cinco frações, ordem das operações com colchetes

Nome: _____ Encontro: Data: _____ Pontuação: _____

$(\frac{1}{6}+\frac{1}{3})^2-\frac{1}{3}(\frac{1}{3}-(\frac{3}{2})^2)=$

$(3+\frac{2}{5})^2-\frac{2}{5}-\frac{1}{5}+4^2=$

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

$(5-\frac{1}{6})^2+\frac{1}{4}+\frac{3}{4}\times 2^2=$

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

$(2+\frac{1}{6})^2+\frac{3}{5}\times 5^2\times\frac{1}{6}=$

$(\frac{3}{5}-\frac{1}{2})^2-\frac{1}{3}(\frac{1}{6}-\frac{1}{5})=$

$(\frac{1}{3}-(\frac{1}{2})^2)\times\frac{3}{4}+(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{3}{5})^2=$

$(4+\frac{1}{2})^2-\frac{3}{5}+3^2\times\frac{3}{5}=$

$(4-\frac{1}{3})^2-\frac{1}{5}-4^2-\frac{1}{2}=$

cinco frações, ordem das operações com colchetes

Nome: _____ Encontro: Data: _____ Pontuação: _____

$(\frac{1}{6}+\frac{1}{3})^2-\frac{1}{3}(\frac{1}{3}-(\frac{3}{2})^2)=\frac{8}{9}$

$(3+\frac{2}{5})^2-\frac{2}{5}-\frac{1}{5}+4^2=\frac{674}{25}=26\frac{24}{25}$

$(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{3}{2})^2+\frac{1}{5}(\frac{1}{5}-(\frac{2}{5})^2)=\frac{501}{125}=4\frac{1}{125}$

$(5-\frac{1}{6})^2+\frac{1}{4}+\frac{3}{4}\times 2^2=\frac{479}{18}=26\frac{11}{18}$

$(2+\frac{1}{3})^2-\frac{1}{2}+5^2\times\frac{1}{2}=\frac{157}{9}=17\frac{4}{9}$

$(2+\frac{1}{6})^2+\frac{3}{5}\times 5^2\times\frac{1}{6}=\frac{259}{36}=7\frac{7}{36}$

$(\frac{3}{5}-\frac{1}{2})^2-\frac{1}{3}(\frac{1}{6}-\frac{1}{5})=\frac{19}{900}$

$(\frac{1}{3}-(\frac{1}{2})^2)\times\frac{3}{4}+(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{3}{5})^2=\frac{509}{400}=1\frac{109}{400}$

$(4+\frac{1}{2})^2-\frac{3}{5}+3^2\times\frac{3}{5}=\frac{501}{20}=25\frac{1}{20}$

$(4-\frac{1}{3})^2-\frac{1}{5}-4^2-\frac{1}{2}=(-\frac{293}{90})=(-3\frac{23}{90})$