

## 1. Če se da, izračunaj s PRAVILI (ne računaj na dolgo).

a)  $(2x+3)(x-1) = 2x^2 - 2x + 3x - 3$   
 $= 2x^2 + x - 3$

b)  $(2+y)(2-y) = 4 - y^2$

c)  $2xy(5x-2y) = 10x^2y - 4xy^2$

č)  $(a+5)^2 = a^2 + 10a + 25$

d)  $(\frac{a}{2} - 19b)(\frac{a}{2} + 19b) = \frac{a^2}{4} - 361b^2$

e)  $(5x - \frac{3}{4}y)^2 = 25x^2 - \frac{15}{2}xy + \frac{9}{16}y^2$

## 2. Razstavi DO KONCA (faktoriziraj)!

a)  $2x + 2y = 2(x+y)$

b)  $15 - 5a = 5(3-a)$

c)  $x^2y + xy^2 = xy(x+y)$

č)  $x^2 - 1 = (x-1)(x+1)$

d)  $x^2 - 10x + 21 =$   
 $= (x-3)(x-7)$

e)  $81 - b^2 = (9-b)(9+b)$

f)  $2x^3 + 40x^2 + 200x =$   
 $= 2x(x^2 + 20x + 100) =$   
 $= 2x(x+10)^2$

g)  $5 + x^2 = \text{—}$

h)  $a^4 - 11a^2 + 18 =$   
 $= (a^2 - 2)(a^2 - 9) =$   
 $= (a - \sqrt{2})(a + \sqrt{2})(a - 3)(a + 3)$

3. Dan je algebrski ulomek  $\frac{2x+1}{x^2+x}$ .

a) Določi za katere vrednosti ulomek NI definiran!

$x(x+1)$   
 $x_1 = 0$   
 $x_2 = -1$

b) Ulomek razširi z  $2x$ .

$$\frac{(2x+1) \cdot 2x}{(x^2+x) \cdot 2x} = \frac{4x^2+2x}{2x^3+2x^2}$$

c) Od danega ulomka odštej ulomek  $\frac{1}{x}$ .

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

č) Ulomek deli z ulomkom  $\frac{4x^2-1}{x^3-x}$ .  
$$\frac{(2x+1)}{x(x+1)} \cdot \frac{x(x^2-1)}{(2x-1)(2x+1)} = \frac{(x-1)(x+1)}{(x+1)(2x-1)} = \frac{x-1}{2x-1}$$