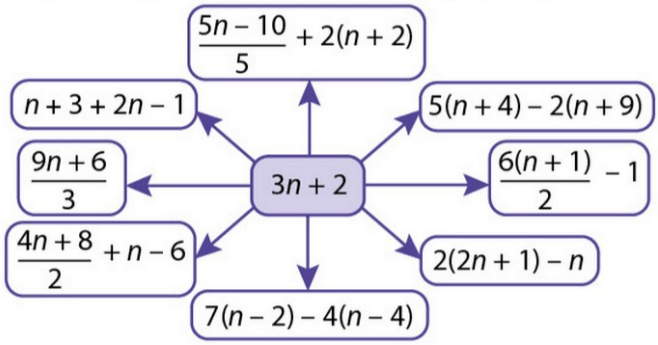
Exercice 44 p 80

Chercher l'intrus

1. Quelle expression ne se simplifie pas en $3n + 2$?



$\frac{5n-10}{5} + 2(n+2) = n - 2 + 2n + 4$

$= 3n + 2$

$5(n+4) - 2(n+9) = 5n + 20 - 2n - 18$

$= 3n + 2$

$\frac{6(n+1)}{2} - 1 = 3(n+1) - 1 = 3n + 3 - 1$

$= 3n + 2$

$2(2n+1) - n = 4n + 2 - n = 3n + 2$

$7(n-2) - 4(n-4) = 7n - 14 - 4n + 16$

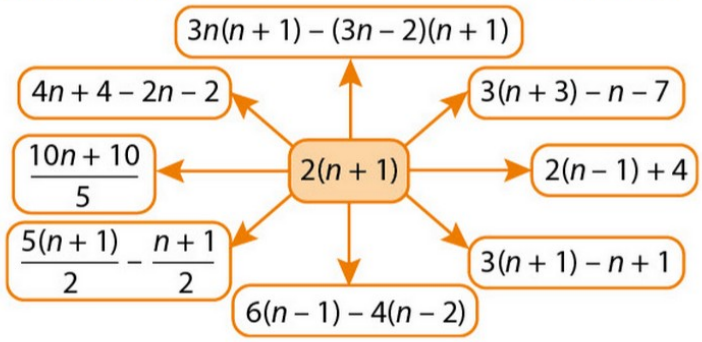
$= 3n + 2$

$\frac{4n+8}{2} + n - 6 = 2n + 4 + n - 6 = 3n - 2$ C'est l'intrus

$\frac{9n+6}{3} = 3n + 2$

$n + 3 + 2n - 1 = 3n + 2$

2. Quelle expression ne se factorise pas en $2(n + 1)$?



$3n(n+1) - (3n-2)(n+1)$

$= (n+1)(3n - 3n + 2) = 2(n+1)$

$3(n+3) - n - 7 = 3n + 9 - n - 7 = 2n + 2$

$= 2 \times n + 2 \times 1 = 2(n+1)$

$2(n-1) + 4 = 2n - 2 + 4 = 2n + 2$

$= 2 \times n + 2 \times 1 = 2(n+1)$

$3(n+1) - n + 1 = 3n + 3 - n + 1 = 2n + 4$

$= 2 \times n + 2 \times 2 = 2(n+2)$

C'est l'intrus

$6(n-1) - 4(n-2) = 6n - 6 - 4n + 8$

$= 2n + 2 = 2 \times n + 2 \times 1 = 2(n+1)$

$\frac{5(n+1)}{2} - \frac{n+1}{2} = \frac{5(n+1) - 1(n+1)}{2} = \frac{(n+1)(5-1)}{2} = \frac{4(n+1)}{2} = 2(n+1)$

$\frac{10n+10}{5} = \frac{10n}{5} + \frac{10}{5} = 2(n+1)$

$4n + 4 - 2n - 2 = 2n + 2 = 2 \times n + 2 \times 1 = 2(n+1)$