

У	М	Н	О	Ж	Е	Н	И	Е
1000	400	450	300	500	2000	450	100	2000

$125 \cdot 4 = 500$	Ж	$25 \cdot 4 = 100$	И
$50 \cdot 6 = 300$	О	$50 \cdot 8 = 400$	М
$30 \cdot 15 = 450$	Н	$125 \cdot 8 = 1000$	У
$250 \cdot 8 = 2000$			Е



УМНОЖЕНИЕ И
ДЕЛЕНИЕ

НАТУРАЛЬНЫХ

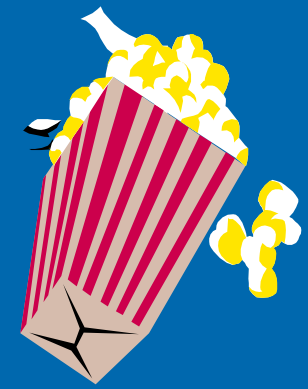
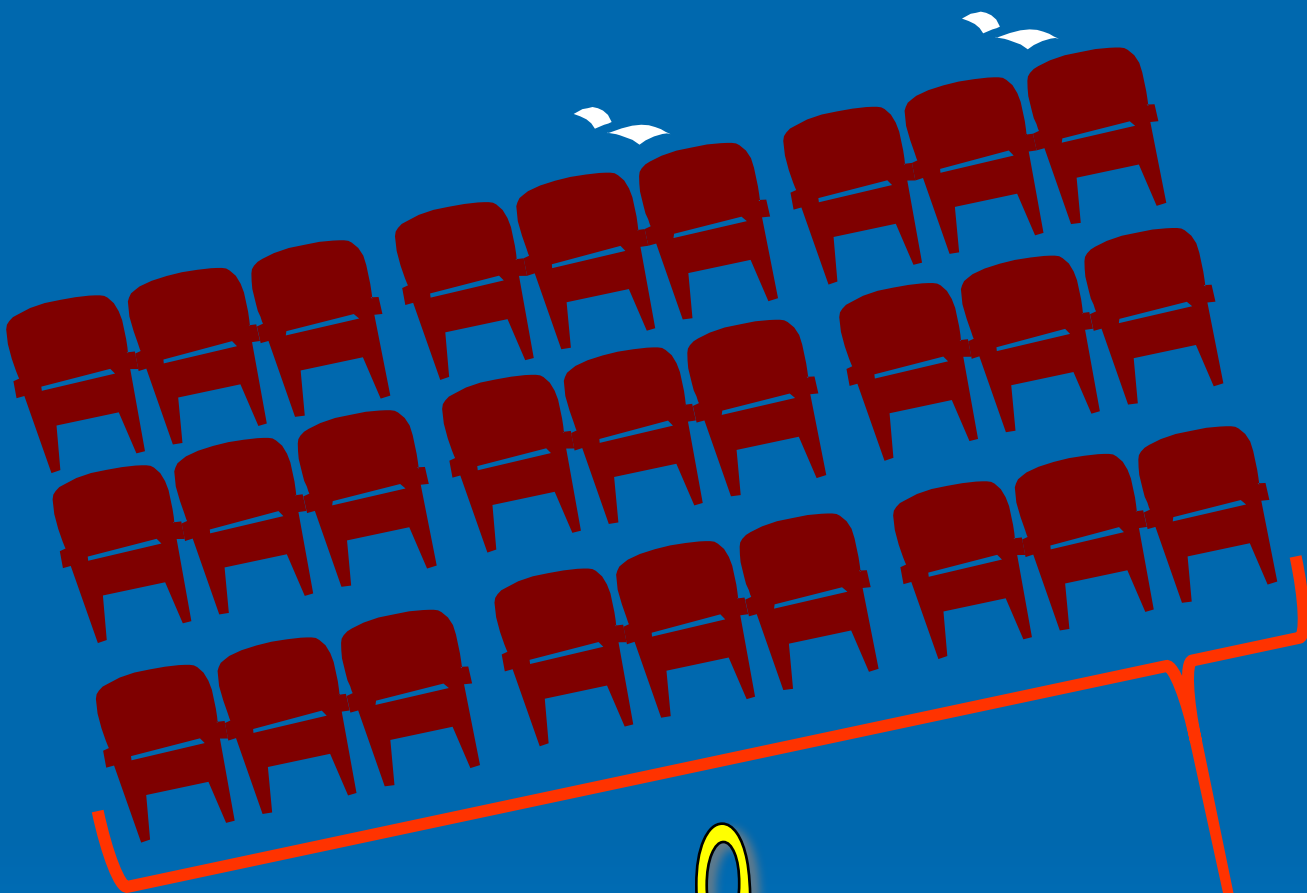
ЧИСЕЛ

45

6	4	9
8	2	1
5	7	3

A 3x3 grid with a light blue background. The grid is divided into three vertical columns: the left column is light red, the middle column is light blue, and the right column is light yellow. The numbers in the grid are: Row 1: 6 (red), 4 (blue), 9 (yellow); Row 2: 8 (red), 2 (blue), 1 (yellow); Row 3: 5 (red), 7 (blue), 3 (yellow). A large orange number '1' is positioned vertically in the red column, and a large orange number '8' is positioned vertically in the blue column.

36



$$9 + 9 + 9 = 9 \cdot 3 = 27$$

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3

$$m \cdot n = \underbrace{m + m + m + \dots + m}_n$$

The diagram illustrates the multiplication of two numbers, m and n . On the left, the expression $m \cdot n$ is shown. This is followed by an equals sign and a series of m terms added together: $m + m + m + \dots + m$. A red bracket underneath this series of terms spans the width of the entire sum and points downwards to the number n , indicating that there are n terms of m being added. The background is blue with faint, concentric circular patterns.

$$55 + 55 + 55 = 55 \cdot 3$$

$$44 \cdot 4 = 44 + 44 + 44 + 44$$

$$18 = 1 \cdot 18$$

$$18 = 2 \cdot 9$$

$$18 = 3 \cdot 6$$

Лейбниц Готфрид Вильгельм (1646 – 1716) -

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Мультипликация (этимологический словарь)

латинское слово

multiplicatio – «умножение»,
«увеличение»

Математический диктант

1	60	5	$50 \cdot 4 = 200$
2	20	6	$y \cdot 38$
3	120	7	$m + 15$
4	100	8	$x \cdot 18$