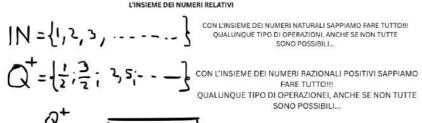
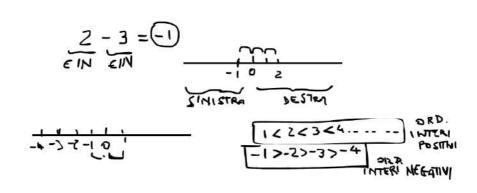
LEZIONE 1 L'INSIEME DEI NUMERI RELATIVI



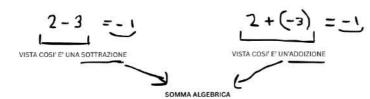






 $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac$

OPERAZIONI IN Z

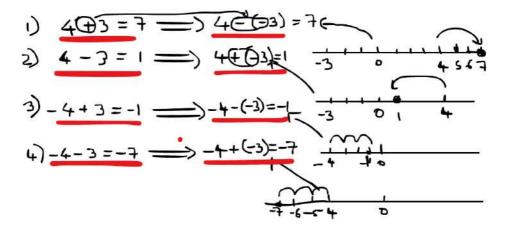


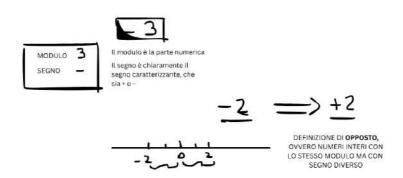
ESEMP1

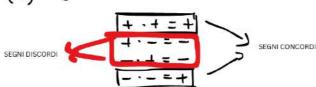
1) 4+3=7

1) 4+3=7

1) UN IN UNERD POSITION E UT NUM. NEATHOR OF 1 THE OFFICE OFFICE OF 1 THE OFFICE OF 1 THE OFFICE OF 1 THE OFFICE OFFICE OFFICE OFFICE OFFICE OFFIC







MOLTIPLICAZIONI E DIVISIONI

E.S.

1) $(+2) \cdot (+3) = 2 \cdot 3 = 6$ 2 $(+2) \cdot (-3) = 2 \cdot (-3) = -6$ 3) $(-1) \cdot (+3) = (-2) \cdot 3 = -6$ 4) $(-2) \cdot (-3) = 6$

DUE MECHINO MAD MECHINO NO MICHINO MAD MECHINO DUE MECHINO MAD MECHINO DUE MECHINO

QUESTI RISULTATI SOTTOLINEANO IL FATTO CHE LA REGOLA DEI SEGNI VALE PER LA MOLTIPLICAZIONE COSI' COME PER LA DIVISIONE

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ESERCIAL

=(49:7-27):[(-12):(-6)+2]+16·[-3·4-(5+4·11):(-7)+7]=
=(7-27):[2+2]+16·[-12-(5+44):(-7)+7]=
=-20:4+16·[-12-49:(-7)+7]=
=-5+16·[-12+7+7]=
=-5+16·[-12+14]=
=-5+16·[-12+14]=
=-5+16·[-12+14]=
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 $\begin{bmatrix} -8 \cdot \frac{1}{7} - (-3) \cdot (-4) - 2 \cdot (+5) \end{bmatrix} : \begin{bmatrix} -2 \cdot 3 + 5 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} -3(-3 \cdot 4 + 5 \cdot 2) - 2(-5) \end{bmatrix} =$ $= \begin{bmatrix} -56 - 12 - 10 \end{bmatrix} : \begin{bmatrix} -6 + 5 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} -3(-12 + 10) + 10 \end{bmatrix} =$ $= \begin{bmatrix} -36 \end{bmatrix} : \begin{bmatrix} -1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} -3(-2) + 10 \end{bmatrix} =$ $= \begin{bmatrix} -36 \end{bmatrix} : \begin{bmatrix} -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -3(-2) + 10 \end{bmatrix} =$ $= \begin{bmatrix} -36 \end{bmatrix} : \begin{bmatrix} -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -3(-2) + 10 \end{bmatrix} =$