

Distances

$$\cdot a^n \times a^m = a^{n+m}$$

$$\text{e.g., } 2^4 \times 2^{-5} = 2^{4+(-5)} = 2^{-1}$$

$$\cdot a^{-n} = \frac{1}{a^n}$$

$$\text{e.g., } \frac{1}{2} = 2^{-1}$$

$$\cdot \frac{a^n}{a^m} = a^{n-m}$$

$$\text{e.g., } \frac{2^4}{2^{-5}} = 2^{4-(-5)} = 2^9$$

$$\bullet (a^n)^m = a^{n \times m}$$

$$\text{Ex, } (2^4)^{-5} = 2^{4 \times (-5)} = 2^{-20} = \frac{1}{2^{20}}$$

$$\bullet a^0 = 1$$

$$\bullet a^1 = a$$

$$\bullet \sqrt{a} = a^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\text{Ex, } \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{2^1}{2^{1/2}} = 2^{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = 2^{1/2} = \sqrt{2}.$$

exercice :

$$\bullet \frac{a^3 \times b^4}{a^{-2} \times b^2}$$

$$= \frac{a^3}{a^{-2}} \times \frac{b^4}{b^2}$$

$$= a^{3 - (-2)} \times b^{4 - 2}$$

$$= a^5 \times b^2$$

$$\cdot \frac{(-2)^{2k+1}}{(-2)^k} \times \frac{3^{2k-1}}{3^{-k+1}}$$

$$= \frac{(-2)^{2k+1}}{(-2)^k} \times \frac{3^{2k+1}}{3^{-k+1}}$$

$$= (-2)^{2k+1-k} \times 3^{2k+1-(-k+1)}$$

$$= (-2)^{k+1} \times 3^{2k+1+k-1}$$

$$= (-2)^{k+1} \times 3^{3k}$$

$$\bullet (-7)^3 \times (-7)^{-5}$$

$$= (-7)^{-2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(-7)^2}$$

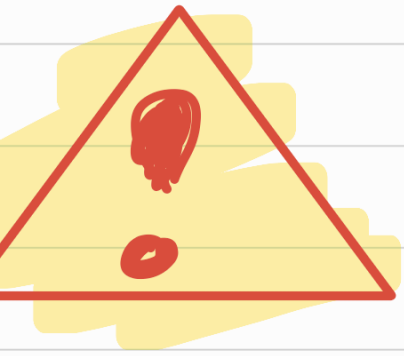
$$= \frac{1}{7^2} = \frac{1}{49}$$

$$\bullet (-1)^n = \begin{cases} 1 & n \text{ pair} \\ -1 & n \text{ impair} \end{cases}$$

$$\bullet \begin{matrix} (-a)^n \\ a > 0 \end{matrix} = \begin{cases} a^n & n \text{ pair} \\ -(a^n) & n \text{ impair} \end{cases}$$

Racines

- $\sqrt{a} = a^{1/2}$
- $\sqrt{6} = \sqrt{2 \times 3} = \sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{3}$
- $\sqrt{a} \times \sqrt{b} = \sqrt{a \times b}$
- $\frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{b}} = \sqrt{\frac{a}{b}}$ ex: $\frac{\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{4}} = \sqrt{\frac{6}{4}} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}}$
- $\sqrt{1} = 1$ $\sqrt{4} = 2$
- $\sqrt{9} = 3$ $\sqrt{16} = 4$
- $\sqrt{25} = 5$ $\sqrt{36} = 6$
- $\sqrt{49} = 7$ $\sqrt{64} = 8$
- $\sqrt{81} = 9$ $\sqrt{100} = 10$



$$\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b} \neq \sqrt{a+b}$$

$$\cdot \sqrt{a}, \quad a \geq 0$$

exercise: $\sqrt{\cdot} = \cdot \sqrt{\cdot}$

$$\begin{aligned} \cdot \sqrt{12} &= \sqrt{4 \times 3} \\ &= \sqrt{4} \times \sqrt{3} \\ &= 2\sqrt{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{4 - \sqrt{12}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{4 - 2\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{4}{2} - \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$= 2 - \sqrt{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cdot \sqrt{125} &= \sqrt{25 \times 5} \\ &= \sqrt{25} \times \sqrt{5} \\ &= 5\sqrt{5} . \end{aligned}$$

exercice :

= 1

$$\cdot \frac{2-\sqrt{3}}{2+\sqrt{2}} = \frac{2-\sqrt{3}}{2+\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{2-\sqrt{2}}{2-\sqrt{2}}$$

$$a + \sqrt{b} \xrightarrow{\text{conjugué}} a - \sqrt{b}$$

$$a - \sqrt{b} \xrightarrow{\text{conjugué}} a + \sqrt{b}$$

$$= \frac{(2-\sqrt{3})(2-\sqrt{2})}{(2+\sqrt{2})(2-\sqrt{2})}$$

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

$$= \frac{4 - 2\sqrt{2} - 2\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3} \times \sqrt{2}}{2^2 - (\sqrt{2})^2}$$

$$\bullet \sqrt{a^2} = |a|$$

$$\bullet (\sqrt{a})^2 = a$$

$$= \frac{4 - 2\sqrt{2} - 2\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3 \times 2}}{4 - 2}$$

$$= \frac{4 - 2(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}) + \sqrt{6}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{4}{2} - \frac{2(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3})}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$$

$$= 2 - (\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}) + \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}.$$

A Faire

Exercice 1:

Simplifier les écritures suivantes :

$$A = 2\sqrt{20} - \sqrt{45} + \sqrt{125}$$

$$B = 7\sqrt{3} - 3\sqrt{48} + 5\sqrt{12}$$

$$C = \sqrt{96} + 2\sqrt{6} - 2\sqrt{24} - 3\sqrt{54}$$

$$D = 2\sqrt{32} - 3\sqrt{50} + 6\sqrt{8}$$

Exercice 2 – Difficulté +

Écrire sans racine carrée au dénominateur les fractions suivantes :

$$A = \frac{2}{1 - \sqrt{2}}$$

$$B = \frac{5}{\sqrt{3} + 2}$$

$$C = \frac{7}{4 - 2\sqrt{3}}$$

$$D = \frac{3}{7 + 2\sqrt{2}}$$

$$E = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{2}}$$

Exercice 3

Écrire sous la forme a^n ou $-a^n$, où a est un entier naturel et n un entier relatif, chacun des nombres suivants :

🔌 Calculatrice scientifique

$$A = \frac{2^{15}}{2^{11}}$$

$$B = \frac{(-7)^5}{7^3}$$

$$C = \frac{-3^2 \times (-3)^3 \times 3^5}{3^3 \times (-3)^4}$$

$$D = \frac{5^8 \times (5^{13})^2}{5^2 \times (5^{15})^3}$$

Exercice 2:

Simplifier au maximum (laissez au format exposant) :

(a) $x^4 \times x^{-8}$

(b) $x^5 \times y^5 \times z^{10}$

(c) $\frac{x^3 y^5}{(2xy)^3}$