

Scomponi in fattori i seguenti polinomi:

$$1. \quad 8x^3y + y + 6xy + 12x^2y = y(8x^3 + 1 + 6x + 12x^2) = \textcolor{blue}{y}(2x + 1)^3$$

$$2. \quad y^3z^{12} - a^9 = (yz^4 - a^3)(y^2z^8 + a^3yz^4 + a^6)$$

$$3. \quad a^2b^2 - 4ab - 77 = (\textcolor{blue}{ab + 11})(\textcolor{blue}{ab - 7})$$

$$4. \quad 2a^4 - 2a^2 - 12 = 2(a^4 - a^2 - 6) = 2(a^2 - 3)(a^2 + 2)$$

$$5. \quad 9y^2 + 4 + 12y = (3y + 2)^2$$

$$6. \quad x^3 - 2x^2 + 4x - 3$$

Scomposizione mediante regola di Ruffini. Possibili radici:  $\pm 1$ ;  $\pm 3$ . La radice da cui parto è 1:  $P(1) = 1 - 2 + 4 - 3 = 0$

	1	-2	4	-3
1		1	-1	3
	1	-1	3	0

$$x^3 - 2x^2 + 4x - 3 = (x - 1)(x^2 - x + 3)$$

$$7. \quad x^6 - x^4 + x^2 - 1 = x^4(x^2 - 1) + 1(x^2 - 1) = (x^2 - 1)(x^4 + 1) = (\textcolor{blue}{x - 1})(x + 1)(x^4 + 1)$$

$$8. \quad \frac{9}{4}abc^2 - \frac{3}{2}ab + \frac{3}{2}c^2 - 1 = \frac{3}{2}ab \left( \frac{3}{2}c^2 - 1 \right) + 1 \left( \frac{3}{2}c^2 - 1 \right) = \left( \frac{3}{2}c^2 - 1 \right) \left( \frac{3}{2}ab + 1 \right)$$

$$9. \quad -2xb^2 + 4bx - 2x = -2x(b^2 - 2b + 1) = \color{blue}{-2x(b-1)^2}$$

$$10. \quad 2x + 2y + x^2 + 2xy + y^2 = 2(x + y) + (x + y)^2 = (x + y)(2 + x + y)$$

$$11. \quad x^8 + 2x^6 - x^4 - 2x^2 = x^2(x^6 + 2x^4 - x^2 - 2) = x^2[x^4(x^2 + 2) - 1(x^2 + 2)] = x^2(x^2 + 2)(x^4 - 1) = \\ = x^2(x^2 + 2)(x^2 + 1)(x^2 - 1) = \textcolor{blue}{x^2(x^2 + 2)(x^2 + 1)(x + 1)(x - 1)}$$

$$12. \quad x^6 - 12x^4 + 48x^2 - 64 = (x^2 - 4)^3 = (x - 2)^3(x + 2)^3$$

Determina M.C.D. e m.c.m. dei seguenti gruppi di polinomi

■  $3x^2 - x = x(3x - 1)$        $9x^2 - 6x + 1 = (3x - 1)^2$        $9x - 3 = 3(3x - 1)$

$$\text{M.C.D.} = \mathbf{3x - 1}$$

$$\text{m.c.m.} = \mathbf{3x(3x - 1)^2}$$

■  $2a - 2 = 2(a - 1)$        $a^2 - 1 = (a - 1)(a + 1)$        $3a + 3 = 3(a + 1)$

$$\text{M.C.D.} = \mathbf{1}$$

$$\text{m.c.m.} = \mathbf{6(a - 1)(a + 1)}$$

■  $8 - x^3 = (2 - x)(4 + 2x + x^2)$        $6x^2 - x^3 - 12x + 8 = (2 - x)^3$        $x^2 - 4x + 4 = (2 - x)^2$

$$\text{M.C.D.} = \mathbf{2 - x}$$

$$\text{m.c.m.} = \mathbf{(2 - x)^3(4 + 2x + x^2)}$$

Calcola quoziente e resto delle seguenti divisioni tra polinomi:

$$(18a^3 - 2a + 2) : (3a + 2)$$

$$(a^3 - 2a^2b - 14ab^2 + 3b^3) : (a^2 - 5ab + b^2)$$

$\begin{array}{r} 18a^3 \\ -18a^3 - 12a^2 \\ \hline -12a^2 - 2a + 2 \\ 12a^2 + 8a \\ \hline 6a + 2 \\ -6a - 4 \\ \hline -2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 3a + 2 \\ \hline 6a^2 - 4a + 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} a^3 - 2a^2b - 14ab^2 + 3b^3 \\ -a^3 + 5a^2b - ab^2 \\ \hline 3a^2b - 15ab^2 + 3b^3 \\ -3a^2b + 15ab^2 - 3b^3 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$
---	---	---

Senza svolgere la divisione, calcola il resto delle seguenti divisioni:

$$(a^3 + 4a^2 - 5a - 7) : (a + 1) \quad R = P(-1) = -1 + 4 + 5 - 7 = \mathbf{1}$$

$$(x^4 - 3x^2y^2 + 4xy^3 - 8y^4) : (x - 2y) \quad R = P(2y) = 16y^4 - 12y^4 + 8y^4 - 8y^4 = \mathbf{4y^4}$$

Calcola  $356^2 - 354^2$

$$356^2 - 354^2 = (356 - 354)(356 + 354) = 2 \cdot 710 = \mathbf{1420}$$