



2. POTENCIJE I ALGEBARSKI IZRAZI



2.1. Potencije

1.

$$1.) \quad \underbrace{a \cdot a \cdot a \cdot a \cdot a \cdot a \cdot a}_{\substack{\text{prebrojimo} \\ \text{faktore koji se množe} \\ \text{ima ih sedam}}} = a^7 \quad \text{Zadatak rješavamo po pravilu opisanom ispod ovog zadatka.}$$

Pravilo glasi: Uzmi faktor a koji se ponavlja kao baza, izbroji koliko se puta javlja taj jednaki faktor (7 puta) i stavi rezultat tog prebrojavanja kao eksponent.

$$2.) \quad (ab) \cdot (ab) \cdot (ab) \cdot (ab) \cdot (ab) = (ab)^5$$

$$3.) \quad (x - y) \cdot (x - y) \cdot (x - y) \cdot (x - y) = (x - y)^4$$

$$4.) \quad (n^2 + 1) \cdot (n^2 + 1) \cdot (n^2 + 1) \cdot (n^2 + 1) \cdot (n^2 + 1) = (n^2 + 1)^5$$

$$5.) \quad \frac{a}{a+2} \cdot \frac{a}{a+2} \cdot \frac{a}{a+2} = \left(\frac{a}{a+2} \right)^3$$

2.

x^1 → osnovica je x , eksponent je 1

$(abc)^4$ → osnovica je (abc) , eksponent je 4

$(a^3 + b^3)^5$ → osnovica je $(a^3 + b^3)$, eksponent je 5

$(x^n - y^n)^4$ → osnovica je $(x^n - y^n)$, eksponent je 4

Ovo je 30 stranica kompletno riješenih zadataka iz naše ZBIRKE POTPUNO RIJEŠENIH ZADATAKA –MATEMATIKA-1- PO ŠKOLSKOJ ZBIRCI od B.Dakića --najnovije izdanje

Dakle ovo nisu svi zadaci već naš izbor nekih zadataka !
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12.

$$1.) \quad 2^{11} \cdot 5^{11} = (2 \cdot 5)^{11} = 10^{11} \Rightarrow \text{broj ima } 11+1 = 12 \text{ znamenki}$$

Pogledajmo primjere: $10^2 = 100 \rightarrow$ broj ima tri znamenke

$10^3 = 1000 \rightarrow$ broj ima četiri znamenke

Zaključak: broj 10^n – ima $n+1$ znamenki

$$2.) \quad 2^{25} \cdot 5^{20} = 2^{5+20} \cdot 5^{20} = 2^5 \cdot 2^{20} \cdot 5^{20} = 2^5 \cdot (2 \cdot 5)^{20} = 32 \cdot 10^{20} \Rightarrow \text{ovaj broj je jednak}$$

$32\ 00\dots 0$ tj. 32 i 20 nula \Rightarrow dakle broj znamenki = 22

$$3.) \quad 2^{10} \cdot 5^{10} \cdot 10^{15} = (2 \cdot 5)^{10} \cdot 10^{15} = 10^{10} \cdot 10^{15} = 10^{10+15} = 10^{25} \Rightarrow \text{broj ima } 25+1 = 26 \text{ znamenki}$$

$$4.) \quad 2^5 \cdot 5^5 = (2 \cdot 5)^5 = 10^5$$

\Rightarrow znamo (pogledaj zadatke 15.1) broj 10^n ima $n+1$ znamenki.

\Rightarrow znači 10^5 ima $n=5$, tj. 6 znamenki

$$5.) \quad 4^7 \cdot 5^{10} = (2 \cdot 2)^7 \cdot (5)^{10} = (2^2)^7 \cdot (5^5)^2 = (2^7)^2 \cdot (5^5)^2 \\ = (128)^2 \cdot (3125)^2 = (400\ 000)^2 = \\ = (4 \cdot 10^5)^2 = 4^2 \cdot (10^5)^2 = 16 \cdot 10^{10}$$

\Rightarrow broj $X \cdot 10^n$, ako je X dvoznamenkast broj ima $2+(n+1)$ znamenki, znači:
 $2+10+1 = 13$

broj: $4^7 \cdot 5^{10}$ ima 13 znamenki

$$6.) \quad 2^{12} \cdot 25^8 = 2^{12} \cdot (5^2)^8 = (2^6)^2 \cdot (5^8)^2 = \\ = (64)^2 \cdot (390625)^2 = \\ = (64 \cdot 390625)^2 = \\ = (25000000)^2 = (25 \cdot 10^6)^2 = \\ = 25^2 \cdot (10^6)^2 = 625 \cdot 10^{12}$$

\Rightarrow broj $X \cdot 10^n$ ako je X troznamenkast broj ima $3+(n+1)$ znamenki; znači:
 $3+12+1 = 16$.

\Rightarrow broj $2^{12} \cdot 25^8$ ima 16 znamenki



14. Primjenimo pravilo: $(a^n)^m = a^{n \cdot m}$

$$(2^3)^4 = 2^{3 \cdot 4} = 2^{12}$$

$$1) \quad (3^4)^3 = 3^{4 \cdot 3} = 3^{12}$$

$$2) \quad (8^2)^2 = 8^{2 \cdot 2} = 8^4 = (2^3)^4 = 2^{3 \cdot 4} = 2^{12}$$

$$3) \quad (10^3)^4 = 10^{3 \cdot 4} = 10^{12}$$

$$(5^5)^2 = 5^{5 \cdot 2} = 5^{10}$$

$$4) \quad (a^{n+1})^3 = a^{(n+1) \cdot 3} = a^{3n+3}$$

$$5) \quad (a^4)^{n+1} = a^{4 \cdot (n+1)} = a^{4n+4}$$

$$6) \quad (a^{n-1})^{n+1} = a^{(n-1) \cdot (n+1)} = a^{n^2-1}$$

15. U ovom zadatku koristimo dva pravila: $(a^n)^m = a^{n \cdot m}$ i $a^n \cdot a^m = a^{n+m}$

$$1.) \quad (3^3)^4 \cdot (3^4)^3 = 3^{3 \cdot 4} \cdot 3^{4 \cdot 3} = 3^{12} \cdot 3^{12} = 3^{12+12} = 3^{24}$$

$$2.) \quad (2^5)^3 \cdot (2^3)^3 = 2^{5 \cdot 3} \cdot 2^{3 \cdot 3} = 2^{15} \cdot 2^9 = 2^{15+9} = 2^{24}$$

$$(5^2)^2 \cdot (5^5)^3 = 5^{2 \cdot 2} \cdot 5^{5 \cdot 3} = 5^4 \cdot 5^{15} = 5^{4+15} = 5^{19}$$

$$3) \quad (10^{n+2})^3 \cdot (10^2)^{n-1} = 10^{(n+2) \cdot 3} \cdot 10^{2 \cdot (n-1)} = 10^{3n+6} \cdot 10^{2n-2} = 10^{3n+6+2n-2} = 10^{5n+4}$$

$$4) \quad (4^{n-1})^2 \cdot (4^2)^{n+1} = 4^{(n-1) \cdot 2} \cdot 4^{2 \cdot (n+1)} = 4^{2n-2} \cdot 4^{2n+2} = 4^{2n-2+2n+2} = 4^{4n} = (2^2)^{4n} = 2^{2 \cdot 4n} = 2^{8n}$$



16.

$$1) \quad (16 \cdot 4^3 \cdot 8^2)^5 = (2^4 \cdot (2^2)^3 \cdot (2^3)^2)^5 = (2^4 \cdot 2^{2 \cdot 3} \cdot 2^{3 \cdot 2})^5 = (2^4 \cdot 2^6 \cdot 2^6)^5 = (2^{4+6+6})^5 = \\ = (2^{16})^5 = 2^{16 \cdot 5} = 2^{80}$$

$$(8^2 \cdot 2 \cdot 4^3)^2 = ((2^3)^2 \cdot 2^1 \cdot (2^2)^3)^2 = (2^{3 \cdot 2} \cdot 2^1 \cdot 2^{2 \cdot 3})^2 = (2^6 \cdot 2^1 \cdot 2^6)^2 = (2^{6+1+6})^2 = \\ = (2^{13})^2 = 2^{13 \cdot 2} = 2^{26}$$

$$2) \quad (16^2 \cdot 4^3 \cdot 8^4)^3 = ((2^4)^2 \cdot (2^2)^3 \cdot (2^3)^4)^3 = (2^{4 \cdot 2} \cdot 2^{2 \cdot 3} \cdot 2^{3 \cdot 4})^3 = (2^8 \cdot 2^6 \cdot 2^{12})^3 = \\ = (2^{8+6+12})^3 = (2^{26})^3 = 2^{26 \cdot 3} = 2^{78}$$

17.

$$1) \quad (27^2 \cdot 81 \cdot 9^3)^4 = ((3^3)^2 \cdot 3^4 \cdot (3^2)^3)^4 = (3^{3 \cdot 2} \cdot 3^4 \cdot 3^{2 \cdot 3})^4 = (3^6 \cdot 3^4 \cdot 3^6)^4 = (3^{6+4+6})^4 = (3^{16})^4 = \\ = 3^{16 \cdot 4} = 3^{64}$$

$$2) \quad (9^3 \cdot 3 \cdot 27^2)^3 = ((3^2)^3 \cdot 3^1 \cdot (3^3)^2)^3 = (3^{2 \cdot 3} \cdot 3^1 \cdot 3^{3 \cdot 2})^3 = (3^6 \cdot 3^1 \cdot 3^6)^3 = (3^{6+1+6})^3 = \\ = (3^{13})^3 = 3^{13 \cdot 3} = 3^{39}$$

$$3) \quad (3^5 \cdot 9^5 \cdot 27^5)^2 = (3^5 \cdot (3^2)^5 \cdot (3^3)^5)^2 = (3^5 \cdot 3^{2 \cdot 5} \cdot 3^{3 \cdot 5})^2 = (3^5 \cdot 3^{10} \cdot 3^{15})^2 = (3^{5+10+15})^2 = \\ = (3^{30})^2 = 3^{30 \cdot 2} = 3^{60}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 8.) \quad (-4^4)^3 + (-2^3)^8 + (-8)^8 + 2^{24} &= (-1 \cdot (2^2)^4)^3 + (-1 \cdot 2^3)^8 + (-1 \cdot 2^3)^8 + 2^{24} = \\
 &= (-1)^3 \cdot ((2^2)^4)^3 + (-1)^8 \cdot (2^3)^8 + (-1)^8 \cdot (2^3)^8 + 2^{24} = \\
 &= -1 \cdot 2^{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 3} + 1 \cdot 2^{3 \cdot 8} + 1 \cdot 2^{3 \cdot 8} + 2^{24} = \\
 &= -1 \cdot 2^{24} + 1 \cdot 2^{24} + 1 \cdot 2^{24} + 1 \cdot 2^{24} = \\
 &= (-1 + 1 + 1 + 1) \cdot 2^{24} = 2 \cdot 2^{24} = 2^1 \cdot 2^{24} = 2^{1+24} = 2^{25}
 \end{aligned}$$

27.

$$\begin{aligned}
 1.) \quad (-a^2)^{2n+1} + (-a)^{4n} \cdot (-a)^2 &= (-1 \cdot a^2)^{2n+1} + (-a)^{4n+2} = \\
 &= (-1)^{2n+1} \cdot (a^2)^{2n+1} + (-1 \cdot a)^{4n+2} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{eksponent } 2n+1 \text{ je neparan broj} \\ \text{pa je } (-1)^{2n+1} = -1 \end{array} \right\} \\
 &= -1 \cdot a^{2 \cdot (2n+1)} + (-1)^{4n+2} \cdot a^{4n+2} = \\
 &= -1 \cdot a^{4n+2} + 1 \cdot a^{4n+2} = (-1+1) \cdot a^{4n+2} = 0 \cdot a^{4n+2} = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2.) \quad (-a^3)^{2n+2} \cdot (-a)^3 - (-a^{2n+3})^3 &= (-1 \cdot a^3)^{2n+2} \cdot (-1 \cdot a)^3 - (-1 \cdot a^{2n+3})^3 = \\
 &= (-1)^{2n+2} \cdot (a^3)^{2n+2} \cdot (-1)^3 \cdot a^3 - (-1)^3 \cdot (a^{2n+3})^3 = \\
 &= 1 \cdot a^{3 \cdot (2n+2)} \cdot (-1) \cdot a^3 - (-1) \cdot a^{(2n+3) \cdot 3} = \\
 &= 1 \cdot (-1) \cdot 3^{6n+6} \cdot a^3 + 1 \cdot a^{6n+9} = -1 \cdot 3^{6n+6+3} + 1 \cdot a^{6n+9} = \\
 &= -1 \cdot 3^{6n+9} + 1 \cdot 3^{6n+9} = (-1+1) \cdot 3^{6n+9} = 0 \cdot 3^{6n+9} = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3.) \quad (-a)^{2n+2} \cdot (-a^{2n-1})^2 - (-a^{n+1})^3 \cdot (a^3)^{n-1} &= (-1 \cdot a)^{2n+2} \cdot (-1 \cdot a^{2n-1})^2 - (-1 \cdot a^{n+1})^3 \cdot a^{3 \cdot (n-1)} = \\
 &= (-1)^{2n+2} \cdot a^{2n+2} \cdot (-1)^2 \cdot (a^{2n-1})^2 - (-1)^3 \cdot (a^{n+1})^3 \cdot a^{3n-3} = \\
 &= 1 \cdot a^{2n+2} \cdot 1 \cdot (a^{2n-1})^2 - (-1) \cdot a^{(n+1) \cdot 3} \cdot a^{3n-3} = \\
 &= a^{2n+2} \cdot a^{(2n-1) \cdot 2} + 1 \cdot a^{3n+3} \cdot a^{3n-3} = \\
 &= a^{2n+2} \cdot a^{4n-2} + a^{3n+3+3n-3} = \\
 &= a^{2n+2+4n-2} + a^{6n} = a^{6n} + a^{6n} = 2 \cdot a^{6n}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
4.) \quad & -(a^{n-1})^2 \cdot (a^n)^2 \cdot (-a^{n-1})^3 - (-a^{n-1})^3 \cdot (-a^{2n-1})^2 = \\
& = -(a^{(n-1) \cdot 2}) \cdot a^{2n} \cdot (-1 \cdot a^{n-1})^3 - (-1 \cdot a^{n-1})^3 \cdot (-1 \cdot a^{2n-1})^2 = \\
& = -1 \cdot a^{2n-2} \cdot a^{2n} \cdot (-1)^3 \cdot (a^{n-1})^3 - (-1)^3 \cdot (a^{n-1})^3 \cdot (-1)^2 \cdot (a^{2n-1})^2 = \\
& = -1 \cdot a^{2n-2+2n} \cdot (-1) \cdot a^{(n-1) \cdot 3} - (-1) \cdot a^{(n-1) \cdot 3} \cdot 1 \cdot a^{(2n-1) \cdot 2} = \\
& = -1 \cdot (-1) \cdot a^{4n-2} \cdot a^{3n-3} + 1 \cdot a^{3n-3} \cdot a^{4n-2} = \\
& = 1 \cdot a^{4n-2+3n-3} + 1 \cdot a^{3n-3+4n-2} = \\
& = 1 \cdot a^{7n-5} + 1 \cdot a^{7n-5} = (1+1) \cdot a^{7n-5} = 2 \cdot a^{7n-5}
\end{aligned}$$

28.

$$\begin{aligned}
1.) \quad & 3 \cdot 2^6 + 10 \cdot 2^5 = 3 \cdot 2^{1+5} + 10 \cdot 2^5 = 3 \cdot 2^1 \cdot 2^5 + 10 \cdot 2^5 = 6 \cdot 2^5 + 10 \cdot 2^5 = (6+10) \cdot 2^5 = 16 \cdot 2^5 = \\
& = 2^4 \cdot 2^5 = 2^{4+5} = 2^9
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
2.) \quad & 11 \cdot 4^6 + 20 \cdot 2^{10} = 11 \cdot (2^2)^6 + 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 2^{10} = 11 \cdot 2^{2 \cdot 6} + 5 \cdot 2^2 \cdot 2^{10} = 11 \cdot 2^{12} + 5 \cdot 2^{2+10} = 11 \cdot 2^{12} + 5 \cdot 2^{12} = \\
& = (11+5) \cdot 2^{12} = 16 \cdot 2^{12} = 2^4 \cdot 2^{12} = 2^{4+12} = 2^{16}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
3.) \quad & 6 \cdot 2^{11} + 5 \cdot 4^6 = 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 2^{11} + 5 \cdot (2^2)^6 = 3 \cdot 2^1 \cdot 2^{11} + 5 \cdot 2^{2 \cdot 6} = 3 \cdot 2^{1+11} + 5 \cdot 2^{12} = 3 \cdot 2^{12} + 5 \cdot 2^{12} = \\
& = (3+5) \cdot 2^{12} = 8 \cdot 2^{12} = 2^3 \cdot 2^{12} = 2^{3+12} = 2^{15}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
4.) \quad & 2^{13} + 4 \cdot 2^{11} = 2^{13} + 2^2 \cdot 2^{11} = 2^{13} + 2^2 \cdot 2^{11} = 2^{13} + 2^{2+11} = \\
& = 2^{13} + 2^{13} = 2 \cdot 2^{13} = 2^1 \cdot 2^{13} = 2^{1+13} = 2^{14}
\end{aligned}$$



31.

- 1.) $3^{n-1} \cdot 2^{n+1} - 3^{n+1} \cdot 2^{n-1} - 6^{n-1} = 3^{n-1} \cdot 2^{n-1+2} - 3^{n-1+2} \cdot 2^{n-1} - 6^{n-1} =$
 $= 3^{n-1} \cdot 2^{n-1} \cdot 2^2 - 3^{n-1} \cdot 3^2 \cdot 2^{n-1} - 6^{n-1} =$
 $= (3 \cdot 2)^{n-1} \cdot 2^2 - 3^2 \cdot (3 \cdot 2)^{n-1} - 6^{n-1} =$
 $= 6^{n-1} \cdot 4 - 9 \cdot 6^{n-1} - 1 \cdot 6^{n-1} =$
 $= (4 - 9 - 1) \cdot 6^{n-1} = -6 \cdot 6^{n-1} = -1 \cdot 6^1 \cdot 6^{n-1} =$
 $= -1 \cdot 6^{1+n-1} = -1 \cdot 6^{n+1-1} = -1 \cdot 6^n = -6^n$
- 2.) $2^{2n-1} \cdot 9^{n-1} + 4^n \cdot 3^{2n-2} = 2^{2n} \cdot 2^{-1} \cdot 9^n \cdot 9^{-1} + (2^2)^n \cdot 3^{2n} \cdot 3^{-2} = 2^{2n} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot (3^2)^n \cdot \frac{1}{9} + 2^{2 \cdot n} \cdot 3^{2n} \cdot \frac{1}{3^2} =$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{9} \cdot 2^{2n} \cdot 3^{2n} + 2^{2n} \cdot 3^{2n} \cdot \frac{1}{9} = \frac{1}{18} \cdot (2 \cdot 3)^{2n} + \frac{1}{9} \cdot (2 \cdot 3)^{2n} =$
 $= \frac{1}{18} \cdot 6^{2n} + \frac{1}{9} \cdot 6^{2n} = \left(\frac{1}{18} + \frac{1}{9} \right) \cdot 6^{2n} =$
 $= \frac{3}{18} \cdot 6^{2n} = \frac{1}{6} \cdot 6^{2n} = 6^{-1} \cdot 6^{2n} = 6^{-1+2n} = 6^{2n-1}$
- 3.) $4^n \cdot 9^{n-1} + 4^{n+1} \cdot 9^{n-1} + 16 \cdot 36^{n-1} = 4^n \cdot 9^n \cdot 9^{-1} + 4^n \cdot 4^1 \cdot 9^n \cdot 9^{-1} + 16 \cdot 36^n \cdot 36^{-1} =$
 $= (4 \cdot 9)^n \cdot \frac{1}{9} + 4 \cdot \frac{1}{9} \cdot (4 \cdot 9)^n + 16 \cdot \frac{1}{36} \cdot 36^n =$
 $= \frac{1}{9} \cdot 36^n + \frac{4}{9} \cdot 36^n + \frac{4}{9} \cdot 36^n =$
 $= \left(\frac{1}{9} + \frac{4}{9} + \frac{4}{9} \right) \cdot 36^n = \frac{9}{9} \cdot 36^n = 1 \cdot 36^n = 36^n = (6^2)^n = 6^{2n}$

32.

- 1.) $2^{n-1} \cdot 5^{n+2} - 5^{n+1} \cdot 2^{n-1} = 2^n \cdot 2^{-1} \cdot 5^n \cdot 5^2 - 5^n \cdot 5^1 \cdot 2^n \cdot 2^{-1} =$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 25 \cdot (2 \cdot 5)^n - 5 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot (5 \cdot 2)^n = \frac{25}{2} \cdot 10^n - \frac{5}{2} \cdot 10^n =$
 $= \left(\frac{25}{2} - \frac{5}{2} \right) \cdot 10^n = \frac{20}{2} \cdot 10^n = 10 \cdot 10^n = 10^1 \cdot 10^n = 10^{1+n} = 10^{n+1}$

36.

$$1) \quad \left(\frac{4}{5}x^5y^3\right) : \left(\frac{8}{15}x^3y^2\right) = \frac{4}{5} : \frac{8}{15} \cdot x^5 : x^3 \cdot y^3 : y^2 = \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{15}{8} \cdot x^{5-3} \cdot y^{3-2} = \frac{3}{2} \cdot x^2 \cdot y^1 = \frac{3}{2}x^2y$$

$$2) \quad (-3x^4y^4) : \left(\frac{6}{11}xy^2\right) = -3 : \frac{6}{11} \cdot x^4 : x^1 \cdot y^4 : y^2 = -3 \cdot \frac{11}{6} \cdot x^{4-1} \cdot y^{4-2} = -\frac{11}{2} \cdot x^3 \cdot y^2 = -\frac{11}{2}x^3y^2$$

$$3) \quad (8a^8b^8) : (16a^5b^5) = 8 : 16 \cdot a^8 : a^5 \cdot b^8 : b^5 = \frac{8}{16} \cdot a^{8-5} \cdot b^{8-5} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot a^3 \cdot b^3 = \frac{1}{2}a^3b^3$$

$$4) \quad \left(\frac{9}{16}a^6b^4\right) : (18a^3b) = \frac{9}{16} : 18 \cdot a^6 : a^3 \cdot b^4 : b^1 = \frac{9}{16} \cdot \frac{1}{18} \cdot a^{6-3} \cdot b^{4-1} = \frac{1}{32} \cdot a^3 \cdot b^3 = \frac{1}{32}a^3b^3$$

$$5) \quad \left(\frac{5}{24}a^3b^8\right) : \left(-\frac{25}{12}a^2b^5\right) = \frac{5}{24} : \left(-\frac{25}{12}\right) \cdot a^3 : a^2 \cdot b^8 : b^5 = \frac{5}{24} \cdot \left(-\frac{12}{25}\right) \cdot a^{3-2} \cdot b^{8-5} = -\frac{1}{10} \cdot a^1 \cdot b^3$$

37.

$$1) \quad \frac{27 \cdot 3^{2n-1}}{9^{n+1}} = \frac{3^3 \cdot 3^{2n-1}}{(3^2)^{n+1}} = \frac{3^{3+2n-1}}{3^{2 \cdot (n+1)}} = \frac{3^{2n+2}}{3^{2n+2}} = 1 \Rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{nakon sređivanja izraza dobili smo da je on jednak jedan} \\ \text{kako krajnji rezultat u sebi nema (n) to izraz ne ovisi o (n)} \end{array} \right)$$

$$2) \quad \frac{32 \cdot 4^{n-1}}{2^{2n+1}} = \frac{2^5 \cdot (2^2)^{n-1}}{2^{2n+1}} = \frac{2^5 \cdot 2^{2n-2}}{2^{2n+1}} = \frac{2^{5+2n-2}}{2^{2n+1}} = \frac{2^{2n+3}}{2^{2n+1}} = \frac{2^{2n+1+2}}{2^{2n+1}} = \frac{2^{2n+1} \cdot 2^2}{2^{2n+1}} = 2^2 = 4$$

kratimo ↙

$$3) \quad \frac{25^{3n-1}}{100 \cdot 125^{2n-2}} = \frac{(5^2)^{3n-1}}{4 \cdot 25 \cdot (5^3)^{2n-2}} = \frac{5^{2 \cdot (3n-1)}}{4 \cdot 5^2 \cdot 5^{3 \cdot (2n-2)}} = \frac{5^{6n-2}}{4 \cdot 5^2 \cdot 5^{6n-6}} = \frac{5^{6n-2}}{4 \cdot 5^{2+6n-6}} = =$$

$$= \frac{5^{6n-2}}{4 \cdot 5^{6n-4}} = \frac{5^{6n} \cdot 5^{-2}}{4 \cdot 5^{6n} \cdot 5^{-4}} = \frac{5^{-2}}{4 \cdot 5^{-4}} = \frac{1}{5^2} = \frac{5^4}{4 \cdot 5^2} = \frac{5^{2+2}}{4 \cdot 5^2} = \frac{5^2 \cdot 5^2}{4 \cdot 5^2} = \frac{5^2}{4} = \frac{25}{4}$$

kratimo ↙

4)

$$\frac{27^{n+3} \cdot 9^{n+4}}{3^{n+1} \cdot 81^{n+2}} = \frac{3^{3n+9} \cdot 3^{2n+8}}{3^{n+1} \cdot 3^{4n+8}} = \frac{3^{5n+17}}{3^{5n+9}} = 3^{5n+17-5n-9} = 3^8$$



38.

$$1.) \quad \frac{2 \cdot 5^{n+2} + 3 \cdot 5^{n+1}}{3 \cdot 5^{n-1} - 2 \cdot 5^{n-2}} = \frac{2 \cdot 5^n \cdot 5^2 + 3 \cdot 5^n \cdot 5^1}{3 \cdot 5^n \cdot 5^{-1} - 2 \cdot 5^n \cdot 5^{-2}} = \frac{2 \cdot 25 \cdot 5^n + 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 5^n}{3 \cdot \frac{1}{5} \cdot 5^n - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{5^2} \cdot 5^n} = \frac{50 \cdot 5^n + 15 \cdot 5^n}{\frac{3}{5} \cdot 5^n - \frac{2}{25} \cdot 5^n} = \frac{(50 + 15) \cdot 5^n}{\left(\frac{3}{5} - \frac{2}{25}\right) \cdot 5^n} =$$

$$\stackrel{\text{kratimo}}{=} \frac{65 \cdot 5^n}{\frac{13}{25} \cdot 5^n} = \frac{65}{\frac{13}{25}} = \frac{65}{13} \cdot \frac{25}{25} = \frac{25 \cdot 65}{1 \cdot 13} = \frac{25 \cdot 5 \cdot 13}{13} = 25 \cdot 5 = 125$$

$$2.) \quad \frac{(8^n + 8^{n-1})^4}{(16^{n-1} - 16^{n-2})^3} = \frac{(8^n + 8^n \cdot 8^{-1})^4}{(16^n \cdot 16^{-1} - 16^n \cdot 16^{-2})^3} = \frac{\left(\left(1 + 8^{-1}\right) \cdot 8^n\right)^4}{\left(\left(\frac{1}{16} - \frac{1}{256}\right) \cdot 16^n\right)^3} =$$

$$= \frac{\left(\frac{9}{8} \cdot 8^n\right)^4}{\left(\frac{15}{256}\right)^3 \cdot (16^n)^3} = \frac{\left(\frac{9}{8}\right)^4 \cdot (8^n)^4}{\frac{15^3}{256^3} \cdot ((2^4)^n)^3} = \frac{9^4 \cdot ((2^3)^n)^4}{(3 \cdot 5)^3 \cdot 2^{4 \cdot n \cdot 3}} = \frac{(3^2)^4 \cdot 2^{3 \cdot n \cdot 4}}{(2^3)^4 \cdot 2^{4 \cdot n \cdot 3}} = \frac{3^8 \cdot 2^{12n}}{3^3 \cdot 5^3 \cdot 2^{12}} =$$

$$= \frac{3^8}{\frac{3^3 \cdot 5^3}{2^{24}}} = \frac{2^{24} \cdot 3^8}{2^{12} \cdot 3^3 \cdot 5^3} = \frac{2^{12+12} \cdot 3^{5+3}}{2^{12} \cdot 3^3 \cdot 5^3} = \frac{2^{12} \cdot 2^{12} \cdot 3^5 \cdot 3^3}{2^{12} \cdot 3^3 \cdot 5^3} = \frac{2^{12} \cdot 3^5}{5^3} \quad \text{kratimo}$$

39.

$$1.) \quad \frac{5^{2n-1} - 25^{n-1}}{125^{n-1} - 5^{3n-2}} = \frac{5^{2n} \cdot 5^{-1} - 25^n \cdot 25^{-1}}{125^n \cdot 125^{-1} - 5^{3n} \cdot 5^{-2}} = \frac{5^{2n} \cdot \frac{1}{5} - (5^2)^n \cdot \frac{1}{25}}{(5^3)^n \cdot \frac{1}{125} - 5^{3n} \cdot \frac{1}{5^2}} = \frac{\frac{1}{5} \cdot 5^{2n} - \frac{1}{25} \cdot 5^{2n}}{\frac{1}{125} \cdot 5^{3n} - \frac{1}{25} \cdot 5^{3n}} =$$

$$= \frac{\left(\frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{25}\right) \cdot 5^{2n}}{\left(\frac{1}{125} - \frac{1}{25}\right) \cdot 5^{3n}} = \frac{\frac{5-1}{25} \cdot 5^{2n}}{\frac{1-5}{125} \cdot 5^{3n}} = \frac{\frac{4}{25} \cdot 5^{2n}}{-\frac{4}{125} \cdot 5^{3n}} = -\frac{\frac{4 \cdot 5^{2n}}{25}}{\frac{4 \cdot 5^{3n}}{125}} = -\frac{125 \cdot 4 \cdot 5^{2n}}{25 \cdot 4 \cdot 5^{3n}} =$$

$$= -\frac{5 \cdot 25 \cdot 4 \cdot 5^{2n}}{25 \cdot 4 \cdot 5^{2n+n}} = -\frac{5 \cdot 5^{2n}}{5^{2n} \cdot 5^n} = -\frac{5}{5^n} = -5^1 \cdot (5^n)^{-1} = -5^1 \cdot 5^{-n} = -5^{1-n}$$

2.2. – poglavlje

27.

$$\begin{aligned}
 1) \quad \left(\frac{1}{3}c^2 - \frac{1}{2}d^2\right)^3 &= \left(\frac{1}{3}c^2\right)^3 - 3 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3}c^2\right)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}d^2 + 3 \cdot \frac{1}{3}c^2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}d^2\right)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{2}d^2\right)^3 = \\
 &= \frac{1^3}{3^3}(c^2)^3 - 3 \cdot \frac{1}{9}c^4 \cdot \frac{1}{2}d^2 + c^2 \cdot \frac{1}{4}d^4 - \frac{1^3}{2^3}(d^2)^3 = \\
 &= \frac{1}{27}c^6 - \frac{1}{6}c^4d^2 + \frac{1}{4}c^2d^4 - \frac{1}{8}d^6
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2) \quad (3a^2b - 4c^3)^3 &= (3a^2b)^3 - 3 \cdot (3a^2b)^2 \cdot 4c^3 + 3 \cdot 3a^2b \cdot (4c^3)^2 - (4c^3)^3 = \\
 &= 3^3(a^2)^3b^3 - 12c^3 \cdot 9(a^2)^2b^2 + 9a^2b \cdot 16c^2 - 4^3(c^3)^3 = \\
 &= 27a^6b^3 - 108a^4b^2c^3 + 144a^2bc^2 - 64c^9
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3) \quad \left(\frac{2}{3}a^2b^2 - \frac{3}{2}c^4\right)^3 &= \\
 &= \left(\frac{2}{3}a^2b^2\right)^3 - 3 \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3}a^2b^2\right)^2 \cdot \frac{3}{2}c^4 + 3 \cdot \frac{2}{3}a^2b^2 \cdot \left(\frac{3}{2}c^4\right)^2 - \left(\frac{3}{2}c^4\right)^3 = \\
 &= \frac{2^3}{3^3}(a^2)^3(b^2)^3 - 3 \cdot \frac{4}{9}a^4b^4 \cdot \frac{3}{2}c^4 + 2a^2b^2 \cdot \frac{9}{4}c^8 - \frac{3^3}{2^3}(c^4)^3 = \\
 &= \frac{8}{27}a^6b^6 - 2a^4b^4c^4 + \frac{9}{2}a^2b^2c^8 - \frac{27}{8}c^{12}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 4) \quad (2^m - 3^m)^3 &= \overset{\textcircled{1}}{(2^m)^3} - 3 \cdot \overset{\textcircled{1}}{(2^m)^2} \cdot 3^m + 3 \cdot 2^m \cdot \overset{\textcircled{2}}{(3^m)^2} - \overset{\textcircled{2}}{(3^m)^3} = \\
 &= (2^3)^m - 3 \cdot (2^2)^m \cdot 3^m + 3 \cdot 2^m \cdot (3^2)^m - (3^3)^m \\
 &= 8^m - 3 \cdot 4^m \cdot 3^m + 3 \cdot 2^m \cdot 9^m - 27^m \\
 &= 8^m - 3 \cdot (4 \cdot 3)^m + 3 \cdot (2 \cdot 9)^m - 27^m \\
 &= 8^m - 3 \cdot 12^m + 3 \cdot 18^m - 27^m
 \end{aligned}$$



PRISJETIMO SE PRAVILA $(a^m)^n = a^{m \cdot n}$

DALJE KAKO JE $m \cdot n = n \cdot m$

TO JE $(a^m)^n = a^{m \cdot n} = a^{n \cdot m} = (a^n)^m$

TO SKRAĆENO PIŠEMO: $(a^m)^n = (a^n)^m$

TO SMO PRITJENILI U 10) ZADATAKU

$$\textcircled{1} \quad (2^4)^2 = 2^{4 \cdot 2} = 2^{2 \cdot 4} = (2^2)^4 = \underline{\underline{4^4}}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad (3^4)^3 = 3^{4 \cdot 3} = 3^{3 \cdot 4} = (3^3)^4 = \underline{\underline{27^4}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 5) \quad (2^h + 2^m)^3 &= (2^h)^3 + 3 \cdot (2^h)^2 \cdot 2^m + 3 \cdot 2^h \cdot (2^m)^2 + (2^m)^3 = \\ &= (2^3)^h + 3 \cdot 2^{2h} \cdot 2^m + 3 \cdot 2^h \cdot 2^{2m} + (2^3)^m = \\ &= 8^h + 3 \cdot 2^{2h+m} + 3 \cdot 2^{h+2m} + 8^m \end{aligned}$$

PRITJENILI SMO PRAVILU

$$\boxed{a^m \cdot a^n = a^{m+n}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 6) \quad (2^{h+1} - 2^{h-1})^3 &= (2^{h+1})^3 - 3 \cdot (2^{h+1})^2 \cdot 2^{h-1} + 3 \cdot 2^{h+1} \cdot (2^{h-1})^2 - (2^{h-1})^3 = \\ &= 2^{3 \cdot (h+1)} - 3 \cdot 2^{2(h+1)} \cdot 2^{h-1} + 3 \cdot 2^{h+1} \cdot 2^{2(h-1)} - 2^{3(h-1)} = \\ &= 8^{h+1} - 3 \cdot 4^{h+1} \cdot 2^{h-1} + 3 \cdot 2^{h+1} \cdot 4^{h-1} - 8^{h-1} \\ &= 8^h \cdot 8^1 - 3 \cdot 4^h \cdot 4^1 \cdot 2^h \cdot 2^{-1} + 3 \cdot 2^h \cdot 2^1 \cdot 4^h \cdot 4^{-1} - 8^h \cdot 8^{-1} = \end{aligned}$$

32.

KAKO NA OVAJ ZADATAK KAŽE DA SE RADI O TREĆOJ
 POTENCIJI DVOČLANOG IZRAZA TO MOŽEMO
 RJEŠITI NA KRAĆI NAČIN (VIDI U NEKIM VARNOSTNAMA UZGB.)

① KRAĆI NAČIN

$$1) \quad a^3 + 6a^2 + 12a + 8 = (a + 2)^3$$

$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{ODAVDE} & & \text{ENAK} \\ \text{JEDINAKO} & & \end{array}$

$$\begin{array}{l} \downarrow \\ A^3 = a^3 / \sqrt[3]{} \\ A = \sqrt[3]{a^3} \\ A = \underline{\underline{a}} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \downarrow \\ B^3 = 8 / \sqrt[3]{} \\ B = \sqrt[3]{8} = \sqrt[3]{2^3} = 2 \\ B = \underline{\underline{2}} \end{array}$$

ILI ISPRAVNIJI DJEJI NAČIN:

②

$$\begin{aligned} a^3 + 6a^2 + 12a + 8 &= a^3 + 8 + 6a^2 + 12a = \\ &\xrightarrow{\text{poborava } A^3+B^3} = a^3 + 2^3 + 6a(a+2) = \\ \text{IZLUČIMO ZAJEDNIČKI FAKTOR} \rightarrow &= (a+2)(a^2 - 2a + 2^2) + 6a(a+2) \\ &\quad \downarrow \text{z.f.} \\ &= (a+2)(a^2 - 2a + 4 + 6a) \\ &= (a+2)(a^2 + 4a + 4) \\ &= (a+2)(a+2)^2 = (a+2)^{1+2} = \\ &= \underline{\underline{(a+2)^3}} \end{aligned}$$

KAKO TEK KASNIJE RADITE RASTAVLJANJE NA FAKTORE
 TO BI I NAČIN BIO ONO ŠTO SU ONI OVOJE
 TRAJILI ALI JA ČU VAM OVO SVE RJEŠIT NA
 OBA DVA NAČINA



32.

2) ① $27a^3 - 27a^2 + 9a - 1 =$ zvrk je (-)

$$\begin{array}{l} \downarrow \\ A^3 = 27a^3 / \sqrt[3]{} \\ A = \sqrt[3]{27a^3} \\ A = \sqrt[3]{27} \cdot \sqrt[3]{a^3} \\ A = 3a \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \downarrow \\ B = 1 / \sqrt[3]{} \\ B = \sqrt[3]{1} \\ B = 1 \end{array}$$

pa je $27a^3 - 27a^2 + 9a - 1 = \underline{\underline{(3a-1)^3}}$

II način

$$\begin{aligned} 27a^3 - 27a^2 + 9a - 1 &= 27a^3 - 1 - 27a^2 + 9a = \\ &= (3a)^3 - 1^3 - 9a(3a-1) = \\ &= (3a-1)((3a)^2 + 3a \cdot 1 + 1^2) - 9a(3a-1) = \\ &= (3a-1)(9a^2 + 3a + 1 - 9a) = \\ &= (3a-1)(9a^2 - 6a + 1) = \\ &= (3a-1)^1 \cdot (3a-1)^2 = (3a-1)^{1+2} \\ &= \underline{\underline{(3a-1)^3}} \end{aligned}$$

3)

$$a^3 - 21a^2 + 147a - 343 =$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \downarrow \\ A^3 = a^3 / \sqrt[3]{} \\ A = a \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \downarrow \\ \text{zvrk je (-)} \\ B^3 = 343 / \sqrt[3]{} \\ B = \sqrt[3]{343} \\ B = 7 \end{array}$$

pa je

$$a^3 - 21a^2 + 147a - 343 = \underline{\underline{(a-7)^3}}$$

II način

$$\begin{aligned} a^3 - 21a^2 + 147a - 343 &= \\ &= a^3 - 343 - 21a^2 + 147a = \\ &= a^3 - 7^3 - 21a(a-7) = \\ &= (a-7)(a^2 + a \cdot 7 + 7^2) - 21a(a-7) = \\ &= (a-7)(a^2 + 7a + 49 - 21a) = \\ &= (a-7)(a^2 - 14a + 49) = \\ &= (a-7)^1 \cdot (a-7)^2 = \\ &= \underline{\underline{(a-7)^3}} \end{aligned}$$

40.

Koristimo pravilo : $a^n b^n c^n = (abc)^n$

$$1.) \quad (2a-1)^2 \cdot (2a+1)^2 = ((2a-1) \cdot (2a+1))^2 = ((2a)^2 - 1^2)^2 = (2^2 a^2 - 1)^2 = (4a^2 - 1)^2 = \\ = (4a^2)^2 - 2 \cdot 4a^2 \cdot 1 + 1^2 = 4^2 \cdot (a^2)^2 - 8a^2 + 1 = 16a^4 - 8a^2 + 1$$

$$2.) \quad (4-4a+a^2) \cdot (4+4a+a^2) = \underbrace{(a^2+4-4a)}_{(A-B)} \cdot \underbrace{(a^2+4+4a)}_{(A+B)} = A^2 - B^2 = \\ = (a^2)^2 + 2 \cdot a^2 \cdot 4 + 4^2 - 4^2(a)^2 = a^4 + 8a^2 + 16 - 16a^2 = \\ = a^4 + 8a^2 - 16a^2 + 16 = \\ = a^4 - 8a^2 + 16 = \\ = (a^2)^2 - 2 \cdot a^2 \cdot 4 + 4^2 = \\ = (a^2 - 4)^2$$

$$3.) \quad (a-1)^2 \cdot (a^2+1)^2 \cdot (a+1)^2 = ((a-1) \cdot (a^2+1) \cdot (a+1))^2 = ((a-1) \cdot (a+1) \cdot (a^2+1))^2 = \\ = ((a^2-1) \cdot (a^2+1))^2 = \\ = ((a^2)^2 - 1^2)^2 = \\ = (a^4 - 1)^2 = \\ = (a^4)^2 - 2 \cdot a^4 \cdot 1 + 1^2 = \\ = a^8 - 2a^4 + 1$$

$$4.) \quad (a^2+a+1)^2 \cdot (a^2-a+1)^2 = ((a^2+a+1) \cdot (a^2-a+1))^2 = ((a^2+1+a) \cdot (a^2+1-a))^2 = \\ = ((a^2+1)^2 - a^2)^2 = \\ = ((a^2)^2 + 2 \cdot a^2 \cdot 1 + 1^2 - a^2)^2 = \\ = (a^4 + 2a^2 - a^2 + 1)^2 = \\ = (a^4 + a^2 + 1)^2 = \\ = (a^4 + a^2 + 1) \cdot (a^4 + a^2 + 1) = \\ = a^4 \cdot a^4 + a^4 \cdot a^2 + a^4 \cdot 1 + a^2 \cdot a^4 + a^2 \cdot a^2 + a^2 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot a^4 + 1 \cdot a^2 + 1 \cdot 1 = \\ = a^8 + a^6 + a^4 + a^6 + a^4 + a^2 + a^4 + a^2 + 1 = \\ = a^8 + a^6 + a^6 + a^4 + a^4 + a^4 + a^2 + a^2 + 1 = \\ = a^8 + 2 \cdot a^6 + 3 \cdot a^4 + 2 \cdot a^2 + 1$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 5.) \quad & (2a^2 - 2a - 1)^2 \cdot (2a^2 + 2a + 1)^2 = \left((2a^2 - 2a - 1) \cdot (2a^2 + 2a + 1) \right)^2 = \\
 & = \left[(2a^2 - (2a + 1)) \cdot (2a^2 + (2a + 1)) \right]^2 = \\
 & = \left[(2a^2)^2 - (2a + 1)^2 \right]^2 = \\
 & = \left[2^2(a^2)^2 - \left((2a)^2 + 2 \cdot 2a \cdot 1 + 1^2 \right) \right]^2 = \\
 & = \left[4a^4 - (4a^2 + 4a + 1) \right]^2 = \\
 & = \left[4a^4 - 4a^2 - 4a - 1 \right]^2 = \\
 & = (4a^4 - 4a^2 - 4a - 1) \cdot (4a^4 - 4a^2 - 4a - 1) = \\
 & = 4a^4 \cdot 4a^4 + 4a^4 \cdot (-4a^2) + 4a^4 \cdot (-4a) + 4a^4 \cdot (-1) - 4a^2 \cdot 4a^4 - 4a^2 \cdot (-4a^2) - 4a^2 \cdot (-4a) + \\
 & \quad - 4a^2 \cdot (-1) - 4a \cdot 4a^4 - 4a \cdot (-4a^2) - 4a \cdot (-4a) - 4a \cdot (-1) - 1 \cdot (4a^4 - 4a^2 - 4a - 1) = \\
 & = 16a^8 - 16a^6 - 16a^5 - 4a^4 - 16a^6 + 16a^4 + 16a^3 + 4a^2 - 16a^5 + 16a^3 + 16a^2 + \\
 & \quad + 4a - 4a^4 + 4a^2 + 4a + 1 = \\
 & = 16a^8 - 16a^6 - 16a^6 - 16a^5 - 16a^5 - 4a^4 + 16a^4 - 4a^4 + 16a^3 + 16a^3 + 4a^2 + 16a^2 + 4a^2 + \\
 & \quad + 4a + 4a + 1 = \\
 & = 16a^8 - 32a^6 - 32a^5 + 8a^4 + 32a^3 + 24a^2 + 8a + 1
 \end{aligned}$$

41.

Koristimo pravilo : $a^n b^n c^n = (abc)^n$ i formulu za kub binoma: $(a - b)^3 = a^3 - 3a^2b + 3ab^2 - b^3$ (7)

Pr imjeni gornje pravilo

Prepoznaj razliku kvadrata

↓ ↓

↓

$$\begin{aligned}
 1.) \quad & (a - b)^3 \cdot (a + b)^3 = \left((a - b) \cdot (a + b) \right)^3 = (a^2 - b^2)^3 = (a^2)^3 - 3 \cdot (a^2)^2 \cdot b^2 + 3 \cdot a^2 \cdot (b^2)^2 - (b^2)^3 = \\
 & = a^6 - 3 \cdot a^4 \cdot b^2 + 3 \cdot a^2 \cdot b^4 - b^6 = \\
 & = a^6 - 3a^4b^2 + 3a^2b^4 - b^6
 \end{aligned}$$

Primjeni formulu br. (7)

↓

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (a^n - b^n)^3 \cdot (a^n + b^n)^3 = \left((a^n - b^n) \cdot (a^n + b^n) \right)^3 = \left((a^n)^2 - (b^n)^2 \right)^3 = (a^{2n} - b^{2n})^3 = \\
 & = (a^{2n})^3 - 3 \cdot (a^{2n})^2 \cdot b^{2n} + 3 \cdot a^{2n} \cdot (b^{2n})^2 - (b^{2n})^3 = \\
 & = a^{2n \cdot 3} - 3 \cdot a^{2n \cdot 2} \cdot b^{2n} + 3 \cdot a^{2n} \cdot b^{2n \cdot 2} - b^{2n \cdot 3} = \\
 & = a^{6n} - 3a^{4n}b^{2n} + 3a^{2n}b^{4n} - b^{6n}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
2) \quad (a^2 - 1)^3 \cdot (a^2 + 1)^3 \cdot (a^4 + 1)^3 &= \left[(a^2 - 1) \cdot (a^2 + 1) \cdot (a^4 + 1) \right]^3 = && \text{Unutar zagrada prepoznaj} \\
& && \text{razliku kvadrata} \\
&= \left[\left((a^2)^2 - 1^2 \right) \cdot (a^4 + 1) \right]^3 = \\
&= \left[(a^4 - 1) \cdot (a^4 + 1) \right]^3 = && \text{Opet razlika kvadrata...} \\
&= \left[(a^4)^2 - 1^2 \right]^3 = \\
&= (a^8 - 1)^3 = && \text{Primjeni formulu br. (7)} \\
&= (a^8)^3 - 3 \cdot (a^8)^2 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot a^8 \cdot 1^2 - 1^3 = \\
&= a^{24} - 3a^{16} + 3a^8 - 1
\end{aligned}$$

42.

Treba prepoznati da se radi o zbroju kubova: $A^3 + B^3 = (A + B) \cdot (A^2 - A \cdot B + B^2)$ formula br. (9)

$$\begin{aligned}
1.) \quad 27a^3 + 8b^3 &= 3^3 \cdot a^3 + 2^3 \cdot b^3 = (3 \cdot a)^3 + (2 \cdot b)^3 = (3a + 2b) \cdot \left((3a)^2 - 3a \cdot 2b + (2b)^2 \right) = \\
&= (3a + 2b) \cdot (9a^2 - 6ab + 4b^2)
\end{aligned}$$

Treba prepoznati da se radi o razlici kubova: $A^3 - B^3 = (A - B) \cdot (A^2 + A \cdot B + B^2)$ formula br. (8)

$$\begin{aligned}
2.) \quad 1 - 64a^3 &= 1^3 - 4^3 \cdot a^3 = 1^3 - (4 \cdot a)^3 = (1 - 4a) \cdot \left(1^2 + 1 \cdot 4a + (4a)^2 \right) = \\
&= (1 - 4a) \cdot (1 + 4a + 16a^2)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
3.) \quad 8a^3b^3 + 1 &= 2^2 a^3 b^3 + 1^3 = (2ab)^3 + 1^3 = (2ab + 1) \cdot \left((2ab)^2 - 2ab \cdot 1 + 1^2 \right) = \\
&= (2ab + 1) \cdot (4a^2b^2 - 2ab + 1)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
4.) \quad 125a^3 - 64b^6 &= 5^3 a^3 - 4^3 (b^2)^3 = (5a)^3 - (4b^2)^3 = (5a - 4b^2) \cdot \left((5a)^2 + 5a \cdot 4b^2 + (4b^2)^2 \right) = \\
&= (5a - 4b^2) \cdot (25a^2 + 20ab^2 + 16b^4)
\end{aligned}$$



2.3. Rastavljanje na faktore

1.

$$1.) \quad 2a^2 + 4ab^2 = 2 \cdot a \cdot a \cdot b + 2 \cdot 2 \cdot a \cdot b \cdot b = 2 \cdot a \cdot b \cdot (a + 2b)$$

Kako sam to napravio: 1. Svaki od članova rastavim na faktore...

2. Izlučim zajednički faktor...

Još jednom isti zadatak:

$$2a^2 + 4ab^2 = 2 \cdot a \cdot a \cdot b + 2 \cdot 2 \cdot a \cdot b \cdot b =$$

↓

↓

↓

b^2 – rastavim na $b \cdot b$

a^2 – rastavim na: $a \cdot a$

–dalje - sada u izrazu: $= 2 \cdot a \cdot a \cdot b + 2 \cdot 2 \cdot a \cdot b \cdot b =$ podvučem zajedničke faktore prvom i drugom članu te ih izlučimo:

$$= 2 \cdot a \cdot b \cdot \left(\frac{2 \cdot a \cdot a \cdot b}{2 \cdot a \cdot b} + \frac{2 \cdot 2 \cdot a \cdot b \cdot b}{2 \cdot a \cdot b} \right) = \text{svaki od članova pisemo sada kao razlomak sa zajedničkim faktorom kao nazivnikom}$$

nakon kraćenja dobijemo: $= 2ab \cdot (a + 2b)$

$$\begin{aligned} 2.) \quad 3a^4b + 15a^2b^2 &= 3 \cdot a^2 \cdot a^2 \cdot b + 5 \cdot 3 \cdot a^2 \cdot b \cdot b = \\ &= 3 \cdot a^2 \cdot b \cdot \left(\frac{3 \cdot a^2 \cdot a^2 \cdot b}{3 \cdot a^2 \cdot b} + \frac{5 \cdot 3 \cdot a^2 \cdot b \cdot b}{3 \cdot a^2 \cdot b} \right) = \text{kratimo} \\ &= 3a^2b \cdot (a^2 + 5b) \end{aligned}$$

uvijek sve članove unutar zagrade podjelimo sa zajedničkim faktorom kojeg smo izlučili , u ovom zadatku Z. F. = $3a^2b$

$$\begin{aligned} 3.) \quad 6a^3b + 8a^2b^3 &= 2 \cdot 3 \cdot a \cdot a \cdot a \cdot b + 2 \cdot 4 \cdot a \cdot a \cdot b \cdot b \cdot b \\ &= 2 \cdot a \cdot a \cdot b \cdot \left(\frac{2 \cdot 3 \cdot a \cdot a \cdot a \cdot b}{2 \cdot a \cdot a \cdot b} + \frac{2 \cdot 4 \cdot a \cdot a \cdot b \cdot b \cdot b}{2 \cdot a \cdot a \cdot b} \right) \\ &= 2a^2b \cdot (3a + 4b^2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 4) \quad 9a^4b^2 - 15a^2b^3 &= 3 \cdot 3 \cdot a \cdot a \cdot a \cdot a \cdot b \cdot b - 3 \cdot 5 \cdot a \cdot a \cdot b \cdot b \cdot b = \\
 &= 3 \cdot a \cdot a \cdot b \cdot b \left(\frac{3 \cdot \cancel{a} \cdot \cancel{a} \cdot \cancel{a} \cdot \cancel{a} \cdot \cancel{b} \cdot \cancel{b}}{\cancel{3} \cdot \cancel{a} \cdot \cancel{a} \cdot \cancel{b} \cdot \cancel{b}} - \frac{\cancel{3} \cdot 5 \cdot \cancel{a} \cdot \cancel{a} \cdot \cancel{b} \cdot \cancel{b} \cdot b}{\cancel{3} \cdot \cancel{a} \cdot \cancel{a} \cdot \cancel{b} \cdot \cancel{b}} \right) \\
 &= 3a^2b^2 \cdot (3a \cdot a - 5 \cdot b) \\
 &= 3a^2b^2 \cdot (3a^2 - 5b)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 5) \quad 10a^2b^3c + 5ab^2c^4 &= 5 \cdot 2 \cdot a \cdot a \cdot b \cdot b \cdot b \cdot c + 5 \cdot a \cdot b \cdot b \cdot c \cdot c \cdot c \cdot c = \\
 &= 5 \cdot a \cdot b \cdot b \cdot c \cdot \left(\frac{\cancel{5} \cdot 2 \cdot \cancel{a} \cdot \cancel{a} \cdot \cancel{b} \cdot \cancel{b} \cdot \cancel{b} \cdot c}{\cancel{5} \cdot \cancel{a} \cdot \cancel{b} \cdot \cancel{b} \cdot \cancel{c}} + \frac{\cancel{5} \cdot \cancel{a} \cdot \cancel{b} \cdot \cancel{b} \cdot \cancel{c} \cdot \cancel{c} \cdot \cancel{c} \cdot c}{\cancel{5} \cdot \cancel{a} \cdot \cancel{b} \cdot \cancel{b} \cdot \cancel{c}} \right) \\
 &= 5 \cdot a \cdot b \cdot b \cdot c \cdot (2a \cdot b + 5 \cdot c \cdot c \cdot c) \\
 &= 5ab^2c \cdot (2ab + 5c^3)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 6) \quad 5a^3b^2 + 20a^2b^4 &= \underline{5} \cdot \underline{a^2} \cdot \underline{a^1} \cdot \underline{b^2} + \underline{5} \cdot \underline{4} \cdot \underline{a^2} \cdot \underline{b^2} \cdot \underline{b^2} = \\
 &= 5 \cdot a^2 \cdot b^2 \cdot \left(\frac{5 \cdot a^2 \cdot a^1 \cdot b^2}{5 \cdot a^2 \cdot b^2} + \frac{5 \cdot 4 \cdot a^2 \cdot b^2 \cdot b^2}{5 \cdot a^2 \cdot b^2} \right) = \\
 &= 5a^2b^2 \cdot (a + 4b^2)
 \end{aligned}$$

2.

$$\begin{aligned}
 1) \quad 6a^2b^2 - 12a^2b + 18ab^2 &= 6 \cdot a \cdot a \cdot b \cdot b - 2 \cdot 6 \cdot a \cdot a \cdot b + 3 \cdot 6 \cdot a \cdot b \cdot b = \\
 &= 6 \cdot a \cdot b \cdot \left(\frac{\cancel{6} \cdot \cancel{a} \cdot \cancel{a} \cdot \cancel{b} \cdot \cancel{b}}{\cancel{6} \cdot \cancel{a} \cdot \cancel{b}} - \frac{2 \cdot \cancel{6} \cdot \cancel{a} \cdot \cancel{a} \cdot \cancel{b}}{\cancel{6} \cdot \cancel{a} \cdot \cancel{b}} + \frac{3 \cdot \cancel{6} \cdot \cancel{a} \cdot \cancel{b} \cdot \cancel{b}}{\cancel{6} \cdot \cancel{a} \cdot \cancel{b}} \right) = \\
 &= 6 \cdot a \cdot b \cdot (a \cdot b - 2a + 3 \cdot b) = \\
 &= 6ab(ab - 2a + 3b)
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 2) \quad 7a^3b + 14a^2b^2 - 21a^2b &= 7 \cdot a^2 \cdot a^1 \cdot b + 7 \cdot 2 \cdot a^2 \cdot b \cdot b - 7 \cdot 3 \cdot a^2 \cdot b = \\
 &= 7 \cdot a^2 \cdot b \cdot \left(\frac{7 \cdot a^2 \cdot a^1 \cdot b}{7 \cdot a^2 \cdot b} + \frac{7 \cdot 2 \cdot a^2 \cdot b \cdot b}{7 \cdot a^2 \cdot b} - \frac{7 \cdot 3 \cdot a^2 \cdot b}{7 \cdot a^2 \cdot b} \right) = \\
 &= 7a^2b \cdot (a + 2b - 3)
 \end{aligned}$$



uvijek sve članove unutar zagrade podjelimo sa zajedničkim faktorom kojeg smo izlučili

trebali bi znati da je razlomačka crta ustvari znak djeljenja

$$\begin{aligned}
 3) \quad 10a^3b^2c - 15a^2b^3c + 25ab^3c^3 &= 5 \cdot 2 \cdot a \cdot a^2 \cdot b^2 \cdot c - 5 \cdot 3 \cdot a \cdot a \cdot b^2 \cdot b^1 \cdot c + 5 \cdot 5 \cdot a \cdot b^2 \cdot b \cdot c \cdot c^2 = \\
 &= 5 \cdot a \cdot b^2 \cdot c \cdot \left(\frac{5 \cdot 2 \cdot a \cdot a^2 \cdot b^2 \cdot c}{5 \cdot a \cdot b^2 \cdot c} - \frac{5 \cdot 3 \cdot a \cdot a \cdot b^2 \cdot b^1 \cdot c}{5 \cdot a \cdot b^2 \cdot c} + \frac{5 \cdot 5 \cdot a \cdot b^2 \cdot b \cdot c \cdot c^2}{5 \cdot a \cdot b^2 \cdot c} \right) = \\
 &= 5ab^2c \cdot (2a^2 - 3ab + 5bc^2)
 \end{aligned}$$

Važno: Kako znamo na koje potencije rastavljamo faktore ?

Pogledajmo prvo za (a) $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{prvi član ima } a^3 \\ \text{drugi član ima } a^2 \\ \text{treći član ima } a = a^1 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{najmanja potencija je } a^1 \\ \text{pa stoga sve članove rastavimo na } a^1 \cdot a^n \dots \end{array}$

Dakle: u prvom članu a^3 rastavimo na $a^1 \cdot a^2$

u drugom članu $a^2 = a^1 \cdot a^1$

u trećem članu a ostaje $a = a^1$

Za (b)

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{prvi član ima } b^2 \\ \text{drugi član ima } b^3 \\ \text{treći član ima } b^3 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{najmanja potencija je } b^2 \\ \text{pa sve članove rastavimo na } b^2 \cdot b^n \end{array} \left. \begin{array}{l} b^2 = b^2 \\ b^3 = b^2 \cdot b^1 \\ b^3 = b^2 \cdot b^1 \end{array} \right\}$

Za (c) prvi i drugi član imaju c^1 , treći ima $c^3 \Rightarrow$ najmanja potencija je $c^1 \dots$

$$\begin{aligned}
 4) \quad 33a^4b^3c^2 - 44a^4bc^4 + 55a^3b^2c^4 &= \\
 &= 3 \cdot 11 \cdot a^3 \cdot a^1 \cdot b^1 \cdot b^2 \cdot c^2 - 4 \cdot 11 \cdot a^3 \cdot a^1 \cdot b \cdot c^2 \cdot c^2 + 5 \cdot 11 \cdot a^3 \cdot b^1 \cdot b^1 \cdot c^2 \cdot c^2 = \\
 &= 11 \cdot a^3 \cdot b^1 \cdot c^2 \cdot \left(\frac{3 \cdot 11 \cdot a^3 \cdot a^1 \cdot b^1 \cdot b^2 \cdot c^2}{11 \cdot a^3 \cdot b^1 \cdot c^2} - \frac{4 \cdot 11 \cdot a^3 \cdot a^1 \cdot b \cdot c^2 \cdot c^2}{11 \cdot a^3 \cdot b^1 \cdot c^2} + \frac{5 \cdot 11 \cdot a^3 \cdot b^1 \cdot b^1 \cdot c^2 \cdot c^2}{11 \cdot a^3 \cdot b^1 \cdot c^2} \right) = \\
 &= 11a^3bc^2 \cdot (3ab^2 - 4ac^2 + 5bc^2)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 5) \quad & 30a^3b^3c^2 - 18a^2b^4c^3 + 6a^2b^2c^2 = \\
 & = \underline{6} \cdot \underline{5} \cdot \underline{a^1} \cdot \underline{a^1} \cdot \underline{b^2} \cdot \underline{b} \cdot \underline{c^2} - \underline{6} \cdot \underline{3} \cdot \underline{a^2} \cdot \underline{b^2} \cdot \underline{b^2} \cdot \underline{c^2} \cdot \underline{c^1} + \underline{6} \cdot \underline{a^2} \cdot \underline{b^2} \cdot \underline{c^2} = \\
 & = 6a^2b^2c^2 \cdot \left(\frac{6 \cdot 5 \cdot a^1 \cdot a^1 \cdot b^2 \cdot b \cdot c^2}{6 \cdot a^2 \cdot b^2 \cdot c^2} - \frac{6 \cdot 3 \cdot a^2 \cdot b^2 \cdot b^2 \cdot c^2 \cdot c^1}{6 \cdot a^2 \cdot b^2 \cdot c^2} + \frac{6 \cdot a^2 \cdot b^2 \cdot c^2}{6 \cdot a^2 \cdot b^2 \cdot c^2} \right) = \\
 & = 6a^2b^2c^2 \cdot (5ab - 3b^2c + 1)
 \end{aligned}$$

↓
 NAKON KRATĀENJA = 1
 PAKL POSTA VAS
 TU NIJE OAJE
 TO NIŠTA ICI NIKA
 ŠTO NIJE TOČNO!

$$\begin{aligned}
 6) \quad & 27a^2b^4c - 36a^3b^4 - 63a^2b^3c^2 = \\
 & = \underline{3} \cdot \underline{9} \cdot \underline{a^2} \cdot \underline{b^3} \cdot \underline{b^1} \cdot \underline{c} - \underline{4} \cdot \underline{9} \cdot \underline{a^2} \cdot \underline{a^1} \cdot \underline{b^1} \cdot \underline{b^3} - \underline{7} \cdot \underline{9} \cdot \underline{a^2} \cdot \underline{b^3} \cdot \underline{c^2} = \\
 & = 9a^2b^3 \cdot \left(\frac{3 \cdot 9 \cdot a^2 \cdot b^3 \cdot b^1 \cdot c}{9 \cdot a^2 \cdot b^3} - \frac{4 \cdot 9 \cdot a^2 \cdot a^1 \cdot b^1 \cdot b^3}{9 \cdot a^2 \cdot b^3} - \frac{7 \cdot 9 \cdot a^2 \cdot b^3 \cdot c^2}{9 \cdot a^2 \cdot b^3} \right) = \\
 & = 9a^2b^3 \cdot (3bc - 4ab - 7c^2)
 \end{aligned}$$

Primjer:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 18x^3y^2z^2 + 12x^2y^2z^3 + 6x^3yz^3 = \\
 & = \underline{3} \cdot \underline{6} \cdot \underline{x^2} \cdot \underline{x^1} \cdot \underline{y^1} \cdot \underline{y^1} \cdot \underline{z^2} + \underline{2} \cdot \underline{6} \cdot \underline{x^2} \cdot \underline{y^1} \cdot \underline{y^1} \cdot \underline{z^2} \cdot \underline{z^1} + \underline{6} \cdot \underline{x^2} \cdot \underline{x^1} \cdot \underline{y^1} \cdot \underline{z^2} \cdot \underline{z^1} = \\
 & = 6x^2y^1z^2 \cdot \left(\frac{3 \cdot 6 \cdot x^2 \cdot x^1 \cdot y^1 \cdot y^1 \cdot z^2}{6 \cdot x^2 \cdot y^1 \cdot z^2} + \frac{2 \cdot 6 \cdot x^2 \cdot y^1 \cdot y^1 \cdot z^2 \cdot z^1}{6 \cdot x^2 \cdot y^1 \cdot z^2} + \frac{6 \cdot x^2 \cdot x^1 \cdot y^1 \cdot z^2 \cdot z^1}{6 \cdot x^2 \cdot y^1 \cdot z^2} \right) = \\
 & = 6x^2y^1z^2 \cdot (3xy + 2yz + xz) = \\
 & = 6x^2yz^2 \cdot (3xy + 2yz + xz)
 \end{aligned}$$

* U OVIM I SVIM SLIJEDEĆIM ZADACIMA KADA VAM NAPIŠEM KRATKO UZRITE OLOVKU I POKRATITE ISTE ČLANOVE BROJNIMA I NAZIVNIKAMA, AKO BI JA TO RADIO ZADATAK BI BIL NEPREOREAN DAKLE OLOVKU U RUKE I KRATITE ...



8.

$$1.) \quad (ab-1)(a+2b) - (1-ab)(2a+b) =$$

↓ Treba primjetiti da je ovo ista prva zagrada samo sa suprotnim predznacima
u tom slučaju izlučujemo uvijek (-1) iz te zagrade

$$(1-ab) = (-ab+1) = (-1 \cdot ab - 1 \cdot 1) = -1 \cdot (ab-1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= (ab-1)(a+2b) - (-1) \cdot (ab-1)(2a+b) = \\ &= (ab-1)(a+2b) + (ab-1)(2a+b) = \\ &= \underline{(ab-1)(a+2b)} + \underline{(ab-1)(2a+b)} = \\ &= (ab-1) \cdot \left(\frac{(ab-1)(a+2b)}{(ab-1)} + \frac{(ab-1)(2a+b)}{(ab-1)} \right) = \quad (**) \\ &= (ab-1) \cdot (a+2b+2a+b) = \\ &= (ab-1) \cdot (3a+3b) = (ab-1) \cdot 3 \cdot (a+b) = 3 \cdot (ab-1) \cdot (a+b) \end{aligned}$$

$$2.) \quad (2a-3)(b^2-2) + (2a+3)(2-b^2) =$$

↓

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

$$\begin{aligned} &= (2a-3)(b^2-2) + (2a+3) \cdot (-1) \cdot (b^2-2) = \\ &= (2a-3)(b^2-2) + (-1) \cdot (2a+3) \cdot (b^2-2) = \\ &= \underline{(2a-3)(b^2-2)} - \underline{(2a+3)(b^2-2)} = (b^2-2) \cdot \left(\frac{(2a-3)(b^2-2)}{(b^2-2)} - \frac{(2a+3)(b^2-2)}{(b^2-2)} \right) = \\ &= (b^2-2) \cdot ((2a-3) - (2a+3)) = \\ &= (b^2-2) \cdot (2a-3-2a-3) = \\ &= (b^2-2) \cdot (-6) = \\ &= -6 \cdot (b^2-2) \end{aligned}$$

↕

Ovaj korak i korak u prethodnom zadatku označen sa (**)
obično radite u glavi ako ga ne pišete
a rezultat vam ispada dobro meni ne smeta ali ja bih preporučio
da se radi postupno...

13.

Kod ovog zadatka podrazumjevam da smo do sada svladali izlučivanje zajedničkog faktora Z. F. pa ću taj dio posla raditi malo skraćenim načinom ustvari onako kako to radite u školi

- 1.) $(2a-1)(a+2)^2 - 8a(2a-1) =$ → izlučimo Z. F. $(2a-1)$
 $= (2a-1) \cdot ((a+2)^2 - 8a) =$
 $= (2a-1) \cdot (a^2 + 2 \cdot a \cdot 2 + 2^2 - 8a) =$
 $= (2a-1) \cdot (a^2 + 4a + 4 - 8a) =$
 $= (2a-1) \cdot (a^2 - 4a + 4) =$ → u drugoj zagradi treba prepoznati kvadrat razlike
 $= (2a-1) \cdot (a^2 - 2 \cdot a \cdot 2 + 2^2) =$ }
 $= (2a-1) \cdot (a-2)^2$
- 2.) $(a-2)(a-1)^2 + 4a(a-2) =$ → izlučimo Z. F. $(a-2)$
 $= (a-2) \cdot [(a-1)^2 + 4a] =$
 $= (a-2) \cdot (a^2 - 2a + 1 + 4a) =$
 $= (a-2) \cdot (a^2 + 2a + 1) =$ }
 $= (a-2) \cdot (a+1)^2$ $a^2 + 2a + 1 = (a+1)^2$
- 3.) $(a+3)(3a+1)^2 - 12a(a+3) =$
 $= (a+3) \cdot [(3a+1)^2 - 12a] =$
 $= (a+3) \cdot ((3a)^2 + 2 \cdot 3a \cdot 1 + 1^2 - 12a) =$
 $= (a+3) \cdot (9a^2 + 6a - 12a + 1) =$
 $= (a+3) \cdot (9a^2 - 6a + 1) =$ }
 $= (a+3) \cdot ((3a)^2 - 2 \cdot 3a \cdot 1 + 1^2) =$ → u drugoj zagradi treba prepoznati kvadrat razlike
 $= (a+3) \cdot (3a-1)^2$



14.

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \left. \begin{array}{l}
 A^2 - B^2 = (A-B) \cdot (A+B) \\
 \updownarrow \quad \updownarrow \\
 1.) \quad (a^2 + b^2)^2 - 4a^2b^2 = (a^2 + b^2)^2 - (2ab)^2 = \\
 = (a^2 + b^2 - 2ab) \cdot (a^2 + b^2 + 2ab) = \\
 = (a^2 - 2ab + b^2) \cdot (a^2 + 2ab + b^2) = \\
 \quad \downarrow \text{br. (3)} \quad \quad \downarrow \text{br. (1)} \quad \quad \rightarrow \text{Prepoznaj formule br. (3) i (1)} \\
 = (a-b)^2 \cdot (a+b)^2 = \\
 = (a-b)^2 \cdot (a+b)^2
 \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \text{prepoznaj razliku kvadrata i rastavi je na zaktore...}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2.) \quad (a^2 + 1)^2 - 4a^2 &= (a^2 + 1)^2 - 2^2 a^2 = (a^2 + 1)^2 - (2a)^2 = \\
 &= (a^2 + 1 - 2a) \cdot (a^2 + 1 + 2a) = \\
 &= (a^2 - 2a + 1) \cdot (a^2 + 2a + 1) = \\
 &= (a-1)^2 \cdot (a+1)^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3.) \quad (a^2 + 6ab)^2 - 81b^4 &= (a^2 + 6ab)^2 - 9^2(b^2)^2 = (a^2 + 6ab)^2 - (9b^2)^2 = \\
 &= (a^2 + 6ab - 9b^2) \cdot (a^2 + 6ab + 9b^2) = \\
 &= (a^2 + 6ab - 9b^2) \cdot (a^2 + 2 \cdot a \cdot 3b + (3b)^2) = \\
 &= (a^2 + 6ab - 9b^2) \cdot (a + 3b)^2 = \\
 &= (a + 3b)^2 \cdot (a^2 + 6ab - 9b^2)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 4.) \quad (a^2 + 4b^2)^2 - 16a^2b^2 &= (a^2 + 4b^2)^2 - 4^2 a^2 b^2 = (a^2 + 4b^2)^2 - (4ab)^2 = \\
 &= (a^2 + 4b^2 - 4ab) \cdot (a^2 + 4b^2 + 4ab) = \\
 &= (a^2 - 4ab + 4b^2) \cdot (a^2 + 4ab + 4b^2) = \\
 &= (a^2 - 2 \cdot a \cdot 2b + (2b)^2) \cdot (a^2 + 2 \cdot a \cdot 2b + (2b)^2) = \\
 &= (a - 2b)^2 \cdot (a + 2b)^2
 \end{aligned}$$

15.

$$\begin{aligned}
 1.) \quad a^2(b-1) - b^2(b-1) &= a^2(b-1) - b^2(b-1) = \\
 &= (b-1) \cdot (a^2 - b^2) = \\
 &= (b-1) \cdot (a-b) \cdot (a+b)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2.) \quad x^2(x+y-1) - x - y + 1 &= x^2(x+y-1) - 1 \cdot (x+y-1) = \\
 &= x^2(x+y-1) - 1 \cdot (x+y-1) = \quad \rightarrow \text{podvuci Z.F. i izluči ga...} \\
 &= (x+y-1) \cdot (x^2 - 1) = \\
 &= (x+y-1) \cdot (x^2 - 1^2) = \quad \rightarrow \text{druga zagrada je razlika kvadrata} \\
 &= (x+y-1) \cdot (x-1) \cdot (x+1)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3.) \quad 4a^2(x-1) - 4x + 4 &= 4a^2(x-1) - 4 \cdot (x-1) = \\
 &= 4a^2(x-1) - 4 \cdot (x-1) = \\
 &= (x-1) \cdot (4a^2 - 4) = (x-1) \cdot 4 \cdot (a^2 - 1) = \\
 &= 4 \cdot (x-1) \cdot (a^2 - 1^2) = \\
 &= 4 \cdot (x-1) \cdot (a-1) \cdot (a+1)
 \end{aligned}$$

Ovaj zadatak možemo riješiti i ovako:

$$\begin{aligned}
 4a^2(x-1) - 4x + 4 &= 4 \cdot a^2(x-1) - 4 \cdot x + 4 \cdot 1 = 4 \cdot (a^2(x-1) - x + 1) = \\
 &= 4 \cdot [a^2(x-1) - 1 \cdot (x-1)] = \\
 &= 4 \cdot (x-1) \cdot (a^2 - 1) = \\
 &= 4 \cdot (x-1) \cdot (a-1) \cdot (a+1)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 4.) \quad 9a^2(b^2-1) - 4b^2 + 4 &= 9a^2(b^2-1) - 4 \cdot b^2 + 4 \cdot 1 = \\
 &= 9a^2(b^2-1) - 4 \cdot (b^2-1) = \\
 &= 9a^2(b^2-1) - 4 \cdot (b^2-1) = \\
 &= (b^2-1) \cdot (9a^2 - 4) = \quad \rightarrow \text{obadvije zagrade su razlike kvadrata br. (} \\
 &= (b^2-1^2) \cdot ((3a)^2 - 2^2) = \\
 &= (b-1) \cdot (b+1) \cdot (3a-2) \cdot (3a+2)
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 5.) \quad a^2 - 4b^2 - 9b^2(a^2 - 4b^2) &= 1 \cdot (a^2 - 4b^2) - 9b^2 \cdot (a^2 - 4b^2) = \\
 &= 1 \cdot (a^2 - 4b^2) - 9b^2 \cdot (a^2 - 4b^2) = && \rightarrow \text{podvučemo i zlučimo Z. F.} \\
 &= (a^2 - 4b^2) \cdot (1 - 9b^2) = && \rightarrow \text{obadvije zagrade su razlike kvadrata br. (5)} \\
 &= (a^2 - (2b)^2) \cdot (1^2 - (3b)^2) = && \rightarrow \text{rastavimo ih na faktore} \\
 &= (a - 2b) \cdot (a + 2b) \cdot (1 - 3b) \cdot (1 + 3b)
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 7.) \quad x^2 - xy - y - 1 &= x^2 - 1 - xy - y = && \rightarrow \text{promjenimo redosljed članova} \\
 &= x^2 - 1^2 - y \cdot (x + 1) = \\
 &= (x - 1) \cdot (x + 1) - y \cdot (x + 1) = \\
 &= (x - 1) \cdot (x + 1) - y \cdot (x + 1) = \\
 &= (x + 1) \cdot (x - 1 - y) \cdot \\
 &= (x + 1) \cdot (x - y - 1)
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 9.) \quad a^2b - a^2 - b^2 + 1 &= a^2 \cdot b - a^2 \cdot 1 - 1 \cdot b^2 - 1 \cdot (-1) = && \rightarrow \text{zapamti: } 1 = (-1) \cdot (-1) \\
 &= a^2 \cdot (b - 1) - 1 \cdot (b^2 - 1) = && \rightarrow \text{druga zagrada je razlika kvadrata} \\
 &= a^2 \cdot (b - 1) - 1 \cdot (b - 1) \cdot (b + 1) = \\
 &= a^2 \cdot (b - 1) - 1 \cdot (b - 1) \cdot (b + 1) = \\
 &= (b - 1) \cdot (a^2 - 1 \cdot (b + 1)) = \\
 &= (b - 1) \cdot (a^2 - b - 1)
 \end{aligned}$$

2.4. Algebarski razlomci



1.

$$1.) \quad \frac{a^2 - ab}{ab - b^2} = \frac{a \cdot a - a \cdot b}{a \cdot b - b \cdot b} = \frac{a \cdot (a - b)}{b \cdot (a - b)} = \left| \text{kratimo} \right| = \frac{a}{b}$$

$$\text{ili kraće: } \frac{a^2 - ab}{ab - b^2} = \frac{a \cdot (a - b)}{b \cdot (a - b)} = \frac{a}{b}$$

$$2.) \quad \frac{3a^2 + 3ab}{6ab + 6b^2} = \frac{3 \cdot a \cdot a + 3 \cdot a \cdot b}{6 \cdot a \cdot b + 6 \cdot b \cdot b} = \frac{3 \cdot a \cdot (a + b)}{6 \cdot b \cdot (a + b)} = \frac{3 \cdot a}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot b} = \frac{a}{2b}$$

$$3.) \quad \frac{6a^2 - 9ab}{8a^2b - 12ab^2} = \frac{3 \cdot 2 \cdot a \cdot a - 3 \cdot 3 \cdot a \cdot b}{4 \cdot 2 \cdot a \cdot a \cdot b - 4 \cdot 3 \cdot a \cdot b \cdot b} = \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{izlučimo zajednički} \\ \text{faktor u brojniku i} \\ \text{nazivniku} \end{array} \right| = \frac{3 \cdot a \cdot (2 \cdot a - 3 \cdot b)}{4 \cdot a \cdot b \cdot (2 \cdot a - 3 \cdot b)} = \frac{3}{4b}$$

kratimo

$$4.) \quad \frac{15a^2 - 10ab}{3ab - 2b^2} = \frac{3 \cdot 5 \cdot a \cdot a - 5 \cdot 2 \cdot a \cdot b}{3 \cdot a \cdot b - 2 \cdot b \cdot b} = \frac{5 \cdot a \cdot (3 \cdot a - 2 \cdot b)}{b \cdot (3 \cdot a - 2 \cdot b)} = \frac{5 \cdot a}{b} = \frac{5a}{b}$$

$$5.) \quad \frac{24a^2b - 36ab^2}{18a^2 - 12ab} = \frac{6 \cdot 4 \cdot a \cdot a \cdot b - 6 \cdot 6 \cdot a \cdot b \cdot b}{6 \cdot 3 \cdot a \cdot a - 6 \cdot 2 \cdot a \cdot b} = \frac{6 \cdot a \cdot b \cdot (4 \cdot a - 6 \cdot b)}{6 \cdot a \cdot (3 \cdot a - 2 \cdot b)} = \frac{b \cdot (4a - 6b)}{3a - 2b} =$$

$$= \frac{b \cdot (2 \cdot 2 \cdot a - 2 \cdot 3 \cdot b)}{3a - 2b} = \frac{b \cdot 2 \cdot (2 \cdot a - 3 \cdot b)}{3a - 2b} = \frac{2b \cdot (2a - 3b)}{3a - 2b}$$

$$6.) \quad \frac{12a^2b + 4ab^2}{24a^3b^2 + 8a^2b^3} = \frac{4 \cdot 3 \cdot a \cdot a \cdot b + 4 \cdot a \cdot b \cdot b}{8 \cdot 3 \cdot a^2 \cdot a \cdot b^2 + 8 \cdot a^2 \cdot b^2 \cdot b^1} = \frac{4 \cdot a \cdot b \cdot (3 \cdot a + b)}{8 \cdot a^2 \cdot b^2 \cdot (3 \cdot a + b)} = \frac{4 \cdot a \cdot b}{8 \cdot a^2 \cdot b^2} =$$

$$= \frac{4 \cdot a \cdot b}{4 \cdot 2 \cdot a \cdot a \cdot b \cdot b} = \frac{1}{2 \cdot a \cdot b} = \frac{1}{2ab}$$



2.

$$1) \frac{2a^2b - 2ab^2}{4a^2b + 4ab^2} = \frac{2 \cdot a \cdot a \cdot b - 2 \cdot a \cdot b \cdot b}{4 \cdot a \cdot a \cdot b + 4 \cdot a \cdot b \cdot b}$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{2}ab(a-b)}{\cancel{2}4ab(a+b)} \Rightarrow \text{izlučili smo zajednički faktor iz brojnika i nazivnika i pokratili}$$

$$= \frac{a-b}{2(a+b)}$$

$$2) \frac{a^3 + a^2b}{ab^2 + b^3} = \frac{a^2(\cancel{a+b})}{b^2(\cancel{a+b})} \Rightarrow \text{izlučimo zajedničke faktore u brojniku i nazivniku i pokratimo}$$

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

$$3) \frac{a^4b^2 - 2a^3b^3}{2a^3b^2 + a^2b^3} = \frac{a^3b^2(a-2b)}{a^2b^2(2a+b)}$$

$$= \frac{a(a-2b)}{(2a+b)}$$

ISTO KAO I U PRETHODNIM ZADACIMA

$$4) \frac{3a^3b - 3a^2b^2}{3ab^3 - 3a^2b^2} = \frac{3a^2b(a-b)}{3ab^2(b-a)} \Rightarrow \text{u brojniku izlučimo -1 iz (a-b)}$$

$$= \frac{-\cancel{3}a^2b(b-a)}{\cancel{3}ab^2(b-a)} \Rightarrow \text{pokratimo zajedničke članove iz brojnika i nazivnika}$$

$$= -\frac{a}{b}$$

$$5) \frac{2a^3b - 2ab^2}{4a^2b - 4a^4} = \frac{2ab(a^2-b)}{4a^2(b-a^2)} \Rightarrow \text{izlučimo -1 iz (a^2-b) u brojniku}$$

$$= \frac{-1 \cdot \cancel{2}ab(\cancel{b-a^2})}{\cancel{4}a^2(b-a^2)} \Rightarrow \text{kratimo}$$

$$= -\frac{b}{2a}$$

$$6) \frac{2a^2b^2c^2 - ac^3}{bc^2 - 2ab^2c} = \frac{ac^2(2ab^2-c)}{bc(c-2ab^2)} \Rightarrow \text{izlučimo -1 iz brojnika}$$

$$= \frac{-1 \cdot ac^2(\cancel{c-2ab^2})}{bc(\cancel{c-2ab^2})} \Rightarrow \text{kratimo}$$

$$= -\frac{ac}{b}$$

3.

Prepoznaj razliku kvadrata i rastavi je na faktore

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ & & \downarrow \end{array}$$

$$1.) \quad \frac{a^2 - 16}{3a^2 + 12a} = \frac{a^2 - 4^2}{3 \cdot a \cdot a + 3 \cdot 4 \cdot a} = \frac{(a-4) \cdot (a+4)}{3 \cdot a \cdot (a+4)} = \frac{a-4}{3a}$$

Prepoznaj razliku kvadrata i rastavi je na faktore

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ & & \downarrow \end{array}$$

$$2.) \quad \frac{2a^2 - 18}{4a^2 + 12a} = \frac{2 \cdot a^2 - 2 \cdot 9}{4 \cdot a \cdot a + 4 \cdot 3 \cdot a} = \frac{2 \cdot (a^2 - 9)}{4 \cdot a \cdot (a+3)} = \frac{2 \cdot (a^2 - 3^2)}{2 \cdot 2 \cdot a \cdot (a+3)} = \frac{(a-3)(a+3)}{2 \cdot a \cdot (a+3)} = \frac{a-3}{2a}$$

$$3.) \quad \frac{3a^2 - 27}{4a^2 - 12a} = \frac{3 \cdot a^2 - 3 \cdot 9}{4 \cdot a \cdot a - 4 \cdot 3 \cdot a} = \frac{3 \cdot (a^2 - 9)}{4 \cdot a \cdot (a-3)} = \frac{3 \cdot (a^2 - 3^2)}{4 \cdot a \cdot (a-3)} = \frac{3 \cdot (a-3) \cdot (a+3)}{4 \cdot a \cdot (a-3)} = \frac{3 \cdot (a+3)}{4a}$$

$$4.) \quad \frac{a^3 - 25a}{2a^2 - 10a} = \frac{a^1 \cdot a^2 - 25 \cdot a}{2 \cdot a \cdot a - 2 \cdot 5 \cdot a} = \frac{a \cdot (a^2 - 25)}{2 \cdot a \cdot (a-5)} = \frac{(a^2 - 5^2)}{2 \cdot (a-5)} = \frac{(a-5) \cdot (a+5)}{2 \cdot (a-5)} = \frac{a+5}{2}$$

$$5.) \quad \frac{8 - 2a^2}{2a^2 - 4a} = \frac{2 \cdot 4 - 2 \cdot a^2}{2 \cdot a \cdot a - 2 \cdot 2 \cdot a} = \frac{2 \cdot (4 - a^2)}{2 \cdot a \cdot (a-2)} = \frac{2 \cdot (2^2 - a^2)}{2 \cdot a \cdot (a-2)} = \frac{2 \cdot (2-a) \cdot (2+a)}{2 \cdot a \cdot (a-2)} = \frac{(2-a) \cdot (2+a)}{a \cdot (a-2)} =$$

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

$$6.) \quad \frac{4a^2 - 9b^2}{6ab^2 - 4a^2b} = \frac{2^2 a^2 - 3^2 b^2}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot a \cdot b \cdot b - 2 \cdot 2 \cdot a \cdot a \cdot b} = \frac{(2a)^2 - (3b)^2}{2 \cdot a \cdot b \cdot (3b - 2a)} = \frac{(2a-3b) \cdot (2a+3b)}{2ab \cdot (3b-2a)} =$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$2ab \cdot (3b - 2a) = 2ab \cdot ((-1) \cdot (2a - 3b)) = -2ab \cdot (2a - 3b)$$

$$= \frac{(2a-3b) \cdot (2a+3b)}{-2ab \cdot (2a-3b)} = -\frac{2a+3b}{2ab}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 7) \quad \frac{a^4 + 4a^2b^2}{a^5 - 16ab^4} &= \frac{a^2 \cdot a^2 + 4 \cdot a^2 \cdot b^2}{a^1 \cdot a^4 - 16 \cdot a \cdot b^4} = \frac{a^2 \cdot (a^2 + 4 \cdot b^2)}{a^1 \cdot (a^4 - 16 \cdot b^4)} = \frac{a \cdot a \cdot (a^2 + 4b^2)}{a \cdot \left((a^2)^2 - 4^2 \cdot (b^2)^2 \right)} = \\
 &= \frac{a \cdot (a^2 + 4b^2)}{(a^2)^2 - (4 \cdot b^2)^2} = \frac{a \cdot (a^2 + 4b^2)}{(a^2 - 4 \cdot b^2) \cdot (a^2 + 4 \cdot b^2)} = \frac{a}{a^2 - 4b^2} \\
 &\hspace{15em} \text{kratimo}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 8) \quad \frac{4a^3 - 9a}{6a^2 - 9a} &= \frac{4 \cdot a^2 \cdot a^1 - 9 \cdot a^1}{3 \cdot 2 \cdot a \cdot a - 3 \cdot 3 \cdot a} = \frac{a^1 \cdot (4 \cdot a^2 - 9)}{3 \cdot a \cdot (2 \cdot a - 3)} = \frac{(2^2 \cdot a^2 - 3^2)}{3 \cdot (2a - 3)} = \frac{(2 \cdot a)^2 - 3^2}{3 \cdot (2a - 3)} = \\
 &= \frac{(2a - 3) \cdot (2a + 3)}{3 \cdot (2a - 3)} = \frac{2a + 3}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

4.

Treba prepoznati da se radi o kvadratu razlike

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 A^2 - 2AB + B^2 \\
 \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow
 \end{array}$$

$$1.) \quad \frac{x^2 - 2x + 1}{2x^2 - 2x} = \frac{(x-1)^2}{2 \cdot x \cdot x - 2 \cdot x} = \frac{(x-1) \cdot (x-1)}{2 \cdot x \cdot (x-1)} = \frac{x-1}{2x}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2.) \quad \frac{a^2 - 2a}{a^3 - 4a^2 + 4a} &= \frac{a \cdot a - 2 \cdot a}{a^1 \cdot a^2 - 4 \cdot a^1 \cdot a^1 + 4 \cdot a} = \frac{a \cdot (a-2)}{a^1 \cdot (a^2 - 4a + 4)} = \frac{a \cdot (a-2)}{a \cdot (a-2)^2} = \\
 &= \frac{a \cdot (a-2)}{a \cdot (a-2) \cdot (a-2)} = \frac{1}{a-2} \qquad \downarrow \text{ prepoznaj} \\
 &\hspace{15em} a^2 - 4a + 4 = a^2 - 2 \cdot 2 \cdot a + 2^2 = (a-2)^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$3.) \quad \frac{a^2 + 6a + 9}{a^2 - 9} = \frac{a^2 + 2 \cdot 3 \cdot a + 3^2}{a^2 - 3^2} = \frac{(a+3)^2}{(a-3) \cdot (a+3)} = \frac{(a+3) \cdot (a+3)}{(a-3) \cdot (a+3)} = \frac{a+3}{a-3}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \downarrow \quad \downarrow & \quad \quad \quad \uparrow \quad \uparrow \\
 A^2 - B^2 & = & (A-B) \cdot (A+B)
 \end{array}$$

– treba prepoznati razliku kvadrata u nazivniku te kvadrat zbroja u brojniku...

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

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

Dodatna uputa : u drugom koraku u nazivniku imamo izraz : $(1-a) \cdot (1+a)$ da bi skratili razlomak moramo prikazati prvu zagradu sa predznakom minus jer tada članovi unutar zagrade mijenjaju svoj predznak i zagrada postaje identična onoj iz brojnika sa kojom je skratimo.

$$\text{Dakle: } (1-a) = -1 \cdot (-1+a) = -1 \cdot (a-1)$$

$$5.) \quad \frac{x^2 - 5x}{(5-x)^2} = \frac{x \cdot x - 5 \cdot x}{(x-5)^2} = \frac{x \cdot (x-5)}{(x-5) \cdot (x-5)} = \frac{x}{x-5}$$

↓

Primjeni pravilo koje sam dao u formulama : $(a-b)^2 = (b-a)^2$

$$6.) \quad \frac{(2x-3)^2}{6x-4x^2} = \frac{(2x-3)^2}{-4x^2+6x} = \frac{(2x-3)^2}{-2 \cdot 2 \cdot x \cdot x + 2 \cdot 3 \cdot x} = \frac{(2x-3)^2}{-2 \cdot x \cdot (2x-3)} = \frac{(2x-3) \cdot (2x-3)}{-2x \cdot (2x-3)} =$$

$$= \frac{2x-3}{-2x} = -\frac{2x-3}{1 \cdot 2x} = -1 \cdot \frac{2x-3}{2x} = \frac{-1 \cdot (2x-3)}{2x} = \frac{-2x+3}{2x} = \frac{3-2x}{2x}$$

5.

Koristimo
ove formule:

ALGEBARSKI IZRAZI	Br.
$(a+b)^2 = (a+b) \cdot (a+b) = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$	(1)
$(a+b)^2 = (b+a)^2$	(2)
$(a-b)^2 = (a-b) \cdot (a-b) = a^2 - 2ab + b^2$	(3)
$(a-b)^2 = (b-a)^2$	(4)
$(a-b) \cdot (a+b) = a^2 - b^2$	(5)
$(a+b)^3 = a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3$	(6)
$(a-b)^3 = a^3 - 3a^2b + 3ab^2 - b^3$	(7)
$a^3 - b^3 = (a-b) \cdot (a^2 + ab + b^2)$	(8)
$a^3 + b^3 = (a+b) \cdot (a^2 - ab + b^2)$	(9)
$(a+b+c)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + 2ab + 2ac + 2bc$	(10)

$$1.) \quad \frac{a-1}{1-a^2} = \frac{-1+a}{(1-a) \cdot (1+a)} = \frac{-1 \cdot (1-a)}{(1-a) \cdot (1+a)} = \frac{-1}{1+a} = -\frac{1}{a+1}$$



$$2.) \quad \frac{a-1}{(1-a)^2} = \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{U formulama sam dao} \\ \text{pravilo br. (3) da je :} \\ (a-b)^2 = (b-a)^2 \\ \text{primjenimo ga ovdje:} \end{array} \right| = \frac{a-1}{(a-1)^2} = \frac{(a-1)}{(a-1) \cdot (a-1)} = \frac{1}{a-1}$$

Po pravilu br. (3) ispada da je : $(1-a)^2 = (a-1)^2$ to možete provjeriti kvadriranjem ...

$$3.) \quad \frac{a^2-1}{(a-1)^2} = \frac{(a-1) \cdot (a+1)}{(a-1) \cdot (a-1)} = \frac{a+1}{a-1} \quad \text{Primjenio sam treće pravilo koje sam dao u formulama:}$$

$$(a-b)^2 = (a-b) \cdot (a-b) = \dots$$

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

↓

Po br. (5) $a^2 - b^2 = (a-b) \cdot (a+b)$

↑

$$5.) \quad \frac{a^2-1}{1-a^4} = \frac{(a-1) \cdot (a+1)}{1^2 - (a^2)^2} = \frac{(-1+a) \cdot (a+1)}{(1-a^2) \cdot (1+a^2)} = \frac{-1 \cdot (1-a) \cdot (a+1)}{(1-a) \cdot (a+1) \cdot (1+a^2)} = \frac{-1}{(a^2+1)} = -\frac{1}{a^2+1}$$

$$6.) \quad \frac{a^4-1}{(1-a^2)^2} = \frac{(a^2)^2-1}{(a^2-1)^2} = \frac{(a^2)^2-1^2}{(a^2-1) \cdot (a^2-1)} = \frac{(a^2-1) \cdot (a^2+1)}{(a^2-1) \cdot (a^2-1)} = \frac{a^2+1}{a^2-1}$$

↓

Po pravilu: $(a-b)^2 = (b-a)^2$

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