



La proprietà distributiva 2: esercizi

a) $(p+t) \cdot (m+n) =$

b) $(p-t) \cdot (-m+n) =$

c) $(2b+c) \cdot (a+2b) =$

d) $(3x+2y)(2x-3y) =$

e) $(-6p-3y)(-2y-3p) =$

f) $(\sqrt{2}-3)(\sqrt{2}+1) =$

g) $(5a-6b) \cdot (-7c+2a^2) =$

h) $\left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{a}{2}\right) \left(\frac{2}{5} - \frac{a}{3}\right) =$

i) $\left(\frac{1}{3}a + b^2\right) \left(3a + \frac{2}{5}b\right) =$

j) $\left(\frac{1}{2}a - \frac{2}{3}b\right) \cdot (a+3b) =$

k) $(3a+5) \cdot (5a^2+4) =$

$$l) (a + b) \cdot (a + b) =$$

$$m) (a - b)^2 =$$

$$n) (a + b)(a - b) =$$

$$o) (\sqrt{3} - \pi)(\pi + \sqrt{3}) =$$

$$p) (\sqrt{x} - 2\sqrt{y})(\sqrt{y} + 2\sqrt{x}) =$$

$$q) (2\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{10})(5\sqrt{5} - 2\sqrt{3}) =$$

$$r) 12 - (3a + 4)(-a + 5) =$$

$$s) (a+b)(a+b) - (a+b)(a-b) =$$

$$t) (a^2 - 4a + 3) \cdot (4ab + 3) =$$

$$u) (a+1) \cdot (a-2) \cdot (2a-3) =$$