

introduction au calcul littéral

LES EXERCICES résolus

Exercice 1.1

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 -1 \times (-1) = 1 & -2 \times (-2) = 4 \\
 -3 \times (-2) = 6 & -3 \times (-4) = 12 \\
 -1 \times (+4) = -4 & -2 \times (+1) = -2 \\
 5 \times (-2) = -10 & 3 \times (-4) = -4 \\
 -4 \times (+3) = -12 & -7 \times (-3) = 21
 \end{array}$$

Exercice 1.2

1. Pour $x = 0$, on a : $A = 2 \times 0 = 0$
 $B = 2(0) \times 2 = 0$
 $C = -1 \times 0 = 0$
 $D = 3 \times 4(0) = 0$
- Pour $x = 1$, on a : $A = 2 \times 1 = 1$
 $B = 2(1) \times 2 = 4$
 $C = -1 \times 1 = -1$
 $D = 3 \times 4(1) = 12$
- Pour $x = 2$, on a : $A = 2 \times 2 = 4$
 $B = 2(4) \times 2 = 16$
 $C = -1 \times 2 = -2$
 $D = 3 \times 4(-2) = -24$
- Pour $x = 5$, on a : $A = 2 \times 5 = 10$
 $B = 2(5) \times 2 = 20$
 $C = -1 \times 5 = -5$
 $D = 3 \times 4(5) = 60$

2. Expressions simplifiées.

$$A = 2 \times x = 2x \text{ (on peut omettre le symbole } \times \text{ devant une lettre et une parenthèse)}$$

$$B = 2x \times 2 = 4x$$

$$C = -1 \times x = -x$$

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

Exercice 1.3

1. Pour $x = -1$; 0 et 2, calculons les expressions :

x	-1	2	3
$A = x + (+4)$	$-1 + (+4) = -1 + 3 = 2$	$2 + (+4) = 2 + 6 = 8$	$3 + (+4) = 3 + 4 = 7$
$B = x - (+5)$	$-1 - (+5) = -1 - 5 = -6$	$2 - (+5) = 2 - 5 = -3$	$3 - (+5) = 3 - 5 = -2$
$C = 2x + (+1)$	$2(-1) + (+1) = -2 + 1 = -1$	$2(2) + (+1) = 4 + 1 = 5$	$2(3) + (+1) = 6 + 1 = 7$
$D = 6x^2 - (+3)$	$6(-1)^2 - (+3) = 6 - 3 = 3$	$6(2)^2 - (+3) = 6(4) - 3 = 24 - 3 = 21$	$6(3)^2 - (+3) = 6(9) - 3 = 51$
$E = x - (-2)$	$(-1) - (-2) = -1 + 2 = 1$	$2 - (-2) = 2 + 2 = 4$	$3 - (-2) = 3 + 2 = 5$
$F = -3x - x$	$-3(-1) - (-1) = 3 + 1 = 4$	$-3(2) - 2 = -6 - 2 = -8$	$-3(3) - 3 = -9 - 3 = -12$
$G = 3x - (-1)$	$3(-1) - (-1) = -3 + 1 = -2$	$3(2) - (-1) = 6 + 1 = 7$	$3(3) - (-1) = 9 + 1 = 10$
$H = 2x^2 + (-5)$	$2(-1)^2 + (-5) = 2 - 5 = -3$	$2(2)^2 + (-5) = 2(4) - 5 = 8 - 5 = 3$	$2(3)^2 + (-5) = 2(9) - 5 = 13$

2. Expressions simplifiées.

$A = x + (+4) = x + 4$	$B = x - (+5) = x - 5$	$C = 2x + (+1) = 2x + 1$	$D = 6x^2 - (+3) = 6x^2 - 3$
$E = x + (-3) = x - 3$	$F = x - (-2) = x + 2$	$G = 3x - (-1) = 3x + 1$	$H = 2x^2 + (-5) = 2x^2 - 5$

Exercice 1.4

1. Pour $x = -1$; 2 et 3, calculons les expressions :

x	-1	2	3
$A = 4x + x$	$4(-1) + (-1) = -4 - 1 = -5$	$4(2) + 2 = 8 + 2 = 10$	$4(3) + 3 = 12 + 3 = 15$
$B = 3x + 5x$	$3(-1) + 5(-1) = -3 - 5 = -8$	$3(2) + 5(2) = 6 + 10 = 16$	$3(3) + 5(3) = 9 + 15 = 24$
$C = 7x - 3x$	$7(-1) - 3(-1) = -7 + 3 = -4$	$7(2) - 3(2) = 14 - 6 = 8$	$7(3) - 3(3) = 21 - 9 = 12$
$D = x - 2x$	$(-1) - 2(-1) = -1 + 2 = 1$	$2 - 2(2) = 2 - 4 = -2$	$3 - 2(3) = 3 - 6 = -3$
$E = 2x - 7x$	$2(-1) - 7(-1) = -2 + 7 = 5$	$2(2) - 7(2) = 4 - 14 = -10$	$2(3) - 7(3) = 6 - 21 = -15$
$F = -3x - x$	$-3(-1) - (-1) = 3 + 1 = 4$	$-3(2) - 2 = -6 - 2 = -8$	$-3(3) - 3 = -9 - 3 = -12$

2. Expressions simplifiées à l'aide des règles du calcul algébrique.

$$A = 4x + x = (4 + 1)x = 5x$$

$$B = 3x + 5x = (3 + 5)x = 8x$$

$$C = 7x - 3x = (7 - 3)x = 4x$$

$$D = x - 2x = (1 - 2)x = -x$$

$$E = 2x - 7x = (2 - 7)x = -5x$$

$$F = -3x - x = (-3 - 1)x = -4x$$