Calcul Algébrique

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

$$4 \times x^{-1} = \frac{1}{x^{-1}}$$

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

$$4 \times x^{0} = \frac{1}{x^{0}}$$
 $4 \times \sqrt{x} = x^{0}$
 $5 \times 5 \times 5 = 5^{3} = 125 = 5$
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$$\forall x^{0} \times x^{0} = x^{0}$$

ex:
$$9 \times 2 = 2^3 = 8$$
; $5 \times 5 = 5^3 = 5^{3+5} = 5^{15}$ ex: $(2^2)^3 = 2^{15} = 2^6 = 64$

previou:
$$2^2 = 4 \Rightarrow (2^2)^3 = 4^3 = 64$$

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

$$*\frac{x^n}{y^n} = \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^n$$

$$*\prod_{x=1}^{n} i = 1 \times 2 \times 3 \times \cdots \times n = n!$$

ex:
$$\frac{5^2}{3^2} = \left(\frac{5}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{5}{3} \times \frac{5}{3} = \frac{25}{9}$$

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

$$\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{5-b}{b}\right) = \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{5}{b}\right) - \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{5-b}{b}\right) -$$

$$(a+b)^2 = 4 \times a^2 + 2 \times ab + 1 \times b^2$$

$$(a+b) = 1 \times a$$

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Triangle de Pabical

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

$$(a+b)^{2} = 4 \times a^{2} + 2 \times ab + 1 \times b^{2}$$

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

$$(a+b+c) = a + 2ab + 2ac$$
 $(a+b+c)^3 = a^3 + 3a^2b + 3a^2c + 3ac^2 + 3ab^2 + 3b^2c + 3bc^2 + b^3 + c^3 + 6abc$
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quand il y a plus de 2 nbs comme ia: a,b,c; il vant mieux prendre son remps et développer. Le triangle de Pascal est exact que pour (a+b) pas donné par letiange

i va de l'an
$$\frac{1}{1+2} = \frac{1}{1+2} = \frac{1}{1+2}$$

ad i=1 alors i dail valoir 3

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

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

Propriétés:

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

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

Propiétés
$$\geq et \Pi$$

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

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

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

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

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

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71 nb quelcorque

*
$$\frac{n}{n}$$
 (ixi) = $\frac{n}{n}$ ixi) = $\frac{n}{n}$ (ixi) = $\frac{n}{n}$

$$\sqrt[4]{1}$$
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