

Correction

Exercice 1

$$1. (-5x)^3 = (-5x)(-5x)(-5x) = \underline{-125x^3}$$

$$2. (4xy)(-3xz)(2z) = (4 \cdot -3 \cdot 2)xyxzz = \underline{-24x^2yz^2}$$

$$3. 4 - (6x + 12) = 4 - 6x - 12 = \underline{-6x - 8}$$

$$4. -(8x - 15) - 6 = -8x + 15 - 6 = \underline{-8x + 9}$$

$$5. (2x - 3) - (x + 1) = 2x - 3 - x - 1 = \underline{x - 4}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 6. (9x - 8)(-6x + 5) &= 9x(-6x) + 9x \cdot 5 + (-8)(-6x) + (-8) \cdot 5 \\ &= -54x^2 + 45x + 48x - 40 \\ &= \underline{-54x^2 + 93x - 40} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 7. (2x + 1)^2 &= (2x + 1)(2x + 1) = 2x \cdot 2x + 2x \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 2x + 1 \cdot 1 \\ &= 4x^2 + 2x + 2x + 1 \\ &= \underline{4x^2 + 4x + 1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 8. 4a^2 - \frac{2}{3}a - \frac{3}{5}a^2 + \frac{1}{3}a - 5a - \frac{2}{15}a^2 &= \left(4 - \frac{3}{5} - \frac{2}{15}\right)a^2 + \left(-\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{3} - 5\right)a \\ &= \left(\frac{60 - 9 - 2}{15}\right)a^2 + \left(\frac{-2 + 1 - 15}{3}\right)a \\ &= \underline{\frac{49}{15}a^2 - \frac{16}{3}a} \end{aligned}$$

Exercice 2

1. Les périmètres sont: $P_1 = 2 \times (2x+6+x+2)$ et $P_2 = 2(2x+4+x+3)$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 2(3x+8) & &= 2(3x+7) \\ &= 2 \times 3x + 2 \times 8 & &= 2 \times 3x + 2 \times 7 \\ &= \underline{6x+16} & &= \underline{6x+14} \end{aligned}$$

Ils ne sont donc jamais égaux (car $P_1 - P_2 = 2$)

2. Les aires sont: $A_1 = (2x+6)(x+2)$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 2x \cdot x + 2x \cdot 2 + 6x + 6 \cdot 2 \\ &= 2x^2 + 4x + 6x + 12 \\ &= \underline{2x^2 + 10x + 12} \end{aligned}$$

et $A_2 = (2x+4)(x+3)$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 2x \cdot x + 2x \cdot 3 + 4x + 4 \cdot 3 \\ &= 2x^2 + 6x + 4x + 12 \\ &= \underline{2x^2 + 10x + 12} \end{aligned}$$

$A_1 = A_2$ donc les aires sont toujours égales.

Exercice 3

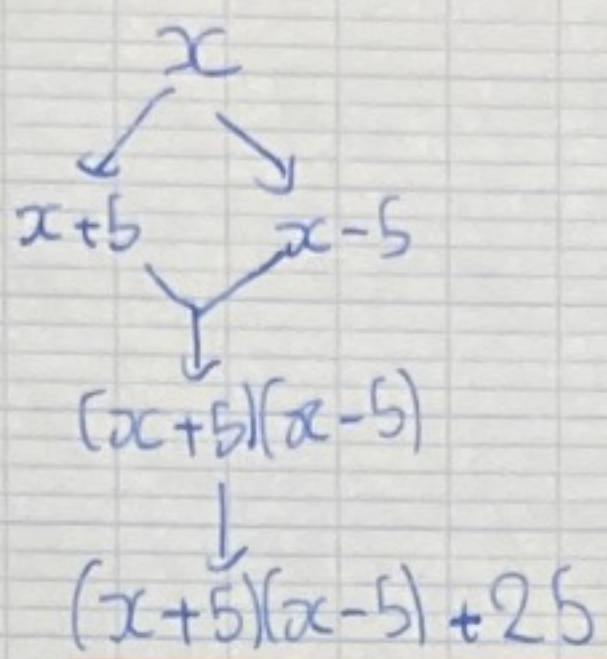
1.a)

$$\begin{array}{c} 7 \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ 12 \quad 2 \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ 24 \\ \downarrow \\ \underline{49} \end{array}$$

b)

$$\begin{array}{c} -4 \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ -4+5=1 \quad -4-5=-9 \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ 1 \times -9 = -9 \\ \downarrow \\ \underline{-9+25=16} \end{array}$$

2.2)



$$\begin{aligned} b) (x+5)(x-5) &= x \cdot x + x(-5) + 5x + 5(-5) \\ &= x^2 - 5x + 5x - 25 \\ &= \underline{x^2 - 25} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} c) \text{ Le programme calcule } (x+5)(x-5) + 25 \\ &= x^2 - 25 + 25 \\ &= \underline{x^2} \\ \text{Sarah a donc raison.} \end{aligned}$$

Bonus: $(2a+5b)(3a-2b) = 6a^2 - 4ab + 15ab - 10b^2$
 $= 6a^2 + 11ab - 10b^2$

$$(2a-1)(3a+2b) = 6a^2 + 4ab - 3a - 2b$$

$$(a-2b)(5b-1) = 5ab - a - 10b^2 + 2b$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Donc } (2a+5b)(3a-2b) - (2a-1)(3a+2b) - (a-2b)(5b-1) \\ &= 6a^2 + 11ab - 10b^2 - (6a^2 + 4ab - 3a - 2b) - (5ab - a - 10b^2 + 2b) \\ &= 6a^2 + 11ab - 10b^2 - 6a^2 - 4ab + 3a + 2b - 5ab + a + 10b^2 - 2b \\ &= 6a^2 - 6a^2 + 11ab - 4ab - 5ab - 10b^2 + 10b^2 + 3a + a + 2b - 2b \\ &= 0 + 2ab + 0 + 4a + 0 \\ &= \underline{2ab + 4a} \end{aligned}$$