Vorübungen zum Rechenkönig

4.2

1

$7 \cdot (62 + 8) = \square$; $\square \cdot \square = \square$

$(44 + 6) \cdot 7 = \square$; $\square \cdot \square = \square$

$3 \cdot (320 - 70) = \square$; $\square \cdot \square = \square$

$8 \cdot (6 + 2) = \square$	$(20 + 5) \cdot 3 = \square$	$50 \cdot (10 - 6) = \square$
$(8 - 6) \cdot 2 = \square$	$20 \cdot (5 + 3) = \square$	$(50 + 10) \cdot 6 = \square$
$8 \cdot (6 - 2) = \square$	$(20 - 5) \cdot 3 = \square$	$50 \cdot (10 + 6) = \square$
$(8 + 6) \cdot 2 = \square$	$20 \cdot (5 - 3) = \square$	$(50 - 10) \cdot 6 = \square$

2

$(77 + 7) : 4 = \square$; $\square : \square = \square$

$450 : (16 - 7) = \square$; $\square : \square = \square$

$(520 + 230) : 3 = \square$; $\square : \square = \square$

$18 : (6 - 3) = \square$	$36 : (9 - 3) = \square$	$(96 - 8) : 4 = \square$
$(18 + 6) : 3 = \square$	$(36 + 9) : 3 = \square$	$96 : (8 - 4) = \square$
$18 : (6 + 3) = \square$	$36 : (9 + 3) = \square$	$(96 + 8) : 4 = \square$
$(18 - 6) : 3 = \square$	$(36 - 9) : 3 = \square$	$96 : (8 + 4) = \square$

3

$(20 - 8 - 4) \cdot (25 + 7 + 8) = \square$; $\square \cdot \square = \square$

$(70 + 50 + 60) : (8 + 4 - 6) = \square$; $\square : \square = \square$

$(9 + 4 - 6) \cdot (45 + 5 + 20) = \square$	$(160 + 80 + 40) : (6 - 4 + 2) = \square$
$(9 - 4 + 6) \cdot (45 + 5 - 20) = \square$	$(160 - 80 + 40) : (6 + 4 + 2) = \square$
$(9 + 4 + 6) \cdot (45 - 5 - 20) = \square$	$(160 + 80 - 40) : (6 - 4 + 2) = \square$
$(9 - 4 + 6) \cdot (45 - 5 + 20) = \square$	$(160 - 80 - 40) : (6 + 4 - 2) = \square$

4 Ergänze die Rechenzeichen!

$80 \bigcirc (8 \bigcirc 4) = 320$	$(32 \bigcirc 8) \bigcirc (6 \bigcirc 2) = 160$
$(80 \bigcirc 8) \bigcirc 4 = 22$	$(32 \bigcirc 8) \bigcirc (6 \bigcirc 2) = 3$
$80 \bigcirc (8 \bigcirc 4) = 20$	$(32 \bigcirc 8) \bigcirc (6 \bigcirc 2) = 320$
$(80 \bigcirc 8) \bigcirc 4 = 288$	$(32 \bigcirc 8) \bigcirc (6 \bigcirc 2) = 6$