

$$\frac{A \cdot \cancel{B}}{C \cdot \cancel{B}} = \frac{A}{C}$$

Ex 2.4.1

$$b) \frac{\overset{4}{\cancel{-16u^2v^2w^3}}}{\underset{1}{\cancel{-4u^3vw^2}}} = \frac{4vw}{u}$$

1^e étape :

factoriser num.
et dénom.

2^e étape : simplifier.

$$f) \frac{x^2 - 16}{x^2 - 5x + 4} = \frac{(x+4)\cancel{(x-4)}}{(x-1)\cancel{(x-4)}} = \frac{x+4}{x-1}$$

$$h) \frac{3z^2 - 21z + 36}{2z^2 - 12z + 18} = \frac{3(z^2 - 7z + 12)}{2(z^2 - 6z + 9)} = \frac{3\cancel{(z-3)}(z-4)}{2(z-3)^2} = \frac{3(z-4)}{2(z-3)}$$

$$m) \frac{1-x^2+x^3-x^5}{x+x^2-x^3-x^4} \stackrel{\text{Gr.}}{=} \frac{1 \cdot (1-x^2) + x^3(1-x^2)}{x(1+x-x^2-x^3)} \stackrel{\text{Gr.}}{=} \frac{(1-x^2)(1+x^3)}{x[(1+x) - x^2(1+x)]}$$

Hee

PR.

$$= \frac{\cancel{(1-x^2)}\cancel{(1+x)}(1-x+x^2)}{x[\cancel{(1+x)}\cancel{(1-x^2)}]}$$

$$= \frac{1-x+x^2}{x}$$

finir ex 2.4.1 sauf a)