17/10/2019

367
$$\left\{1 - \left[\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3} - 2\right) + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} - 1\right)\right]\right\} \cdot \left(-2^0 - \frac{1}{2}\right) =$$

$$= \left\{1 - \left[\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1-6}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1-2}{2}\right]\right\} \cdot \left(-1 - \frac{1}{2}\right) =$$

$$= \left\{1 - \left[\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(-\frac{5}{3}\right) + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\right]\right\} \cdot \frac{-2 - 1}{2} =$$

$$= \left\{1 - \left[\frac{2}{3} + \frac{5}{6} - \frac{1}{6}\right]\right\} \cdot \left(-\frac{3}{2}\right) =$$

$$= \left\{1 - \frac{4+5-1}{6}\right\} \cdot \left(-\frac{3}{2}\right) =$$

$$=\frac{1}{1}\frac{1-\frac{8}{6}}{6}\frac{1}{5}\cdot\left(-\frac{3}{2}\right)=$$

$$= \frac{6-8}{6} \cdot \left(-\frac{3}{2}\right) = -\frac{2}{6} \cdot \left(-\frac{3}{2}\right) = +\frac{1}{2}$$

401
$$\frac{(-3,1\overline{6})(-0,3)(-0,\overline{3})}{0,3+0,\overline{3}} - \left(-\frac{7}{5}\right) : (-4,9) \cdot \left(-5-\frac{1}{4}\right) = -\frac{1}{4}$$

4,9 = 49

$$= \frac{19}{6} \cdot \left(-\frac{3}{10}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) = \left(-\frac{7}{5}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{49}{10}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{20-1}{4}\right) = \frac{3}{10} + \frac{1}{3}$$

$$=\frac{-1+3}{2}=\frac{2}{2}=\boxed{1}$$

POTENZE A ESPONENTE NEGATIVO

3 cosa é régionerale che raglie dire?

 $3 \cdot 3 = 3 = 3 = 1$

quindi 3⁻² 3² = 1, viol 3⁻² deve ence l'invers moltiflications di 3², viole deve ence 1 3²

IN GENERALE $\alpha = \frac{1}{\alpha^m}$

a to meN

 $5^{-7} = \frac{1}{5^7} \quad (-2)^{-3} = \frac{1}{(-2)^3}$

 $\begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{4} \end{pmatrix}^{-2} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{4}{3} \end{pmatrix}^{2} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{5}{7} \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{7}{5} \end{pmatrix}$