Calcul Algébrique

Propriétés à savoir : * = 1 avec > = 1; 1°=1; 66°=1; 1°=1 $\sqrt[4]{x} = x^{\frac{1}{2}}$ $\sqrt[4]{x} = x^{\frac{1}{2}}$ $\star \hat{x_n} = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda}$ ex: $x^2 = \frac{1}{x^2}$; $5 = \frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{4}{2} \times x \times x = x$ $\frac{4$ presson: 22=4=>(22)3=43=64) $*\frac{x}{y^n} = (\frac{x}{y})$ *Ti = ixixix -xi = i!nfois ex: $\frac{5^2}{3^2} = \left(\frac{5}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{5}{3} \times \frac{5}{3} = \frac{25}{9}$ Preme Sou: $\frac{5^2}{3^2} = \left(\frac{5}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{5}{3} \times \frac{5}{3} = \frac{25}{9}$ Remo Sou: $\frac{5}{3^2} = \frac{25}{3} \times \frac{5}{3} = \frac{25}{9}$ Remo Source of the surface of the su newebou: 52 = 25 $= 5\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} 1 - \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k$ $= 5\left(\frac{1+1+\dots+1}{n+1}\right) - \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k = 5(n+1) - \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k$ $= 5\left(\frac{1+1+\dots+1}{n+1}\right) - \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k = 5(n+1) - \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k$ Triangle de Pabcal $= 5(1+1+1+1) - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b = 5(n+1) - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b = 1$ = 1 $(a+b)^2 = 1 \times a^2 + 2 \times ab + 1 \times b^2$ $= 1 \times a^2 + 2 \times ab + 1 \times a^2 + 2 \times ab + 1 \times b^2$ $= 1 \times a^2 + 2 \times a^2 + 2$ autre ex: (a+b+c) = 2+2ab+2ac+2bc+b2+c2 (a+b+c)3 = a3+32b+32c+3ac2+3ab2+3b2c+3bc2+b3+c3+6abc quand il y a plus de 2 nbs comme ia: a,b,c; il yout mieux prendre son remps et développer. Le triangle de Pascal est exact que pour (a+b) par donné

Somemon of fundations

The indices much is $2(k+3) = (2+3) + (2+3) + \cdots + (n+3)$ The indices is $2(k+3) = (2+3) + (2+3) + \cdots + (n+3)$ The indices is $2(k+3) = (2+3) + (2+3) + \cdots + (n+3)$ The indices is $2(k+3) = (2+3) + (2+3) + \cdots + (n+3)$ The indices is $2(k+3) = (2+3) + (2+3) + \cdots + (n+3)$ The indices is $2(k+3) = (2+3) + (2+3) + \cdots + (n+3)$ The indices is $2(k+3) = (2+3) + (2+3) + \cdots + (n+3)$ The indices is $2(k+3) = (2+3) + (2+3) + \cdots + (n+3)$ The indices is $2(k+3) = (2+3) + (2+3) + \cdots + (n+3)$ The indices is $2(k+3) = (2+3) + (2+3) + \cdots + (n+3)$ The indices is $2(k+3) = (2+3) + (2+3) + \cdots + (n+3)$ The indices is $2(k+3) = (2+3) + (2+3) + \cdots + (n+3)$ The indices is $2(k+3) = (2+3) + (2+3) + \cdots + (n+3)$ The indices is $2(k+3) = (2+3) + (2+3) + \cdots + (n+3)$

Binôme

Formule du binome:
$$(x+y)^n = \sum_{p=0}^{n} \binom{n}{p} x^p y^{(n-p)}$$

Propriétés:

$$\binom{n}{p} = \frac{n!}{(n-p)! p!}$$
, $\binom{n+1}{2}! = \binom{n+1}{2} n!$ $\binom{n}{2}! = \binom{n-1}{2}!$

Sadrant que
$$5! = 5 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5 = n! = \frac{n \times n \times - \times n}{n \text{ gais}}$$
 et $0! = 1$