



Multiplikation (mal)

$$12 \cdot 16 = 192$$

$$\text{Dividend : Divisor = Quotient}$$



The diagram illustrates the steps of the bubble sort algorithm on the array [4, 3, 5, 7, 3, 1].

Initial Array: 4, 3, 5, 7, 3, 1

Step 1: Compare 3 and 7. Since 3 < 7, they are swapped. The array becomes 4, 3, 5, 3, 7, 1. (3 · 7 = 21)

Step 2: Compare 3 and 5. Since 3 < 5, they are swapped. The array becomes 4, 3, 3, 5, 7, 1. (3 · 5 = 15, 15 + 2 = 17)

Step 3: Compare 3 and 4. Since 3 < 4, they are swapped. The array becomes 3, 4, 3, 5, 7, 1. (3 · 3 = 9, 9 + 1 = 10)

Step 4: Compare 3 and 0. Since 3 > 0, they are swapped. The array becomes 0, 3, 4, 5, 7, 1. (0 hin, 1 im Sinn)

Step 5: Compare 3 and 1. Since 3 > 1, they are swapped. The array becomes 0, 1, 3, 4, 5, 7. (3 · 4 = 12, 12 + 1 = 13)

Final Array: 0, 1, 3, 4, 5, 7

► Zahlen addieren (*plus rechnen*)

3	2	8	·	7	1	3
	2	2	9	6		
			3	2	8	
				9	8	4
		1	1	1		
	2	3	3	5	6	4

} (+)

die 8 passt nicht in die 4

									0
								8	4
								8	4
								2	3
								6	3
									4
									7
									7
									0
4	2	7	6	8	:	8	=	5	3
4	6								

schrittlich dividieren

die 8 passt 3 mal in die 27
 ► denn 3 mal 8 ist 24

1	•	1	=	1
2	•	1	=	2
3	•	1	=	3
4	•	1	=	4
5	•	1	=	5
6	•	1	=	6
7	•	1	=	7
8	•	1	=	8
9	•	1	=	9
10	•	1	=	10

1	•	2	=	2
2	•	2	=	4
3	•	2	=	6
4	•	2	=	8
5	•	2	=	10
6	•	2	=	12
7	•	2	=	14
8	•	2	=	16
9	•	2	=	18
10	•	2	=	20

1	•	3	=	3
2	•	3	=	6
3	•	3	=	9
4	•	3	=	12
5	•	3	=	15
6	•	3	=	18
7	•	3	=	21
8	•	3	=	24
9	•	3	=	27
10	•	3	=	30

1	•	4	=	4
2	•	4	=	8
3	•	4	=	12
4	•	4	=	16
5	•	4	=	20
6	•	4	=	24
7	•	4	=	28
8	•	4	=	32
9	•	4	=	36
10	•	4	=	40

1	•	5	=	5
2	•	5	=	10
3	•	5	=	15
4	•	5	=	20
5	•	5	=	25
6	•	5	=	30
7	•	5	=	35
8	•	5	=	40
9	•	5	=	45
10	•	5	=	50

1	•	6	=	6
2	•	6	=	12
3	•	6	=	18
4	•	6	=	24
5	•	6	=	30
6	•	6	=	36
7	•	6	=	42
8	•	6	=	48
9	•	6	=	54
10	•	6	=	60

1	•	7	=	7
2	•	7	=	14
3	•	7	=	21
4	•	7	=	28
5	•	7	=	35
6	•	7	=	42
7	•	7	=	49
8	•	7	=	56
9	•	7	=	63
10	•	7	=	70

1	•	8	=	8
2	•	8	=	16
3	•	8	=	24
4	•	8	=	32
5	•	8	=	40
6	•	8	=	48
7	•	8	=	56
8	•	8	=	64
9	•	8	=	72
10	•	8	=	80

1	•	9	=	9
2	•	9	=	18
3	•	9	=	27
4	•	9	=	36
5	•	9	=	45
6	•	9	=	54
7	•	9	=	63
8	•	9	=	72
9	•	9	=	81
10	•	9	=	90

1	•	10	=	10
2	•	10	=	20
3	•	10	=	30
4	•	10	=	40
5	•	10	=	50
6	•	10	=	60
7	•	10	=	70
8	•	10	=	80
9	•	10	=	90
10	•	10	=	100

Wird eine Zahl mit 0 multipliziert, ist das Ergebnis immer 0.