

Rappels de 3^{ème} : Solutions

1. Simplifier les expressions suivantes en ne laissant aucun exposant négatif
($a, b, c, x, y, z \in \mathbb{R}_0$).

$$(a) \left(-\frac{1}{2}a^3b\right) \left(-\frac{4}{5}ab^3c\right) \left(-\frac{5}{2}a^7\right)$$

$$= -\frac{20}{20} a^{11} b^4 c$$

$$= -a^{11} b^4 c$$

$$(b) \frac{18a^5b^{-3}}{-24a^{-2}b^7}$$

$$= -\frac{3}{4} a^7 b^{-10}$$

$$= -\frac{3a^7}{4b^{10}}$$

$$(c) \frac{-30x^8y^3z^4}{-0,5x^2y^5z}$$

$$= 60x^6y^{-2}z^3$$

$$= \frac{60x^6z^3}{y^2}$$

$$(d) \frac{3(xy)^2z}{5ab^2} \cdot \frac{2ab}{xy^2} \cdot \frac{15z}{2}$$

$$= \frac{90}{10} x z^2 b^{-1}$$

$$= \frac{9xz^2}{b}$$

$$(e) (-3abc)^2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{27}a^4b\right) 9a^4b^{12}$$

$$= \frac{81}{27} a^{10} b^{15} c^2$$

$$= 3 a^{10} b^{15} c^2$$

$$(f) \left(-\frac{3x^{-1}}{2y}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{-7x^2y}{-3z^{-2}}\right)^2 \cdot \left(\frac{14yz^{-3}}{-x^4}\right)^{-3}$$

$$= + \frac{3}{2xy} \frac{49}{9} x^4 y^2 z^4 \frac{+ x^{12} z^9}{14^3 y^3}$$

$$= \frac{147}{49392} x^{15} y^{-2} z^{13}$$

$$= \frac{x^{15} z^{13}}{336 y^2}$$

2. (a) Développer

$$P_1(x) = (2x - 3)^2 + 3(2 - x)(2 + x) - 2x^2(4x - 1)$$

Réduire et ordonner la réponse.

$$\begin{aligned} P_1(x) &= 4x^2 - 12x + 9 + 3(4 - x^2) - 8x^3 + 2x^2 \\ &= -8x^3 + 3x^2 - 12x + 21 \end{aligned}$$

(b) Si

$$P_2(x) = 3x(5x^4 - 4x^3 + 7) - (2x^2 - 1)$$

déterminer la valeur de $P_2(-1)$.

$$\begin{aligned} P_2(-1) &= 3(-1)[5(-1)^4 - 4(-1)^3 + 7] - (2(-1)^2 - 1) \\ &= -3[5 + 4 + 7] - (2 - 1) \\ &= -3 \cdot 16 - 1 \\ &= -49 \end{aligned}$$

(c) Calculer $(P(x) - Q(x)) \cdot R(x)$ et $P(x) - Q(x) \cdot R(x)$ si

$$P(x) = 3x^4 - 5x^2 + 6, \quad Q(x) = 7x^2 + 3x - 1 \quad \text{et} \quad R(x) = 2x - 3$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\cdot [3x^4 - 5x^2 + 6 - 7x^2 - 3x + 1](2x - 3) \\ &= (3x^4 - 12x^2 - 3x + 7)(2x - 3) \\ &= 6x^5 - 9x^4 - 24x^3 + 30x^2 + 23x - 21 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\cdot 3x^4 - 5x^2 + 6 - (7x^2 + 3x - 1)(2x - 3) \\ &= 3x^4 - 5x^2 + 6 - (14x^3 - 15x^2 - 11x + 3) \\ &= 3x^4 - 14x^3 + 10x^2 + 11x + 3 \end{aligned}$$

3. Déterminer le quotient $Q(x)$ et le reste $R(x)$ de la division de $P(x)$ par $d(x)$ si :

(a) $P(x) = 10x^3 + 17x^2 - 3x - 4$ et $d(x) = 2x + 3$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} \begin{array}{r} \underline{10x^3 + 17x^2 - 3x - 4} \\ - (10x^3 + 15x^2) \\ \hline 2x^2 - 3x - 4 \\ - (2x^2 + 3x) \\ \hline -6x - 4 \\ - (-6x - 9) \\ \hline 5 \end{array} & \begin{array}{l} 2x + 3 \\ \hline 5x^2 + x - 3 \end{array} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \frac{10x^3}{2x} = 5x^2 \\ \frac{2x^2}{2x} = x \\ \frac{-6x}{2x} = -3 \end{array}$$

$$Q(x) = 5x^2 + x - 3$$

$$R(x) = 5$$

(b) $P(x) = x^5 - x^4 - 2x^3 - 3x^2 + 4x + 5$ et $d(x) = x^2 - x - 3$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} x^5 - x^4 - 2x^3 - 3x^2 + 4x + 5 & \frac{x^5}{x^2} = x^3 \\ - (x^5 - x^4 - 3x^3) & \frac{x^3}{x^2} = x \\ \hline x^3 - 3x^2 + 4x + 5 & -\frac{2x^2}{x^2} = -2 \\ - (x^3 - x^2 - 3x) & \\ \hline -2x^2 + 7x + 5 & \\ - (-2x^2 + 2x + 6) & \\ \hline 5x - 1 & \end{array}$$

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

$$R(x) = 5x - 1$$

(c) $P(x) = x^6 + 2x^5 - 3x^3 - 4x^2 + x + 1$ et $d(x) = x^3 - 2$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 x^6 + 2x^5 \qquad -3x^3 - 4x^2 + x + 1 \\
 - (x^6 \qquad - 2x^3) \\
 \hline
 2x^5 \qquad -x^3 - 4x^2 + x + 1 \\
 - (2x^5 \qquad - 4x^2) \\
 \hline
 \qquad -x^3 \qquad + x + 1 \\
 - (-x^3 \qquad + 2) \\
 \hline
 \qquad \qquad \qquad x - 1
 \end{array}
 \quad \Bigg| \quad
 \begin{array}{r}
 x^3 - 2 \\
 \hline
 x^3 + 2x^2 - 1
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{l}
 \frac{x^6}{x^3} = x^3 \\
 \frac{2x^5}{x^3} = 2x^2 \\
 -\frac{x^3}{x^3} = -1
 \end{array}$$

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

$$R(x) = x - 1$$

(d) $P(x) = 5x^6 + x^5 + x^4 - 4x^2$ et $d(x) = x^4 - 1$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 5x^6 + x^5 + x^4 - 4x^2 \\
 - (5x^6) \qquad \qquad \qquad - 5x^2 \\
 \hline
 x^5 + x^4 + x^2 \\
 - (x^5) \qquad \qquad \qquad - x \\
 \hline
 x^4 + x^2 + x \\
 - (x^4) \qquad \qquad \qquad - 1 \\
 \hline
 x^2 + x + 1
 \end{array}
 \quad \Bigg| \quad
 \begin{array}{r}
 x^4 - 1 \\
 \hline
 5x^2 + x + 1
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{l}
 \frac{5x^6}{x^4} = 5x^2 \\
 \frac{x^5}{x^4} = x \\
 \frac{x^4}{x^4} = 1
 \end{array}$$

$$Q(x) = 5x^2 + x + 1$$

$$R(x) = x^2 + x + 1$$

4. Soient les polynômes $P_1(x) = x^7 + \frac{3}{2}x^5 - 6x^4 + 3x^3 - 5x + 2$ et $P_2(x) = 2x^2 - 1$.
 Déterminer le reste et le quotient de la division de $P_1(x)$ par $P_2(x)$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 x^7 + \frac{3}{2}x^5 - 6x^4 + 3x^3 - 5x + 2 \\
 - (x^7 - \frac{1}{2}x^5) \\
 \hline
 2x^5 - 6x^4 + 3x^3 - 5x + 2 \\
 - (2x^5 - x^3) \\
 \hline
 -6x^4 + 4x^3 - 5x + 2 \\
 - (-6x^4 + 3x^2) \\
 \hline
 4x^3 - 3x^2 - 5x + 2 \\
 - (4x^3 - 2x) \\
 \hline
 -3x^2 - 3x + 2 \\
 - (-3x^2 + \frac{3}{2}) \\
 \hline
 -3x + \frac{1}{2}
 \end{array}$$

$$Q(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^5 + x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x - \frac{3}{2}$$

$$R(x) = -3x + \frac{1}{2}$$

5.
4. Sans effectuer la division, déterminer le reste des divisions suivantes

(a) $(x^2 + x - 6) \div (x + 4)$

$$P(-4) = 16 - 4 - 6 = 6$$

(b) $(-5x^2 + 7x + 3) \div (x - 7)$

$$P(7) = -245 + 49 + 3 = -193$$

(c) $(x^2 - 5x + 6) \div (x - \sqrt{3})$

$$P(\sqrt{3}) = 3 - 5\sqrt{3} + 6 = 9 - 5\sqrt{3}$$

6. Effectuer les divisions suivantes et écrire le polynôme sous la forme $P(x) = Q(x)(x - a) + r$:

(a) $(x^3 + 2x^2 - x - 6) \div (x + 4)$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} & 1 & 2 & -1 & -6 \\ -4 & & -4 & 8 & -28 \\ \hline & 1 & -2 & 7 & -34 \end{array}$$

$$x^3 + 2x^2 - x - 6 = (x^2 - 2x + 7)(x + 4) - 34$$

(b) $(-5x^3 + 7x + 3) \div (x - 2)$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} & -5 & 0 & 7 & 3 \\ 2 & & -10 & -6 & -26 \\ \hline & -5 & -10 & -13 & -23 \end{array}$$

$$(-5x^3 + 7x + 3) = (-5x^2 - 10x - 13)(x - 2) - 23$$

(c) $(x^4 - 1) \div (x + 1)$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrrr} & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & & -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ \hline & 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$x^4 - 1 = (x^3 - x^2 + x - 1)(x + 1) + 0$$

7.
b. Déterminer la valeur de t pour que le reste de la division

$$(x^2 - 3x - t) \div (x - 2)$$

soit -5.

$$\begin{aligned} P(2) &= -5 \Leftrightarrow 4 - 6 - t = -5 \\ &\Leftrightarrow -t = -3 \\ &\Leftrightarrow t = 3 \end{aligned}$$

8.

Compléter

(a) $(2x + 3)(4x^2 - 6x + 9) = 8x^3 + 27$

(b) $(9x^2 + 15x + 25)(3x - 5) = 27x^3 - 125$

(c) $(11x - 6)(121x^2 + 66x + 36) = 1331x^3 - 216$

(d) $(x^3 - 2)(x^6 + 2x^3 + 4) = x^9 - 8$

(e) $(3x^3 + 2x)(9x^6 - 6x^3 + 4x^2) = 27x^9 + 8x^3$

9. Développer les expressions suivantes :

(a) $(2a + b)^3 = 8a^3 + 12a^2b + 6ab^2 + b^3$

(b) $(x - 3z)^3 = x^3 - 9x^2z + 27xz^2 - 27z^3$

(c) $\left(\frac{x}{3} - 2z\right)^3 = \frac{x^3}{27} - \frac{2x^2z}{3} + 4xz^2 - 8z^3$

(d) $\left(\frac{a}{2b} + \frac{b}{3a}\right)^3 = \frac{a^3}{8b^3} + \frac{a}{4b} + \frac{b}{6a} + \frac{b^3}{27a^3}$

(e) $(2x - 3)^3 - (4x + 1)^2 = 8x^3 - 52x^2 + 46x - 28$

(f) $x^2(3x - 1)^2 + (2x - 4)^3 = 9x^4 + 2x^3 - 47x^2 + 96x - 64$

(g) $(x^2 - 4x + 2)(x - 3)^2 - (2x - 1)^3 = x^4 - 18x^3 + 47x^2 - 54x + 19$

10.

8. Factoriser les expressions suivantes

(a) $15a^7b^2 - 10a^5b^3$

$$= 5a^5b^2(3a^2 - 2b)$$

(b) $y(b - a) + x(a - b)$

$$= (b - a)(y - x)$$

(c) $45x^3y^4z^5 + 60x^5y^2z - 90x^4y^3z^2$

$$= 15x^3y^2z(3y^2z^3 + 4x^2 - 6xy^3)$$

(d) $5a^2(b - 2) + 15a(2 - b)$

$$= 5a(b - 2)(a - 3)$$

$$(e) \frac{1}{9} - x^2$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{3} - x\right) \left(\frac{1}{3} + x\right)$$

$$(f) 25x^2 + 30x + 9$$

$$= (5x + 3)^2$$

$$(g) (a - 1)^2 - 1$$

$$= (a - 1 - 1)(a - 1 + 1)$$

$$= a(a - 2)$$

$$(h) a^4 - 2a^2 + 1$$

$$= (a^2 - 1)^2$$

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

$$(i) 81a^4 - 169$$

$$= (9a^2 - 13)(9a^2 + 13)$$

$$(j) 49x^2 - (x - y)^2$$

$$= [7x - (x - y)][7x + (x - y)]$$

$$= (6x + y)(8x - y)$$

$$(k) x^5 - 8x^3 + 16x$$

$$= x(x^4 - 8x^2 + 16) = x(x^2 - 4)^2$$

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

$$(l) a^4 - 2a^3 + a - 2$$

$$= a^3(a - 2) + (a - 2)$$

$$= (a - 2)(a^3 + 1)$$

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

$$(m) x^2 + 3x + 2$$

$$P(-1) = 0$$

	1	3	2
-1		-1	-2
	1	2	0

$$(x+1)(x+2)$$

$$(n) 2x^6 + 2 - 4x^3$$

$$= 2(x^6 - 2x^3 + 1)$$

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

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

$$(o) x^3 + 2x^2 - 5x - 6$$

$$P(-1) = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrr} & 1 & 2 & -5 & -6 \\ -1 & & -1 & -1 & 6 \\ \hline & 1 & 1 & -6 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$(x+1)(x^2+x-6)$$

$$P(2) = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{r|rr} & 1 & 1 & -6 \\ 2 & & 2 & 6 \\ \hline & 1 & 3 & 0 \end{array}$$

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

$$(p) x^4 - 7x^3 + 17x^2 - 17x + 6$$

$$\text{Planes} \rightarrow P(1) = 0$$

$$P(2) = 0$$

$$P(3) = 0$$

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

$$(q) 8x^3 + 36x^2y + 54xy^2 + 27y^3$$

$$= (2x + 3y)^3 \quad (\text{à développer pour vérifier})$$

$$(r) 27x^3 - 108x^2y + 144xy^2 - 64y^3$$

$$= (3x - 4y)^3$$

$$(s) a^3 - a^2b + ab^2 - b^3$$

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

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

$$(t) 0,008x^3 - 0,048x^2y + 0,096xy^2 - 0,064y^3$$

$$= (0,2x - 0,4y)^3$$

$$(u) 40x^9 + 60x^6 + 30x^3 + 5$$

$$= 5 (8x^9 + 12x^6 + 6x^3 + 1)$$
$$= 5 (2x^3 + 1)^3$$

$$(v) a^6 - b^6$$

$$= \frac{(a^3 - b^3)}{(a - b)} \frac{(a^3 + b^3)}{(a + b)}$$
$$= \frac{(a - b)}{(a - b)} \frac{(a + b)}{(a + b)} \frac{(a^2 + ab + b^2)}{(a^2 + ab + b^2)} \frac{(a^2 - ab + b^2)}{(a^2 - ab + b^2)}$$

$$(w) x^6 - 27y^3$$

$$= (x^2 - 3y)(x^4 + 3x^2y + 9y^2)$$

$$(x) 8a^3 - b^6 - 12a^2b^2 + 6ab^4$$

$$= (2a - b^2)^3$$

$$(y) 128a^5b - 2a^2b^4$$

$$= 2a^2b(64a^3 - b^3)$$

$$= 2a^2b(4a - b)(16a^2 + 4ab + b^2)$$

$$(z) 64a^6 + \frac{24a^4}{b} + \frac{3a^2}{b^2} + \frac{1}{8b^3}$$

$$= \left(4a^2 + \frac{1}{2b}\right)^3$$

11. Simplifier les fractions suivantes après avoir précisé les conditions d'existence :

(a) $\frac{x^2 - 4}{x + 2}$ CE : $x \neq -2$
 $= \frac{(x-2)(\cancel{x+2})}{\cancel{x+2}} = x - 2$

(b) $\frac{x^2 - 6x + 9}{x - 3}$ CE : $x \neq 3$
 $= \frac{(x-3)(\cancel{x-3})}{\cancel{x-3}} = x - 3$

(c) $\frac{x + 3}{2x^2 + x - 15}$ CE : $x \neq -3, x \neq \frac{5}{2}$
 $= \frac{\cancel{x+3}}{(\cancel{x+3})(2x-5)} = \frac{1}{2x-5}$

$$(d) \frac{2x^2 + 3x - 9}{x^2 + x - 6}$$

$$\text{CE: } n \neq 2, n \neq -3$$

$$\stackrel{(H)}{=} \frac{(\cancel{n+3})(2n-3)}{(n-2)(\cancel{n+3})} = \frac{2n-3}{n-2}$$

$$(e) \frac{x^2 + 5x + 4}{3x^2 + 10x - 8}$$

$$\text{CE: } n \neq -4, n \neq \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\stackrel{(H)}{=} \frac{(n+1)(\cancel{n+4})}{(\cancel{n+4})(3n-2)} = \frac{n+1}{3n-2}$$

$$(f) \frac{x^2 - 4}{2x + x^2}$$

$$CE: n \neq 0, n \neq -2$$

$$= \frac{(n-2)(\cancel{n+2})}{n(\cancel{2+n})} = \frac{n-2}{n}$$

$$(g) \frac{x^2 + 3}{x^2}$$

$$CE: n \neq 0$$

$$= \frac{n^2 + 3}{n^2}$$

$$(h) \frac{x^3 + 5x^2 + 6x}{x^3 + 2x^2 - 3x}$$

$$CE: n \neq 0, n \neq 1, n \neq -3$$

$$\stackrel{(h)}{=} \frac{\cancel{x}(n+2)(\cancel{n+3})}{\cancel{x}(n-1)(\cancel{n+3})} = \frac{n+2}{n-1}$$

12. Simplifier les fractions suivantes après avoir précisé les conditions d'existence :

$$(a) \frac{x}{x+1} + \frac{-3x}{x-2} \quad \underline{CE} : x \neq -1, x \neq 2$$

$$= \frac{x^2 - 2x - 3x^2 - 3x}{(x+1)(x-2)} = \frac{-x^2 - 5x}{(x+1)(x-2)}$$

$$(b) \frac{x-1}{x+1} - \frac{x+1}{x-1} \quad \underline{CE} : x \neq \pm 1$$

$$= \frac{(x-1)^2 - (x+1)^2}{(x-1)(x+1)} = \frac{x^2 - 2x + 1 - x^2 - 2x - 1}{(x-1)(x+1)} = \frac{-4x}{(x-1)(x+1)}$$

$$(c) \frac{3}{x-2} - \frac{2}{2x+5} \quad \underline{CE} : x \neq 2; x \neq -\frac{5}{2}$$

$$= \frac{3(2x+5) - 2(x-2)}{(x-2)(2x+5)} = \frac{6x + 15 - 2x + 4}{(x-2)(2x+5)} = \frac{4x + 19}{(x-2)(2x+5)}$$

$$(d) \frac{5x+1}{x-1} + \frac{3}{2(x-1)} \quad \underline{CE} : x \neq 1$$

$$= \frac{2(5x+1) + 3}{2(x-1)} = \frac{10x + 2 + 3}{2(x-1)} = \frac{10x + 5}{2(x-1)}$$

$$(e) \frac{3x}{x^2-1} - \frac{4}{x+1} \quad \underline{CE} : x \neq \pm 1$$

$$= \frac{3x - 4(x-1)}{x^2-1} = \frac{-x + 4}{x^2-1}$$

$$(f) \frac{5}{x^2 - 2x + 1} - \frac{2}{x^2 - 4x + 4} = \frac{5}{(x-1)^2} - \frac{2}{(x-2)^2} \quad \underline{CE}: x \neq 1, x \neq 2$$

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

$$= \frac{3x^2 - 16x + 18}{(x-1)^2(x-2)^2}$$

$$(g) \frac{x}{x-1} - \frac{x}{x+1} + \frac{2x^2}{x^2-1} \quad \underline{CE}: x \neq \pm 1$$

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

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

$$(h) \frac{3x-1}{x^2-2x-8} - \frac{2}{x+2} \stackrel{(H)}{=} \frac{3x-1}{(x-4)(x+2)} - \frac{2}{(x+2)} \quad \underline{CE}: x \neq -4, x \neq -2$$

$$= \frac{3x-1-2(x-4)}{(x-4)(x+2)} = \frac{x+7}{(x-4)(x+2)}$$

$$(i) \frac{1}{x^2-2x+1} - \frac{2}{x^2-1} + \frac{1}{x^2+2x+1} \quad \underline{CE}: x \neq 1, x \neq -1$$

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

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

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

$$= \frac{2x^2 + 2 - 2x^2 + 2}{(x-1)^2(x+1)^2} = \frac{4}{(x-1)^2(x+1)^2}$$

1 3. Simplifier les fractions suivantes après avoir précisé les conditions d'existence :

(a) $\frac{x+3}{x^2+3x+2} \cdot \frac{x+2}{x^2+7x+12}$

CE ^(H): $x \neq -2, x \neq -1$
 $x \neq -3, x \neq -4$

^(H) $= \frac{\cancel{x+3}}{(x+1)\cancel{(x+2)}} \cdot \frac{\cancel{x+2}}{\cancel{(x+3)}(x+4)}$

$= \frac{1}{(x+1)(x+4)}$

(b) $\frac{x+3}{x-5} \cdot \frac{x^2-3x-10}{x^2+4x+3}$

CE ^(H): $x \neq 5, x \neq -3, x \neq -1$

^(H) $= \frac{\cancel{x+3}}{\cancel{x-5}} \cdot \frac{\cancel{(x-5)}(x+2)}{\cancel{(x+3)}(x+1)} = \frac{x+2}{x+1}$

$$(c) \frac{x^2 - x}{x^2 - 1} \cdot \frac{x^2 + 3x + 2}{x^2 - 4}$$

$$\underline{CE}: n \neq \pm 1, n \neq \pm 2$$

$$\textcircled{H} = \frac{\cancel{n}(\cancel{n-1})}{(\cancel{n-1})(\cancel{n+1})} \cdot \frac{(\cancel{n+1})(\cancel{n+2})}{(n-2)(\cancel{n+2})}$$

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

$$(d) \frac{2x^2 - 7x - 15}{3x^2 - 15x} \cdot \frac{x^2}{2x^2 + 3x}$$

$$\textcircled{H} = \frac{(\cancel{2x-5})(\cancel{2x+3})}{\cancel{3x}(\cancel{2x+3})} \cdot \frac{\cancel{x^2}}{\cancel{x}(2x+3)}$$

$$\underline{CE}: n \neq 0, n \neq 5 \\ n \neq -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}$$

$$(e) \frac{x+1}{x^2+3x} \div \frac{x^2+2x+1}{x^2+4x+3} = \frac{x+1}{x^2+3x} \cdot \frac{x^2+4x+3}{x^2+2x+1}$$

$$\underline{CE}: x \neq 0, x \neq -3, x \neq -1$$

$$\textcircled{H} = \frac{\cancel{x+1}}{x(\cancel{x+3})} \cdot \frac{(\cancel{x+1})(\cancel{x+3})}{(\cancel{x+1})^2} = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$(f) \frac{x+2}{2x-1} \div \frac{3x^2+4x-4}{2x^2+5x-3}$$

$$\textcircled{H} = \frac{\cancel{x+2}}{\cancel{2x-1}} \cdot \frac{(x+3)\cancel{(2x-1)}}{\cancel{(x+2)}(3x-2)}$$

$$\underline{\text{Cé}} : x \neq \frac{1}{2}, x \neq -2, x \neq \frac{2}{3}$$

$$= \frac{x+3}{3x-2}$$

14. Résoudre dans \mathbb{R} en variant les techniques :

$$(a) \begin{cases} 2x + 3y = 7 \\ 4x + 5y = 9 \end{cases}$$
$$\begin{array}{l|l} \begin{cases} 2x + 3y = 7 \\ 4x + 5y = 9 \end{cases} & \begin{array}{l} y \\ x \end{array} \\ \hline & \begin{array}{l} 2 \\ -1 \end{array} \end{array}$$

$$(y) \begin{cases} 10x + 15y = 35 \\ -12x - 15y = -27 \end{cases}$$

$$-2x = 8 \Leftrightarrow x = -4$$

$$S: \{(4, 5)\}$$

$$(x) \begin{cases} 4x + 6y = 14 \\ -4x - 5y = -9 \end{cases}$$

$$y = 5$$

$$(b) \begin{cases} 3x - 7y = -2 \\ 4x + 6y = 5 \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{c|c} 4 & x \\ 6 & -4 \\ 7 & 3 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (*) \quad 18x - 42y = -12 \\ \quad 28x + 42y = 35 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$46x = 23$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$S: \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right) \right\}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (*) \quad -12x + 28y = 8 \\ \quad 12x + 18y = 15 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$46y = 23$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(c) \begin{cases} 3x - 10y = -11 \\ 4y + 5x = 23 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{-11 + 10y}{3} & (1) \\ 4y + 5 \left(\frac{-11 + 10y}{3} \right) = 23 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} (1) \\ \frac{12y - 55 + 50y}{3} = \frac{69}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} (1) \\ 62y = 124 \end{cases} \quad \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{-11 + 20}{3} \\ y = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = 3 \\ y = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$S: \{ (3, 2) \}$$

$$(d) \begin{cases} 3x = 7 + y \\ 7y = 1 - 4x \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} y = 3x - 7 & (1) \\ 7(3x - 7) = 1 - 4x \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} (1) \\ 21x - 49 = 1 - 4x \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} (1) \\ 25x = 50 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} y = -1 \\ x = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$S = \{ (2, -1) \}$$

$$(e) \begin{cases} x + 8y = 9 \\ 2x - 5y = -24 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = 9 - 8y & (1) \\ 2(9 - 8y) - 5y = -24 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} (1) \\ 18 - 16y - 5y = -24 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} (1) \\ -21y = -42 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} (1) \\ y = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = -7 \\ y = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$S: \{(-7, 2)\}$$

$$(f) \begin{cases} 6x - 3y = -36 \\ 9x = -31 - 7y \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 6x - 3y = -36 \\ 9x + 7y = -31 \end{cases} \begin{array}{c|c} x & y \\ \hline -9 & 7 \\ 6 & 3 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (*) \quad -54x + 27y = 324 \\ \quad 54x + 42y = -486 \\ \hline \quad \quad 69y = 138 \\ \quad \quad y = 2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (*) \quad 42x - 21y = -252 \\ \quad 27x + 21y = -93 \\ \hline \quad 69x = -345 \\ \quad x = -5 \end{array}$$

$$S: \{(-5, 2)\}$$

$$(g) \begin{cases} \frac{t}{3} + \frac{z}{2} = -3 \\ \frac{t}{2} - \frac{z}{5} = 5 \end{cases} \cdot 6$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2t + 3z = -18 \\ 5t - 2z = 50 \end{cases} \begin{array}{c|c} z & t \\ \hline 2 & -5 \\ 3 & 2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \textcircled{*} \quad 4t + 6z = -36 \\ \quad 15t - 6z = 150 \\ \hline 19t = 114 \\ t = 6 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \textcircled{*} \quad -10t - 15z = 90 \\ \quad 10t - 4z = 100 \\ \hline -19z = 190 \\ z = -10 \end{array}$$

$$S: \{(6, -10)\}$$