tre brøk, deicmals, rekkefølge for operasjoner med parenteser

StudentName: _____ ExamDate: _____ ExamScore: ____

$(3 + \frac{1}{2}) \times \frac{2}{3} =$

$(2 + \frac{1}{6}) \times \frac{1}{4} =$

$(\frac{48}{5} + \frac{8}{5}) \div 4 =$

$(3 + \frac{2}{3}) \times 3,8 =$

$2(2,1 + \frac{1}{4}) =$

$(3 + \frac{1}{3}) \times \frac{1}{2} =$

$(5 - 5,1) \times 2,5 =$

$3(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3}) =$

$(3 - \frac{1}{2}) \times 3,7 =$

$3(\frac{2}{3} + \frac{3}{4}) =$

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$(3+\frac{1}{2})\times\frac{2}{3}=\frac{7}{3}$

$(2+\frac{1}{6})\times\frac{1}{4}=\frac{13}{24}$

$(\frac{48}{5}+\frac{8}{5})\div 4=\frac{14}{5}$

$(3+\frac{2}{3})\times 3,8=\frac{209}{15}$

$2(2,1+\frac{1}{4})=\frac{47}{10}$

$(3+\frac{1}{3})\times\frac{1}{2}=\frac{5}{3}$

$(5-5,1)\times 2,5=(-\frac{1}{4})$

$3(\frac{1}{3}-\frac{1}{3})=0$

$(3-\frac{1}{2})\times 3,7=\frac{37}{4}$

$3(\frac{2}{3}+\frac{3}{4})=\frac{17}{4}$