

Mer uttryck med parentes

I algebraiska uttryck så kan man oftast inte förenkla i parentesen (enligt prio-reglerna)

I algebraiska uttryck måste man multiplicera in...

$$\text{Ex num. uttr: } 4(3+2)$$

$$4(5)$$

$$4 \cdot 5 = 20$$

Algebraisk:

$$4(x-2)$$

går ej att sub.
x med 2!

Så här gör man!

$$4(x-2)$$

$$4x - 8$$

ett till ex:

$$5(2x + 3)$$

$$10x + 15$$

$$= \begin{matrix} \text{---} & \text{---} \\ \text{---} & \text{---} \\ \text{---} & \text{---} \\ \text{---} & \text{---} \\ \text{---} & \text{---} \end{matrix}$$

Diagram showing the distributive property of multiplication over addition. It consists of four hand-drawn blue loops arranged in a 2x2 grid. Each loop contains the expression $x-2$. The top-right loop has a small $3/5$ written above it. To the left of the loops is an equals sign.

Fungerar "även vid revm. uttr:

$$4(2+3)$$

$$8 + 12 = 20$$

Pröva själv:

$$2(2x+3+3y)$$

$$4x + 6 + 6y$$

Prüfen
Situ.

5/5

$$2x + 3 + 2(x - 1)$$

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

$$4x + 1$$

$$3x + (2x + 4) + 3(2x + 4)$$

$$3x + 2x + 4 + 6x + 12$$

$$11x + 16$$

$$4x - (2x - y) + 3(y + 4) - 2(y + x)$$

$$4x - 2x + y + 3y + 12 - 2y - 2x$$

$$2x + 12$$

OBS!