

# RAČUNSKI ZAKONI

## 1. Seštevanje

a.) komutativnostni zakon

$$a+b=b+a$$

b.) asociativnostni zakon

$$a+b+c=(a+b)+c=a+(b+c)$$

c.) nevtralni element seštevanja

$$0+a=a$$

d.) nasprotna števila

$$a+(-a)=0$$

e.) povezanost seštevanja z odštevanjem

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

Dokaz:

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

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

$$\underline{a-b=a+(-b)}$$

## 2. Množenje

a.) komutativnostni zakon

$$a \cdot b = b \cdot a$$

b.) asociativnostni zakon

$$abc=(ab)c=a(bc)$$

c.) distributivnostni zakon (povezanost množenja s seštevanjem)

$$a(b+c)=ab+ac$$

$$(a+b)(c+d)=ac+bc+ad+bd$$

Dokaz:

$$(a+b)(c+d)=$$

$$=(a+b)c+(a+b)d=$$

$$=ac+bc+ad+bd$$

d.) izpostavljanje skupnega faktorja (uporaba distributivnosti iz desne na levo stran)

$$ab+ac=a(b+c)$$

e.) kvadrat vsote  
 $(a+b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$

Dokaz:

$$\begin{aligned}(a+b)^2 &= \\ \cancel{a}(a+b)(a+b) &= \\ aa+ba+ab+bb &= \\ \cancel{a} \underline{a^2+2ab+b^2}\end{aligned}$$

f.) kvadrat razlike  
 $(a-b)^2 = a^2 - 2ab + b^2$

Dokaz:

$$\begin{aligned}(a-b)^2 &= \\ \cancel{a}(a+(-b))^2 &= \\ \cancel{a}^2+2a(-b)+(-b)^2 &= \\ \cancel{a} \underline{a^2-2ab+b^2}\end{aligned}$$

g.) kvadriranje tričlenika  
 $(a+b+c)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + 2ab + 2ac + 2bc$

Dokaz:

$$\begin{aligned}(a+b+c)^2 &= \\ \cancel{a}(a+b+c)(a+b+c) &= \\ \cancel{a}aa+\cancel{a}ba+\cancel{a}ca+\cancel{a}ba+\cancel{a}bb+\cancel{a}bc+\cancel{a}ca+\cancel{a}cb+\cancel{a}cc &= \\ \underline{\underline{a^2+b^2+c^2+2ab+2ac+2bc}}\end{aligned}$$

h.) nevtralni člen množenja  
 $a \cdot 1 = a$

i.) uničevalni člen množenja  
 $a \cdot 0 = 0$

j.) produkt vsote in razlike dveh enakih števil  
 $(a+b)(a-b) = a^2 - b^2$

Dokaz:

$$\begin{aligned}(a+b)(a-b) &= \\ = a^2 + ab - ab - b^2 &= \\ \cancel{a} \underline{a^2-b^2}\end{aligned}$$

### 3. Potenciranje

a.) množenje potenc z enakimi osnovami

$$a^m \cdot a^n = a^{m+n}$$

Dokaz:

$$a^m \cdot a^n =$$

$$\underbrace{a \cdot a \cdot \dots \cdot a}_{m} \cdot \underbrace{a \cdot a \cdot \dots \cdot a}_{n} =$$

$$( \text{m } a \text{-jev}) \cdot ( \text{n } a \text{-jev}) \Rightarrow a \text{-jev je } m+n$$

$$= \underline{\underline{a^{m+n}}}$$

b.) potenciranje potence

$$(a^m)^n = a^{mn}$$

Dokaz:

$$(a^m)^n =$$

$$\underbrace{a^m \cdot a^m \cdot \dots \cdot a^m}_n =$$

$$( \text{n krat } a^m \text{-jev})$$

$$= \underline{\underline{a^{mn}}}$$

c.) potenciranje produkta

$$(ab)^n = a^n b^n$$

Dokaz:

$$(ab)^n =$$

$$\underbrace{(ab)(ab) \cdot \dots \cdot (ab)}_n =$$

$$( \text{n } ab \text{-jev})$$

$$= aaa \cdot \dots \cdot a \cdot bbb \cdot \dots \cdot b =$$

$$( \text{n } a \text{-jev}) \cdot ( \text{n } b \text{-jev})$$

$$= \underline{\underline{a^n b^n}}$$

d.) potenciranje števila -1

$$(-1)^{2n} = 1$$

Dokaz:

$$(-1)^{2n} =$$

$$\underbrace{((-1)^2)^n}_{} =$$

$$\underbrace{1^n}_{} =$$

$$\underbrace{1}_{}$$

$$(-1)^{2n+1} = -1$$

Dokaz:

$$(-1)^{2n+1} =$$

$$\underbrace{(-1)^{2n} \cdot (-1)^1}_{} =$$

$$\underbrace{1 \cdot (-1)}_{}$$

$$\underbrace{-1}_{}$$

e.) potenciranje kateregakoli negativnega števila

$$(-a)^{2n} = a^{2n}$$

Dokaz:

$$(-a)^{2n} =$$

$$\cancel{\textcolor{brown}{\downarrow}} ((-1)a)^{2n} =$$

$$\cancel{\textcolor{brown}{\downarrow}} (-1)^{2n} \cdot a^{2n} =$$

$$\cancel{\textcolor{brown}{\downarrow}} 1 \cdot a^{2n} =$$

$$\cancel{\textcolor{brown}{\downarrow}} \underline{a^{2n}}$$

$$(-a)^{2n+1} = -a^{2n+1}$$

Dokaz:

$$(-a)^{2n+1} =$$

$$\cancel{\textcolor{brown}{\downarrow}} ((-1)a)^{2n+1} =$$

$$\cancel{\textcolor{brown}{\downarrow}} (-1)^{2n+1} \cdot a^{2n+1} =$$

$$\cancel{\textcolor{brown}{\downarrow}} (-1) a \cdot a^{2n+1} =$$

$$\cancel{\textcolor{brown}{\downarrow}} \underline{-a^{2n+1}}$$

f.) kub vsote

$$(a+b)^3 = a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3$$

Dokaz:

$$(a+b)^3 =$$

$$\cancel{\textcolor{brown}{\downarrow}} (a+b)^2 \cdot (a+b) =$$

$$\cancel{\textcolor{brown}{\downarrow}} (a^2 + 2ab + b^2)(a+b) =$$

$$\cancel{\textcolor{brown}{\downarrow}} a^3 + 2a^2b + ab^2 + a^2b + 2ab^2 + b^3 =$$

$$\cancel{\textcolor{brown}{\downarrow}} \underline{a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3}$$

g.) kub razlike

$$(a-b)^3 = a^3 - 3a^2b + 3ab^2 - b^3$$

Dokaz:

$$(a-b)^3 =$$

$$\cancel{\textcolor{brown}{\downarrow}} (a+(-b))^3 =$$

$$\cancel{\textcolor{brown}{\downarrow}} a^3 + 3a^2(-b) + 3a(-b)^2 + (-b)^3 =$$

$$\cancel{\textcolor{brown}{\downarrow}} \underline{a^3 - 3a^2b + 3ab^2 - b^3}$$

h.) razlika potenc

$$a^n - b^n = (a-b)(a^{n-1} + a^{n-2}b + a^{n-3}b^2 + a^{n-4}b^3 + \dots a^3b^{n-4} + a^2b^{n-3} + ab^{n-2} + b^{n-1})$$

i.) vsota potenc z lihim eksponentom

$$a^{2n+1} + b^{2n+1} = (a+b)(a^{2n} - a^{2n-1}b + a^{2n-2}b^2 - \dots a^2b^{2n-2} - ab^{2n-1} + b^{2n})$$

j.) razlika kubov

$$a^3 - b^3 = (a-b)(a^2 + ab + b^2)$$

k.) vsota kubov

$$a^3+b^3=(a+b)(a^2-ab+b^2)$$