

1 Correction des factorisations avec identités remarquables

I

Factoriser les expressions suivantes, en utilisant des identités remarquables :

$$A = 4x^2 + 28x + 49 = (2x)^2 + 2 \times 2x \times 7 + 7^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2 \text{ avec } \begin{cases} a = 2x \\ b = 7 \end{cases}$$

$$= (a+b)^2 \text{ donc } 4x^2 + 28x + 49 = (2x+7)^2$$

$$B = 9x^2 - 30x + 25 = (3x)^2 - 2 \times 3x \times 5 + 5^2 = (3x-5)^2$$

$$C = 49x^2 - 16 = (7x)^2 - 4^2 = (7x+4)(7x-4)$$

$$D = 36x^2 - 16y^2 = (6x)^2 - (4y)^2 = (6x-4y)(6x+4y).$$

$$\text{Remarque : } D = (6x-4y)(6x+4y) = 2(3x-2y) \times 2(3x+2y) = 4(3x-2y)(3x+2y)$$

$$E = (2x+3)^2 - (7x-4)^2 = a^2 - b^2 \text{ avec } \begin{cases} a = (2x+3) \\ b = (7x-4) \end{cases}$$

$$E = (a+b)(a-b) = [(2x+3)+(7x-4)][(2x+3)-(7x-4)] = (2x+3+7x-4)(2x+3-7x+4) = (9x-1)(-5x+7)$$

II

Factoriser les expressions suivantes (utiliser une identité remarquable, puis un facteur commun) :

$$A = (3x-1)(7x+2) - (9x^2 - 6x + 1) = (3x-1)(7x+2) - [(3x)^2 - 2 \times 3x \times 1 + 1^2] = (3x-1)(7x+2) - (3x-1)^2 \\ = (3x-1)[(7x+2) - (3x-1)] = (3x-1)(7x+2 - 3x+1) = (3x-1)(4x+3).$$

$$B = (7x+2)(5x-1) - (25x^2 - 1) = (7x+2)(5x-1) - [(5x)^2 - 1^2] = (7x+2)(5x-1) - (5x+1)(5x-1) \\ = (5x-1)[(7x+2) - (5x+1)] = (5x-1)(7x+2 - 5x-1) = (5x-1)(2x+1)$$

$$C = (4x+5)(9x+2) - 16x^2 - 40x - 25 = (4x+5)(9x+2) - [16x^2 + 40x + 25] = (4x+5)(9x+2) - [(4x)^2 + 2 \times 4x \times 5 + 5^2] \\ = (4x+5)(9x+2) - (4x+5)^2 = (4x+5)[(9x+2) - (4x+5)] = (4x+5)(9x+2 - 4x-5) = (4x+5)(5x-3)$$