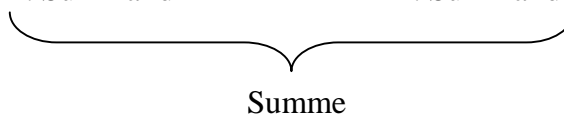


## Grundwissen 5. Klasse: Grundrechenarten

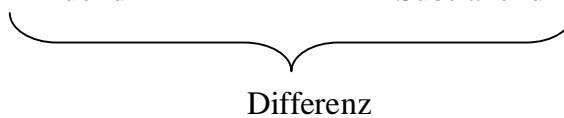
### Rechenart Addition:

$$\begin{array}{rclcl} 6 & + & 9 & = & 15 \\ \text{1. Summand} & + & \text{2. Summand} & = & \text{Summenwert} \end{array}$$

  
Summe

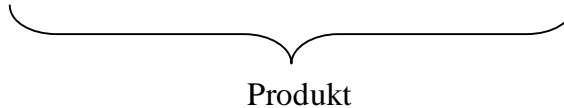
### Rechenart Subtraktion:

$$\begin{array}{rclcl} 9 & - & 6 & = & 3 \\ \text{Minuend} & - & \text{Subtrahend} & = & \text{Differenzwert} \end{array}$$

  
Differenz

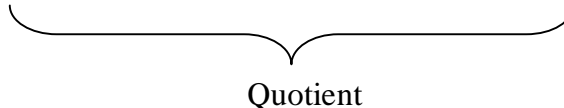
### Rechenart Multiplikation:

$$\begin{array}{rclcl} 3 & \cdot & 9 & = & 27 \\ \text{1. Faktor} & \cdot & \text{2. Faktor} & = & \text{Produktwert} \end{array}$$

  
Produkt

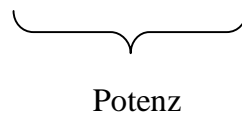
### Rechenart Division:

$$\begin{array}{rclcl} 6 & : & 3 & = & 2 \\ \text{Dividend} & : & \text{Divisor} & = & \text{Quotientenwert} \end{array}$$

  
Quotient

### Potenzieren:

$$\begin{array}{rclcl} & & 2^5 & = & 32 \\ \text{Basis} & \text{Exponent} & & = & \text{Potenzwert} \end{array}$$

  
Potenz

Für jede beliebige Zahl  $a$  gilt:  $a^n = \underbrace{a \cdot a \cdot a \cdot \dots \cdot a}_{n \text{ Faktoren}}$ ,  $n > 1$

Zusätzlich gilt für jede Basis  $a \neq 0$ :  $a^1 = a$