

22 a. $A(x) = 6x^2 - 5x = x(6x - 5).$

b. $B(x) = x^2 - 36 = x^2 - 6^2 = (x - 6)(x + 6).$

c. $C(x) = (x - 2)^2 - 49 = (x - 2)^2 - 7^2 = (x - 2 - 7)(x - 2 + 7) = (x - 9)(x + 5).$

d. $D(x) = x^2 - 10x + 25 = x^2 - 2 \times x \times 5 + 5^2 = (x - 5)^2.$

On a reconnu ici la forme développée de l'identité remarquable $(a - b)^2 = a^2 - 2ab + b^2.$