

Peruskurssit

esimerkki a) $3 - 5 - 2 = -2 - 2 = \underline{\underline{-4}}$

b) $3 \cdot (-5) \cdot (-2) = (-15) \cdot (-2) = \underline{\underline{30}}$

c) $5 - (2 \cdot (-3)) + (7 - 3) : (-2) =$

$$5 - (-6) + 4 : (-2) =$$

$$5 - (-6) + (-2) =$$

$$5 + 6 - 2 = \underline{\underline{9}}$$

Murtoluvuilla laskemista

$$a) \frac{2}{3} + \frac{3}{4} = \frac{4 \cdot 2}{4 \cdot 3} + \frac{3 \cdot 3}{3 \cdot 4} = \frac{8}{12} + \frac{9}{12} = \frac{17}{12}$$

$$b) \frac{2}{5} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{4}{15} = \frac{6}{15} - \frac{5}{15} + \frac{4}{15} = \frac{5}{15} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$c) \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left(-\frac{3}{4}\right) \cdot \frac{7}{2} = \frac{1 \cdot (-3) \cdot 7}{3 \cdot 4 \cdot 2} = -\frac{21}{8} = -\frac{7}{8}$$

$$d) \frac{5}{3} : \frac{4}{7} = \frac{5}{3} \cdot \frac{7}{4} = \frac{35}{12}$$

luvun $\frac{4}{7}$ käänteisluku

jakolaskun $\rightarrow$ kertolaskuksi käänteisluvulla!