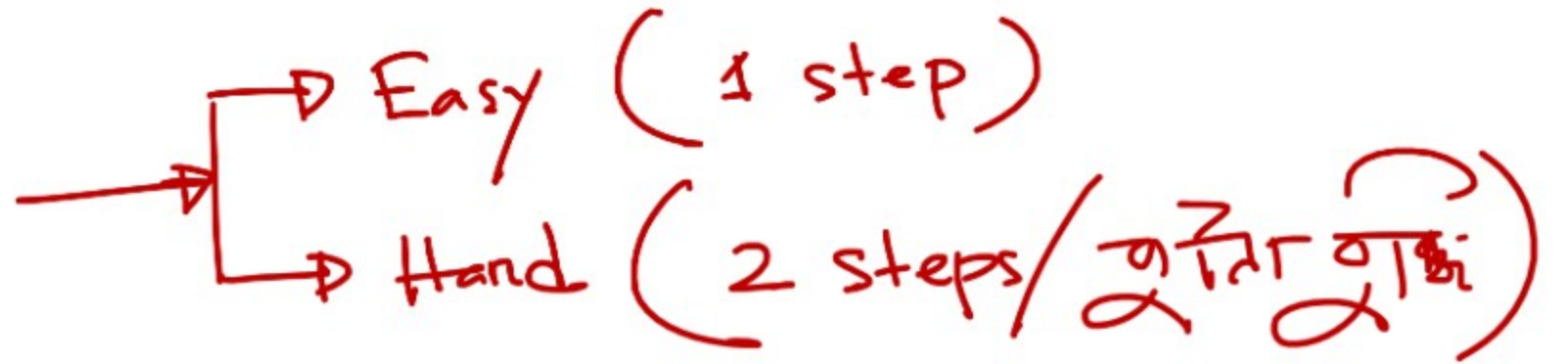


বীজগাণিতিক রাশি ও

উৎপাদকে বিশ্লেষণ

রাইসুল ইসলাম প্রান্ত

Formula



कठिना वृद्धि = unusual निम्न
↳ सामान्य-वृद्धि



देशी-सामान्य-वृद्धि

1 $x + y = 12$ এবং $x - y = 2$ হলে xy এর মান কত?

①

↗ ⑦

$$x + y = 12$$

$$x - y = 2$$

$$2x = 14$$

$$x = 7$$

②

↗ ⑤

$$7 \times 5 = 35$$

$$\frac{a+b = 9}{\textcircled{1}}, \frac{a-b = 7}{\textcircled{2}} \text{ হলে } ab = \text{কত?}$$

Easy category

$x + y = 4, x - y = 3$ হলে $8xy = ?$

$$x + y = 4 \rightarrow x + y = 4$$

$$x - y = 3$$

$$2x = 7$$

$$x = \frac{7}{2} = 3.5$$

$$3.5 + y = 4$$

$$y = 0.5$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$8 \times 3.5 \times 0.5$$

$$8 \times \left(\frac{7}{2}\right) \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$2 \times 7$$

$$= 14$$

①

$$(a+b)^v = \underbrace{a^v + b^v} + 2ab \quad \text{--- ①}$$
$$(a+b)^v - 2ab = \underbrace{a^v + b^v} \quad \text{--- ②}$$

②

$$(a-b)^v = \underbrace{a^v + b^v} - 2ab \quad \text{--- ③}$$
$$(a-b)^v + 2ab = \underbrace{a^v + b^v} \quad \text{--- ④}$$

যদি $(x - y)^2 = 14$, $xy = 2$ হয় তবে, $x^2 + y^2 = ?$

$$\{x - y = \sqrt{14}\}$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = (x - y)^2 + 2xy$$

$$= 14 + 2 \times 2$$

$$= 14 + 4 = 18$$

সেন স্ক্র

use করে?



③

$$\underbrace{(a+b)^2}_{\text{व.}}$$

$$\& \underbrace{(a-b)^2}_{\text{घ.}}$$

$$4ab$$

$$(a+b)^n = (a-b)^n + 4ab \quad \text{--- (i)}$$

$$(a-b)^n = (a+b)^n - 4ab \quad \text{--- (ii)}$$

$(a + b = 17)$, $ab = 60$ হলে, $a - b$ এর মান কত?

① $a = ?$

&

② $b = ?$

$$(a-b)^2 = (a+b)^2 - 4ab$$

$$(a-b)^2 = 17^2 - 4 \cdot 60$$

$$(a-b)^2 = 289 - 240 = 49 = 7^2$$

$$(a-b) = 7 \quad \text{--- ③}$$

$$a + a = 2 \Rightarrow 2a = 2 \Rightarrow \underline{a=1}$$

$[a + b = 2]$ এবং $ab = 1$ হলে, a ও b এর মান কত?
①

✓ ① $(1, 1)$ ② $(2, 1)$ ③ $(1, -2)$

$(a - b)$ এর মান?
②

$$\begin{aligned}(a - b)^2 &= (a + b)^2 - 4ab \\ &= 2^2 - 4 \cdot 1 = 0\end{aligned}$$

$$(a - b)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow a - b = 0$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} a + b = 2 \\ a - b = 0 \\ \hline 2a = 2 \\ a = 1 \end{array} \right\}$$

VIP
স্ব

$$a + \frac{1}{a} = 2$$

হলে, $(a^2 + a + \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{a^2})$

$$\textcircled{1} + \textcircled{1} + \textcircled{1} + \textcircled{1} = 4$$

$$a + \frac{1}{a} = 2$$

$$\frac{a^2 + 1}{a} = 2$$

$$a^2 + 1 = 2a$$

$$a^2 + 1^2 - 2 \cdot a \cdot 1 = 0$$

$$(a-1)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow [a=1]$$

$$[a=1]$$

~~*~~ ~~*~~

$$a + \frac{1}{a} = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow (a-1)^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow [a=1]$$

$$a^2 = x$$

$$\frac{1}{a^2} = y$$

$$a^2 + \frac{1}{a^2} = 2 \text{ হলে, } a^2 - \frac{1}{a^2} = \text{কত?}$$

$$x + y = 2$$

$$x - y = \text{কত?}$$

$$4xy$$

$$(x - y)^2 = (x + y)^2 - 4 \cdot x \cdot y$$

$$\left(a^2 - \frac{1}{a^2}\right)^2 = \left(a^2 + \frac{1}{a^2}\right)^2 - 4 \cdot a^2 \cdot \frac{1}{a^2}$$

$$= 2^2 - 4 = 4 - 4 = 0$$

$$\left(a^2 - \frac{1}{a^2}\right) = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{a}\right)^2 = \frac{1^2}{a^2} = \frac{1}{a^2}$$

$$\underbrace{\left(x+y\right) \quad \& \quad \left(x^2+y^2\right)}_{\underline{\underline{2ab}}}$$

$a + \frac{1}{a} = \sqrt{3}$ হলে, $a^2 + \frac{1}{a^2}$ এর মান কত?

$$(x+y)^2 - 2xy = x^2 + y^2$$
$$(x+y)^2 = x^2 + y^2 + 2xy$$

$$\left(a + \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 = a^2 + \frac{1}{a^2} + 2 \cdot a \cdot \frac{1}{a}$$

$$(\sqrt{3})^2 = 3 = \left(a^2 + \frac{1}{a^2}\right) + 2 \cdot 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 3 - 2 = \left(a^2 + \frac{1}{a^2}\right) =$$

Key movement
Formula
Choose

দ্বিঘাতী format

$$x^2 - 3x + 1 = 0$$

হলে, $\left(x^2 - \frac{1}{x^2}\right)$ এর মান কত?

$$x^2 + 1 = 3x$$

$$\frac{x^2 + 1}{x} = \frac{3x}{x}$$

①

$$x + \frac{1}{x} = 3$$

$$a + b = 3$$

$$a - b = ?$$

$$x - \frac{1}{x} = ?$$

সাধারণ
format

$$a^2 - b^2 = (a+b)(a-b)$$

$$\Rightarrow x + \frac{1}{x} = 3 \quad \text{--- ①}$$

$$\Rightarrow x - \frac{1}{x} = [] \quad \text{--- ②} \quad \left(\frac{4ab}{\underline{\underline{=}}}\right)$$

$$\left(x^2 - \frac{1}{x^2}\right) = \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) \left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)$$

$$\boxed{x + \frac{1}{x} = \sqrt{2}} \text{ হলে, } x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} = ?$$

$$(a + b) \quad \& \quad (a^2 + b^2)$$

$$2ab$$

$$(a+b)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + 2ab$$

$$\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 = \left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right) + 2 \cdot x \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

$$(\sqrt{2})^2 = 2 = \left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right) + 2$$

২০০০
২০০০

$a + (a^{-1}) = 3$ হলে, $a^4 + (a^{-1})^4$ এর মান কত?

$\Rightarrow \left[a + \frac{1}{a} = 3 \right]$
 $(x+y) = 3$

$\Rightarrow \left[a^2 + \frac{1}{a^2} \right]$
 (x^2+y^2)

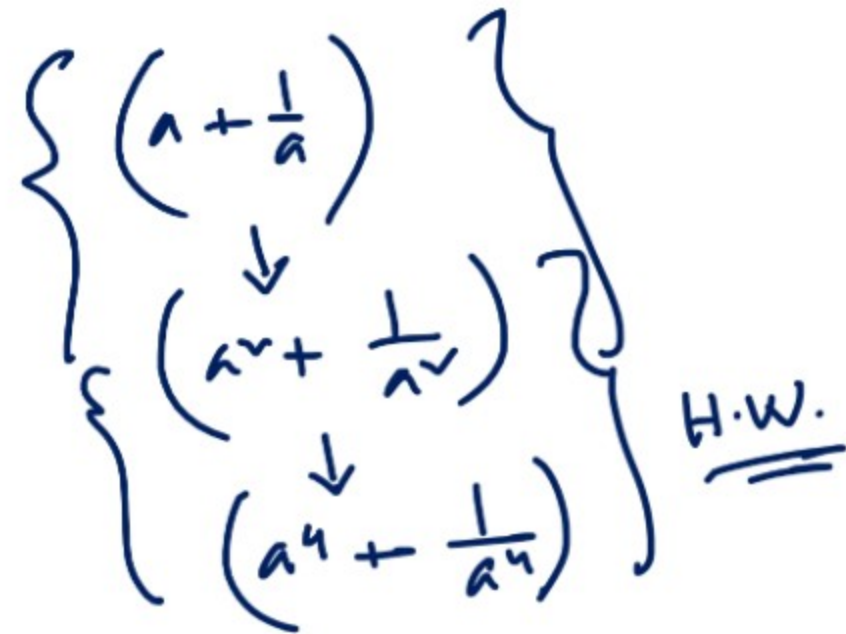
$\Rightarrow \left[a^4 + \left(\frac{1}{a}\right)^4 \right]$

$2ab$

$x^2 + y^2 = (x+y)^2 - 2xy$

$a^2 + \frac{1}{a^2} = \left(a + \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 - 2 \cdot a \cdot \frac{1}{a}$

$a^2 + \frac{1}{a^2} = 3^2 - 2 = 7$



$$\textcircled{1} \Rightarrow (a+b)^3 = (a^3 + b^3) + 3ab(a+b)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \Rightarrow (a+b)^3 - 3ab(a+b) = a^3 + b^3$$

$$\textcircled{3} \Rightarrow (a-b)^3 = (a^3 - b^3) - 3ab(a-b)$$

$$\textcircled{4} \Rightarrow (a-b)^3 + 3ab(a-b) = \underline{\underline{a^3 - b^3}}$$

$x - \frac{1}{x} = 1$ হলে, $x^3 - \frac{1}{x^3}$ এর মান কত?

$$a - b = 1 \quad a^3 - b^3 = \text{কত?}$$
$$(a - b)^3 = a^3 - b^3 - 3 \cdot a \cdot b \cdot (a - b)$$
$$\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)^3 = \left(x^3 - \frac{1}{x^3}\right) - 3 \cdot \cancel{x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cancel{x}} \cdot \left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)$$

$$1^3 = \left(x^3 - \frac{1}{x^3}\right) - 3 \cdot 1 \cdot 1$$

$$1 + 3 = x^3 - \frac{1}{x^3} = \underline{\underline{4}}$$

$x = \sqrt{3} - \frac{1}{x}$ হলে $x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3}$ এর মান কত?

$\checkmark \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) = \sqrt{3} \qquad \left(x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3}\right)$

$\Rightarrow \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) \rightarrow \left(x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3}\right) \leftarrow$ } 1 নং সূত্র
 $(a+b) \rightarrow (a^3 + b^3)$

$x - \frac{1}{x} = 2$ হলে $x^3 - \frac{1}{x^3}$ এর মান কত?

Same $(a-b) \rightarrow (a^3 - b^3)$

- ① অল্প ভাগায় শেষ করা
 ② line jump করতে গিয়ে উল্টো করা
 যাতে না



$p + \frac{1}{p} = 5$ হলে $p^3 + \frac{1}{p^3}$ এর মান কত?

$$(a+b) \longrightarrow (a^3+b^3)$$

① নাও Formula

$$x - \frac{1}{x} = 5 \text{ হলে, } x^3 - \frac{1}{x^3} = ?$$

Same

$$(a-b) \rightarrow (a^3 - b^3)$$

$a^2 - \sqrt{3}a + 1 = 0$ হলে, $\left(a^3 + \frac{1}{a^3}\right)$ এর মান নির্ণয় করুন

ছাত্র (০৩৭)

$$a^2 + 1 = \sqrt{3}a$$

$$a + \frac{1}{a} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\left(a + \frac{1}{a}\right)^3 - 3 \cdot a \cdot \frac{1}{a} \left(a + \frac{1}{a}\right)$$

$$\left[\left(\sqrt{3}\right)^3\right] - 3 \cdot \sqrt{3}$$
$$= 3\sqrt{3} - 3\sqrt{3} = 0$$

$$\left(\sqrt{3}\right)^3 = \left(\sqrt{3}\right)^2 \cdot \left(\sqrt{3}\right) = 3\sqrt{3}$$

root → ह. १ root पदना परि. १

उप-नि. ⇒ उत्तरी sign दि. १ व परि.
⊕ ⊖

$$\rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{6+3}} = \text{কত?}$$

→ হ্যাঁ → √ ×

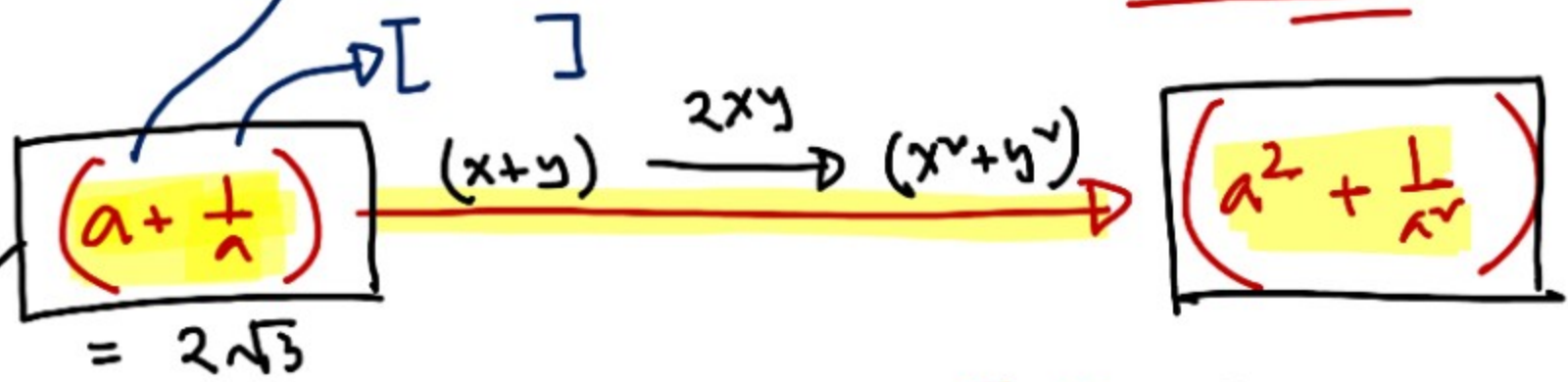
$$\frac{\sqrt{3}(\sqrt{6}-3)}{[(\sqrt{6}+3)(\sqrt{6}-3)]} \rightarrow (a+b)(a-b) = a^2 - b^2$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}(\sqrt{6}-3)}{(\sqrt{6})^2 - 3^2} = \frac{\sqrt{18} - 3\sqrt{3}}{6 - 9} = \frac{3\sqrt{2} - 3\sqrt{3}}{-3}$$

$$\rightarrow \left. \begin{aligned} &= \sqrt{6 \times 3} \\ \sqrt{18} &= \sqrt{9 \times 2} = 3\sqrt{2} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{3(\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{3})}{-3} = -(\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{3})$$

$\left\{ a = [\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}] \right\}$ হলে, $a^2 + \frac{1}{a^2} =$ কত?



$= 2\sqrt{3}$

$a^2 + \frac{1}{a^2}$
 $= (a + \frac{1}{a})^2 - 2 \cdot a \cdot \frac{1}{a}$
 $= (2\sqrt{3})^2 - 2$
 $= 12 - 2$
 $= 10$

$\left[\frac{1}{a} \right] = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2})(\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2})} = \frac{\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}}{3 - 2} = [\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}]$

$\rightarrow (a + \frac{1}{a}) = \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2} = 2\sqrt{3}$

$$\left\{ x = \sqrt{4 + \sqrt{3}} \right\} \text{ হলে, } x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3} = ?$$

$$\frac{1}{x} = \frac{1 \times (\sqrt{4} - \sqrt{3})}{(\sqrt{4} + \sqrt{3}) \times (\sqrt{4} - \sqrt{3})}$$

$$\frac{1}{x} = \frac{\sqrt{4} - \sqrt{3}}{(4 - 3)} = \sqrt{4} - \sqrt{3}$$

$$x + \frac{1}{x} = 2 \cdot \sqrt{4} = 4$$

if, বাস্তব = 1

$$\left\{ x = \sqrt{4} + \sqrt{3} \right.$$

$$\left. \frac{1}{x} = \sqrt{4} - \sqrt{3} \right\}$$

$$x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3} = \underbrace{\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^3}_{\text{}} - 3 \cdot \cancel{x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cancel{x}} \underbrace{\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)}_{\text{}}$$

~~UNCOMMON~~

যদি $x + \frac{1}{x} = 5$ হয়, তবে $\left(\frac{x}{x^2 + x + 1}\right)$ এর মান কত?



$$\frac{(x^2 + 1)}{(x)} = 5$$
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (x^2 + 1) = 5x \end{array} \right.$$

$$= \frac{x}{5x + x}$$

$$= \frac{x}{6x}$$

[সহজ-সরলভাবে]

$$= \frac{1}{6}$$


$$\mathbf{x^4 - x^2 + 1 = 0}$$
 হলে, $\mathbf{x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3} = ?}$

[{ (-) }]

-
()
{ }
[]

$x - [x - \{x - \overline{x + 1}\}]$ এর মান কত?

5 - [5 - {4 - (3 - 2 - 1)}] এর মান কত? ↓ মনঃ আণে →

$$5 - (5 - (4 - (3 - (2 - 1))))$$

P এর মান কত হলে, $4x^2 - px + 9$ পূর্ণবর্গ হবে?

$$\downarrow$$
$$\pm 12 \rightarrow$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ (2x)^2 & \pm & 2 \cdot (2x) \cdot 3 \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ a^2 & & 2 \cdot a \cdot b \end{array}$$

$12x$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & & \downarrow \\ & & 3^2 \\ & & \downarrow \\ & & b^2 \end{array}$$

$$(a \pm b)^2 = a^2 \pm 2ab + b^2$$
$$a^2 \mp 2ab + b^2$$

y এর মান কত হলে $16x^2 - xy + 25$ একটি পূর্ণবর্গ রাশি

হবে?

$$(4x)^2 \quad 2 \cdot 4x \cdot 5 \quad 5^2$$
$$40x$$

$$\underline{\underline{y = \pm 40}}$$

$4x^2 + 9y^2$ এর সাথে কত যোগ করলে যোগফল পূর্ণবর্গ

রাশি হবে?

12xy

$$(2x)^2 + (3y)^2 + 2 \cdot (2x) \cdot (3y)$$

(12xy)

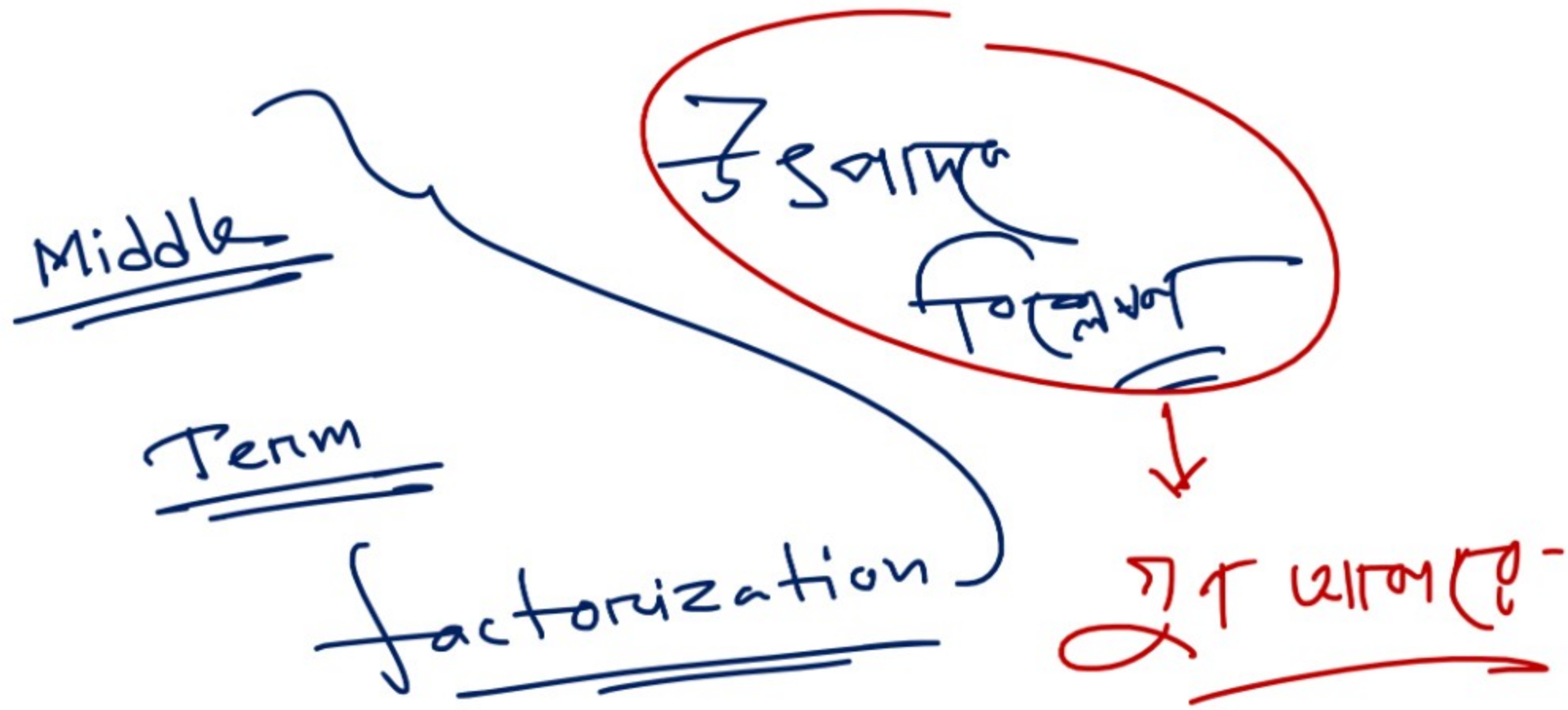
$4x^2 - 12x$ এর সাথে কত যোগ করলে যোগফল পূর্ণবর্গ

হবে?

৯ যোগ


$(2x)^2 - \underline{\underline{2 \cdot 2x \cdot 3}}$

$+ 3$



$$x^2 - 3x + 2$$



$$7p^2 - p - 8$$


$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 2 \times 15 \\ = 30 \\ \hline 3 \times 10 \\ 5 \times 6 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$(2x^2 + 1x - 15)$$

$$+1$$

$$+/-$$

$$2x^2 + 6x - 5x - 15$$

$$2x(x+3) - 5(x+3)$$

$$(2x-5)(x+3)$$

$$2 \times 15 = 30$$

$$3 \times 10$$

$$\underline{\underline{6 \times 5}}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2x^2 - 1x - 15 \\ \underline{\quad - 1x} \end{array}$$

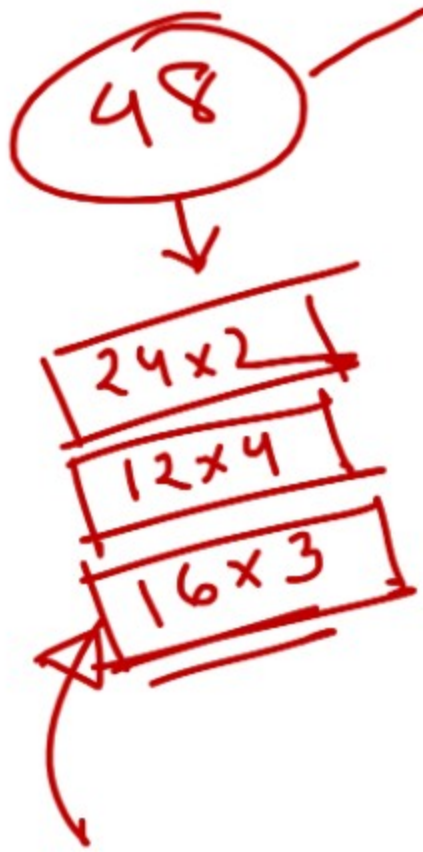
$$2x^2 + 5x - 6x - 15$$

+ / -



() ← 2 1

$$m^2 + 8m + 15$$



$$4x^2 - 13x - 12$$

$$-13$$

$$4x^2 - 16x + 3x - 12$$

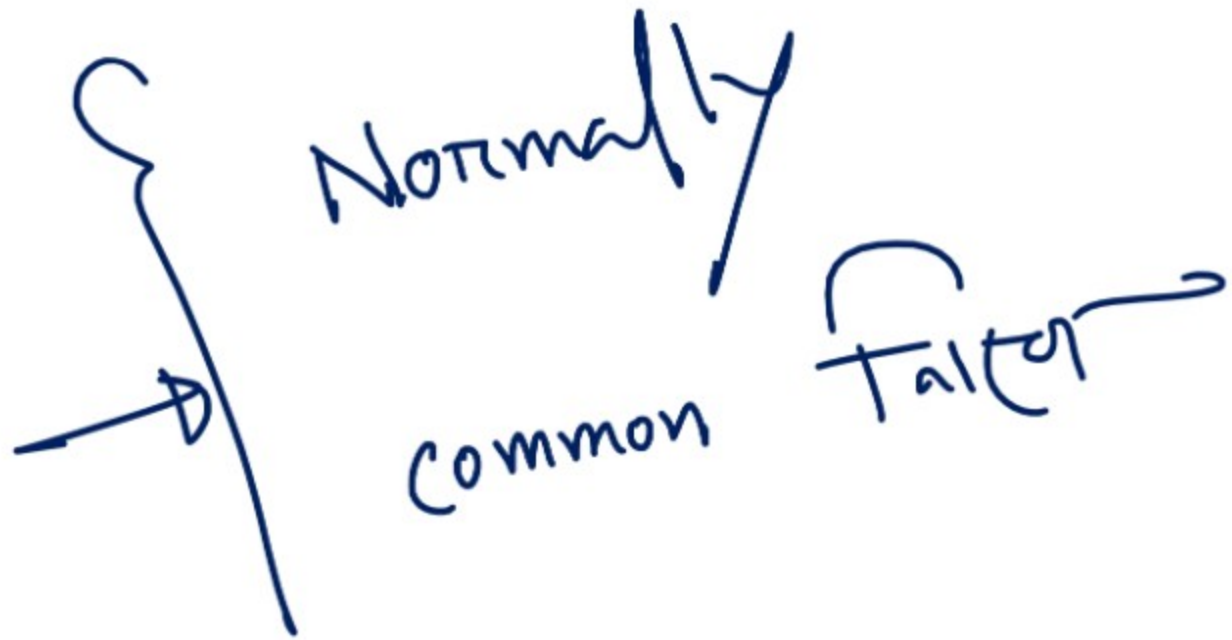
$$4x(x-4) + 3(x-4)$$

$$(x-4)(4x+3)$$

1st

2nd

Normally
common Filter

A handwritten diagram consisting of a vertical line. At the top of the line is a curly bracket. An arrow points from the left towards the middle of the line. To the right of the line, the word "Normally" is written above "common", which is above "Filter". A diagonal line points from the word "Normally" down towards the word "Filter".

$$\frac{x^2 + xy + yz - z^2}{x(x+y) \quad z(y-z)}$$

x

$$(x^2 - z^2) + xy + yz$$

$$\frac{(x+z)(x-z) + y(z+x)}{(x+z)(x-z) \quad + \quad y(z+x)}$$

$$(x+z) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x-z \\ + y \end{array} \right\}$$

$$x^2 - \underbrace{y^2 + 2y + 1}$$

$$x^2 - (y^2 + 2y + 1)$$

$$x^2 - (y^2 + 2 \cdot y \cdot 1 + 1^2)$$

$$(x)^2 - (y+1)^2$$

$$\begin{matrix} (x+y+1) & \left\{ & x-(y+1) \right\} \\ (x+y+1) & \left(& x-y-1 \right) \end{matrix}$$

$$a^2 - b^2 \\ (a+b)(a-b)$$

त्रिकोणमिति

$$x^2 - y^2 + 2y - 1$$

$$x^2 - (y^2 - 2y + 1)$$

$$x^2 - (y-1)^2$$

$$\underline{a^2 - b^2}$$

$x^2 + 2xy - 2y - 1$ এর একটি উৎপাদক $x-1$ হলে

অপরটি কত হবে?

$$x^2 - 1 + 2xy - 2y$$

← চান গটক

$$x^2 - 1 + 2y(x-1)$$

$$(x+1)(x-1) + 2y(x-1)$$

$$(x-1)(x+1+2y)$$

⊛ सूत्र- based

$$\begin{aligned} a^2 - b^2 &= (a+b)(a-b) \\ a^3 - b^3 &= (a-b)(a^2 + ab + b^2) \leftarrow \text{सूत्र} \\ a^3 + b^3 &= (a+b)(a^2 - ab + b^2) \leftarrow \text{सूत्र} \end{aligned}$$

$$x^{\sqrt{6}} - 1$$

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

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

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

$$A^2 + B^2$$

$$a^2 + b^2$$

$$= (a+b)^2 - 2ab$$

Pattern →

$$4x^4 + 1 \leftarrow \text{No pattern}$$

$$= \boxed{(2x^2)^2} + \boxed{1^2}$$

(A) (B)

$$= (2x^2 + 1)^2 - 2 \cdot 2x^2 \cdot 1$$

(A+B) 2 · A · B

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

$$= \boxed{(2x^2 + 1)^2} - \boxed{(2x)^2}$$

A B

$$= (A+B) \cdot (A-B) \leftarrow \text{Dif}$$

$$a^4 + 4$$

Same

$$8x^3 - 27$$

↓

$$(2x)^3 - 3^3$$

$$A^3 - B^3$$

∴ →

$$= (A - B)(A^2 + AB + B^2)$$
$$(2x - 3)((2x)^2 + 2x \cdot 3 + 3^2)$$

(*)

उस पादक

identify

बना

ब्रगलेश = 0



yes

(*)

ब्रगलेश निर्णय



NO

ब्रगलेश = 3

ब्रगलेश = 2

$x^2 - 4x - 2$ কে $x - 1$ দ্বারা ভাগ করলে [ভাগশেষ] কী

হবে?

$$\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \quad \downarrow \\ (x^2 - 4x - 2) \\ \uparrow \quad \uparrow \\ \textcircled{1} \quad \textcircled{1} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ভাগশেষ} &= 1^2 - 4 \cdot 1 - 2 \\ &= 1 - 4 - 2 \\ &= -5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= 1 \\ \textcircled{x-1} &= 0 \\ \downarrow \\ \text{উৎপাদক?} &= 0 \\ \downarrow \\ x &= \square \end{aligned}$$

$6x^2 + x - 2$ কে $2x - 1$ দ্বারা ভাগ করলে ভাগশেষ

$x = \frac{1}{2}$

কত?

$2x - 1 = 0$

$2x - 1 = 0$

$x = \frac{1}{2}$

$6 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{2} - 2$

$6 \cdot \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2} - 2$

$=$

$x^3 - x^2$ কে $x - 2$ দ্বারা ভাগ করলে ভাগশেষ কত
থাকবে?

$$x - 2 = 0$$

☞ $x = 2$

$$\text{ভাগশেষ} = 2^3 - 2^2$$



यदि $\Delta = 0$ रू

\Rightarrow उदात्त

$x^4 - 5x^3 + 7x^2 - a$ বহুপদীর একটি উৎপাদক $(x - 2)$

হলে, a এর মান কত?

ভাগশেষ = 0

$$2^4 - 5 \cdot 2^3 - 7 \cdot 2^2 - a = 0$$

$$16 - 40 - 28 - a = 0$$

$$a = [\quad]$$

$x - 2 = 0$
 $x = 2$

$x^4 - 4x + 3$ এর একটি উৎপাদক-

① $(x-1)$

$x = 1$

$1^4 - 4 \times 1 + 3$

$1 - 4 + 3$

$= 0$

② $(x-3)$

$x = 3$

$3^4 - 4 \times 3 + 3$

$81 - 12 + 3 \neq 0$

③ $(x+1)$

④ $(x-4)$

$a^3 - 6a^2 + 12a - 9$ এর একটি উৎপাদক-

Sol:

$a^3 - 21a - 20$ এর উৎপাদকে বিশ্লেষণ কর।

$x - 3$ $[x^3 + kx^2 - 6x - 9]$ এর একটি উৎপাদক হলে $k = ?$

$$x = 3$$

↪ বসিয়ে = 0

$$3^3 + k \cdot 3^2 - 6 \cdot 3 - 9 = 0$$

$$k = [\quad]$$

$f(x) = x^3 + kx^2 - 6x + 18$; k এর মান কত হলে

$f(3) = 0$ হবে?

Sans

① ग.सा.ग = common →

② ल.सा.ग = सबूत -
Highest power →

$4x^2 - 16$ এবং $6x^2 + 24x + 24$ এর **গসাণ্ড কত?**
 Common

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= (2x-4)(2x+4) \\
 &= 2(x-2) \cdot 2(x+2) \\
 &= 4(x-2)(x+2) \\
 &= \underline{2^2}(x-2)(x+2)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 6(x+2) \\
 &= \underline{3} \times \underline{2} \cdot \underline{(x+2)} \\
 \text{Common} &= 2 \cdot (x+2) \\
 \text{সি.সা.গ} &= 2^2 \times 3^1 \times (x+2)^2 (x-2)^1
 \end{aligned}$$

$a + b, a^2 - b^2$ এবং $a^3 + b^3$ এর গসাণ্ড কত?

$16x^2 - 25y^2$ এবং $12ax - 15ay$ এর গসাণ্ড. কত?



$$(4x)^2 - (5y)^2$$

$$(4x + 5y)(4x - 5y)$$



$$3a(4x - 5y)$$

$$\text{ল. মা. গ} = (4x - 5y)^1 (4x + 5y)^1 \cdot 3^1 \cdot a^1$$

$$\text{সা. মা. গ} = (4x - 5y)$$

$x^3 + x^2y$ এবং $x^2y + xy^2$ এর লসাঙ্ক নির্ণয় কর



$$x^2(x+y)$$



$$xy(x+y)$$

$$\text{স.সা.গ} = x \cdot (x+y)$$

$$\text{ল.সা.গ} = x^2 \cdot y \cdot (x+y)$$

$x^3 - 1, x^3 + 1, x^4 + x^2 + 1$ এর ল.সা.গু কত?