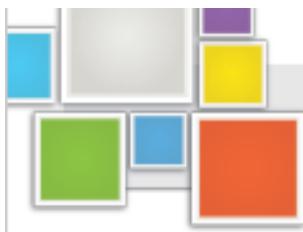
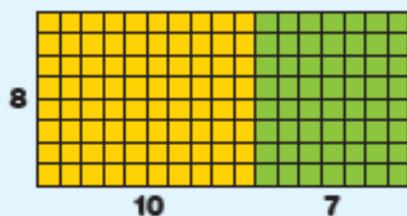


ΕΠΙΜΕΡΙΣΤΙΚΗ ΙΔΙΟΤΗΤΑ ΠΟΛΛΑΠΛΑΣΙΑΣΜΟΥ (1) – ΛΥΣΕΙΣ σελ. 68 + 69 + 70



1. Να πολογίσεις το γινόμενο σε κάθε μαθηματική πρόταση, όπως στο παράδειγμα.

Παράδειγμα:

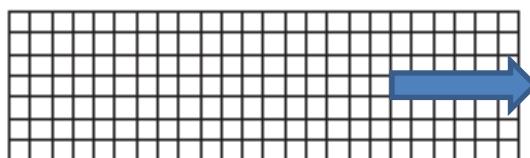
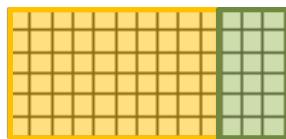


(a)

$$\begin{aligned} 8 \times 17 &= 8 \times (10 + 7) \\ &= (8 \times 10) + (8 \times 7) \\ &= 80 + 56 \\ &= 136 \end{aligned}$$



(b)

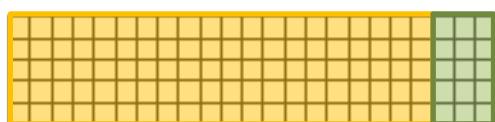


$$\begin{aligned} 6 \times 13 &= 6 \times (10 + 3) \\ &= (6 \times 10) + (6 \times 3) \\ &= 60 + 18 \\ &= 78 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 5 \times 28 &= 5 \times (20 + 8) \\ &= (5 \times 20) + (5 \times 8) \\ &= 100 + 40 \\ &= 140 \end{aligned}$$

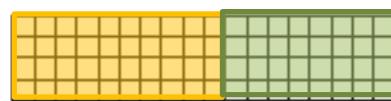
Εδώ το σχήμα δεν ταιριάζει με τη μαθηματική πρόταση 5×28 , άρα δε χρειάζεται να το δείξετε σχηματικά.

(γ)

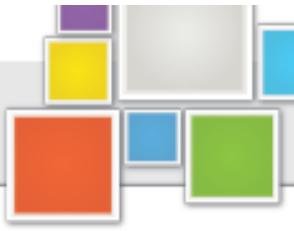


$$\begin{aligned} 5 \times 23 &= 5 \times (20 + 3) \\ &= (5 \times 20) + (5 \times 3) \\ &= 100 + 15 \\ &= 115 \end{aligned}$$

(δ)

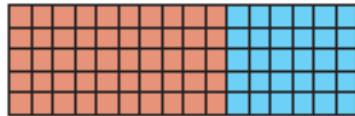


$$\begin{aligned} 4 \times 18 &= 4 \times (10 + 8) \\ &= (4 \times 10) + (4 \times 8) \\ &= 40 + 32 \\ &= 72 \end{aligned}$$



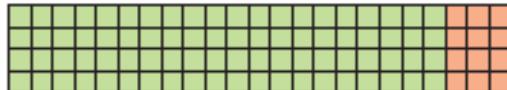
2. Να βάλεις σε κύκλο την μαθηματική πρόταση πολλαπλασιασμού που παρουσιάζει το κάθε διάγραμμα.

(a)



- (i) 2×20
- (ii) 5×10
- (iii) 5×6
- (iv) 5×16**

(b)

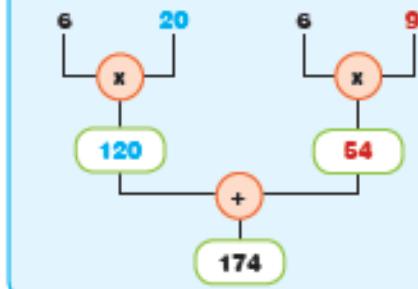


- (i) $4 \times 20 = (4 \times 10) + (4 \times 10)$**
- (ii) $4 \times 23 = (4 \times 20) + (4 \times 3)$**
- (iii) $4 \times 13 = (4 \times 10) + (4 \times 3)$
- (iv) $2 \times 23 = (2 \times 20) + (2 \times 3)$

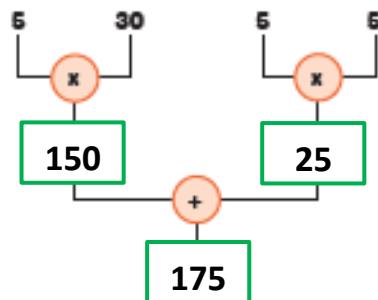
3. Να συμπληρώσεις, όπως στο παράδειγμα.

Παράδειγμα:

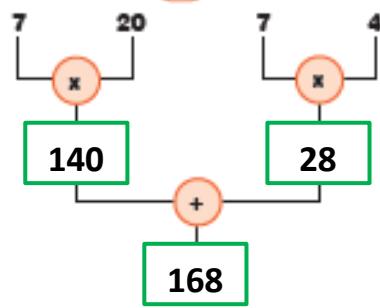
$$6 \times 29 = \square$$



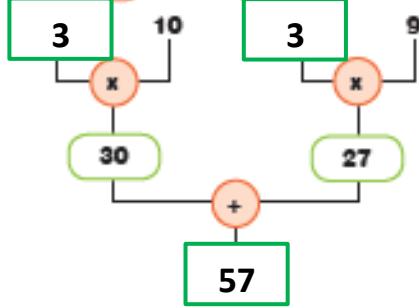
$$(a) 5 \times 35 = \square$$



$$(b) 7 \times 24 = \square$$



$$(v) \square \times 19 = \square$$



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4. Να συμπληρώσεις, όπως στο παράδειγμα.

Παράδειγμα:

$$6 \times 35$$

x	30	5
6	180	30

$$\begin{aligned}6 \times 35 &= 6 \times (30 + 5) \\&= (6 \times 30) + (6 \times 5) \\&= 180 + 30 \\&= 210\end{aligned}$$

(a) 8×28

x	20	8
8	160	64

$$\begin{aligned}8 \times 28 &= 8 \times (20 + 8) \\&= (8 \times 20) + (8 \times 8) \\&= 160 + 64 \\&= 224\end{aligned}$$

(b) 4×27

x	20	7
4	80	28

$$\begin{aligned}4 \times 27 &= 4 \times (20 + 7) \\&= (4 \times 20) + (4 \times 7) \\&= 80 + 28 \\&= 108\end{aligned}$$

(c) 5×132

x	100	30	2
5	500	150	10

$$\begin{aligned}5 \times 132 &= 5 \times (100 + 30 + 2) \\&= (5 \times 100) + (5 \times 30) + (5 \times 2) \\&= 500 + 150 + 10 \\&= 660\end{aligned}$$

(d) 3×428

x	400	20	8
3	1200	60	24

$$\begin{aligned}3 \times 428 &= 3 \times (400 + 20 + 8) \\&= (3 \times 400) + (3 \times 20) + (3 \times 8) \\&= 1200 + 60 + 24 \\&= 1284\end{aligned}$$

(e) 7×219

x	200	10	9
7	1400	70	63

$$\begin{aligned}7 \times 219 &= 7 \times (200 + 10 + 9) \\&= (7 \times 200) + (7 \times 10) + (7 \times 9) \\&= 1400 + 70 + 63 \\&= 1533\end{aligned}$$