

kvadratsregel

$$\begin{aligned}
 a) \quad \frac{4x^2 - 4x + 1}{5x - 10x^2} & \stackrel{\downarrow}{=} \frac{(2x-1)^2}{5x(1-2x)} = \frac{(2x-1)^2}{-5x(2x-1)} = \\
 & \stackrel{\uparrow}{=} \frac{(2x-1)^2}{-5x(2x-1)} = \\
 & \text{bytt ut} \\
 & = -\frac{2x-1}{5x}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 b) \quad \frac{(12-2x)^2}{x^2 - 12x + 36} & = \frac{[2(6-x)]^2}{(x-6)^2} = \\
 & = \frac{4(6-x)^2}{(x-6)^2} = \frac{4(x-6)^2}{(x-6)^2} = 4
 \end{aligned}$$

Observera att $(x-6)^2 = (6-x)^2$