Calcul Algébrique

Propriétés à savoir :
$$x = 1$$
 avec $x \neq 0$
ex: $5 = 1$; $7 = 1$; $6k = 1$; $1 = 1$

$$* x^{n} = \frac{1}{x^{n}}$$

ex:
$$x^2 = \frac{1}{x^2}$$
; $5 = \frac{1}{5^3}$

$$\begin{array}{lll}
\times x^{-1} &= \frac{1}{x^{0}} \\
\times x^{-1}$$

 $*(x^n)^m = x^n \times m$

$$m_{\text{env}} = 2^2 = 4 \Rightarrow (2^2)^3 = 4^3 = 64$$
* The interest of the second of the secon

*
$$\frac{5^2}{y^n} = \frac{5}{y^n}$$

ex: $\frac{5^2}{3^2} = \frac{5}{3} = \frac{5}{3} \times \frac{5}{3} = \frac{25}{9}$

Preme Sou: $\frac{5^2}{3^2} = \frac{25}{9}$

$$\frac{1}{2}(5-k) = \frac{1}{2}(5) - \frac{1}{2}k$$

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$$\frac{1}{2}(5-k) = \frac{1}{2}($$

 $ex: (2^2)^3 = 2^{2x^3} = 2^6 = 64$

$$\frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}$$

Triangle de Pascal

$$(a+b)^{n=2}$$

$$(a+b)^{2} = 4 \times a^{2} + 2 \times ab + 4 \times b^{2}$$

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$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{2}{1} \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{1} \frac{2}{1} \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}$$

etc
(autre ex:
$$(a+b+c)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + 2ac + 2bc + b^2 + c^2$$

Sommes et fuoduits

Somemon of fundaments:
$$\sum (p^2+3) = \sum (i^2+3) = (1^2+3) + (2^2+3) + \cdots + (n^2+3) \sum (p+n) = \sum (p+$$

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

Formule du triangle de Pascal:
$$\forall k \ge 1, \forall p \in \mathbb{N}, \binom{p+k}{k} + \binom{p+k}{k-1} = \binom{p+k+1}{k}$$

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

Sachant que 5! = 1×2×3×4×5 => n! = 1×2× ... ×(n-1)×n et 0! = 1

Propiétés
$$\lesssim et II$$

 $r \lesssim (k+n) = k=0$ $k=0$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (k+n) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (k) + n \neq \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (k+n)$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} (k+3) = \lambda \sum_{k=0}^{n} (k+3) \text{ preuve} : \sum_{k=0}^{n} (\lambda(k+3)) = \lambda(0+3) + \lambda(1+3) + \cdots + \lambda(n+3)$$

$$= \lambda \left((0+3) + (1+3) + \cdots + (n+3) \right)$$

$$= \lambda \sum_{k=0}^{n} (k+3)$$

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$$\frac{n}{\prod_{i=1}^{n} (i+i\times j)} = \frac{1}{\prod_{i=1}^{n} i} i + \frac{1}{\prod_{i=1}^{n} (i\times j)} (i\times j)$$
The product concerns a done jest $i=1$ $i=$

$$\chi = \frac{1}{11} \lambda(a+b) = \frac{1}{11} \frac{1}{11} (a+b)$$
 explication