Schulübung 30.3.20

5.3 Verbindung der Grundrechenarten bei ganzen Zahlen

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a) $(-2)\cdot(-3)-7 = 6\ominus 7 = \underline{-1}$ Differenz

$(-2)\cdot[(-3)-7] = (-2)\odot(-10) = \underline{20}$ Produkt

$(-2)-(3-7) = (-2)\ominus(-4) = -2+4 = \underline{2}$ Differenz

b) $-20+12:(-4) = -20\oplus(-3) = -20-3 = \underline{-23}$ Summe

$(-20+12):(-4) = (-8)\oslash(-4) = \underline{2}$ Quotient

$0-[(20+12):(-4)] = 0-[32:(-4)] = 0\ominus(-8)$ Differenz

$= \underline{8}$

c) $3\cdot(-8)-(-12):4 = -24\ominus(-3) = -24+3 = \underline{-21}$ Differenz

$3\cdot[-8-(-12)]:(-4) = 3\cdot[-8+12]:(-4) =$

$3\cdot 4:(-4) = 12\oslash(-4) = \underline{-3}$ Quotient

$3\cdot[-8-(-12:4)] = 3\cdot[-8-(-3)] = 3\cdot[-8+3]$

$= 3\odot(-5) = \underline{-15}$ Produkt

g) $-37+38\cdot[0:(-2)] = -37\oplus 38\cdot 0 = \underline{-37}$ Summe

$[4000:(-80)+160\cdot(-3)]:(-5) =$

$[-50+(-480)]:(-5) =$

$[-50-480]:(-5) = -530\oslash(-5) = \underline{106}$ Quotient

h) $16\cdot[(-36)+360:(-36)] = 16\cdot[(-36)-10]$

$= 16\odot(-46) = \underline{-736}$ Produkt

$(-63):7-(4-13)\cdot 9 = -9-(-9)\cdot 9 =$

$-9\ominus(-81) = -9+81 = \underline{72}$ Differenz

7a)

$-2618 \ominus 2550 \odot 17 \oplus 37 \ominus -113$

$-68 \odot -4 \oplus -20 \odot 150 \ominus 80$