# Lösungen

# Grundrechnungsarten (Wiederholung)

1. $\left(-5-5\right) :\left(-10\right)+\left(-2\right)∙\left(-3\right)+11=$ **18**
2. $3∙\left(2+1\right)+\left(-5\right)+\left(-7\right)∙\left(-2\right)+1=$ **19**
3. $\left|-3\right|∙4-\left(\left|-2\right|-3\right)-\left(\left|-6\right|\right)=$ **7**
4. $\left|-8\right|∙\left(-2\right) :4+\left(\left|1-6\right|\right)∙(-3)=$ **-19**
5. $\left(2-\left|-7\right|\right)∙\left(3\right)+\left(\left|-7\right|+1\right) :(-1)=$ **-23**
6. $\left(-\left|-7\right|+9\right)∙\left(-2\right)-\left(1-\left|-7\right|\right)-5=$ **-3**

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| [Ü] Brüche Erweitern$$\frac{1}{4}=\frac{3}{12}$$$$\frac{2}{3}=\frac{4}{6}$$$$\frac{7}{2}=\frac{56}{16}$$$$\frac{5}{1}=\frac{40}{8}$$$$\frac{7}{3}=\frac{28}{12}$$ | [Ü] Brüche kürzen$$\frac{16}{2}=\frac{8}{1}=8$$$$\frac{15}{9}=\frac{5}{3}$$$$\frac{18}{10}=\frac{9}{5}$$$$\frac{14}{21}=\frac{14}{21}$$$$\frac{25}{15}=\frac{5}{3}$$ |

# [Ü] Brüche addieren / Subtrahieren

$$\frac{2}{4}-\frac{3}{2}=-1$$

$$\frac{9}{2}+\frac{2}{4}=5$$

$$\frac{9}{6}+\frac{5}{3}=\frac{19}{6}$$

$$\frac{2}{8}+\frac{4}{16}-\frac{2}{4}=0$$

$$\frac{1}{3}+\frac{4}{6}-\frac{2}{3}=\frac{1}{3}$$