

ARIKETA GEHIAGO

IDENTITATE NABARIAK

1 Osatu ondoko berdintzak:

a) $(x-3)^2 = x^2 - \boxed{6x} + 9$

c) $(2x+1)^2 = \boxed{4x^2} + 4x + 1$

e) $(2x+1)(2x-1) = \boxed{4x^2} - 1$

g) $x^2 + 16x + 64 = (x + \boxed{8})^2$

i) $9x^2 - 4 = (3x - \boxed{2})(\boxed{3x} + 2)$

b) $(3x-4)^2 = 9x^2 - \boxed{24x} + 16$

d) $\left(\frac{1}{2}x+2\right)^2 = \boxed{x^2/4 + 2x + 4}$

f) $(3-x)(3+x) = 9 - \boxed{x^2}$

h) $25x^2 - 10x + 1 = (5x - \boxed{1})^2$

j) $\left(\frac{x}{2}+1\right)\left(\frac{x}{2}-1\right) = \boxed{x/4 - 1}$

2 Garatu ondoko adierazpenak:

a) $(x+4)^2 = \boxed{x^2 + 8x + 16}$

c) $(3x-2)^2 = \boxed{9x^2 - 12x + 4}$

e) $(3-x)^2 = \boxed{9 - 6x + x^2}$

g) $(x-3y)^2 = \boxed{x^2 - 6xy + 9y^2}$

i) $(x^2-1)^2 = \boxed{x^4 - 2x^2 + 1}$

b) $(2x+3)^2 = \boxed{4x^2 + 12x + 9}$

d) $(4x-5)^2 = \boxed{16x^2 - 40x + 25}$

f) $(2x-3)(2x+3) = \boxed{4x^2 - 9}$

h) $\left(\frac{x}{2}-y\right)\left(\frac{x}{2}+y\right) = \boxed{x^2/4 - y^2}$

j) $(x^2+1)(x^2-1) = \boxed{x^4 - 1}$

3 Adierazi batura edo kendura karratu eran, edo batura bider kendura biderkadura eran:

a) $x^2 + 10x + 25 = \boxed{(x+5)^2}$

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

e) $9x^2 - 25 = \boxed{(3x-5)(3x+5)}$

g) $9x^2 - 12xy + 4y^2 = \boxed{(3x+2y)^2}$

i) $x^4 + x^2 + \frac{1}{4} = \boxed{(x^2 + \frac{1}{2})^2}$

b) $4x^2 - 12x + 9 = \boxed{(2x+3)^2}$

d) $4 + 4x + x^2 = \boxed{(2+x)^2}$

f) $16x^2 - 1 = \boxed{(4x+1)(4x-1)}$

h) $x^4 - \frac{1}{4} = \boxed{(x^2 + \frac{1}{2})(x^2 - \frac{1}{2})}$

j) $x^4 - 2x^3 + x^2 = \boxed{(x^2+x)^2}$

ZATIKI ALJEBRAIKOEN SINPLIFIKAZIOA

GOGORATU

- Zatik aljebraiko bat sinplifikatzeko, bere zenbakitzailea eta izendatzailea bien faktore komunekin zatitu behar dira.

- Adibidea: Sinplifikatu $\frac{3x^2 - 6x}{6x^3 - 12x^2}$.

Faktore komuna aterako dugu zenbakitzailean eta izendatzailean: $\frac{3x(x-2)}{6x^2(x-2)}$.

Biak zatituko ditugu $3x(x-2)$ -rekin.

$$\text{Beraz: } \frac{3x^2 - 6x}{6x^3 - 12x^2} = \frac{1}{2x}$$

I Sinplifikatu ondoko zatikiak:

a) $\frac{2x}{5x^2}$

$$2/5x$$

b) $\frac{2x+2}{4x+4}$

$$2x+2/2(2x+2)=1/2$$

c) $\frac{6x+3}{10x+5}$

$$3(2x+1)/5(2x+1) = 3/5$$

d) $\frac{6x+6}{3x-3}$

$$6(x+1)/3(x-1) = 2(x+1)/(x-1)$$

e) $\frac{9x}{6x-15}$

$$3x/2x - 5$$

f) $\frac{10x}{2x^3-2x}$

$$10x/2x(x^2-1) = 5/(x^2-1)$$

g) $\frac{x^3-x^2}{x^2-x}$

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

h) $\frac{2x-2}{x^2-2x+1}$

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

i) $\frac{xy^2}{6xy-2y^2}$

$$xy/6x-2y$$

j) $\frac{2a^2+10a}{3a^2+15a}$

$$2a(a+5)/3a(a+5) = 2/3$$

k) $\frac{6a^3-6a^2b}{3a^3-3ab^2}$

$$6a^2(a-b)/3a^2(a-b) = 2$$

l) $\frac{x^2-4x+4}{x^2-4}$

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