

Calcul littéral

1. Réduire une expression

$$\begin{aligned}x &= 1x \\x + x &= 2x \\x \times x &= x^2\end{aligned}$$

Exemple :

$$3x + 2x = 5x$$

$$4x - 2x = 2x$$

$$5x^2 - 3x^2 = 2x^2$$

$5x + 1$ Forme réduite

$$\begin{aligned}4x^2 - 2x + 3x^2 - 5x + 1 &= 4x^2 + 3x^2 - 2x - 5x + 1 \\&= 7x^2 - 7x + 1\end{aligned}$$

$$5x \times 2x = 10x^2$$

$$3 \times 4x = 12x$$

$$9x^2 \times 3x = 27x^3$$

Exercice 1: Réduire les expressions suivantes :

$$A = 9x - 3x$$

$$B = 5 + 8x - 3x$$

$$C = 2x^2 - 3x^2 - 4x^2$$

$$D = 5x^2 - 2x + 3x - 1$$

$$E = 9x - 3x^2 + 2x - 4x^2 + 5x$$

2. Calculer une expression

Exemple :

$$A = 3x^2 + 2x + 4 \text{ Calculer } A \text{ pour } x = 2$$

$$A = 3 \times 2^2 + 2 \times 2 + 4 = 3 \times 4 + 4 + 4 = 12 + 4 + 4 = 20$$

Exercice 2 :

$$B = 9x^2 - 2x + 5 \text{ Calculer } B \text{ pour } x = -1$$

$$C = 4x^2 - 5x + 3 \text{ Calculer } C \text{ pour } x = 3$$

3. Développer

Exemple :

$$5(2x + 1) = 5 \times 2x + 5 \times 1 = 10x + 5$$

$$9(4x - 6) = 9 \times 4x + 9 \times (-6) = 36x - 54$$

$$-3(5x + 2) = -3 \times 5x + (-3) \times 2 = -15x - 6$$

Exercice 3 : Développer

$$A = 6(3x + 1)$$

$$B = -5(2x + 7)$$

$$C = 8(2x - 3)$$

$$D = -4(-5x + 1)$$

Exemple :

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2x + 1)(3x + 4) &= 2x \times 3x + 2x \times 4 + 1 \times 3x + 1 \times 4 \\
 &= 6x^2 + 8x + 3x + 4 \\
 &= 6x^2 + 11x + 4 \\
 (5x - 1)(3x + 2) &= 5x \times 3x + 5x \times 2 + (-1) \times 3x + (-1) \times 2 \\
 &= 15x^2 + 10x - 3x - 2 \\
 &= 15x^2 + 7x - 2
 \end{aligned}$$

Exercice 4 : Développer :

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= (3x + 5)(4x + 2) \\
 B &= (6x - 7)(5x + 3) \\
 C &= (4x + 2)(9x - 3) \\
 D &= (7x - 2)(-3x - 5)
 \end{aligned}$$

4. Suppression des parenthèses

- Exemple :

$$\begin{aligned}
 3 + (5x + 2) &= 3 + 5x + 2 = 5x + 5 \\
 3 + (-7x + 2) &= 3 - 7x + 2 = -7x + 5 \\
 -4 + (-5x - 3) &= -4 - 5x - 3 = -5x - 7
 \end{aligned}$$

Exercice 5 : Réduire les expressions suivantes :

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= 4 + (7x - 2) \\
 B &= 5 + (-3x - 4)
 \end{aligned}$$

- Exemple :

$$\begin{aligned}
 4 - (2x + 1) &= 4 - 2x - 1 = -2x + 3 \\
 5 - (5x - 2) &= 5 - 5x + 2 = -5x + 7 \\
 3 - (-2x - 4) &= 3 + 2x + 4 = 2x + 7
 \end{aligned}$$

Exercice 6 : Réduire les expressions suivantes :

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= 3 - (2x + 7) \\
 B &= 4 - (-5x + 1) \\
 C &= 9 - (-4x - 4)
 \end{aligned}$$

5. Factoriser

Exemple :

$$\begin{aligned}
 5x + 15 &= 5 \times x + 5 \times 3 = 5(x + 3) \\
 36x - 12 &= 6 \times 6x - 6 \times 2 = 6(6x - 2) \\
 81x - 9 &= 9 \times 9x - 9 \times 1 = 9(9x - 1)
 \end{aligned}$$

Exercice 7 : Factoriser les expressions suivantes :

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= 49x + 21 \\
 B &= 2x - 4 \\
 C &= 9x - 12
 \end{aligned}$$

Exemple :

$$\begin{aligned}(3x + 1)(4x - 2) + (3x + 1)(5x - 2) &= (3x + 1)[(4x - 2) + (5x - 2)] \\&= (3x + 1)(4x - 2 + 5x - 2) \\&= (3x + 1)(9x - 4) \\(5x + 7)(4x - 6) - (2x + 1)(5x + 7) &= (5x + 7)[(4x - 6) - (2x + 1)] \\&= (5x + 7)(4x - 6 - 2x - 1) \\&= (5x + 7)(2x - 7)\end{aligned}$$

Exercice 8 : Factoriser les expressions suivantes :

$$A = (6x + 1)(2x + 3) + (6x + 1)(4x - 2)$$

$$B = (7x + 1)(9x - 7) + (9x - 7)(4x + 3)$$

$$C = (5x + 6)(3x - 2) - (3x - 2)(6x + 7)$$

$$D = (10x - 9)^2 - (10x - 9)(-4x + 2)$$