

Séance du 07/11/19

Sémin: Factoriser: transformer une somme en un produit.

Comment? 1 → repérer la présence d'un facteur commun.

2 → identités remarquables.

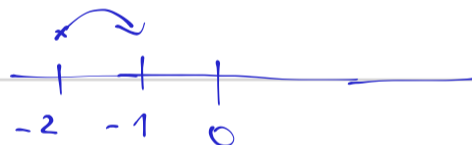
$$1 \rightarrow a \times b + a \times c = a(b+c) = a \times (b+c)$$

$$\underbrace{(3x+2)}_a \times \underbrace{(2-2x)}_b + \underbrace{(3x+2)}_a \times \underbrace{(x+4)}_c$$

$$= (3x+2) \left((2-2x) + (x+4) \right)$$

$$= (3x+2) (2-2x+x+4) \quad -2+1 = -1$$

$$= (3x+2) (6-x) \quad -2m+1m = -1m = -m.$$



$$\underbrace{(3x)^2}_a - \underbrace{2^2}_b$$

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

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

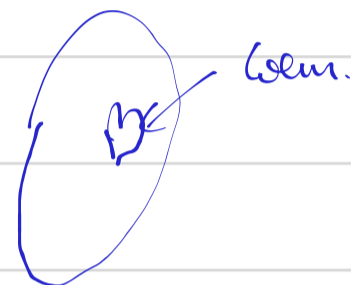
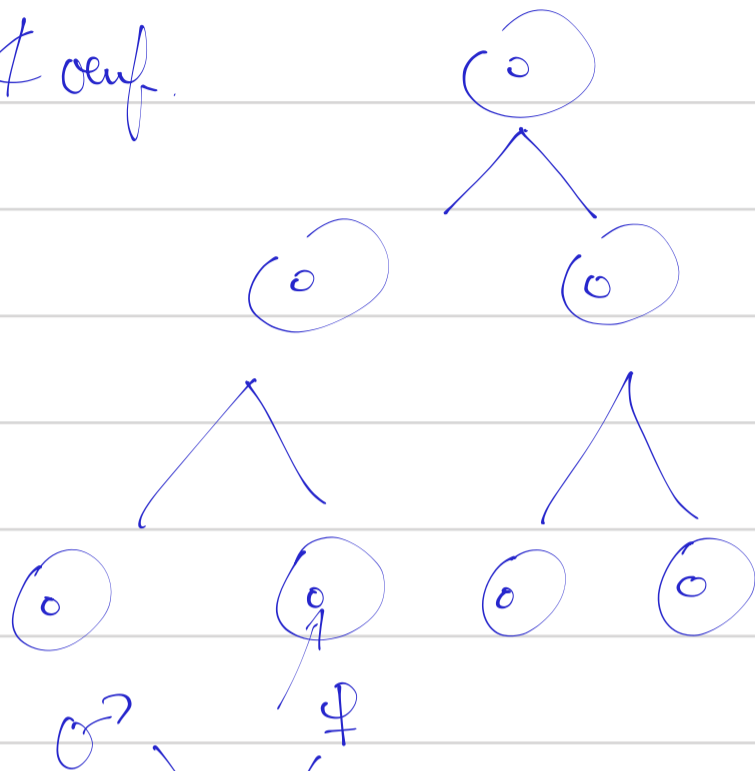
$$a^2 + 2ab + b^2 = (a+b)^2$$

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

Lydia Lisa:

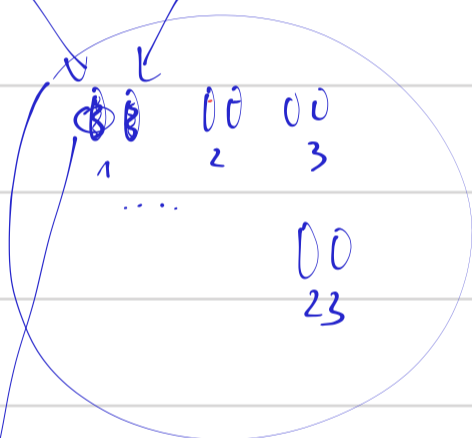


♀ œuf.

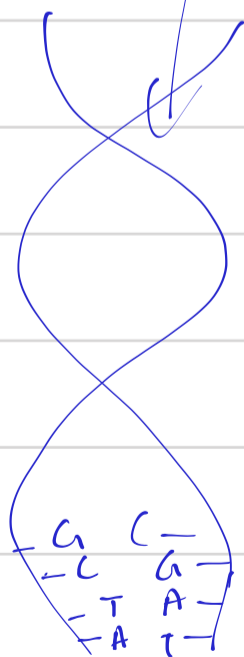


♂

♀



noyau.



je mange une pomme.

Schim:

$$3(x+2) - 4(2-2x)$$

$$= 3x + 6 - 8 + 8x$$

$$= 11x + 2$$

$$(3x + 8x = 24x^2)$$

$$(a+b) \times (c+d)$$

$$= axc + axd + bxc + bxd$$

Transgènese:

Méthode: fluorescente.

