

#### 4 Commencer par du calcul littéral

$3(x + 5) = 36$	$(x - 1)(x + 5) = (x + 3)(x - 7)$	$x(x + 1)(x - 1) = x^3 - 1$
$3(x + 2x) = 9x$	$3x^2 + 2x - 7 = (1 - 3x)(1 + x)$	$x(x + 1)(x - 1) = x^3 + 2$
$-5(x - 5) = 0$	$2(3x + 1) = 5(2x - 1)$	$x(x + 1)(x - 1) = x^3 + 2x$
$-5(x - 5) = -25$	$3(2x - 1) - (3 - x) = 5(x - 2) + 2x$	$x(2x + 1)(2x - 1) = 4x^3 - 2x + 1$
$-5(x - 5) = 25$	$-2(1 - x) - 3(x - 1) = 0$	$x(2x - 1)^2 = 4x^3 - 4x^2 - 6$

#### 5 Avec des fractions

$-\frac{2x}{3} + \frac{4x}{9} = \frac{-3x}{2} + 10$	$\frac{-x + 1}{4} - \frac{-x + 3}{5} = \frac{x}{2}$	$\frac{x}{3} + \frac{x}{2} - 5 = 15$
$\frac{5x - 1}{4} - \frac{x - 3}{5} = \frac{9x}{10}$	$x + \frac{x}{2} - 5 = 15$	$2x + \frac{x}{3} = 10 - \frac{3x}{2}$
$\frac{x + 1}{4} - \frac{x - 1}{5} = \frac{9}{5} + 3x$	$2x - \frac{x}{3} = 10 - \frac{3x}{2}$	$\frac{x - 3}{5} - \frac{4 - x}{2} = 15$