

Devoir n° 1 Du 1^{ère} Semestre

Correction Exercice 1 : 4 pts (Factoriser les expressions suivantes :)

1 $a^2xy + aby^2 + b^2xy + abx^2$

$$(a^2xy + abx^2) + (b^2xy + aby^2) = ax(ax + by) + by(ax + by) \\ = (ax + by)(ax + by)$$

2 $3a^2 + 3b^2 - 4c^2 - 6ab$

$$(3a^2 - 6ab + 3b^2) - 4c^2 = 3(a^2 - 2ab + b^2) - 4c^2 \\ = 3(a - b)^2 - (2 \cdot c)^2 \\ = [\sqrt{3}(a - b)]^2 - (2 \cdot c)^2 \\ = (\sqrt{3}(a - b) - 2c)(\sqrt{3}(a - b) + 2c)$$

3 $y^2 - x^2 + 2x - 1$

$$y^2 - (x^2 - 2x + 1) = y^2 - (x - 1)^2 \\ = (y - (x - 1))(y + (x - 1)) \\ = (y - x + 1)(y + x - 1)$$

4 $a^2b^2 - 1 + a^2 - b^2$

$$a^2b^2 - 1 + a^2 - b^2 = a^2b^2 - b^2 + a^2 - 1 \\ = b^2(a^2 - 1) + (a^2 - 1) \\ = (a^2 - 1)(b^2 + 1) \\ = (a - 1)(a + 1)(b^2 + 1)$$

5 $(ab - 1)^2 - (a - b)^2$

$$(ab - 1)^2 - (a - b)^2 = [ab - 1 - (a - b)][ab - 1 + (a - b)] \\ = (ab - 1 - a + b)(ab - 1 + a - b) \\ = [a(b - 1) + (b - 1)][a(b + 1) - (1 + b)] \\ = [(a + 1)(b - 1)][(a + 1)(b - 1)] \\ = (a - 1)(a + 1)(b - 1)(b + 1)$$

Exercice 2 : 3 pts

- 1 Développons $(a + b + c)^2$.

$$\begin{aligned} [(a + b) + c]^2 &= (a + b)^2 + 2c(a + b) + c^2 \\ &= (a^2 + 2ab + b^2) + 2ac + 2bc + c^2 \\ &= a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + 2ab + 2ac + 2bc. \end{aligned}$$

- 2 Montrons que si $a + b + c = 0$ alors $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = -2(ab + bc + ca)$.

On suppose que $a + b + c = 0$.

$$\text{On a: } (a + b + c)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + 2ab + 2ac + 2bc \text{ donc } (0)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + 2ab + 2ac + 2bc$$

$$\begin{aligned} a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + 2ab + 2ac + 2bc &= 0 \implies a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = -2ab - 2ac - 2bc \\ &\implies a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = -2(ab + bc + ca) \end{aligned}$$

- 3 On suppose a, b et c sont non nuls.

$$\text{Montrons que } \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} = 0 \implies (a + b + c)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + c^2.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} = 0 &\implies \frac{bc + ac + ab}{abc} = 0 \\ &\implies bc + ac + ab = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{D'après la 1er question, } (a + b + c)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + 2(ab + ac + bc)$$

$$\text{Donc si } bc + ac + ab = 0 \text{ alors } (a + b + c)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + c^2$$

Exercice 3 : 4 pts

Soit a, b, c trois réels :

- 1 Développons $(a + b + c)(ab + bc + ca)$ puis $(a + b + c)^3$

$$\begin{aligned} (a + b + c)(ab + bc + ca) &= a(ab + bc + ca) + b(ab + bc + ca) + c(ab + bc + ca) \\ &= a^2b + abc + a^2c + ab^2 + b^2c + abc + abc + bc^2 + ac^2 \\ &= a^2b + a^2c + ab^2 + ac^2 + b^2c + bc^2 + 3abc \end{aligned}$$

$$(a + b + c)(ab + bc + ca) = a^2b + a^2c + ab^2 + ac^2 + b^2c + bc^2 + 3abc$$

$$\begin{aligned} (a + b + c)^3 &= (a + b)^3 + 3c(a + b)^2 + 3(a + b)c^2 + c^3 \\ &= (a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3) + 3c(a^2 + 2ab + b^2) + 3(ac^2 + bc^2) + c^3 \\ &= a^3 + b^3 + c^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + 3a^2c + 6abc + 3b^2c + 3ac^2 + 3bc^2. \end{aligned}$$

$$(a + b + c)^3 = a^3 + b^3 + c^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + 3a^2c + 6abc + 3b^2c + 3ac^2 + 3bc^2$$

2 Démontrons que si $a + b + c = 0$ alors $a^3 + b^3 + c^3 = 3abc$

$$\begin{cases} (a+b+c)(ab+bc+ca) &= a^2b + a^2c + ab^2 + ac^2 + b^2c + bc^2 + 3abc \\ (a+b+c)^3 &= a^3 + b^3 + c^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + 3a^2c + 6abc + 3b^2c + 3ac^2 + 3bc^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} (a+b+c)(ab+bc+ca) &= a^2b + a^2c + ab^2 + ac^2 + b^2c + bc^2 + 3abc \\ (a+b+c)^3 &= 3a^2b + 3a^2c + 3ab^2 + 3ac^2 + 3b^2c + 6abc + 3bc^2 + a^3 + b^3 + c^3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 3(a+b+c)(ab+bc+ca) &= 3a^2b + 3a^2c + 3ab^2 + 3ac^2 + 3b^2c + 3bc^2 + 9abc \\ (a+b+c)^3 &= 3a^2b + 3a^2c + 3ab^2 + 3ac^2 + 3b^2c + 3bc^2 + 9abc - 3abc + a^3 + b^3 + c^3 \end{cases}$$

$$3(a+b+c)(ab+bc+ca) - (a+b+c)^3 = 3abc - (a^3 + b^3 + c^3)$$

$$\text{si } a+b+c=0 \text{ alors } 3(0)(ab+bc+ca) - (0)^3 = 3abc - (a^3 + b^3 + c^3)$$

$$\text{donc } 3abc - (a^3 + b^3 + c^3) = 0 \text{ d'où } a^3 + b^3 + c^3 = 3abc$$

3 Déduisons-en que , pour tous réel x, y, z on a :

$$(x+y)^3 + (y+z)^3 + (z+x)^3 = 3(x+y)(y+z)(z+x)$$

$$\text{En Posons } \begin{cases} x+y=a \\ y+z=b \\ z+x=c \end{cases}$$

$$\text{donc } a^3 + b^3 + c^3 = 3abc \text{ devient } (x+y)^3 + (y+z)^3 + (z+x)^3 = 3(x+y)(y+z)(z+x)$$

Exercice 2 : 8 pts

1 Simplifions les expressions suivantes (on suppose que tous les dénominateurs sont non nuls).

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{\frac{x+y}{1-xy} - \frac{x-y}{1+xy}}{1 - \frac{x^2-y^2}{1-x^2y^2}} \\ &= \frac{\frac{(x+y)(1+xy) - (x-y)(1-xy)}{(1-xy)(1+xy)}}{\frac{(1-x^2y^2) - (x^2-y^2)}{1-x^2y^2}} \\ &= \frac{(x+y)(1+xy) - (x-y)(1-xy)}{(1-xy)(1+xy)} \cdot \frac{1-x^2y^2}{(1-x^2y^2) - (x^2-y^2)} \\ &= \frac{2y(1+x^2)}{1-x^2y^2} \cdot \frac{1-x^2y^2}{1-x^2-x^2y^2+y^2} \\ &= \frac{2y(1+x^2)}{1-x^2-x^2y^2+y^2} \\ &= \frac{2y(1+x^2)}{(1+y^2)(1-x^2)}. \end{aligned}$$

$$A = \frac{2y(1+x^2)}{(1+y^2)(1-x^2)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} B &= \frac{\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b}}{\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b}} \div \frac{a^2 - b^2}{(a+b)^2} \\ &= \frac{\frac{b-a}{ab}}{\frac{a+b}{ab}} \cdot \frac{(a+b)^2}{a^2 - b^2} \\ &= \frac{b-a}{a+b} \cdot \frac{(a+b)^2}{(a-b)(a+b)} \\ &= \frac{b-a}{a-b} \cdot \frac{(a+b)^2}{(a+b)^2} \\ &= -1 \end{aligned}$$

$$B = -1$$

$$\begin{aligned} C &= \frac{\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b+c}}{\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b+c}} \times \frac{\frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{a+c}}{\frac{1}{b} - \frac{1}{a+c}} \\ &= \frac{\frac{b+c-a}{a(b+c)}}{\frac{b+c+a}{a(b+c)}} \times \frac{\frac{a+c+b}{b(a+c)}}{\frac{a+c-b}{b(a+c)}} \\ &= \frac{b+c-a}{a+b+c} \times \frac{a+b+c}{a+c-b} \\ &= \frac{b+c-a}{a+c-b} \end{aligned}$$

$$C = \frac{b+c-a}{a+c-b}$$

$$\begin{aligned} D &= \frac{\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b+c}}{\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b+c}} \div \frac{a+b+c}{a-b-c} \\ &= \frac{\frac{b+c+a}{a(b+c)}}{\frac{b+c-a}{a(b+c)}} \cdot \frac{a-b-c}{a+b+c} \\ &= \frac{a+b+c}{b+c-a} \cdot \frac{a-b-c}{a+b+c} \\ &= \frac{a-b-c}{b+c-a} \end{aligned}$$

$$D = \frac{a - b - c}{b + c - a}$$

2 Écrivons sous la forme $2^m \times 3^n \times 5^p$ (avec m, n, p des entiers relatifs) les réels suivants :

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{(0,009)^{-3} (0,016)^2 \cdot 250}{(0,00075)^{-1} \cdot 810^3 \cdot 30} \\ &= \frac{(9 \cdot 10^{-3})^{-3} (16 \cdot 10^{-3})^2 \cdot (25 \cdot 10^1)}{(75 \cdot 10^{-5})^{-1} \cdot (2 \cdot 3^4 \cdot 5)^3 \cdot (3 \cdot 10)} \\ &= \frac{9^{-3} 10^9 \cdot 16^2 10^{-6} \cdot 25 \cdot 10}{75^{-1} 10^5 \cdot 2^3 3^{12} 5^3 \cdot 3 \cdot 10} \\ &= \frac{3^{-6} \cdot 2^8 \cdot 5^2 \cdot 10^4}{3^{-1} 5^{-2} 10^6 \cdot 2^3 3^{13} 5^3} \\ &= 2^{8-3} \cdot 3^{-6+1-13} \cdot 5^{2+2-3} \cdot 10^{4-6} \\ &= 2^5 \cdot 3^{-18} \cdot 5^1 \cdot 10^{-2} \\ &= 2^5 \cdot 3^{-18} \cdot 5^1 \cdot 2^{-2} 5^{-2} \\ &= 2^3 \cdot 3^{-18} \cdot 5^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$A = 2^3 \cdot 3^{-18} \cdot 5^{-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} B &= \frac{(-6)^4 \cdot 30^{-2} \cdot (-10)^{-3} \cdot 15^4}{(-25)^2 \cdot 36^{-5} \cdot (-12)^3} \\ &= \frac{(2 \cdot 3)^4 \cdot (2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5)^{-2} \cdot (2 \cdot 5)^{-3} \cdot (3 \cdot 5)^4}{(5^2)^2 \cdot (2^2 \cdot 3^2)^{-5} \cdot (2^2 \cdot 3)^3} \\ &= \frac{2^4 3^4 \cdot 2^{-2} 3^{-2} 5^{-2} \cdot 2^{-3} 5^{-3} \cdot 3^4 5^4}{5^4 \cdot 2^{-10} 3^{-10} \cdot 2^6 3^3} \\ &= 2^{4-2-3} \cdot 3^{4-2+4} \cdot 5^{-2-3+4} \cdot 2^{10-6} \cdot 3^{10-3} \cdot 5^{-4} \\ &= 2^{-1+4} \cdot 3^{6+7} \cdot 5^{-1-4} \\ &= 2^3 \cdot 3^{13} \cdot 5^{-5} \end{aligned}$$

$$B = 2^3 \cdot 3^{13} \cdot 5^{-5}$$