



○ Formule de factorisation de la somme de 2 cubes

Pour établir cette formule, nous utilisons la formule de développement:

$$\begin{aligned}
 a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3 &= (a + b)^3 \\
 a^3 + b^3 &= (a + b)^3 - (3a^2b + 3ab^2) \\
 &= (a + b)^3 - 3ab(a + b) \\
 &= (a + b) \left[(a + b)^2 - 3ab \right] \\
 &= (a + b)(a^2 + 2ab + b^2 - 3ab)
 \end{aligned}$$

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

• Différence de 2 cubes

Le procédé de démonstration pour la formule de factorisation de la différence de 2 cubes est absolument similaire.

○ Formule de développement

$\forall a \in \mathbb{R}, \forall b \in \mathbb{R}$, on a :

$$\begin{aligned}
 (a - b)^3 &\underset{\text{par définition}}{=} (a - b)^2 \cdot (a - b) = (a^2 - 2ab + b^2)(a - b) \\
 &= a^3 - a^2b - 2a^2b + 2ab^2 + ab^2 - b^3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\underbrace{(a - b)^3}_{\text{cube d'un binôme}} = \underbrace{a^3 - 3a^2b + 3ab^2 - b^3}_{\text{quadrinôme cube parfait}}$$

○ Formule de factorisation de la différence de 2 cubes

Pour établir cette formule, nous utilisons la formule de développement:

$$\begin{aligned}
 a^3 - 3a^2b + 3ab^2 - b^3 &= (a - b)^3 \\
 a^3 - b^3 &= (a - b)^3 - (-3a^2b + 3ab^2) \\
 &= (a - b)^3 + 3ab(a - b) \\
 &= (a - b) \left[(a - b)^2 + 3ab \right] \\
 &= (a - b)(a^2 - 2ab + b^2 + 3ab)
 \end{aligned}$$

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

• Résumé de ces formules de factorisation:

$$\begin{aligned}
 a^3 + b^3 &= (a + b)(a^2 - ab + b^2) \\
 a^3 - b^3 &= (a - b)(a^2 + ab + b^2)
 \end{aligned}$$



- Exercices spécifiques à la somme et différence de deux cubes

Factoriser les expressions suivantes:

- 1) $x^3 - 8$
- 2) $64x^3 - 343$
- 3) $27x^3y^6 - 125y^9$

- Les formules de factorisation des quadrimômes cubes parfaits s'obtiennent à l'aide de la méthode par groupement:

$$\begin{aligned}
 a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3 &= (a^3 + b^3) + (3a^2b + 3ab^2) \\
 &= (a+b)(a^2 - ab + b^2) + 3ab(a+b) \\
 &= (a+b)(a^2 - ab + b^2 + 3ab) \\
 &= (a+b)(a^2 + 2ab + b^2) \\
 &= (a+b)(a+b)^2 \\
 &= (a+b)^3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 a^3 - 3a^2b + 3ab^2 - b^3 &= (a^3 - b^3) - (3a^2b - 3ab^2) \\
 &= (a-b)(a^2 + ab + b^2) - 3ab(a-b) \\
 &= (a-b)(a^2 + ab + b^2 - 3ab) \\
 &= (a-b)(a^2 - 2ab + b^2) \\
 &= (a-b)(a-b)^2 \\
 &= (a-b)^3
 \end{aligned}$$



Exercices de développement

Effectuer, en utilisant, si possible, les identités remarquables

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= (x+3)^2 - (x+2)(x-2) - 3(2x+3) \\
 B &= (a+b-c)(a-b+c) + (b+c)^2 - a^2 \\
 C &= (2x^2+x-1)(2x^2-x+1) + (x-3)(x+1) - 4(x+1)(x-1)(x^2+1) \\
 D &= (x+y)^3 - y(x-y)(x+y) + x(x-y)^2 \\
 E &= (x^2-3x)^2 - (x^2+1)^2 + 3x(2x-1)(x-2) + 6x^2 \\
 F &= (3x-1)^3 + x(x+1)^2 \\
 G &= (x-1)^3 - 2x(x-1)^2 + (x-1)(x+1)(x-2) \\
 H &= (a+1)(a-1)(1+a^2)(a^4-1) \\
 I &= \left[(1+x)^3 + (1+x)^2y + (1+x)y^2 + y^3 \right] - \left[3x(x+1) + y(y+1) + 2xy + 1 \right] \\
 J &= (x^2-ax)^3 - (x^2+ax)^3 \\
 K &= 61xy + 5x(9x+8y) - 3(3x-2y)(5x+8y) - 2(-3x-4y)^2 \\
 L &= (a-b)(a+b) - b^2(-9a^2+4) - (-2b+3ab)^2 - (b^2-a^2)(1-a)
 \end{aligned}$$

Exercices de factorisation

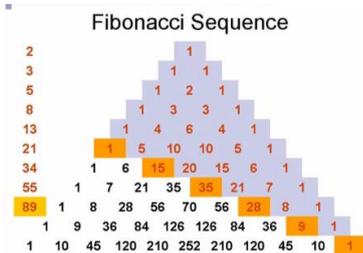
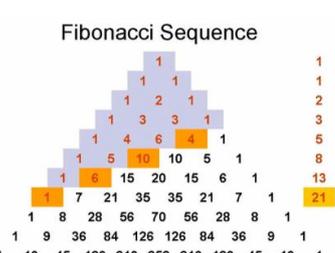
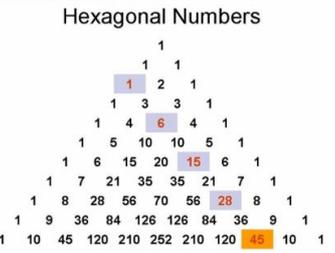
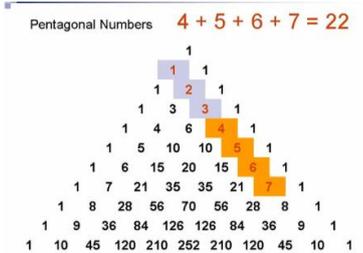
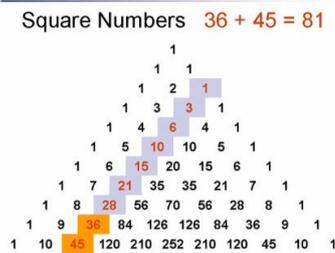
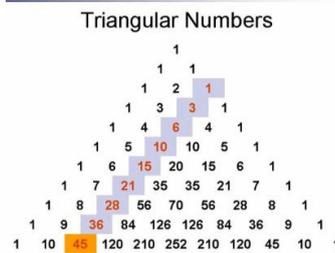
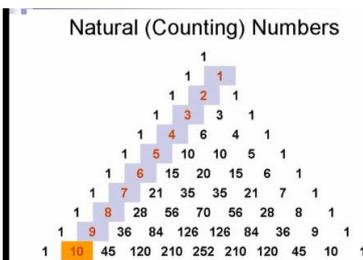
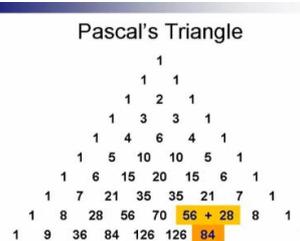
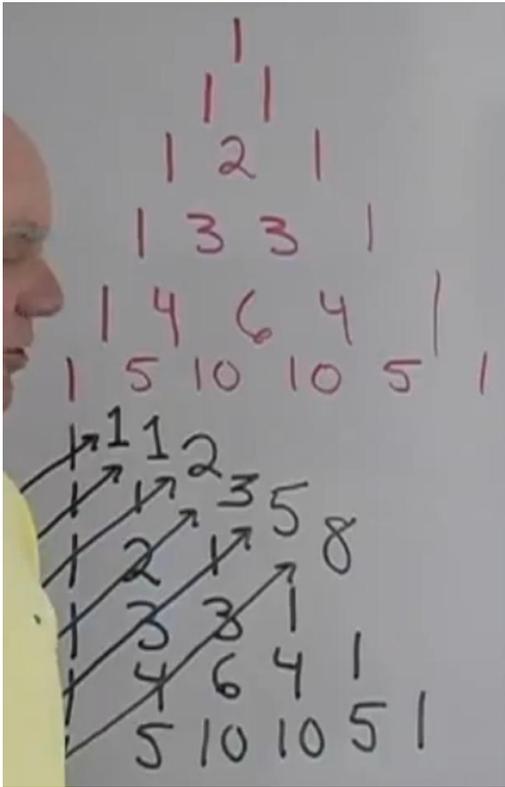
Factoriser les expressions suivantes

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= (2x-3)(5x-1) - (2x-3)(x+1) \\
 B &= (x-3)(8x+2) - (2x-6)(x-5) \\
 C &= (x-8)(4x-1) + x^2 - 8x \\
 D &= -2x^4 - 28x^3 - 98x^2 \\
 E &= x^2 - 9 - (4x+5)(x-3) \\
 F &= 16x^2 - 9 + (4x+3)(x-1) \\
 G &= 1 - 4x^2 + (2x-1)^2 \\
 H &= (3x+1)^2 + 9x^2 - 1 \\
 I &= 8x^3y^3 + 1 \\
 J &= x^2 + y^2 - 2xy + 2x - 2y \\
 K &= a^2 - y^2 - 2xy - x^2 \\
 L &= a^4 - 2a^3 + a - 2 \\
 M &= x^8 - 4x^6 - 2x^5 + 8x^3 + x^2 - 4 \\
 N &= (7x-5)(x-3) - 10(3-x) + x^2 - 9 \\
 O &= a^2 - b^2 + (a+b)^2 - (a+b)(2a-b) - b - a \\
 P &= 64(2-3y)^2 - 100(2y-3)^2 \\
 Q &= x^9 - 8x^6 - x^3 + 8
 \end{aligned}$$



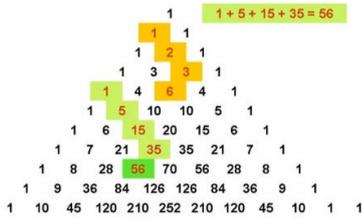
Pour aller plus loin : Développement d'une puissance entière d'un binôme

Pour développer une puissance entière quelconque d'un binôme, on se sert du triangle de Pascal, si on ne veut pas démontrer toutes les formules à la main.

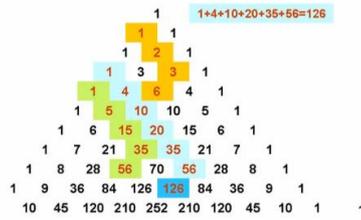




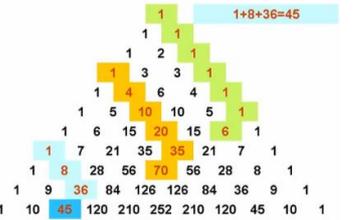
Hockey Stick Pattern



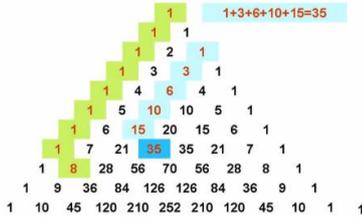
Hockey Stick Pattern



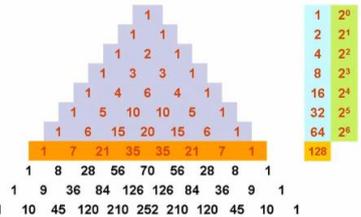
Hockey Stick Pattern



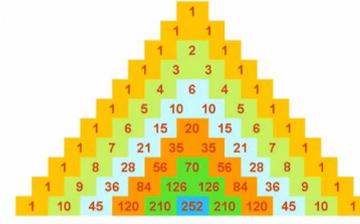
Hockey Stick Pattern



Sum of Rows



Pascal's Triangle



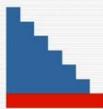
References / Sources:

<http://ptri1.tripod.com/>



<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YUqHdxxdbyM&NR=1>

Triangular Numbers



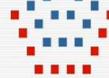
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6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35
36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45
46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55
56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65
66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75
76	77	78	79	80

Square Numbers



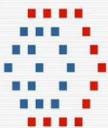
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31	32	33	34	35
36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45
46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55
56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65
66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75
76	77	78	79	80

Pentagonal Numbers



1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35
36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45
46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55
56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65
66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75
76	77	78	79	80

Hexagonal Numbers



1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35
36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45
46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55
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61	62	63	64	65
66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75
76	77	78	79	80

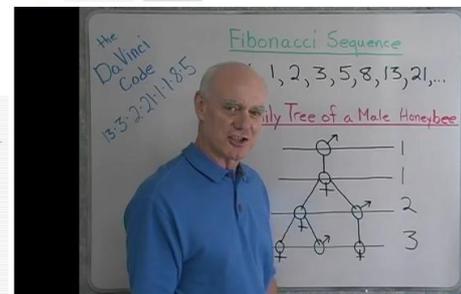
References / Sources:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pentagonal_number
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hexagonal_number



Sequences 3: Fibonacci

MathTV 64 Videos



4:12 / 5:03
 More at <http://www.mathtv.com> Part three of our lessons on sequences. Here ...