13 Réduire les expressions suivantes :

$A(x) = 5(x-1)-2(x-2)-3x+1$;
$B(x) = -(x-3)+3(2x-1)-2(2x-3)$;
$C(x) = x-2-5(x-3)+3(-x-4)$.

$A(x) = 5(x-1)-2(x-2)-3x+1$

$= 5x-5-2x+4-3x+1$

$A(x) = 0x+0$

$= 0$

$B(x) = -(x-3)+3(2x-1)-2(2x-3)$;

$= -x+3+6x-3-4x+6$

$B(x) = x+6$

$C(x) = x-2-5(x-3)+3(-x-4)$

$= x-2-5x+15-3x-12$

$C(x) = -7x+1$

ou $A(x) = 2x^2-6x+(-5x+5)(x+2)$

14 Développer, réduire et ordonner les expressions :

$A(x) = 2x(x-3)-5(x-1)(x+2)$;
$B(x) = -x(x+2)-3(x^2-2)+2x^2-6$;
$C(x) = (x+3)(-2x+1)-3x(x-2)$.

(14) $A(x) = 2x^2-6x-(5x-5)(x+2)$

$= 2x^2-6x-(5x^2+10x-5x-10)$

$= 2x^2-6x-5x^2-10x+5x+10$

$= -3x^2-11x+10$

(14) $B(x) = -x^2-2x-3x^2+6+2x^2-6$

$= -2x^2-2x$

(14) $C(x) = -2x^2+x-6x+3-3x^2+6x$

$= -5x^2+x+3$