \\
 \hline
 0
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 -2x^2 + 0x + 1 \\
 \underline{-2x^2 + 1} \\
 6x^3 + 2x - 1
 \end{array}$$

Preuve

$D(x) = ? = d(x) \cdot Q(x) + R(x)$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 -12x^5 + 6x^3 \\
 -4x^3 + 2x \\
 2x^2 - 1 \\
 \hline
 -12x^5 + 2x^3 + 2x^2 + 2x - 1
 \end{array}$$

Oui

Le reste de la division étant zéro, division exacte  $\Leftarrow 0$

le polynôme est divisible exactement par  $(-2x^2 + 1)$



Le polynôme  $D(x)$  est factorisable.

$D = d \cdot q$   
 $\Rightarrow$  méthode de factorisation

$$-12x^5 + 2x^3 + 2x^2 + 2x - 1 = (-2x^2 + 1)(6x^3 + 2x - 1)$$

7  $(x^5 - 1) : (x^2 + x + 1)$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 x^5 + 0x^4 + 0x^3 + 0x^2 + 0x - 1 \\
 \underline{-x^5 - x^4 - x^3} \\
 \phantom{x^5} + x^4 + x^3 + 0x^2 + 0x - 1 \\
 \phantom{x^5} \underline{-x^4 - x^3 - x^2} \\
 \phantom{x^5} \phantom{x^4} \phantom{x^3} + x^2 + 0x - 1 \\
 \phantom{x^5} \phantom{x^4} \phantom{x^3} \underline{-x^2 - x - 1} \\
 \phantom{x^5} \phantom{x^4} \phantom{x^3} \phantom{x^2} -x - 2
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 x^2 + x + 1 \\
 \hline
 x^3 - x^2 + 1
 \end{array}$$

$r \neq 0$   
 le polynôme  $D(x)$   
 n'est pas factorisable  
 par  $d(x)$

$D(x) = ? = d(x) \cdot Q(x) + R(x)$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 x^5 + x^4 + x^3 \\
 -x^4 - x^3 - x^2 \\
 \hline
 x^2 + x + 1 \\
 -x - 2 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

$D(x) \begin{array}{c} x^5 \\ x^4 \\ x^3 \\ x^2 \\ x \\ 1 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} / \\ / \\ / \\ / \\ / \\ / \end{array} -1$   
 $D(x) \begin{array}{c} x^5 \\ x^4 \\ x^3 \\ x^2 \\ x \\ 1 \end{array} -1$



8

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

$$\begin{array}{r|l}
 \overbrace{x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x - 4} & \overbrace{x + 2} \\
 \underline{-x^3 - 2x^2} & x^2 - 5x + 13 \\
 -5x^2 + 3x - 4 & \\
 \underline{5x^2 + 10x} & \\
 13x - 4 & \\
 \underline{-13x - 26} & \\
 -30 & \rightarrow
 \end{array}$$

$r \neq 0$   
 le polynôme  $D(x)$   
 n'est pas factorisable  
 par  $d(x)$

$$D(x) = ? = d(x) \cdot Q(x) + R(x)$$

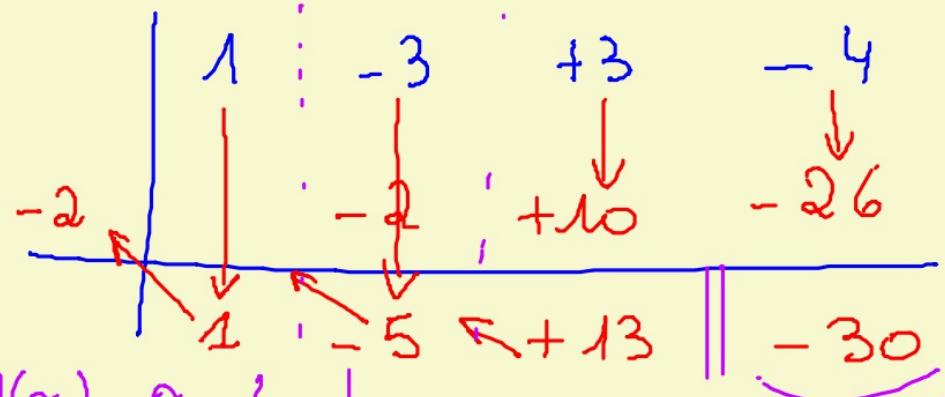
8

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

Roc

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

$x + 2 = 0$   
 $x = -2$



Méthode de Horner

$Q(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$

$Q(x) = x^2 + -5x + 13$

• multiplier  
additionner

$D(x) = ? = d(x) \cdot Q(x) + R(x)$



9

$$(x^4 - 3x^3 + x - 3) : (x - 3)$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} x^4 - 3x^3 + x - 3 & x - 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$D(x) = ? = d(x) \cdot Q(x) + R(x)$$

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