

Addition und Subtraktion von gemeinen Brüchen

1. Berechne:

$$\text{a.) } \frac{2}{3} + \frac{3}{4} = \frac{8}{12} + \frac{9}{12} = \underline{\underline{\frac{17}{12}}}$$

$$\text{b.) } \frac{5}{6} + \frac{4}{15} = \frac{25}{30} + \frac{8}{30} = \frac{33}{30} = \underline{\underline{\frac{11}{10}}}$$

$$\text{c.) } \frac{9}{25} + \frac{7}{40} = \frac{72}{200} + \frac{35}{200} = \underline{\underline{\frac{107}{200}}}$$

$$\text{d.) } \frac{8}{35} + \frac{8}{21} = \frac{24}{105} + \frac{40}{105} = \underline{\underline{\frac{64}{105}}}$$

$$\text{e.) } 2\frac{5}{8} + 5\frac{3}{16} = \frac{21}{8} + \frac{83}{16} = \frac{42}{16} + \frac{83}{16} = \underline{\underline{\frac{125}{16}}}$$

$$\text{f.) } 1\frac{1}{20} + 2\frac{2}{50} = \frac{21}{20} + \frac{102}{50} = \frac{105}{100} + \frac{204}{100} = \underline{\underline{\frac{309}{100}}}$$

2. Berechne:

$$\text{a.) } \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{6} = \frac{3}{6} - \frac{1}{6} = \frac{2}{6} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{3}}}$$

$$\text{b.) } \frac{5}{12} - \frac{5}{18} = \frac{15}{36} - \frac{10}{36} = \underline{\underline{\frac{5}{36}}}$$

$$\text{c.) } \frac{3}{4} - \frac{5}{12} = \frac{9}{12} - \frac{5}{12} = \frac{4}{12} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{3}}}$$

$$\text{d.) } \frac{24}{5} - \frac{25}{12} = \frac{288}{60} - \frac{125}{60} = \underline{\underline{\frac{163}{60}}}$$

$$\text{e.) } 2\frac{1}{3} - 1\frac{1}{4} = \frac{7}{3} - \frac{5}{4} = \frac{28}{12} - \frac{15}{12} = \underline{\underline{\frac{13}{12}}}$$

$$\text{f.) } 8\frac{1}{8} - 4\frac{1}{4} = \frac{65}{8} - \frac{17}{4} = \frac{65}{8} - \frac{34}{8} = \underline{\underline{\frac{31}{8}}}$$