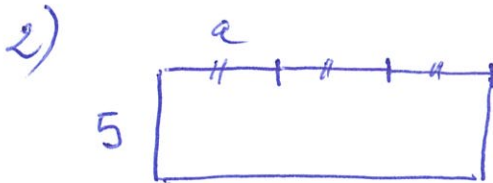


TD - Calculer avec des expressions algébriques

① 1) périmètre: $3 + 2a + 3 + 2a = \boxed{6 + 4a}$
aire: $3 \times 2a = \boxed{6a}$



② 1) Faux: Par ex, si $x = 1$ on a:

$$1 + 5(x-1) = 1 + 5(1-1) = 1 + 5 \times 0 = 1$$

$$6(x-1) = 6 \times (1-1) = 6 \times 0 = 0$$

donc $1 + 5(x-1) \neq 6(x-1)$

2) Vrai: Par réduction, pour tout x on a:

$$1 - 2x + 3x = 1 + x = x + 1$$

$$x - 2 + 3 = x + 1$$

③ a) $1 + 2(3x + 1) = 1 + 2 \times 3x + 2 \times 1$
 $= 1 + 6x + 2$
 $= 6x + 3$

2) $2x - (x + 1) = 2x - x - 1 = x - 1$

3) $5(x - 1) - (x - 2) = 5x - 5 - x + 2 = 4x - 3$

$$\begin{aligned} 4) \quad 10 - 3(x-5) &= 10 - 3x - 3(-5) \\ &= 10 - 3x + 15 \\ &= 25 - 3x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 5) \quad \frac{10x+5}{5} - 1 &= \frac{10x}{5} + \frac{5}{5} - 1 \\ &= 2x + 1 - 1 \\ &= 2x \end{aligned}$$

④  $5a$

 $3a + 2$

 $2a + 3$

 $a + 5$

⑤ 1) $5a + 3 + 2a + 1 = 7a + 4$
 (can $5+2=7$) (can $3+1=4$)

2) $7a + 5 + 1a - 1 = 8a + 4$
 ($7+1$) ($5-1$)

3) $5(a+1) = 5 \times a + 5 \times 1 = 5a + 5$

⑥ 1) $6(x+2) = 6 \times x + 6 \times 2 = 6x + 12$

2) $5(x-1) + 1 = 5 \times x + 5 \times (-1) + 1$
 $= 5x - 5 + 1$
 $= 5x - 4$

3) $1 + 4(x+3) = 1 + 4 \times x + 4 \times 3$
 $= 1 + 4x + 12$
 $= 4x + 13$

$$\textcircled{7} \quad 1) \quad \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{4}{3}x - \frac{4}{5} \right) + 1$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{4}{3}x - \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{4}{5} + 1$$

$$= 2x - \frac{6}{5} + 1$$

$$= 2x - \frac{1}{5}$$

$$2) \quad 1 - 4 \left(\frac{3}{8} - \frac{n}{2} \right) = 1 - 4 \times \frac{3}{8} + 4 \times \frac{n}{2}$$

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

$$= 2n - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$3) \quad 4(x + \sqrt{2}) - \sqrt{2} = 4x + 4\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{2}$$

$$= 4x + 3\sqrt{2}$$

$$\textcircled{8} \quad 1) \quad \text{Programme 1 : } \frac{6 - 2(x+5)}{2} + 3$$

$$\text{Programme 2 : } \frac{-4(x-3) + x}{3} + 5$$

on trouve

2) On développe et réduit chaque expression.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{6-2(x+5)}{2} + 3 &= \frac{6-2x-10}{2} + 3 \\
 &= \frac{-2x-4}{2} + 3 \\
 &= -x-2+3 \\
 &= -x+1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 -\frac{4(x+3)+x}{3} + 5 &= -\frac{4x+12+x}{3} + 5 \\
 &= \frac{-4x-12-x}{3} + 5 \\
 &= -4-x+5 \\
 &= -x+1
 \end{aligned}$$