

Fractions algébriques - Multiplier

d'après N.J. Schons - Éléments d'Algèbre La Procure Namur 10e édition 1986

Réduire en une seule fraction et simplifier ensuite cette fractions si possible : (On admettra qu'aucun facteur ne s'annule)

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{a}{6b} \cdot \frac{3b}{4} \cdot \frac{2b}{5} \\ & \left(-\frac{7a}{10}\right) \cdot \frac{5a}{6} \cdot \frac{4x^2}{21a} \\ & \left(-\frac{a}{2x}\right) \cdot \frac{8x}{9} \cdot \left(-\frac{6a}{7x}\right) \\ & (-3a^2) \left(-\frac{11a}{15x}\right) \left(-\frac{x}{22}\right) \\ & \frac{4x^2 - 6xy}{5x} \cdot \frac{10x}{6x - 9y} \\ & \frac{8x - 2y}{x + y} \cdot \frac{2x - 8y}{4x - y} \\ & \frac{4 + 2a}{6 - 3a} \cdot \frac{3(a - 2)^2}{2(a + 2)^2} \\ & \frac{6a + a^2}{6 - a} \cdot \frac{a^2 - 36}{a} \\ & \frac{x^4 + x^2 - 2}{x^2 + 3x + 2} \cdot \frac{x + 1}{x^2 - 1} \\ & \frac{2x^2 - 3x - 9}{x^2 + 5x + 4} \cdot \frac{x + 4}{2x + 3} \\ & \frac{a^2 x^2}{y^2} \cdot \frac{xy}{a(x + y)} \cdot \frac{x^2 - y^2}{axy} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{a + x}{(m + n)^3} \cdot \frac{x^2 - y^2}{12} \cdot \frac{(m + n)^2}{m - n} \cdot \frac{6(m^2 - n^2)}{x + y} \\ & \frac{ab - 3a}{4b - 5} \cdot \frac{20b - 25}{ac + 2a} \cdot \frac{2b + bc}{a - 5} \cdot \frac{2(5a - a^2)}{4c} \\ & \frac{x^3 + y^3}{x^4 - y^4} \cdot \frac{x^2 y + y^3}{x^4 + x^2 y^2 + y^4} \cdot \frac{x^2 + xy + y^2}{x + y} \\ & \left(1 - x + \frac{4 + x^2}{1 + x}\right) (1 - x^2) \\ & \left(1 - x - \frac{2 - x^2}{1 + x}\right) (1 - x^2) \\ & \left(\frac{1 + x}{1 - x} - \frac{1 - x}{1 + x}\right) \left(\frac{3}{4x} + \frac{x}{4} - x\right) \\ & \left(\frac{1}{x - y} - \frac{1}{x + y}\right) \cdot \frac{x^2 - y^2}{2y} \\ & \left(x^2 - xy + y^2 - \frac{2y^3}{x + y}\right) \cdot \frac{x + y}{x - y} \\ & \left(x + 2a - \frac{a^2}{2x + 3a}\right) \left(2x - a - \frac{2a^2}{x + a}\right) \\ & (x + 2) \left(1 + \frac{6x + 12}{x^2 - x - 6}\right) \left(1 - \frac{5x + 5}{x^2 + 3x + 2}\right) \\ & \left(b + \frac{ab}{b - a}\right) \left(b - \frac{ab}{a + b}\right) \cdot \frac{b^2 - a^2}{b^2 + a^2} \end{aligned}$$

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Réponses :

$$\frac{a}{6b} \cdot \frac{3b}{4} \cdot \frac{2b}{5} = \frac{ab}{20}$$

$$\left(-\frac{7a}{10}\right) \cdot \frac{5a}{6} \cdot \frac{4x^2}{21a} = -\frac{ax^2}{9}$$

$$\left(-\frac{a}{2x}\right) \cdot \frac{8x}{9} \cdot \left(-\frac{6a}{7x}\right) = \frac{8a^2}{21x}$$

$$(-3a^2)\left(-\frac{11a}{15x}\right)\left(-\frac{x}{22}\right) = -\frac{a^3}{10}$$

$$\frac{4x^2 - 6xy}{5x} \cdot \frac{10x}{6x - 9y} = \frac{4x}{3}$$

$$\frac{8x - 2y}{x + y} \cdot \frac{2x - 8y}{4x - y} = \frac{4(x - 4y)}{x + y}$$

$$\frac{4 + 2a}{6 - 3a} \cdot \frac{3(a - 2)^2}{2(a + 2)^2} = \frac{6(a + 2)(2 - a)^2}{6(2 - a)(a + 2)^2} = \frac{2 - a}{2 + a}$$

$$\frac{6a + a^2}{6 - a} \cdot \frac{a^2 - 36}{a} = \frac{a(a + 6)(a + 6)}{-(a - 6)a} = -(a + 6)^2$$

$$\frac{x^4 + x^2 - 2}{x^2 + 3x + 2} \cdot \frac{x + 1}{x^2 - 1} = \frac{(x^2 + 2)(x^2 - 1)(x + 1)}{(x + 1)(x + 2)(x^2 - 1)} = \frac{x^2 + 2}{x + 2}$$

$$\frac{2x^2 - 3x - 9}{x^2 + 5x + 4} \cdot \frac{x + 4}{2x + 3} = \frac{(x - 3)(2x - 3)(x + 4)}{(x + 1)(x + 4)(2x + 3)} = \frac{x - 3}{x + 1}$$

$$\frac{a^2x^2}{y^2} \cdot \frac{xy}{a(x + y)} \cdot \frac{x^2 - y^2}{axy} = \frac{x^2(x - y)}{y^2}$$

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Réponses :

$$\frac{a+x}{(m+n)^3} \cdot \frac{x^2-y^2}{12} \cdot \frac{(m+n)^2}{m-n} \cdot \frac{6(m^2-n^2)}{x+y} = \frac{(a+x)(x-y)}{2}$$

$$\frac{ab-3a}{4b-5} \cdot \frac{20b-25}{ac+2a} \cdot \frac{2b+bc}{a-5} \cdot \frac{2(5a-a^2)}{4c} = -\frac{5ab(b-3)}{2c}$$

$$\frac{x^3+y^3}{x^4-y^4} \cdot \frac{x^2y+y^3}{x^4+x^2y^2+y^4} \cdot \frac{x^2+xy+y^2}{x+y} = \frac{y}{x^2-y^2}$$

$$\left(1-x + \frac{4+x^2}{1+x}\right)(1-x^2) = \frac{5(1-x^2)}{1+x} = 5(1-x)$$

$$\left(1-x - \frac{2-x^2}{1+x}\right)(1-x^2) = \frac{-1}{1+x}(1-x^2) = x-1$$

$$\left(\frac{1+x}{1-x} - \frac{1-x}{1+x}\right)\left(\frac{3}{4x} + \frac{x}{4} - x\right) = \frac{4x}{1-x^2} \cdot \frac{3(1-x^2)}{4x} = 3$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{x-y} - \frac{1}{x+y}\right) \cdot \frac{x^2-y^2}{2y} = 1$$

$$\left(x^2 - xy + y^2 - \frac{2y^3}{x+y}\right) \cdot \frac{x+y}{x-y} = x^2 + xy + y^2$$

$$\left(x + 2a - \frac{a^2}{2x+3a}\right)\left(2x - a - \frac{2a^2}{x+a}\right) = (2x+5a)(x-a)$$

$$(x+2)\left(1 + \frac{6x+12}{x^2-x-6}\right)\left(1 - \frac{5x+5}{x^2+3x+2}\right) = x+3$$

$$\left(b + \frac{ab}{b-a}\right)\left(b - \frac{ab}{a+b}\right) \cdot \frac{b^2-a^2}{b^2+a^2} = \frac{b^4}{b^2+a^2}$$

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