

ERAGIKETA KONBINATUAK

Batuketak, kenketak, biderketak eta zatiketak dituzten eragiketa konbinatuak egiteko, orden bat jarraitu behar da.



1. Parentesian dauden eragiketak.

2. Biderketak eta zatiketak (ezkerretik eskuinera).

3. Batuketak eta kenketak (ezkerretik eskuinera).



EBATZITAKO ARIKETA

$$(15 + 5) \times 4 + 9 = (15 + 5) \times 4 + 9 = 20 \times 4 + 9 = 80 + 9 = 89$$

1. Parentesian dauden eragiketak.



2. Biderketak eta zatiketak



3. Batuketak eta kenketak



1) Ebatzi.

$$9 \times 8 - 3 = \boxed{} - 3 = \boxed{}$$

.....

$$9 \times (8 - 3) = 9 \times \boxed{} = \boxed{}$$

.....

$$32 : 4 + 4 = \boxed{} + 4 = \boxed{}$$

.....

$$32 : (4 + 4) = 32 : \boxed{} = \boxed{}$$

.....

$$7 + (11 \times 3) = 7 + \boxed{} = \boxed{}$$

.....

$$(7 + 11) \times 3 = \boxed{} \times 3 = \boxed{}$$

.....

$$48 : (8 - 4) = 48 : \boxed{} = \boxed{}$$

.....

$$(48 : 8) - 4 = \boxed{} - 4 = \boxed{}$$

.....

2) Ebatzi.

$$8 \times (5 + 6) = \square$$

Diagram showing the order of operations for $8 \times (5 + 6)$. Red arrows indicate that 5 and 6 are added first, then the result is multiplied by 8. Below the equation, there are three boxes for intermediate steps: $\square \times \square$, $\square$, and $\square$, each with dotted lines for digits. An illustration of a boy with a plus sign and multiplication symbol is at the bottom right.

$$(12 + 6) : 3 = \square$$

Diagram showing the order of operations for $(12 + 6) : 3$. Red arrows indicate that 12 and 6 are added first, then the result is divided by 3. Below the equation, there are three boxes for intermediate steps: $\square : \square$, $\square$, and $\square$, each with dotted lines for digits. An illustration of a girl with a plus sign and division symbol is at the bottom right.

$$(9 - 2) \times 11 = \square$$

Diagram showing the order of operations for $(9 - 2) \times 11$. Red arrows indicate that 9 and 2 are subtracted first, then the result is multiplied by 11. Below the equation, there are three boxes for intermediate steps: $\square \times \square$, $\square$, and $\square$, each with dotted lines for digits. An illustration of a girl with a plus sign and multiplication symbol is at the bottom right.

$$4 \times (7 + 4) - 9 = \square$$

Diagram showing the order of operations for $4 \times (7 + 4) - 9$. Red arrows indicate that 7 and 4 are added first, then the result is multiplied by 4, and finally 9 is subtracted. Below the equation, there are three boxes for intermediate steps: $\square \times \square - \square$, $\square - \square$, and $\square$, each with dotted lines for digits. An illustration of a girl with a plus sign, multiplication symbol, and subtraction symbol is at the bottom right.

$$7 \times 9 - 8 + 12 = \square$$

Diagram showing the order of operations for $7 \times 9 - 8 + 12$. Red arrows indicate that 7 and 9 are multiplied first, then 8 is subtracted, and finally 12 is added. Below the equation, there are three boxes for intermediate steps: $\square - \square + \square$, $\square + \square$, and $\square$, each with dotted lines for digits. An illustration of a boy with a plus sign, multiplication symbol, and subtraction symbol is at the bottom right.

3) Ebatzi.

$$5 \times (12 - 7) + 14 = \square$$

$$(12 - 6) \times 3 + 10 = \square$$

$$5 \times 4 + 7 \times 2 = \square$$

$$5 \times 4 \times 7 + 2 = \square$$

$$6 \times 8 - 8 + 10 = \square$$

$$12 + 3 \times 2 - 5 = \square$$

$$(12 + 3) \times 2 - 5 = \square$$

$$12 + 3 \times (5 - 2) = \square$$

$$(26 - 6) \times 4 + 5 = \square$$

$$6 \times 9 - 5 \times 8 = \square$$

$$6 + 4 \times 3 + 5 \times 4 - 15 = \square$$

$$40 - 2 \times (32 - 22) = \square$$

