H 8

od 18.1.

PS 49/1

$3\cdot(-5)+2=-13$ $\quad 3\cdot5-2=13$ $\quad 3\cdot(-5+2)=-9$

$3\cdot(5-2)=9$ $\quad 3:(5-2)=1$ $\quad 3:(2-5)=-1$

PS 49/2

$(2+7)\cdot(9:3)=3$ $\quad (5+4)\cdot(4:6)=\frac{9}{3}\cdot\frac{\cancel{4}2}{\cancel{6}3}=6$ $\quad (6-4)\cdot3-7=-1$

$(9-6):6+1=\frac{\cancel{3}1}{\cancel{6}2}+1=1\frac{1}{2}=1{,}5$ $\quad 13+6:3-2=13$ $\quad 9\cdot(3+5):12=6$

PS 49/3

$7+8:4-5=4$ $\quad (7+8):5-4=-1$ $\quad 7+8:(4-5)=-1$

$9+6:3-3=8$ $\quad 9+6:(3-4)=3$ $\quad (9+3):4-6=-3$

PS 50/8

A $6^2\cdot(2+3)=36\cdot5=180$

$6\cdot(2+3)^2=6\cdot25=150$

$6-(2\cdot3)^2=6-36=-30$

$6:2+3^2=3+9=12$

51/13

a) $5\cdot[20-(3+5)]=5\cdot12=60$

b) $[6+(3-2)\cdot4]:3=10:3=\frac{10}{3}=3\frac{1}{3}$

c) $\{1+\underbrace{[(2+3)+4]\cdot5}_{45}-\underbrace{(4-3)}_{1}\}\cdot2-1=45\cdot2-1=90-1=89$

Pozor na!

$3 \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$ ale $3\frac{1}{4} = \frac{13}{4}$

a ještě nějaké příklady...

$3 \cdot \sqrt{144} - 2 \cdot \sqrt{225} + 3 \cdot \sqrt{100} = 3 \cdot 12 - 2 \cdot 15 + 3 \cdot 10 = 36 - 30 + 30 = 36$

$15 - (-3)^2 = 15 - 9 = 6$

$15 - (-3)^3 = 15 - (-27) = 15 + 27 = 42$

$-(-2) - (-1)^2 + (-1)^3 - (-5) = 2 - 1 + (-1) + 5 = 2 - 1 - 1 + 5 = 5$