5. mnohočleny- 11.1. 2019

$(8y + 2) + (–10y – 2) =$

$(12a – 7\ b – 5c) + (2a – 9b – 23c) =$

$(2{,}8x – 3{,}9y) + (–3{,}2x – 2{,}6y) =$

$7u – (10u + 2) =$

$(6s + 11) – (7s – 15) =$

$– (2x + 3y) – (2x + 3y) =$

$(– 8r + 2) – (–17r – 5) =$

$(2m – 3n) – (7m – 4n) + (– m + 2n) =$

$– (5k + 9) + 3k – (2k – 1) + 5 =$

$(2a^2\ b – 3ab^2) + 3\ (– 4ab^2 – a^2) – (\ 3ab2 – 2a2\ b) =$

$-2(3r + 2s – 1) + 3(5r – 7s + 2) – (4r + 10s – 8) =$

$(a + b).(c + d) =$

$(2x –3).(5 –x) =$

$(4a – 5b).(\ a^2 + 2b) =$

$(-2k – 9l).(\ k +3l^{\ 2}) =$

$(4\ t^2 - 3u).(\ t –5u^2) =$

$(5x^{\ 3} + 2x).\ (x – 4) =$

$2a.(\ a – 3b) =$

$4x.(\ x^2 -3) =$

$3ab.(\ a^2 + 2) =$

$5cd.(\ c - d^2) =$

$-3x^2.(\ x –5) =$

$0{,}5a.(\ 4a – 20) =$

$-8pq.(\ p^2 - q^2) =$

$4x^2.(5x)^{\ 2} =$

$- 3xy.\ (\ x^{\ 3} - 2\ xy^2 - 5x^{\ 2}\ y^{\ 2} - 8\ x^2\ y +6\ x^{\ 2}) =$

$(5x + 4y – 8).\ (\ 3x –6y –10) =$

$(2a –5)\ .\ (8a + 5ab – 6b – 9) =$

Učebnice č.1 - str- 68 - 76