

(A)

1) Potenciraj po pravilu  $(-3x^2y - 2xy^3)^3 =$

2) Skrci izraz in rezultat razstavi

$$a(a-4)^2 - (a-3)^3 - a(43-26a) =$$

3) Razstavi: a)  $x^4 - 16$       b)  $16m^4 + 54m$

c)  $4x^5 - 32x^2 + 8x^3 - 16x^4$

4)  $U = \{m; m \in \mathbb{N} \wedge m \leq 14\}$ ,  $A = \{m; 2^m < 100\}$

$B = \{x; x = (-1)^B \cdot m \wedge m = 1, 2, 3\}$       Izračunaj:

$A \times B$  in  $(B \setminus A) \setminus (A \setminus B)$

(B)

1) Izračunaj po pravilu  $(2a^2 - 3b + 4c)^2 =$

2) Skrci izraz in rezultat razstavi

$$(a+3)(a-4) - (a-1)(a+1) + (a-2)^3 - (a-3)^2 - 7(a-4) =$$

3) Razstavi:  $a^5 - 25a^3 + 8a^2 - 200 =$

$$4x^2 - 40x + 100 =$$

$$25z^2 - 49 =$$

4)  $U = \{m; m \in \mathbb{N} \wedge m \leq 14\}$        $A = \{x; x = 3m+1 \wedge m = 1, 2\}$

$B = \{m; 4 \mid m\}$ ,  $C = \{3, 4, 6, 9\}$

Izračunaj  $(B \setminus C) \setminus A =$  in PC