

Reduce de forma clara y sencilla los siguientes Problemas

$$5a - 8a + a - 6a + 21a$$

$$5a + 21a + a = 27a - 8a = 19a$$

$$19a - 6a = 13a$$

$$2 - 2/5 bx^2 + 1/5 bx^2 + 3/4 bx^2 - 4bx + bx$$

$$= (-2/5 + 1/5 + 3/4) bx^2 + (-4b + 1b)x$$

$$= 2/5 bx^2 + 39/20 bx^2$$

$$= (2/5 + 39/20) bx^2 = \underline{19/10 bx^2}$$

$$3. 2/3 Y + 1/3 Y - Y$$

$$2/3 Y + 1/3 Y = Y - Y = \underline{0}$$

$$-24ax + 2 - 15ax$$

$$= -24ax + 2 - 15ax = -39ax + 2$$

$$+ 39ax = -39ax + 2 + 39ax = \underline{0x + 2}$$

$$① (a+b) \cdot c - d$$

$$(1+2) \cdot 3 - 4$$

$$(3) \cdot 3 - 4 = 9 - 4 = 5 //$$

$$② (b-m)(c-n) + 4 | 2$$

$$(2-1/2)(3-2/3) + 4 | 2$$

$$\frac{2-1/2}{3-2/3} = \frac{3/2}{7/3}$$

$$\frac{3/2 \cdot 3/3 + 4 \cdot 1}{3 \cdot 3/2} = \frac{9/2 + 4 \cdot 1}{9/2} = \frac{7/2 + 8}{9/2} = \frac{7/2}{9/2}$$

$$③ (2m+3n)(4p+b^2)$$

$$(2 \cdot 1/2 + 3 \cdot 2/3)(4 \cdot 1/4 + 2^2)$$

$$(5/2 + 1/3)(1 + 4)$$

$$(5/2 + 1/3)(3/4 + 4)$$

$$3 \cdot 1/8 + 33/4 = \frac{407}{8} = 50 \frac{7}{8} //$$

$$(2 \cdot 1/2 + 3 \cdot 1/3)(4 \cdot 1/4 + 2^2) - 4 | 2$$

$$2 \cdot 1/2 + 6(2^2 + 3) - 4(4^2)$$

$$5/2 + 6(2^2 + 3) - 4(4^2)$$

$$5/2 + 6 \cdot 13 - 4 \cdot 16$$

$$5/2 + 78 - 64$$

$$16 \cdot 1/2 - 64 = 33/2$$

$$16 \cdot 1/2 = 16 \cdot 1/2 //$$

$$b^2 (c+d) - a^2 (m+n) + z$$

$$2^2 (3+4) - 1^2 (1/2 + 1/3) + 2$$

$$4(7) - 1(7/6) + 2$$

$$28 - 1 \cdot 7/6 + 2$$

$$28 - 7/6 + 2 = 175/6$$

$$\frac{175}{6} = 29 \frac{5}{6}$$

$$(3x^2y^3)(4nm+1ymyz)$$

$$3x^2y^3 \cdot 4xym^3$$

$$3y^3 \cdot 4x^2+1 \cdot xm^3$$

$$3y^3 \cdot 4x^2ym^3$$

$$3 \cdot 4x^2y^{3+1}m^3$$

$$\underline{12x^2y^4m^3}$$

$$(4n^{ab^2})(9b^{x+1})$$

$$4n^{ab^2} \cdot b^{x+1}$$

Resuelve de Forma Clara las siguiente divisiones

$$\frac{M^6 + M^5 - 4M^4 - 4M + M^2 - 1}{M^3 + M^2 - 4M - 1} = \frac{M^3 + M^2 - 4M - 1}{M^3 + M^2 - 4M - 1} = M^3 + 1$$

$$\frac{6x^4 - 2x^3 - 11x^2 + 30x - 20}{x^2 + 3x - 2} = \frac{2x - 8}{x^2 + 3x - 2}$$

$$\frac{6x^4 + 5x^3 + 3x^2 - 2x}{x^2 - x + 3} = \frac{6x^2 + 2x - 3}{x^2 - x + 3} = 6 + \frac{-8x + 18}{x^2 - x + 3}$$