



Distributivgesetz – Bruchzahlen I

$$1.) \quad 3\frac{2}{3} \cdot (4\frac{4}{5} + 21) =$$

$$2.) \quad 8\frac{2}{3} \cdot (-\frac{2}{3} + 8) =$$

$$3.) \quad 2\frac{1}{4} \cdot (1\frac{4}{5} + 2\frac{2}{3}) =$$

$$4.) \quad 5\frac{1}{3} \cdot (4\frac{1}{6} + -\frac{4}{5}) =$$

$$5.) \quad 1\frac{2}{3} \cdot (14\frac{1}{2} + 8) =$$

$$6.) \quad 3\frac{5}{6} \cdot (-\frac{1}{3} + 12\frac{1}{2}) =$$

$$7.) \quad 1\frac{1}{2} \cdot (2\frac{1}{6} + 13) =$$

$$8.) \quad 5\frac{1}{3} \cdot (2\frac{1}{4} + 8) =$$

$$9.) \quad -\frac{1}{2} \cdot (2\frac{2}{3} + 2) =$$

$$10.) \quad 5\frac{2}{5} \cdot (1\frac{1}{2} + 6\frac{1}{2}) =$$
