



A page from an ancient manuscript, likely a form of early accounting or a numerical system. The page is divided into three rows of numbers and letters. The numbers are written in a stylized, red, blocky font. The letters are also in a similar stylized font. The numbers are arranged in a grid, with the first row containing numbers 1 through 9, the second row containing 10 through 60, and the third row containing 100 through 900. The letters are arranged in a similar grid, with the first row containing letters A through Q, the second row containing I through Z, and the third row containing P through C. The letters are arranged in a similar grid, with the first row containing letters A through Q, the second row containing I through Z, and the third row containing P through C.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	20	30	40	50	70	80	90	60
100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900



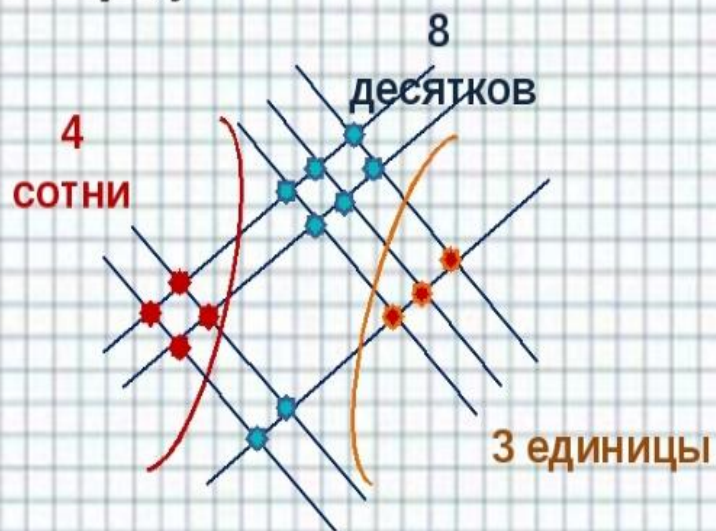
Современные цифры	Арабские цифры	Индийские цифры
0	۰	०
1	۱	१
2	۲	२
3	۳	३
4	۴	४
5	۵	५
6	۶	६
7	۷	७
8	۸	८
9	۹	९



	2	5	
1	1 2	3 0	6
5	0 6	1 5	3
	7	5	

Китайско-японский способ умножения.

Пример: умножим числа 21 и 23



$$21 \times 23 = 483$$



УСРЕДНЕННОЕ ВРЕМЯ РЕШЕНИЯ УЧЕНИКАМИ ТРЕМЯ
МЕТОДАМИ ИСЧИСЛЕНИЯ ПРИМЕРА :
УМНОЖЕНИЕ ДВУЗНАЧНОГО ЧИСЛА НА ДВУЗНАЧНОЕ

