

Identities remarquables

A' connue par B

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Triangle de Pascal

		1			
		1	2	1	
	1	3	3	1	
1	4	6	4	1	
1	5	10	10	5	1

$$(x+y)^4 = x^4 + 4x^3y + 6x^2y^2 + 4xy^3 + y^4$$

$$(x+y)^5 = x^5 + 5x^4y + 10x^3y^2 + 10x^2y^3 + 5xy^4 + y^5$$

$$(x-y)^4 = x^4 - 4x^3y + 6x^2y^2 - 4xy^3 + y^4$$

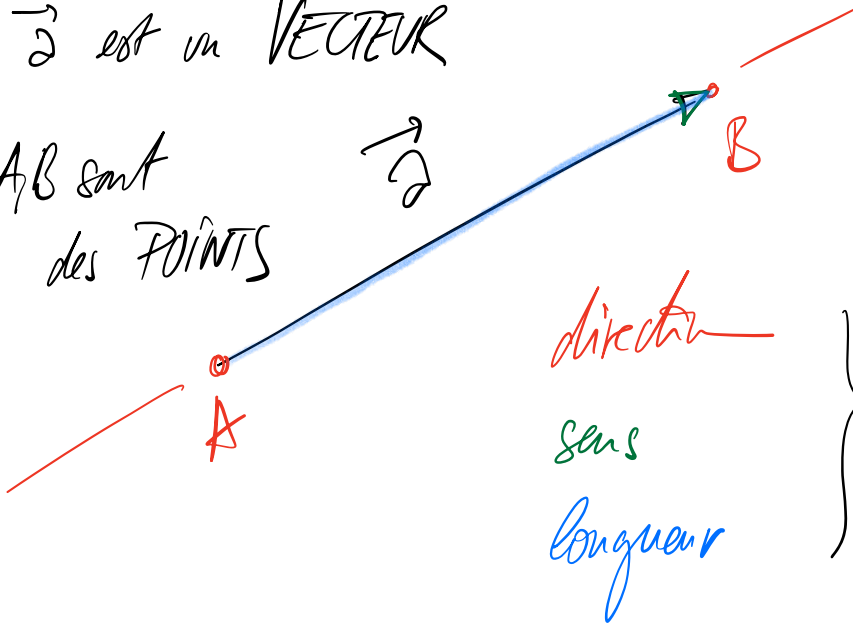
$$(x-y)^5 = x^5 - 5x^4y + 10x^3y^2 - 10x^2y^3 + 5xy^4 - y^5$$

N.B. Les signes alternent

Calcul vectoriel

$\vec{v}$ est un VECTEUR

A, B sont des POINTS



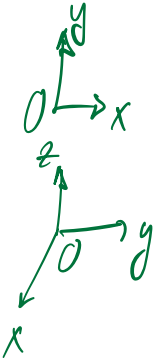
$\vec{v} \in \text{plan}$

2D



$\vec{v} \in \text{espace}$

3D

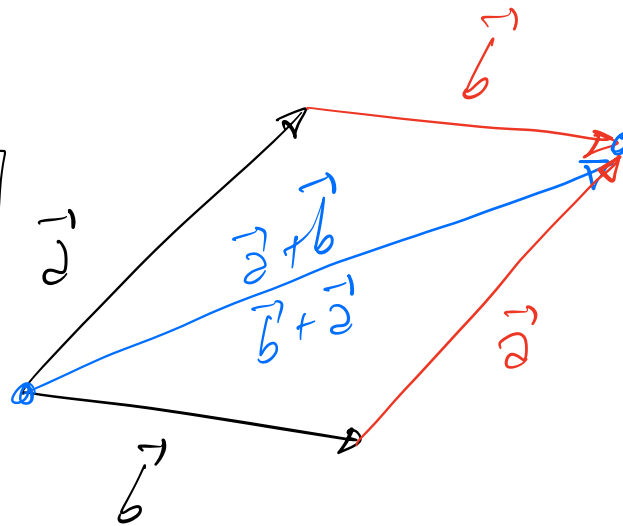


Not. $\vec{v} = \overrightarrow{AB} \neq \overrightarrow{BA}$

Opérateurs

$$\boxed{\vec{v} + \vec{b} = \vec{b} + \vec{v}}$$

Règle du
// ogramme

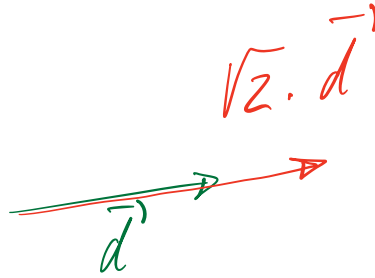
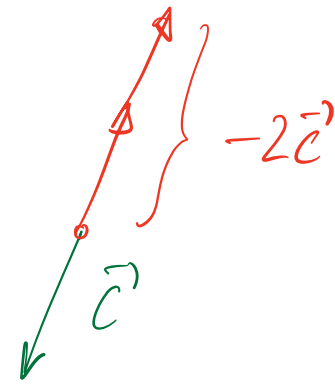
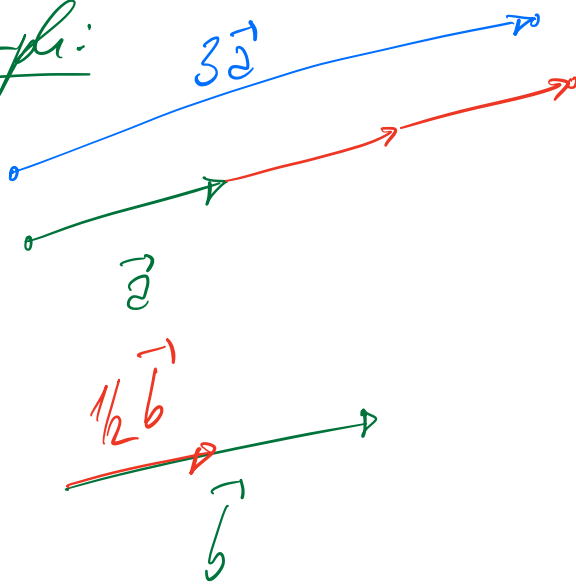


appartient à

$(k \cdot \vec{v})$ avec $k \in \mathbb{R}$ (k est un nombre réel)

tous les nombres

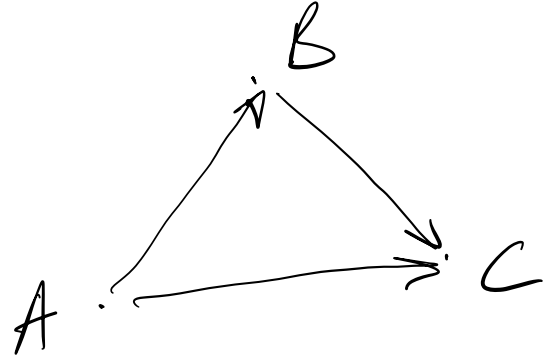
Exemple:



Exemple: $\vec{a}, \vec{b}$ donnés

$$3\vec{a} + 4\vec{b} = \vec{c}$$

Règle de Chasles :



$$\vec{AB} + \vec{BC} = \vec{AC}$$

$$\vec{AA} = \vec{0}$$

$$\vec{AB} = -\vec{BA}$$

$(x+y)^n$

1

1

1

$$(x+y)^1 = x+y$$

1

2

1

$$(x+y)^2 = 1 \cdot x^2 + 2xy + 1y^2$$

1

3

3

1

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

1

4

6

4

$$(x+y)^4 = x^4 + 4x^3y + 6x^2y^2 + 4xy^3 + y^4$$

$(x-y)^n = (x+(-y))^n$

1

1

1

$$(x-y)^1 = x-y$$

1

2

1

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

1

3

3

1

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

1

4

6

4

1

1.1.1

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