Man multipliziert Brüche, indem man Zähler mal Zähler und Nenner mal Nenner nimmt.

$$\frac{2}{5} * \frac{3}{7} = \frac{2 * 3}{5 * 7} = \frac{6}{35}$$

Dabei sollte man so früh wie möglich kürzen.

$$\frac{3}{4} * \frac{8}{9} = \frac{\cancel{3}^1 * \cancel{8}^2}{\cancel{4}_1 * \cancel{9}_3} = \frac{2}{3}$$

1 Multipliziere

(1) $\dfrac{2}{28} * \dfrac{4}{10} =$

(2) $\dfrac{3}{18} * \dfrac{3}{12} =$

(3) $\dfrac{2}{28} * \dfrac{4}{8} =$

(4) $\dfrac{2}{20} * \dfrac{4}{10} =$

(5) $\dfrac{4}{20} * \dfrac{4}{28} =$

(6) $\dfrac{5}{10} * \dfrac{2}{35} =$

(7) $\dfrac{4}{24} * \dfrac{4}{28} =$

(8) $\dfrac{6}{18} * \dfrac{3}{54} =$

(9) $\dfrac{7}{35} * \dfrac{5}{63} =$

(10) $\dfrac{6}{18} * \dfrac{3}{54} =$

(11) $\dfrac{3}{18} * \dfrac{3}{15} =$

(12) $\dfrac{7}{56} * \dfrac{7}{63} =$

(13) $\dfrac{4}{40} * \dfrac{5}{20} =$

(14) $\dfrac{2}{8} * \dfrac{2}{6} =$

(15) $\dfrac{5}{12} * \dfrac{3}{40} =$

(16) $\dfrac{2}{10} * \dfrac{2}{6} =$

(17) $\dfrac{2}{12} * \dfrac{3}{6} =$

(18) $\dfrac{3}{30} * \dfrac{5}{18} =$

(19) $\dfrac{6}{48} * \dfrac{6}{42} =$

(20) $\dfrac{4}{28} * \dfrac{4}{28} =$