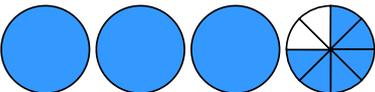


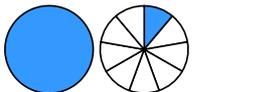
Übertrage die Grafiken und notiere die gemischte Zahl auch als unechten Bruch:

1

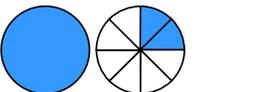
a) 
 → $\frac{\square}{\square} = \frac{\square}{\square}$

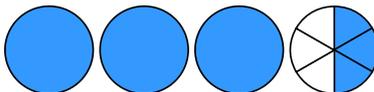
b) 
 → $\frac{\square}{\square} = \frac{\square}{\square}$

c) 
 → $\frac{\square}{\square} = \frac{\square}{\square}$

d) 
 → $\frac{\square}{\square} = \frac{\square}{\square}$

2

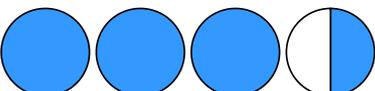
a) 
 → $\frac{\square}{\square} = \frac{\square}{\square}$

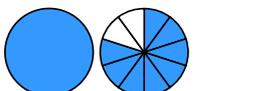
b) 
 → $\frac{\square}{\square} = \frac{\square}{\square}$

c) 
 → $\frac{\square}{\square} = \frac{\square}{\square}$

d) 
 → $\frac{\square}{\square} = \frac{\square}{\square}$

3

a) 
 → $\frac{\square}{\square} = \frac{\square}{\square}$

b) 
 → $\frac{\square}{\square} = \frac{\square}{\square}$

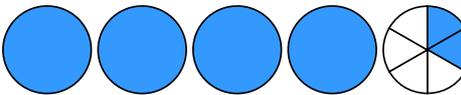
c) 
 → $\frac{\square}{\square} = \frac{\square}{\square}$

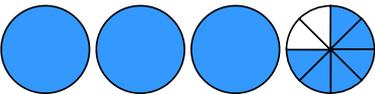
d) 
 → $\frac{\square}{\square} = \frac{\square}{\square}$

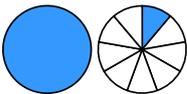
Quelle: www.matheaufgaben.net/arbeitsblaetter/brueche-grafisch/gemischte-zahlen-erkennen/

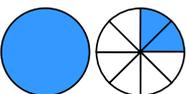
Übertrage die Grafiken und notiere die gemischte Zahl auch als unechten Bruch:

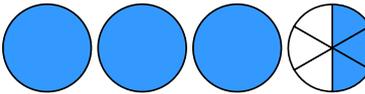
① a) 
 $\rightarrow 2 \frac{5}{7} = \frac{19}{7}$

b) 
 $\rightarrow 4 \frac{2}{6} = \frac{26}{6}$

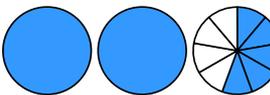
c) 
 $\rightarrow 3 \frac{6}{8} = \frac{30}{8}$

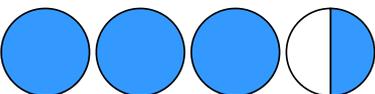
d) 
 $\rightarrow 1 \frac{1}{9} = \frac{10}{9}$

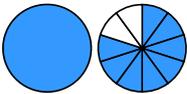
② a) 
 $\rightarrow 1 \frac{2}{8} = \frac{10}{8}$

b) 
 $\rightarrow 3 \frac{3}{6} = \frac{21}{6}$

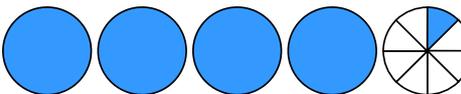
c) 
 $\rightarrow 4 \frac{4}{10} = \frac{44}{10}$

d) 
 $\rightarrow 2 \frac{5}{9} = \frac{23}{9}$

③ a) 
 $\rightarrow 3 \frac{1}{2} = \frac{7}{2}$

b) 
 $\rightarrow 1 \frac{8}{10} = \frac{18}{10}$

c) 
 $\rightarrow 2 \frac{3}{7} = \frac{17}{7}$

d) 
 $\rightarrow 4 \frac{1}{8} = \frac{33}{8}$