

30.09.21

$$A^2 + 2AB + B^2 = (A + B)^2$$

$$A^2 - 2AB + B^2 = (A - B)^2$$

$$A^2 - B^2 = (A - B)(A + B)$$

→ Factorisation

Reduire

←

$A^2 + B^2$ n'est pas factorisable

2.2.2

$$m) \ a^2 + 2a + 1 = (\lambda + 1)^2$$

$$n) \ 1 + 2x^2 + x^4 = (1 + x^2)^2$$

$$o) \ a^4 + 9b^2 - 6a^2b = (\lambda^2 - 3b)^2$$

$$p) \ 9x^4 + 16y^2 + 24x^2y = (3x^2 + 4y)^2$$

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

$$r) \ \frac{xy}{3} + \frac{y^2}{9} + \frac{x^2}{4} = \left(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{y}{3}\right)^2$$

$$s) \ (a+b)^2 - 2(a+b)c + c^2 = (\lambda + b + c)^2$$

$$t) \ 5x^2 - 10x + 5 = 5(x^2 - 2x + 1) = 5(x-1)^2$$

$$u) \ x^2(a+b) + 2(a+b)x + a+b = (x + \lambda + b)^2$$

2.2.4 Factoriser :

a) $x^2 + 5x + 6 = (x + 3)(x + 2)$

b) $x^2 + 5x + 4 = (x + 1)(x + 4)$

c) $u^2 - 6u + 8 = (x - 2)(x - 4)$

d) $x^2 - 2x - 35 = (x - 7)(x + 5)$

Méthode de la somme et du produit :

$$(x + a)(x + b) = x^2 + sx + p$$

$$x^2 + (a+b)x + ab = x^2 + sx + p$$

donc : somme : $\underline{a+b} = s$
produit : $\underline{ab} = p$

$$f) \quad 4z^2 + 5z + 1 = 4 \left(z + 1 \right) \left(z + \frac{1}{4} \right) = (z+1)(4z+1)$$

On résout l'équation :

$$4z^2 + 5z + 1 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 25 - 16 = 9 = 3^2$$

$$z_1 = \frac{-5 - 3}{8} = -\frac{8}{8} = -1$$

$$z_2 = \frac{-5 + 3}{8} = -\frac{2}{8} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$S = \left\{ -1; -\frac{1}{4} \right\}$$

Méthode des groupements

2.2.6 Factoriser :

a) $\underline{ax + bx} + \underline{ay + by} = x(\underline{a+b}) + y(\underline{a+b}) = (a+b)(x+y)$

b) $\underline{a+b} + \underline{ax+bx} + \underline{ay+by} = \underline{(a+b)} + x\underline{(a+b)} + y\underline{(a+b)}$
 $= (a+b)(1+x+y)$

i) $\underline{a^2 - 2ab + b^2} - \underline{1} = (a-b)^2 - 1 = (a-b-1)(a-b+1)$