

27/1/2020

$$419 \quad x^2y - 4y - x - 2 =$$

$$[(x+2)(xy-2y-1)]$$

$$= y(x^2 - 4) - (x+2) =$$

$$= y(x-2)(x+2) - (x+2) =$$

$$= (x+2)[y(x-2) - 1] = (x+2)(xy - 2y - 1)$$

$$411 \quad \frac{1}{10}x^6 - 40x^2 = \frac{10}{100}x^6 - 40x^2 =$$

$$= 10x^2 \left( \frac{1}{100}x^4 - 4 \right) = 10x^2 \left( \frac{1}{10}x^2 - 2 \right) \left( \frac{1}{10}x^2 + 2 \right)$$

$$406 \quad 2x^3 - 18x^2 + 54x - 54 =$$

$$[2(x-3)^3]$$

$$= 2(x^3 - 3x^2 + 27x - 27) =$$

$$= 2(x-3)^3$$

**366**  $x^4 + x^3 - x^2 + x - 2$

DIVISORI DI -2  
 $\pm 1 \pm 2$

$1 \mapsto 1 + 1 - 1 + 1 - 2 = 0 \text{ ok!}$

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc|c} & 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & & 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 \\ \hline & 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 & // \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (x^3 + 2x^2 + x + 2)(x - 1) = \\ & = [x^2(x + 2) + (x + 2)](x - 1) = \\ & = (x + 2)(x^2 + 1)(x - 1) \end{aligned}$$

si poteva anche x+2 con Ruffini

DIVISORI  
 $\pm 1 \pm 2$

$1 \mapsto 1 + 2 + 1 + 2 \neq 0$

$-1 \mapsto -1 + 2 - 1 + 2 \neq 0$

$-2 \mapsto -8 + 8 - 2 + 2 = 0 \text{ ok}$

$$\begin{array}{c|ccc|c} & 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 \\ -2 & & -2 & 0 & -2 \\ \hline & 1 & 0 & 1 & // \end{array}$$

$$x^3 + 2x^2 + x + 2 = (x^2 + 0 \cdot x + 1)(x + 2)$$

$$x^4 + x^3 - x^2 + x - 2 = (x^2 + 1)(x + 2)(x - 1)$$