

EX1 1) $2^m + 2^m = 2 \times 2^m = 2^{m+1}$
 2) $\frac{4^{12}}{2^{25}} = \frac{(2^2)^{12}}{2^{25}} = \frac{2^{24}}{2^{25}} = \frac{1}{2}$
 3) $2^m \times 2^n = 2^{m+n} = 2^{2m}$ 4) cela ne se simplifie pas
 5) $(\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{2})^{\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{2}^{\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{2}^2 = 2$ 6) $(-1)^{-2m-1} = \frac{1}{(-1)^{2m+1}} = \frac{1}{(-1)^m \times (-1)} = \frac{1}{-1} = -1$

EX2 1) on ne peut pas car on ne connaît pas la prédominance des opérations présentes de l'écriture de A, on ne sait pas si $A = (2^3)^2$ ou $2^{(3^2)}$
 2) $B = 2^{3 \times 2} = 2^6 = 64$ 3) $C = 2^9 = 512$ 4) 5) $D = 2^{12} = 4096 = E$
 6) $F = ?$ surtout ne pas calculer chacune des 2 puissances séparément mais remarquer que $3^5 = 3^{2 \times 3} = (3^2)^3$ dc $F = (9^3)^5 - (9^5)^3 = 0$

EX3 1) $A = 2^3 \times 2^m = 8a$ 2) $B = 2 \times 2^{2m} = 2 \times (2^m)^2 = 2a^2$
 3) $C = \frac{1}{2^{2m}} = \frac{1}{(2^m)^2} = \frac{1}{a^2} = a^{-2}$
 4) $D = 4 \times 4^m \times \frac{1}{2 \times 2^{-3m}} = 2 \times (2^2)^m \times 2^{3m} = 2 \times 2^{2m} \times 2^{3m} = 2 \times 2^{5m} = 2 \times (2^m)^5 = 2a^5$
 5) $E = 2^3 \times 2^m - (2^m)^2 + 10 \times 2^m - 3 \times 4 \times 2^m = 8a - a^2 + 10a - 12a = 6a - a^2 = a(6-a)$
 6) $F = (-1 \times 2)^{2m+3} = (-1)^{2m+3} \times 2^{2m+3} = (-1)^m \times (-1)^3 \times (2^m)^2 \times 2^3 = -8a^2$
 7) $(-2)^{3m-2} = (-1)^{3m-2} \times (2)^{3m-2} = \frac{(-1)^{3m}}{(-1)^2} \times \frac{(2^m)^3}{2^2} = \frac{(-1)^m}{1} \times \frac{a^3}{4}$
 et comme $(-1)^m = \frac{1}{(-1)^m}$, il vient $G = \frac{4}{(-1)^m} \times \frac{1}{a^3} = 4(-1)^m a^{-3}$
 8) $H = (2^3)^{2m} = 2^{3 \times 2m} = (2^m)^{3 \times 2} = a^6$

EX4 1) $A = \frac{(\frac{2}{3})}{(\frac{5}{8})} = \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{8}{5} = \frac{2 \times 8}{3 \times 5} = \frac{16}{15}$ 2) $B = \frac{x(y+z)}{x^6} = \frac{y+z}{x^5}$
 3) $C = \frac{x \times y \times x \times y}{x^5} = \frac{x^2 y^2}{x^5} = \frac{y^2}{x^3}$
 4) commençons par simplifier le numérateur $\frac{25}{18} \times \frac{-45}{7} = \frac{2 \times 5 \times 5 \times 3 \times -1 \times 9 \times 5}{2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 7} = -\frac{13 \times 5}{7}$
 d'où $D = -\frac{13 \times 5}{7} \times \left(\frac{14}{39}\right) = -\frac{13 \times 5 \times 2 \times 7}{7 \times 13 \times 3} = -\frac{5 \times 2}{3}$ d'où $D = -\frac{10}{3}$
 5) $E = \frac{2}{3 \times 3} - \frac{1}{3 \times 5} + \frac{5}{2 \times 3} = \frac{20 - 6 + 75}{2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5} = \frac{89}{90}$
 6) $1 + \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{1+x^2}} = 1 + \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2} + x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$ d'où $F = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$
 7) $G = \frac{(-1)^6 \times 2 \times 9^3 \times 2^4 \times 2^3 \times 25^3}{(-1)^{11} \times 25^4 \times 4^5 \times 3^2 \times 9^2} = \frac{-1 \times 2^{10} \times 9^3 \times 2^7 \times 25^3}{25^4 \times 2^{10} \times 9^3} = -\frac{1}{25} = G$
 8) $\frac{4x^2+1}{5x} - 1 = \frac{4x^2+1-5x}{5x} = \frac{(x-1)(4x-1)}{5x}$ et $\frac{1}{x} - x = \frac{1-x^2}{x} = \frac{(-x)(1+x)}{x}$
 d'où en simplifiant, $H = -\frac{(4x-1)}{5(1+x)}$

EX5

en développant on a $A = 2(x^2 + y^2)$, $B = 4xy$

$$C = (x+y-z)^2 - (x-y-z)^2 = ((x+y-z) + (x-y-z)) \times ((x+y-z) - (x-y-z))$$

$$\text{d'où } C = 4(x-y)xy$$

$$\textcircled{*} 3 + 2\sqrt{2} = (\sqrt{2})^2 + 2\sqrt{2} + 1 = (\sqrt{2}+1)^2 \text{ car comme } \sqrt{2}+1 > 0, \text{ on a } \Delta = \sqrt{2}+1$$

$$E = \sqrt{(2 + (\sqrt{2}+1)) \times (2 - (\sqrt{2}+1))} = \sqrt{2^2 - (\sqrt{2}+1)^2} = \sqrt{4 - 2 - \sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{2 - \sqrt{2}} = E$$

pour F, on calcule déjà

$$\sqrt{7 - 2\sqrt{5}} \times \sqrt{7 + 2\sqrt{5}} = \sqrt{7^2 - (2\sqrt{5})^2} = \sqrt{25} = 5$$

$$\text{d'où } F = (\sqrt{7 - 2\sqrt{5}})^2 + 2 \times (5) + (\sqrt{7 + 2\sqrt{5}})^2 = 7 - 2\sqrt{5} + 10 + 7 + 2\sqrt{5} = 24 = F$$

pour G, on technique et on obtient $G = 4$

$$\textcircled{**} \text{ on simplifie de } \textcircled{*} : G = (\sqrt{(\sqrt{2}-1)^2} - \sqrt{(\sqrt{2}+1)^2})^2 = (\sqrt{2}-1 - (\sqrt{2}+1))^2 = (-2)^2 = 4$$

H = ? surement on ne développe pas car on peut repérer une id rem ici :

$$H = ((x^3 + 3x) + (2x^2 + 1)) \times ((x^3 + 3x) - (2x^2 + 1)) = (x^3 + 3x)^2 - (2x^2 + 1)^2$$

$$= x^6 + 6x^4 + 9x^2 - (4x^4 + 4x^2 + 1) = x^6 + 2x^4 + 5x^2 + 1$$

EX6

$$(x+y+z)^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 2xy + 2xz + 2yz$$

$$(x+y)^3 = x^3 + 3x^2y + 3xy^2 + y^3, (x-y)^3 = x^3 - 3x^2y + 3xy^2 - y^3$$

EX7

$$x^3 - y^3 = (x-y)(x^2 + xy + y^2), x^3 + y^3 = (x+y)(x^2 - xy + y^2)$$

$$x^4 - y^4 = (x^2 - y^2)(x^2 + y^2) = (x-y)(x+y)(x^2 + y^2), xy + x+y+1 = (x+1)(y+1)$$

EX8

$$1) 5! = 1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5 = 120$$

$$2) \frac{(m+2)!}{m!} = \frac{1 \times 2 \times \dots \times m \times (m+1) \times (m+2)}{1 \times 2 \times \dots \times m} = (m+1)(m+2)$$

$$3) 2 \times 4 \times \dots \times (2m) = \frac{2 \times 2 \times \dots \times 2 \times (1 \times 2 \times 3 \times \dots \times (m-1) \times m)}{2} = 2^m \times (m!)$$

$$4) \text{ on va "combler les trous", en effet, } 1 \times 3 \times 5 \times \dots \times (2m-1)$$

$$= \frac{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times \dots \times (2m-2) \times (2m-1) \times 2m}{2 \times 4 \times \dots \times (2m-2) \times 2m} = \frac{(2m)!}{2^m \times m!} = \frac{(2m)!}{2^m \times m!}$$

$$5) \binom{m}{2} = \frac{m!}{(m-2)! \times 2!} = m(m-1) \times \frac{1}{2!} = \frac{m(m-1)}{2}$$

EX9

$$\binom{m}{m-k} = \frac{m!}{(m-(m-k))! \times (m-k)!} = \frac{m!}{k! \times (m-k)!} = \binom{m}{k}$$

EX10

$$\frac{\binom{m+1}{k+1}}{\binom{m}{k}} = \frac{\frac{(m+1)!}{(m+1-(k+1))! \times (k+1)!}}{\frac{m!}{(m-k)! \times k!}} = \frac{\frac{(m+1)!}{(m-k)! \times (k+1)!}}{\frac{m!}{(m-k)! \times k!}} = \frac{(m+1)! \times k!}{m! \times (k+1)!} = \frac{m+1}{k+1}$$

ne rien
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dansla
partie
barréeN°
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