

Математика

Теоретические вопросы

изучения

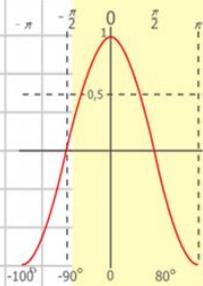
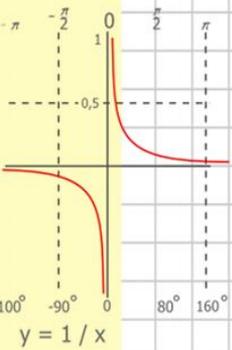
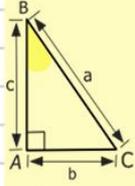
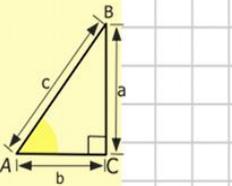
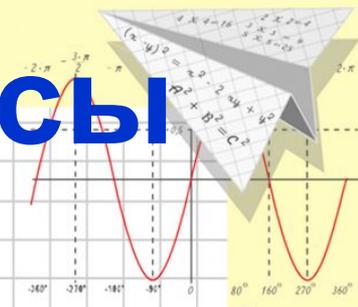
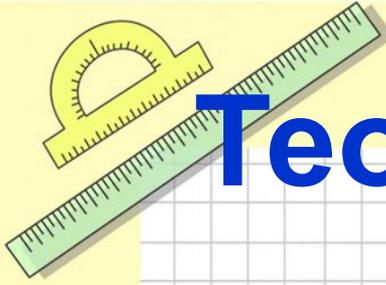
арифметических

действий.

Формирование

вычислительных

навыков



$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 2500 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 10500 \end{array}$$

$$y = \cos x$$

- $2 \times 2 = 4$
- $3 \times 3 = 9$
- $4 \times 4 = 16$
- $5 \times 5 = 25$
- $6 \times 6 = 36$
- $7 \times 7 = 49$
- $8 \times 8 = 64$

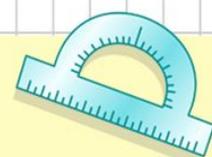


$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

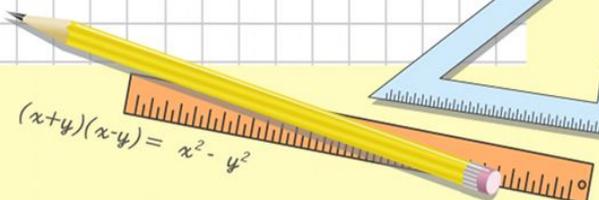
$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$



$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$



$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \\ y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \\ x = 70 \end{cases}$$



$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$

Методика работы над

вычислительным приемом

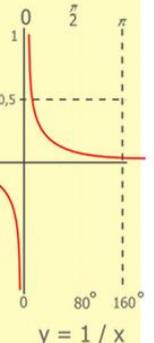
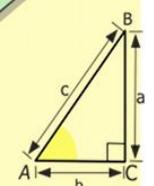
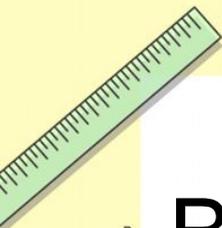
Вычислительный прием складывается из группы операций. Все вычислительные приемы можно разделить на 6 групп:

- 1 группа: Т.О. - знание нумерации

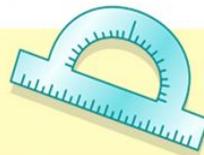
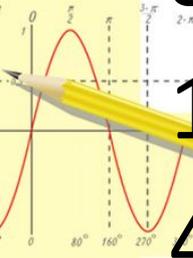
$a \pm 1$,

$10+7, 17-7, 17-10,$

$40+3, 43-3, 43-40$

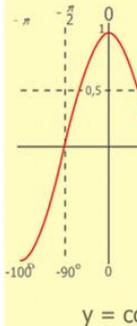
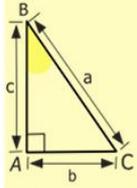
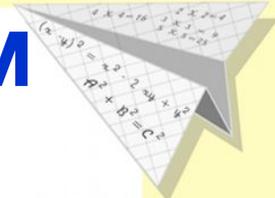


$$\begin{array}{r} 1\ 5\ 00 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 105\ 000 \end{array}$$

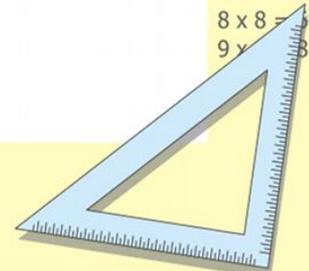


$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$
$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \\ \hline x = 70 \end{cases}$$

$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$



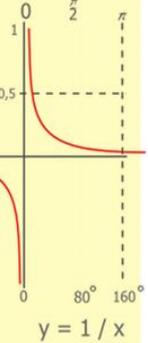
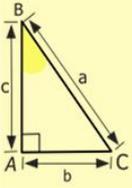
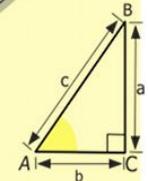
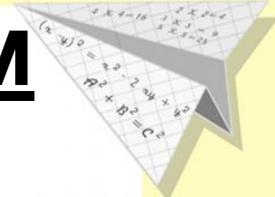
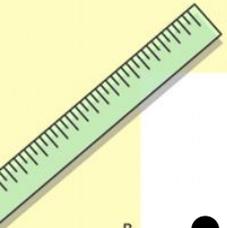
$$\begin{array}{l} 2 \times 2 = 4 \\ 3 \times 3 = 9 \\ 4 \times 4 = 16 \\ 5 \times 5 = 25 \\ 6 \times 6 = 36 \\ 7 \times 7 = 49 \\ 8 \times 8 = 64 \\ 9 \times 9 = 81 \end{array}$$



Методика работы над

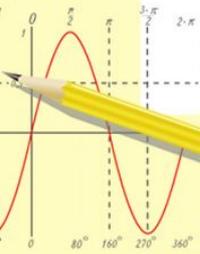
вычислительным приемом

- 2 группа: Т.О. - смысл арифметических действий.
± 2,3,4; табличные результаты и т. д.



$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 2500 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 105000 \end{array}$$

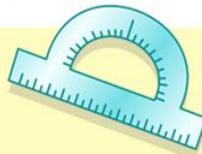
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$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$

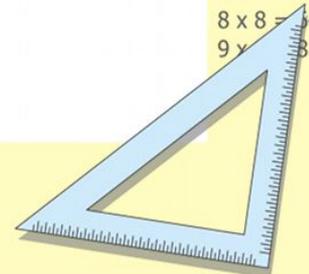


$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \end{cases}$$

$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$

$$\frac{x}{70}$$



Методика работы над

вычислительным приемом

- 3 группа: Т.О. - свойства арифметических действий

Концентр

Свойства, следствия

Десяток

$$a+b=v+a$$

+5,6,7,8,9

$$2+7, 3+6$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2500 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 10500 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 2 \times 2 = 4 \\ 3 \times 3 = 9 \\ 4 \times 4 = 16 \\ 5 \times 5 = 25 \\ 6 \times 6 = 36 \\ 7 \times 7 = 49 \\ 8 \times 8 = 64 \\ 9 \times 9 = 81 \end{array}$$

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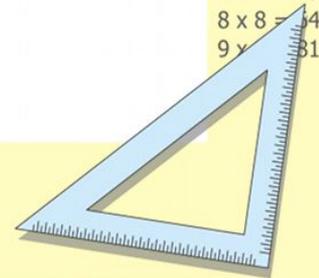
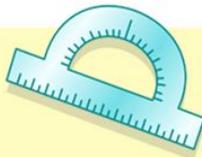
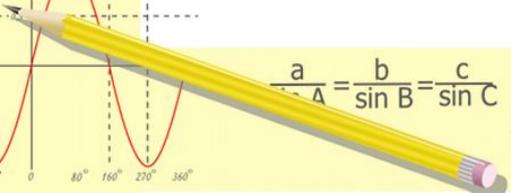
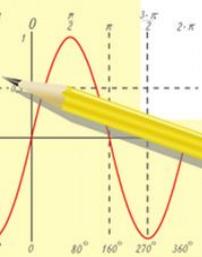
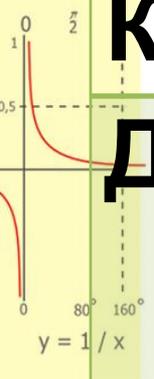
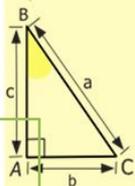
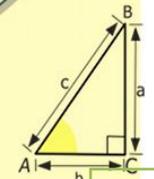
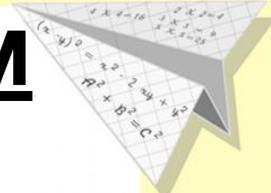
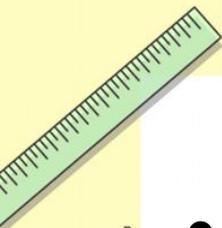
$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \\ \hline x = 70 \end{cases}$$

$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$



Методика работы над

ВЫЧИСЛИТЕЛЬНЫМ ПРИЕМОМ

Концентр

Сотня

Свойства, следствия

$$(a+b) \pm c \quad 48-30=(40+8)-30 \quad 48-30$$

$$a \pm (b+c) \quad 13-7 \quad 7+5=7+(3+2)$$

$$(a+b) \pm (c+d) \quad 57+21 \quad 57-21$$

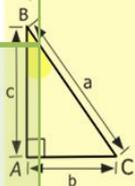
$$a * b = b * a \quad 2 * 2 = 2 + 2 = 4 \quad 2 * 3 = 6 \quad 3 * 2 = 6$$

$$(a+b) * c \quad 12 * 3 = (10+2) * 3 =$$

$$a * (b+c) \quad 4 * 25 = 4 * (20+5)$$

$$(a+b) : c \quad 62 : 2 = (60+2) : 2$$

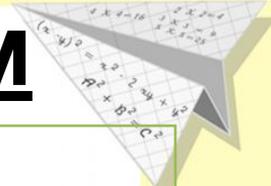
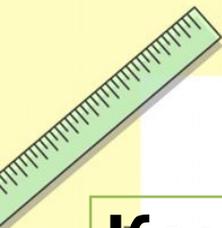
$$72 : 4 = (40+32) : 4$$



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- $8 \times 8 = 64$
- $9 \times 9 = 81$

$$\begin{cases} y = 5j + 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \\ y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \\ x = 70 \end{cases}$$

$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$



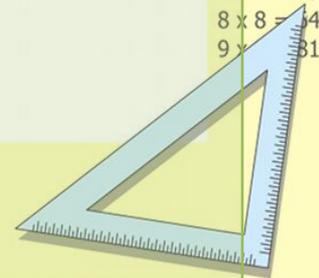
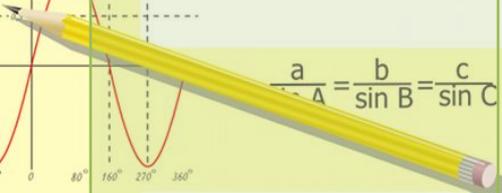
$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 10500 \end{array}$$



$$\frac{a}{A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$a+b = a+b$$

$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$



Методика работы над вычислительным приемом

Концентр

Свойства,
следствия

Тысяча

Многочисленные
числа

$$a \cdot (b \cdot c)$$

$$(a \cdot b) : c$$

$$(a \cdot b) \cdot c$$

$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

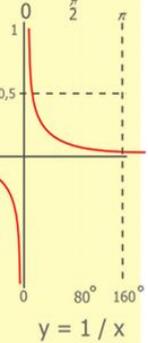
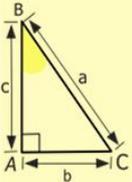
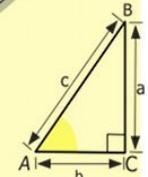
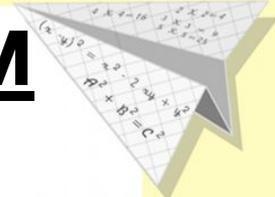
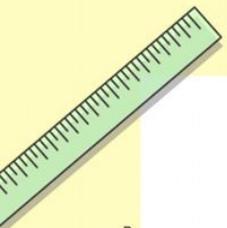
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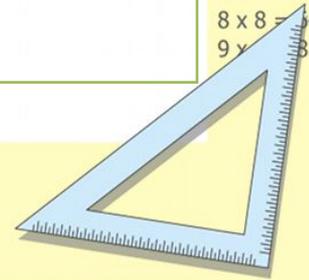
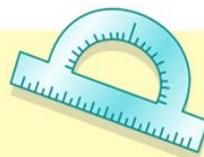
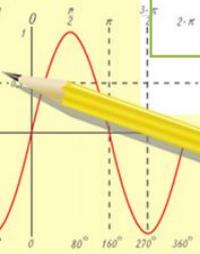
$$x = 70$$

$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$



$$\begin{array}{r} 2500 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 2100 \\ + 8400 \\ \hline 105000 \end{array}$$

- 2 x 2 = 4
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- 9 x 9 = 81



Методика работы над

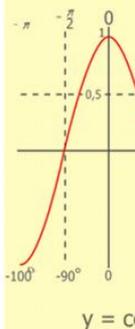
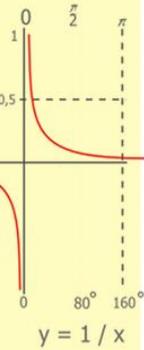
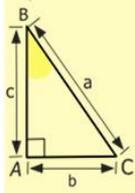
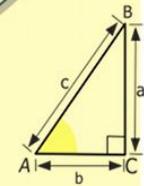
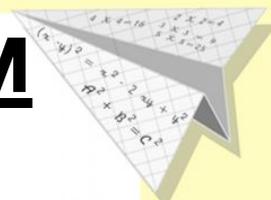
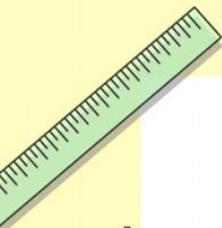
вычислительным приемом

- 4 группа: Т.О. - связь между компонентами и результатами действий

$$9 - 7 = 2$$

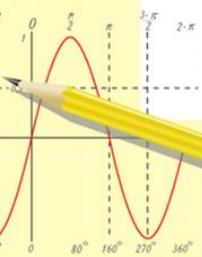
$$36 : 12 = 3$$

$$x + 5 = 8$$



$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 2500 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 105000 \end{array}$$

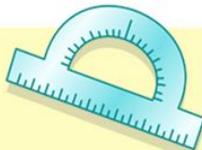
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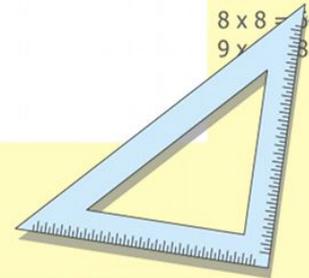
$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$



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$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$



Методика работы над

вычислительным приемом

- 5 группа: Т.О. - изменение результатов действий в зависимости от изменения

Уменьшаемое

32

32

32

Вычитаемое

6

7

8

Разность

26

25

24

$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

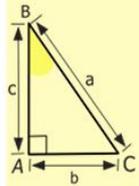
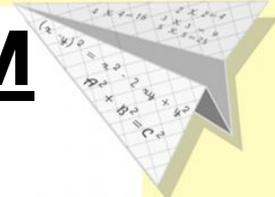
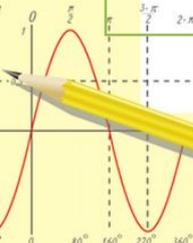
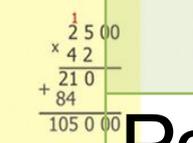
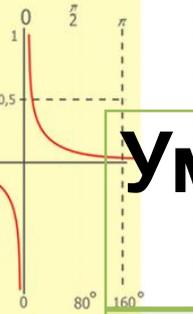
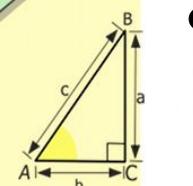
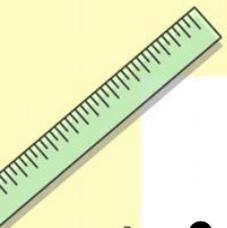
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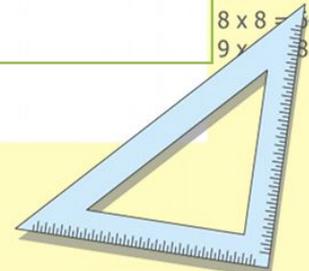
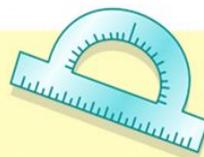
$$x = 70$$

$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$

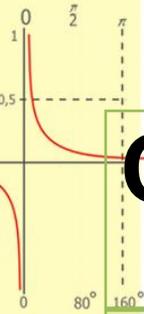
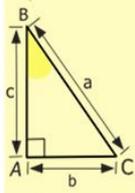
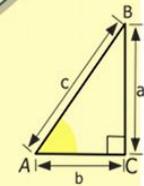
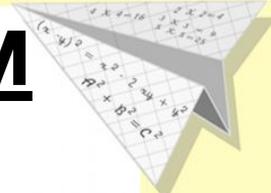
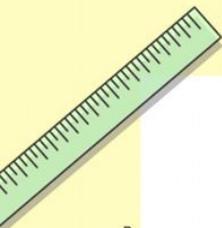


$$y = \cos$$

- 2 x 2 = 4
- 3 x 3 = 9
- 4 x 4 = 16
- 5 x 5 = 25
- 6 x 6 = 36
- 7 x 7 = 49
- 8 x 8 = 64
- 9 x 9 = 81



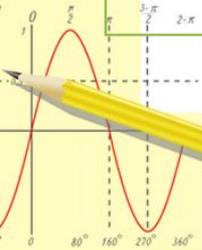
Методика работы над вычислительным приемом



$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ \times 2500 \\ \hline 2500 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 2100 \\ + 8400 \\ \hline 105000 \end{array}$$

- 2 x 2 = 4
- 3 x 3 = 9
- 4 x 4 = 16
- 5 x 5 = 25
- 6 x 6 = 36
- 7 x 7 = 49
- 8 x 8 = 64
- 9 x 9 = 81

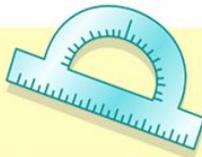
Слагаемое	29	29	29
Слагаемое	1	2	3
Сумма	30	31	32



$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

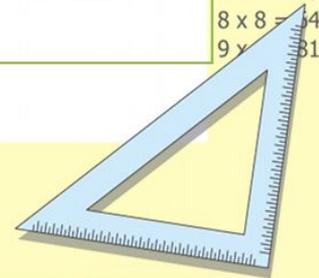
$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$



$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

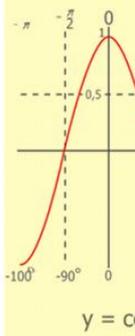
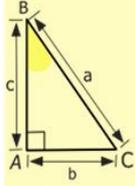
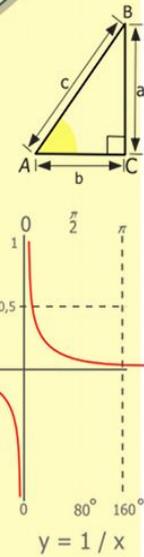
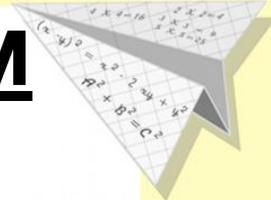
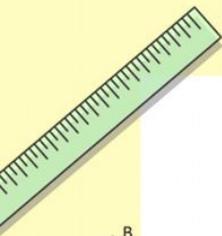
$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \\ \hline x = 70 \end{cases}$$

$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$



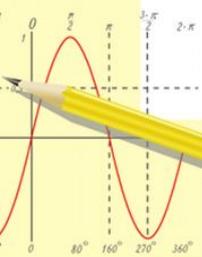
Методика работы над вычислительным приемом

- 6 группа: Т.О. – правила
 $a \cdot 1, a \cdot 0, 0 : a$



$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 2500 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 10500 \end{array}$$

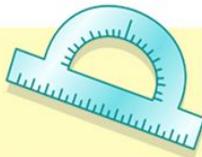
- $2 \times 2 = 4$
- $3 \times 3 = 9$
- $4 \times 4 = 16$
- $5 \times 5 = 25$
- $6 \times 6 = 36$
- $7 \times 7 = 49$
- $8 \times 8 = 64$
- $9 \times 9 = 81$



$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

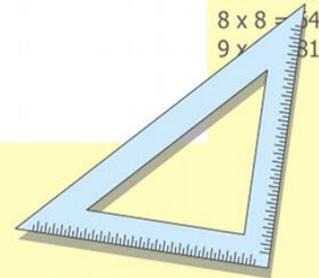
$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$



$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \\ \hline x = 70 \end{cases}$$

$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$



Методика работы над

вычислительным приемом

Работа над приемом дается по одному и тому же плану: подготовка, ознакомление, закрепление.

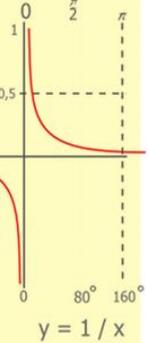
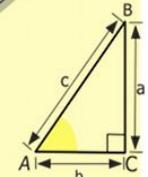
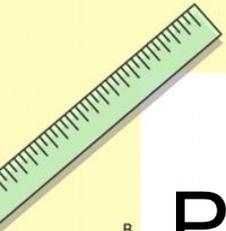
Подготовка.

Цель: подготовить к усвоению приема.

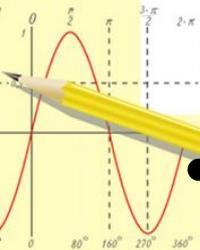
На этом этапе нужно:

- отработать теоретические положения, на которых основан прием;

- обеспечить овладение каждой операцией составляющей прием



$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ \times 2500 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 105000 \end{array}$$



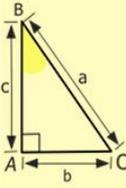
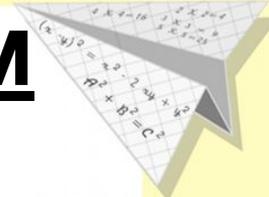
$$\frac{a}{c} = \frac{b}{c} = \frac{c}{c}$$



$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

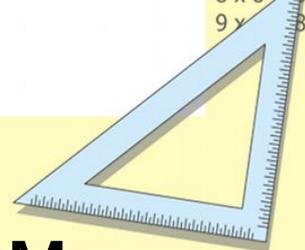
$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \end{cases}$$

$$x = 70$$



$$y = \cos$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 2 \times 2 = 4 \\ 3 \times 3 = 9 \\ 4 \times 4 = 16 \\ 5 \times 5 = 25 \\ 6 \times 6 = 36 \\ 7 \times 7 = 49 \\ 8 \times 8 = 64 \\ 9 \times 9 = 81 \end{array}$$



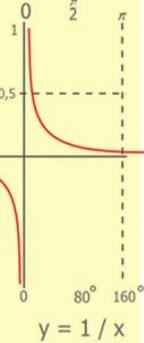
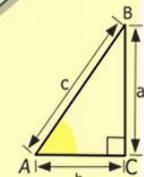
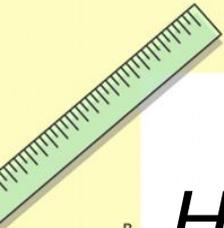
Методика работы над

ВЫЧИСЛИТЕЛЬНЫМ ПРИЕМОМ

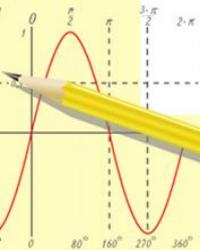
Например:

$$12 \cdot 6 = (10+2) \cdot 6 = 10 \cdot 6 + 2 \cdot 6 = 60 + 12 = 72$$

- разложить число на сумму разрядных слагаемых $(10+2) \cdot 6$
- отработать теоретическую основу $(a+b) \cdot c$
- умножение разрядного числа на однозначное
- табличное умножение
- нахождение суммы двузначного разрядного числа и неразрядного.



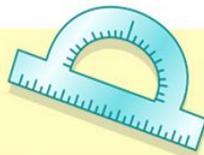
$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \ 2 \ 5 \ 00 \\ \times 4 \ 2 \\ \hline 21 \ 0 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 105 \ 0 \ 00 \end{array}$$



$$\frac{a}{A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$

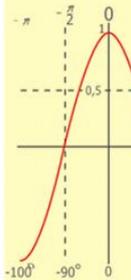
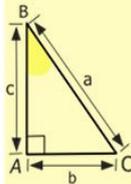
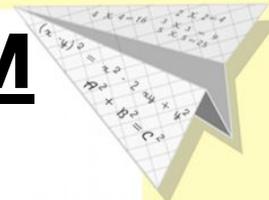


$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \end{cases}$$

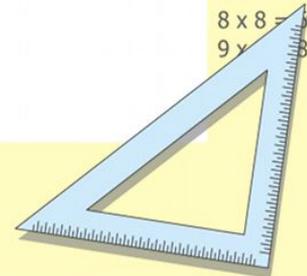
$$x = 70$$

$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$



$$y = \cos$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 2 \times 2 = 4 \\ 3 \times 3 = 9 \\ 4 \times 4 = 16 \\ 5 \times 5 = 25 \\ 6 \times 6 = 36 \\ 7 \times 7 = 49 \\ 8 \times 8 = 64 \\ 9 \times 9 = 81 \end{array}$$



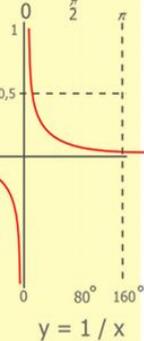
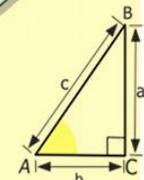
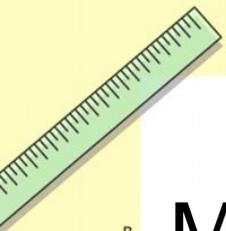
Методика работы над

вычислительным приемом

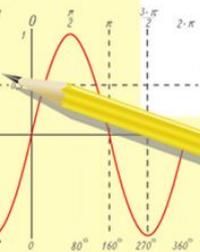
Можно считать, что дети подготовлены к усвоению приема, если:

- есть знания десятичного состава числа
- есть знания правила умножения суммы на число
- овладели навыками:

- чтения математических выражений
- вычислительными навыками каждой операции



$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \ 2 \ 5 \ 00 \\ \times 4 \ 2 \\ \hline 21 \ 0 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 105 \ 0 \ 00 \end{array}$$



$$\frac{a}{A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

$$\sin 50^\circ$$

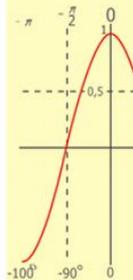
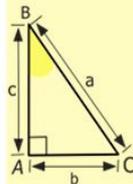
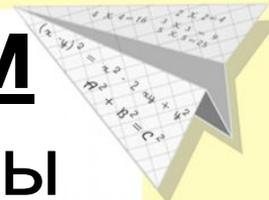


$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \end{cases}$$

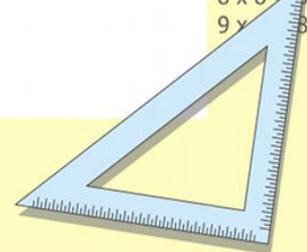
$$x = 70$$

$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$



$$y = \cos$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 2 \times 2 = 4 \\ 3 \times 3 = 9 \\ 4 \times 4 = 16 \\ 5 \times 5 = 25 \\ 6 \times 6 = 36 \\ 7 \times 7 = 49 \\ 8 \times 8 = 64 \\ 9 \times 9 = 81 \end{array}$$



Методика работы над

вычислительным приемом

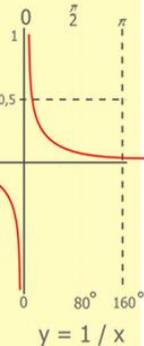
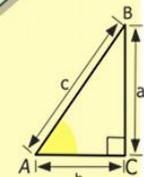
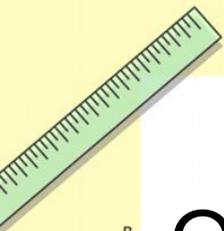
Ознакомление

Цель: освоение сути приема.

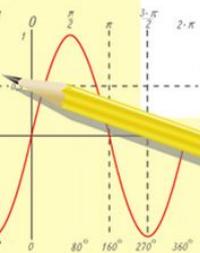
$$12 \cdot 6 = (10 + 2) \cdot 6 = 10 \cdot 6 + 2 \cdot 6 = 60 + 12 = 72$$

Заменяю Получился Удобно Находим сумму

Ученики должны знать, какие операции надо выполнять, в каком порядке, почему. Этот этап идет в проработке вычислительного навыка, т.е. высокого овладения приемом (автоматизация)



$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 2500 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 10500 \end{array}$$



$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

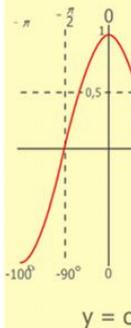
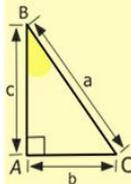
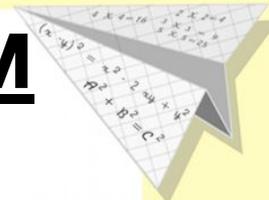
$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$



$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \\ \hline x = 70 \end{cases}$$

$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$



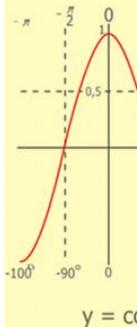
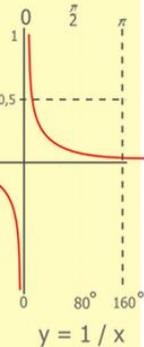
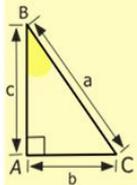
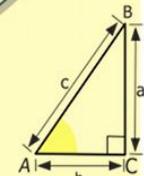
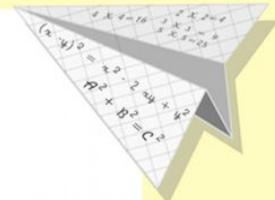
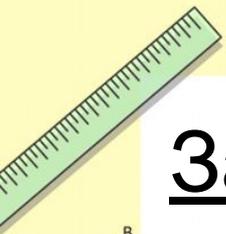
$$\begin{array}{l} 2 \times 2 = 4 \\ 3 \times 3 = 9 \\ 4 \times 4 = 16 \\ 5 \times 5 = 25 \\ 6 \times 6 = 36 \\ 7 \times 7 = 49 \\ 8 \times 8 = 64 \\ 9 \times 9 = 81 \end{array}$$



Закрепление

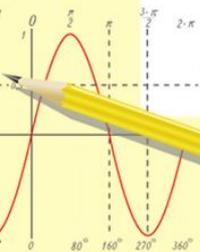
Цель: формирование прочных вычислительных навыков (устных или письменных)

Реализуется через разнообразные упражнения (примеры, дидактические игры, тренажеры), задачи, уравнения



$$\begin{array}{r} 2500 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 2100 \\ + 8400 \\ \hline 105000 \end{array}$$

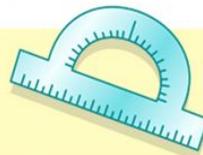
$$\begin{array}{l} 2 \times 2 = 4 \\ 3 \times 3 = 9 \\ 4 \times 4 = 16 \\ 5 \times 5 = 25 \\ 6 \times 6 = 36 \\ 7 \times 7 = 49 \\ 8 \times 8 = 64 \\ 9 \times 9 = 81 \end{array}$$



$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

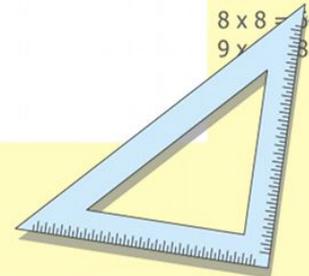
$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$



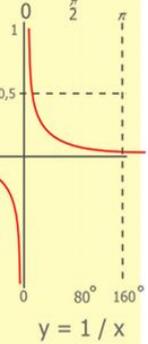
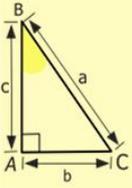
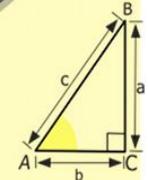
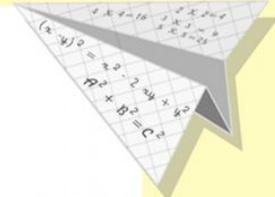
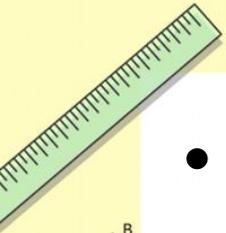
$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \\ \hline x = 70 \end{cases}$$

$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$

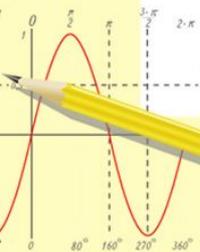


- Пример-иллюстрация ко второй группе ВП (ТО – свойства арифметических действий)



$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 2500 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 105000 \end{array}$$

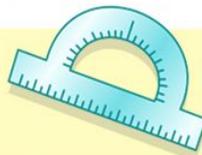
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$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

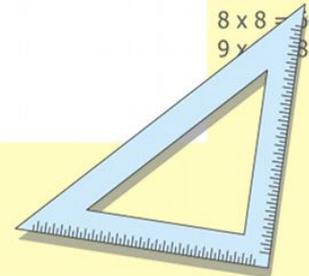
$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$



$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \\ \hline x = 70 \end{cases}$$

$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$

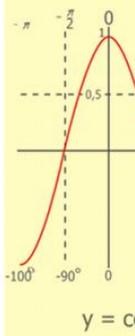
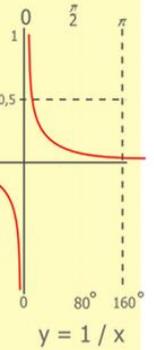
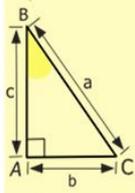
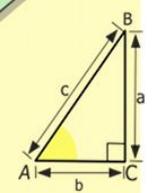
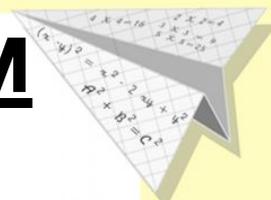
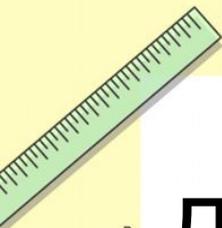


Методика работы над

вычислительным приемом

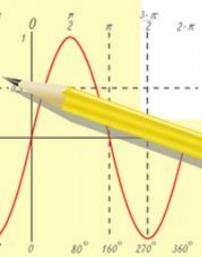
Для чего изучаются свойства арифметических действий?

Знание свойств углубляет знания об арифметических действиях и служит теоретической основой вычислительных приемов. В начальном курсе математики свойства даются в виде правил (следствий)



$$\begin{array}{r} 1\ 2\ 5\ 00 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 840 \\ \hline 105000 \end{array}$$

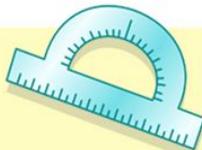
- 2 x 2 = 4
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$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

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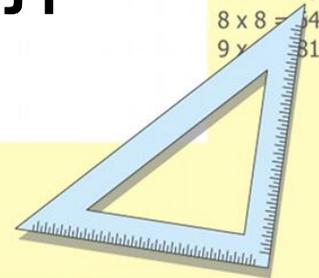
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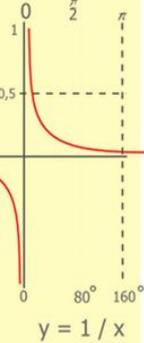
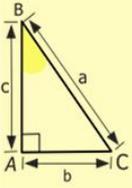
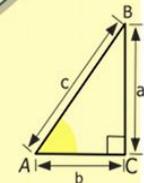
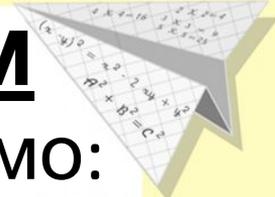
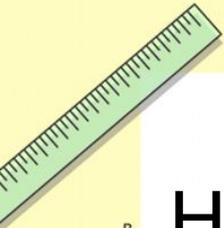


Методика работы над

ВЫЧИСЛИТЕЛЬНЫМ ПРИЕМОМ

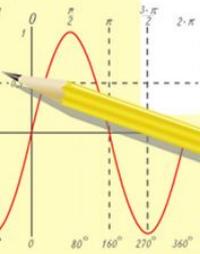
На подготовительном этапе необходимо:

- добиться хорошего усвоения терминологии, смысла действия, символов.
- работать над математическими выражениями; накопить опыт в чтении и записи выражений (чтение разными способами).
- научить заменять двузначное неразрядное число суммой разрядных слагаемых



$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 2500 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 2100 \\ + 8400 \\ \hline 105000 \end{array}$$

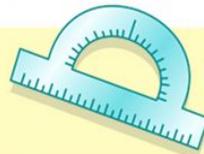
$$\begin{array}{l} 2 \times 2 = 4 \\ 3 \times 3 = 9 \\ 4 \times 4 = 16 \\ 5 \times 5 = 25 \\ 6 \times 6 = 36 \\ 7 \times 7 = 49 \\ 8 \times 8 = 64 \\ 9 \times 9 = 81 \end{array}$$



$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$

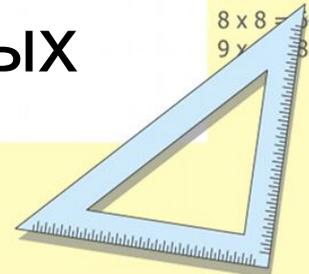


$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \end{cases}$$

$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$

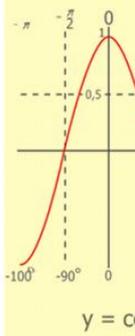
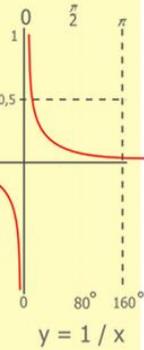
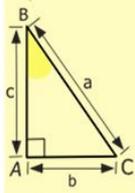
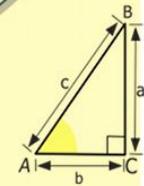
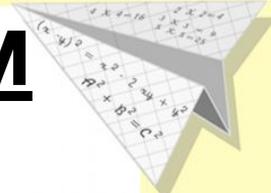
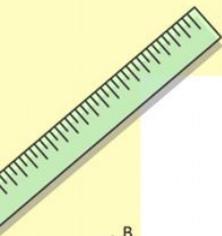
$$x = 70$$



Методика работы над вычислительным приемом

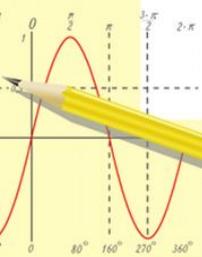
На этапе ознакомления

раскрывается суть самого свойства. Необходимо показать свойство в практической ситуации. Использовать при этом дидактические материалы или сюжетную задачу



$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ \times 2500 \\ \hline 2500 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 10500 \end{array}$$

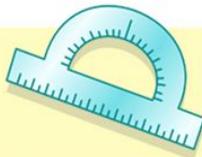
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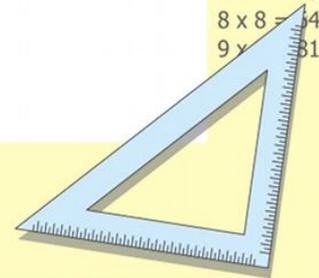
$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$



$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \\ \hline x = 70 \end{cases}$$

$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$



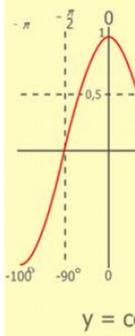
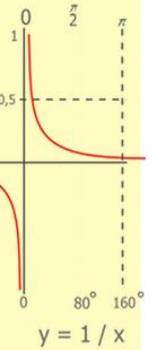
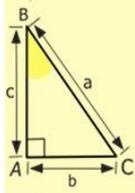
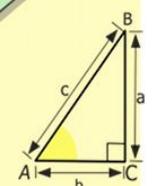
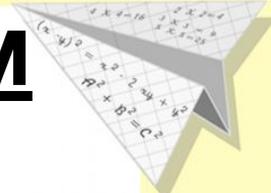
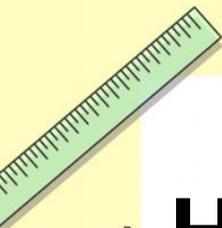
Методика работы над

вычислительным приемом

Например:

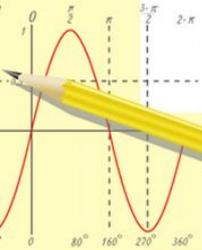
Вычитание числа из суммы:
(4+3)-2

В гараже 4 легковых машины и 3 грузовых. 2 машины уехали. Сколько машин осталось в гараже? Самостоятельно запишите и дайте объяснение 3 способам решения задачи.



$$\begin{array}{r} 2500 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 2100 \\ + 8400 \\ \hline 105000 \end{array}$$

- 2 x 2 = 4
- 3 x 3 = 9
- 4 x 4 = 16
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- 8 x 8 = 64
- 9 x 9 = 81



$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

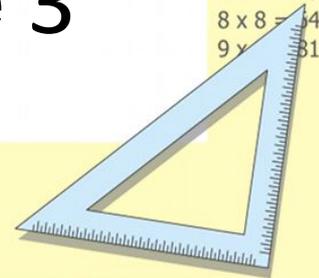
$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$



$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \\ \hline x = 70 \end{cases}$$

$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$



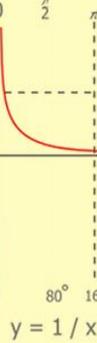
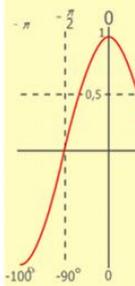
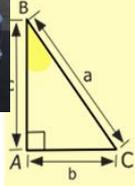
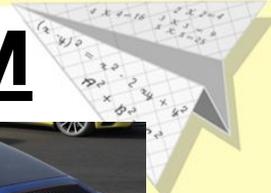
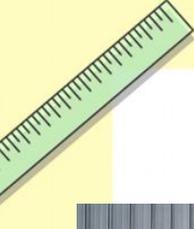
Методика работы над ВЫЧИСЛИТЕЛЬНЫМ ПРИЕМОМ



$$(4+3)-2=7-2=5$$

$$(4+3)-2=(4-2)+3=2+3=5$$

$$(4+3)-2=(3-2)+4=1+4=5$$



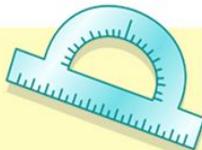
$$\begin{array}{r} 1\ 2\ 5\ 00 \\ \times 4\ 2 \\ \hline 21\ 0 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 105\ 0\ 00 \end{array}$$

- 2 x 2 = 4
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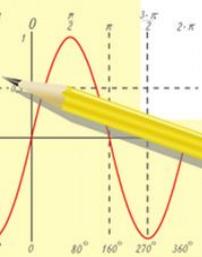
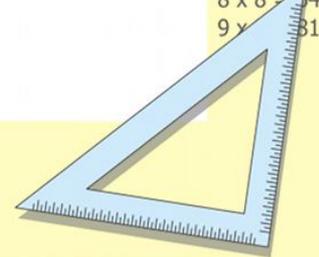
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Методика работы над

ВЫЧИСЛИТЕЛЬНЫМ ПРИЕМОМ

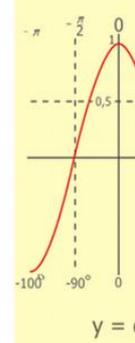
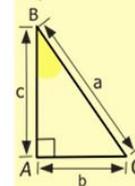
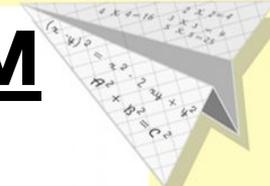
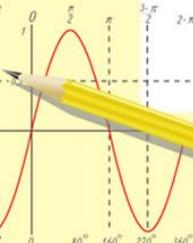
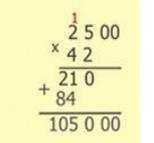
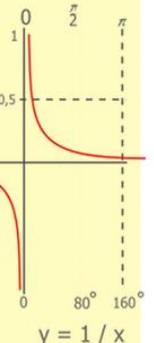
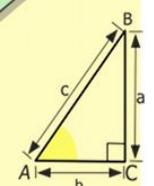
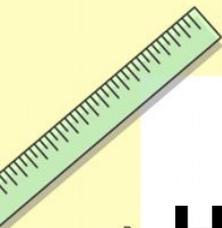
Например: Умножение числа на произведение: $a \cdot (b \cdot c)$

$$2 \cdot (4 \cdot 3) = 2 \cdot 12 = 24$$

$$2 \cdot (4 \cdot 3) = (2 \cdot 4) \cdot 3 = 8 \cdot 3 = 24$$

$$\cdot 4 = 6 \cdot 4 = 24$$

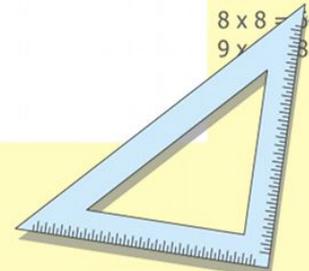
$$2 \cdot (4 \cdot 3) = (2 \cdot 3)$$



- $2 \times 2 = 4$
- $3 \times 3 = 9$
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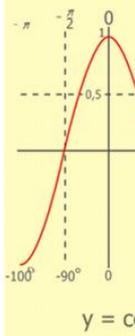
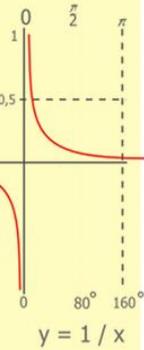
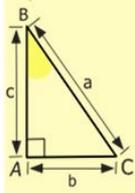
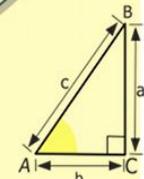
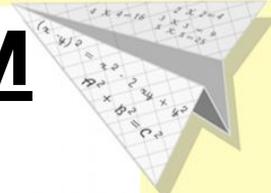
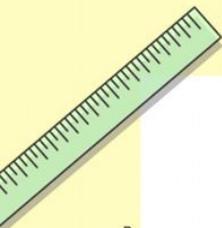
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$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$



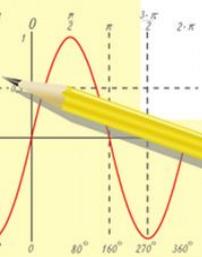
Методика работы над вычислительным приемом

Выражения сравниваются:
Если в левой части
выражения одинаковы,
значит и в правой
одинаковы, а способы
нахождения их значений
различны.



$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ \times 2500 \\ \hline 2500 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 10500 \end{array}$$

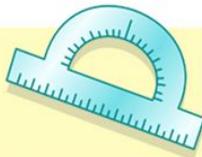
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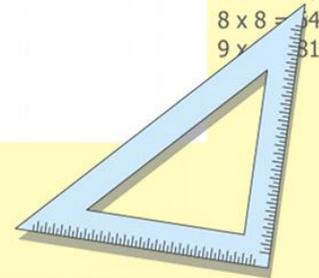
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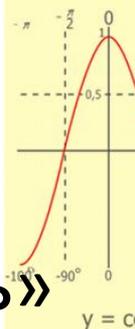
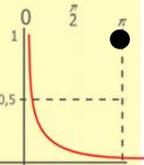
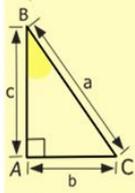
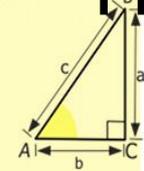
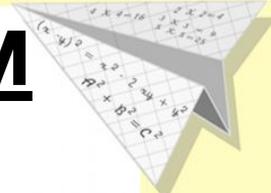
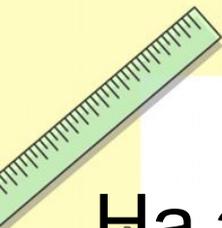


Методика работы над

вычислительным приемом

На этапе закрепления свойства закрепляются на специально подобранных упражнениях четырех видов:

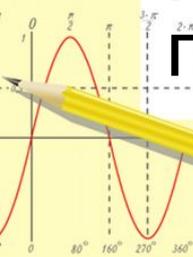
- прочесть выражение и найти его значение тремя различными способами
 - найти значение выражения удобным способом
 - преобразовать выражение «Закончи запись»
 - решить задачу различными способами
- От школьников не следует требовать изучения свойства. Главное, чтобы они применяли его в вычислительных приемах.



$$y = 1/x$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \ 2 \ 5 \ 00 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 840 \\ \hline 105000 \end{array}$$

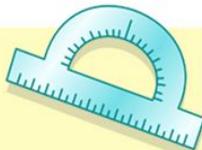
$$\begin{array}{l} 2 \times 2 = 4 \\ 3 \times 3 = 9 \\ 4 \times 4 = 16 \\ 5 \times 5 = 25 \\ 6 \times 6 = 36 \\ 7 \times 7 = 49 \\ 8 \times 8 = 64 \\ 9 \times 9 = 81 \end{array}$$



$$\frac{a}{A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

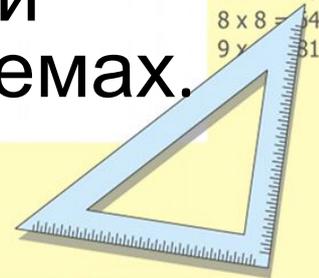
$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$



$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \end{cases}$$
$$\frac{x = 70}{x = 70}$$

$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$

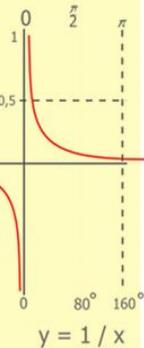
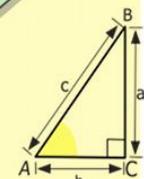
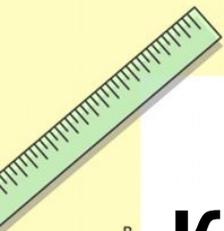


Формирование

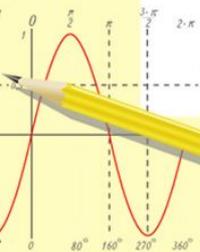
ВЫЧИСЛИТЕЛЬНЫХ НАВЫКОВ

Качества навыка:

- Правильность: правильно выбираются операции, составляющие прием; правильно выполняются; правильно находится результат арифметического действия
- Осознанность: ученик осознает, на основе каких знаний выбраны операции (умение доказать)



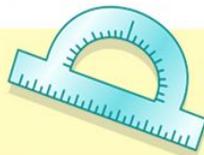
$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ \times 2500 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 105000 \end{array}$$



$$\frac{a}{A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$

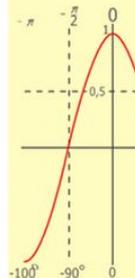
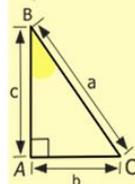
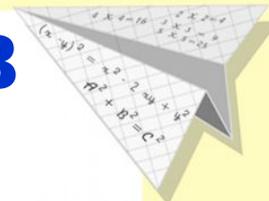


$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \end{cases}$$

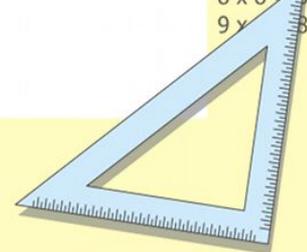
$$x = 70$$

$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$



$$y = \cos$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 2 \times 2 = 4 \\ 3 \times 3 = 9 \\ 4 \times 4 = 16 \\ 5 \times 5 = 25 \\ 6 \times 6 = 36 \\ 7 \times 7 = 49 \\ 8 \times 8 = 64 \\ 9 \times 9 = 81 \end{array}$$

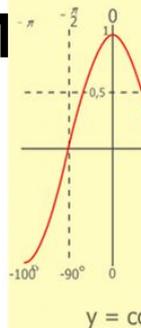
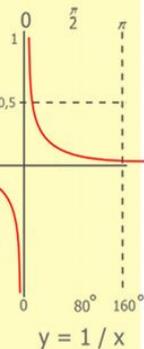
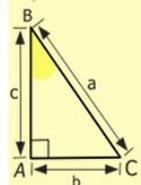
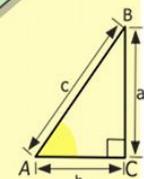
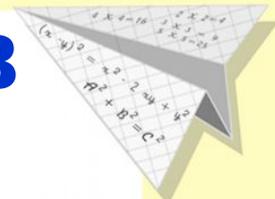
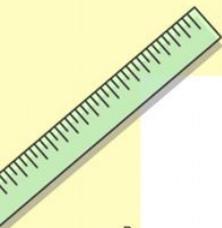


Формирование

вычислительных навыков

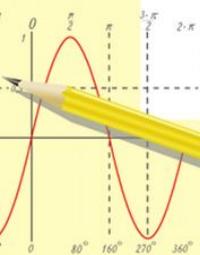
Качества навыка:

- Рациональность: выбираются те операции, при помощи которых легче и быстрее получить результат
- Автоматизация: операции выполняются быстро и в свернутом виде



$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ \times 2500 \\ \hline 2500 \\ + 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 105000 \end{array}$$

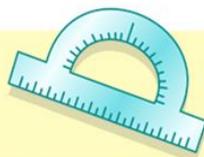
$$\begin{array}{l} 2 \times 2 = 4 \\ 3 \times 3 = 9 \\ 4 \times 4 = 16 \\ 5 \times 5 = 25 \\ 6 \times 6 = 36 \\ 7 \times 7 = 49 \\ 8 \times 8 = 64 \\ 9 \times 9 = 81 \end{array}$$



$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

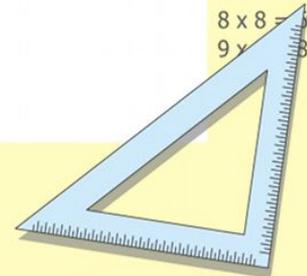
$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$



$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \\ \hline x = 70 \end{cases}$$

$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$

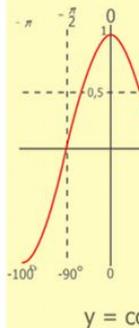
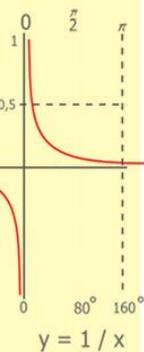
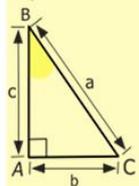
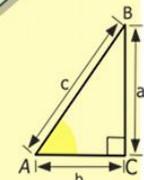
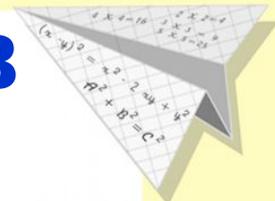
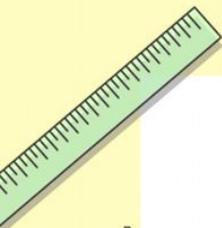


Формирование

вычислительных навыков

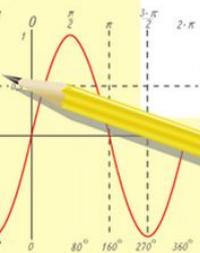
Качества навыка:

- Прочность: сформированные навыки сохраняются на длительное время
- Обобщенность: знания применяются к большому числу случаев



$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 2500 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 10500 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 2 \times 2 = 4 \\ 3 \times 3 = 9 \\ 4 \times 4 = 16 \\ 5 \times 5 = 25 \\ 6 \times 6 = 36 \\ 7 \times 7 = 49 \\ 8 \times 8 = 64 \\ 9 \times 9 = 81 \end{array}$$



$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

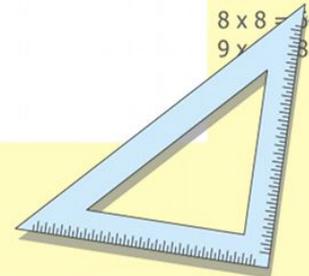
$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$



$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \\ \hline x = 70 \end{cases}$$

$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$



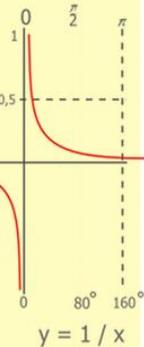
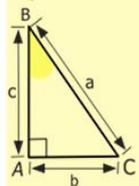
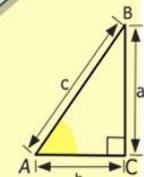
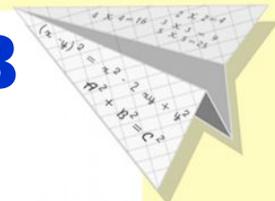
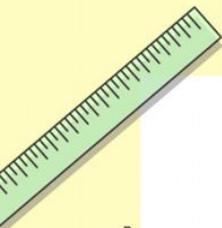
Формирование

ВЫЧИСЛИТЕЛЬНЫХ НАВЫКОВ

В формировании вычислительного навыка выделяют 4 стадии:

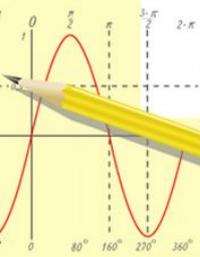
- стадия развернутого действия – ученики выполняют все операции составляющие прием, комментируют все операции, производят длинную запись

Не следует долго задерживаться на этой стадии



$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 2500 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 10500 \end{array}$$

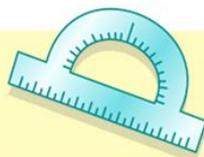
$$\begin{array}{l} 2 \times 2 = 4 \\ 3 \times 3 = 9 \\ 4 \times 4 = 16 \\ 5 \times 5 = 25 \\ 6 \times 6 = 36 \\ 7 \times 7 = 49 \\ 8 \times 8 = 64 \\ 9 \times 9 = 81 \end{array}$$



$$\frac{a}{A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

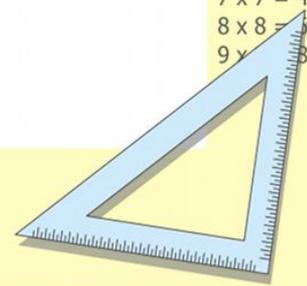
$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$



$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \\ \hline x = 70 \end{cases}$$

$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$



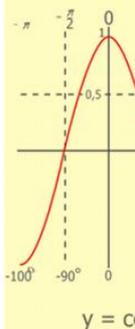
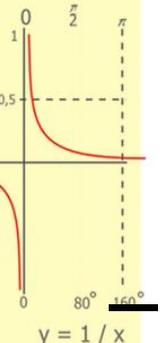
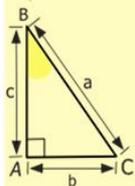
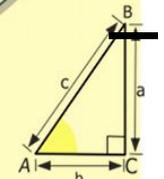
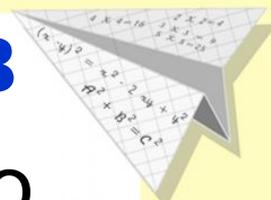
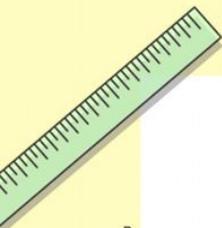
Формирование

ВЫЧИСЛИТЕЛЬНЫХ НАВЫКОВ

— стадия частичного свертывания – про себя выделяют операции и обосновывают выбор и порядок их выполнения, вслух проговаривают выполнение основных операций

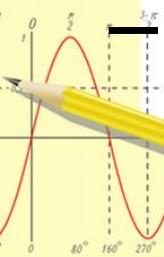
— стадия полного свертывания – все операции проговариваются про себя, записывается только пример и ответ, объяснение дается

— стадия предельного свертывания – быстро выполняется прием без объяснения



$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ \times 2500 \\ \hline 2500 \\ + 210 \\ \hline 105000 \end{array}$$

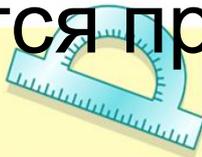
$$\begin{array}{l} 2 \times 2 = 4 \\ 3 \times 3 = 9 \\ 4 \times 4 = 16 \\ 5 \times 5 = 25 \\ 6 \times 6 = 36 \\ 7 \times 7 = 49 \\ 8 \times 8 = 64 \\ 9 \times 9 = 81 \end{array}$$



$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

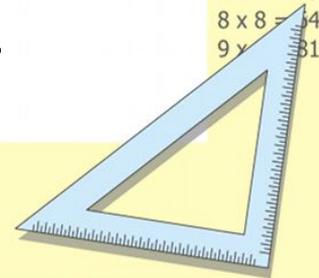
$$a = \frac{b \cdot a}{c}$$

$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$



$$\begin{array}{l} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25 + 45 \\ \hline x = 70 \end{array}$$

$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$



Устные и письменные

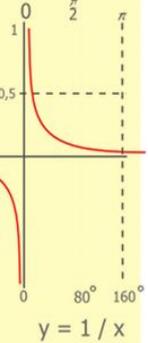
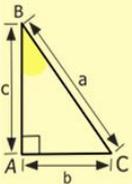
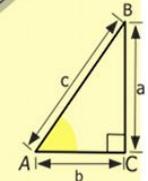
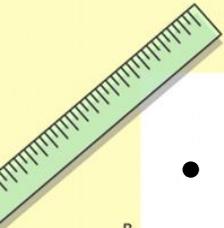
ВЫЧИСЛЕНИЯ

- Вычисления, проводимые без вспомогательных средств – таблиц и счетных приборов, подразделяются на устные и письменные.

Общее:

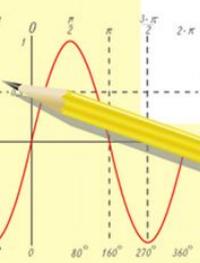
- имеют общую задачу – найти искомое
- выполняются путем приведения данного случая вычисления к ранее известным (к табличным)
- способы тех и других обосновываются свойствами арифметических действий

Письменные вычисления тесно связаны с устными, так как в процессе письменных вычислений приходится использовать устные. Поначалу учащиеся в основном выполняют устные вычисления



$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 2500 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 10000 \\ \hline 105000 \end{array}$$

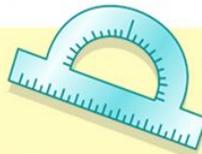
$$\begin{array}{l} 2 \times 2 = 4 \\ 3 \times 3 = 9 \\ 4 \times 4 = 16 \\ 5 \times 5 = 25 \\ 6 \times 6 = 36 \\ 7 \times 7 = 49 \\ 8 \times 8 = 64 \\ 9 \times 9 = 81 \end{array}$$



$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$

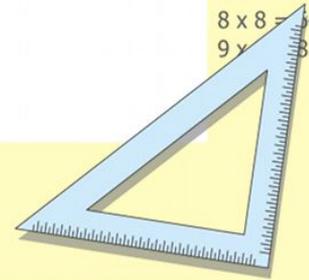


$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \end{cases}$$

$$x = 70$$

$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$



Отличия устных вычислительных приемов от письменных

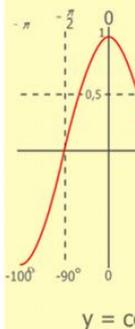
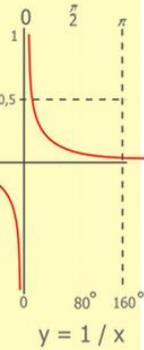
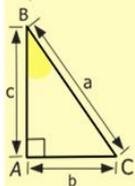
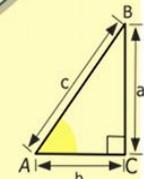
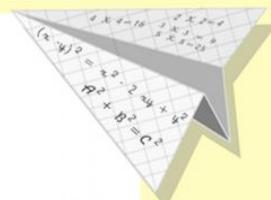
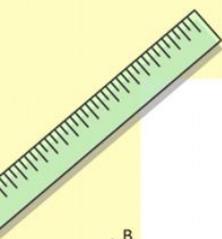
Устные

- 1) Выполняются в уме (мысленно)
- 2) Выполняются совсем без записи чисел или с записью данных и результата в строчку

Письменные

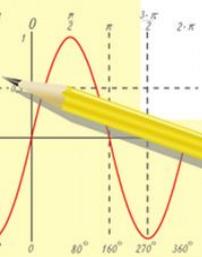
- 1) Выполняются письменно (всегда)
- 2) В процессе выполнения записываются не только данные и результат, но и промежуточные результаты.

Записываются в столбик



$$\begin{array}{r} 2500 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 10500 \end{array}$$

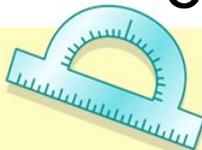
$$\begin{array}{l} 2 \times 2 = 4 \\ 3 \times 3 = 9 \\ 4 \times 4 = 16 \\ 5 \times 5 = 25 \\ 6 \times 6 = 36 \\ 7 \times 7 = 49 \\ 8 \times 8 = 64 \\ 9 \times 9 = 81 \end{array}$$



$$\frac{a}{A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

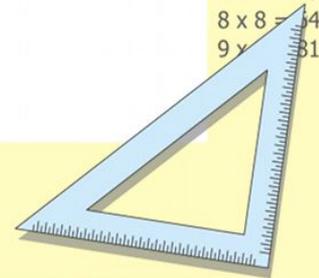
$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$



$$\begin{array}{l} x = 25y + 45 \\ y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \\ \hline x = 70 \end{array}$$

$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$



Отличия устных вычислительных

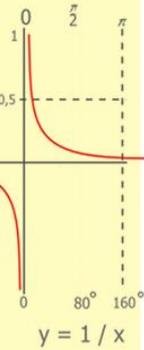
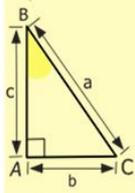
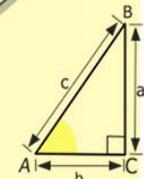
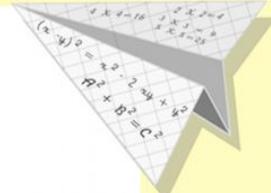
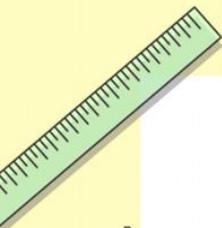
приемов от письменных

Устные

- 3) Сложение и вычитание начинаются с высшего разряда
- 4) Запись относительно произвольная

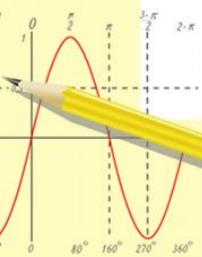
Письменные

- 3) Результат приема находим, начиная вычисления с низшего разряда (за исключением письменного деления)
- 4) Запись жестко определенная (разряд под разрядом)



$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 2500 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 10500 \end{array}$$

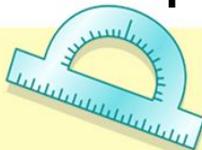
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$$\frac{a}{A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

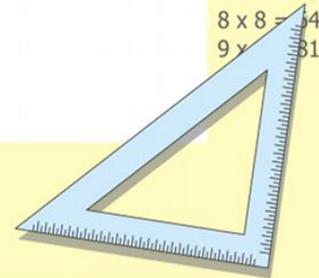
$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$



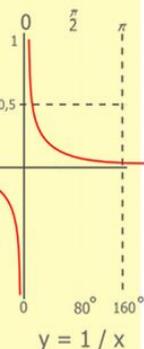
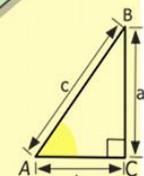
$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90^\circ \\ x = 25y + 45 \\ y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \\ \hline x = 70 \end{cases}$$

$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$

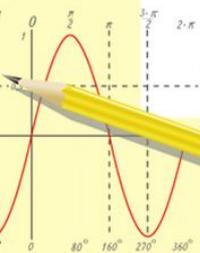


Особенности устных вычислений

- Успешность обучения письменным вычислениям зависит от навыков устных вычислений
- Устные вычисления способствуют развитию математического мышления детей
- Устные вычисления содействуют развитию внимания и памяти



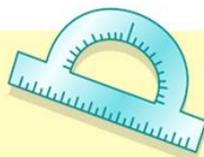
$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 2500 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 10500 \end{array}$$



$$\frac{a}{A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

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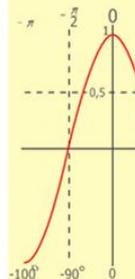
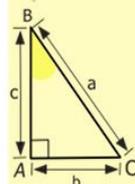
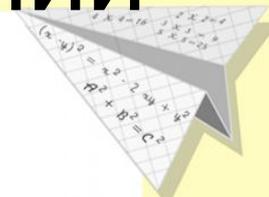


$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \end{cases}$$

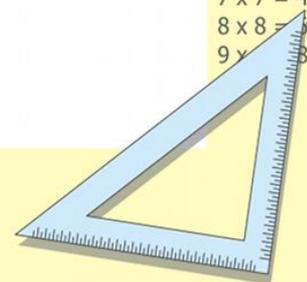
$$x = 70$$

$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$

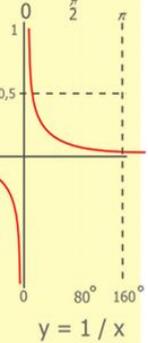
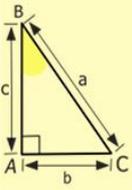
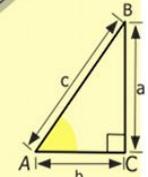
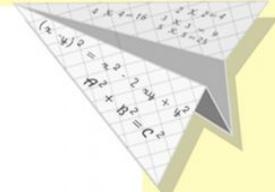
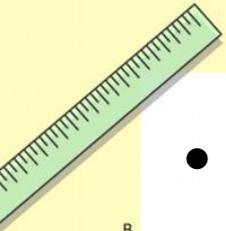


$$y = \cos$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 2 \times 2 = 4 \\ 3 \times 3 = 9 \\ 4 \times 4 = 16 \\ 5 \times 5 = 25 \\ 6 \times 6 = 36 \\ 7 \times 7 = 49 \\ 8 \times 8 = 64 \\ 9 \times 9 = 81 \end{array}$$

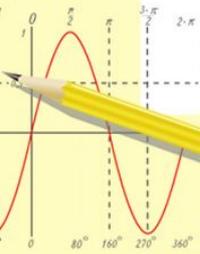


- К устным вычислениям относят все приемы для случаев вычислений в пределах 100, а также сводящиеся к ним приемы вычислений для случаев за пределами 100 (например: 900-300)
- К письменным вычислениям относятся приемы, для всех других случаев вычислений над числами, большими 100



$$\begin{array}{r} 2500 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 10500 \end{array}$$

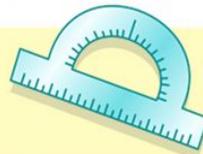
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$$\frac{a}{A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$

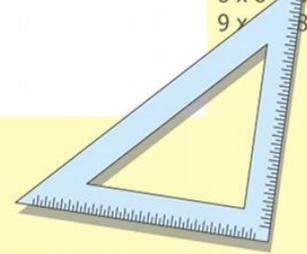


$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

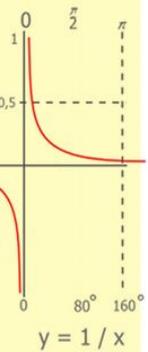
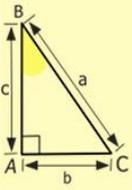
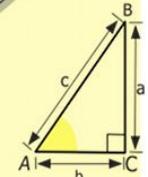
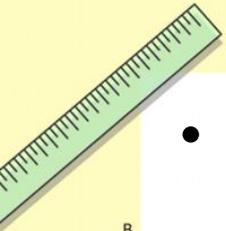
$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \end{cases}$$

$$x = 70$$

$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$

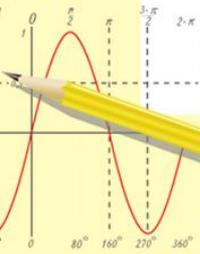


- За 4 года обучения в начальных классах дети должны не только сознательно усвоить приемы устного вычисления, но и приобрести прочные вычислительные навыки, которые помогают:
- Усвоить многие вопросы теории арифметических действий (свойства действий, связь между результатами и компонентами действий, изменение результатов действий в зависимости от изменений одного из компонентов)
- Лучше усвоить приемы письменных вычислений, так как являются элементами последних
- Успешно решать жизненные ситуации (имеют практическое применение в жизни)
- Способствуют развитию математического мышления, внимания, памяти, сообразительности, математической зоркости и наблюдательности



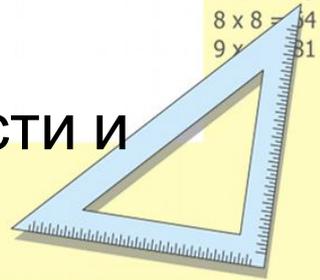
$$\begin{array}{r} 1\ 2\ 5\ 00 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 10500 \\ \hline 105000 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 2 \times 2 = 4 \\ 3 \times 3 = 9 \\ 4 \times 4 = 16 \\ 5 \times 5 = 25 \\ 6 \times 6 = 36 \\ 7 \times 7 = 49 \\ 8 \times 8 = 64 \\ 9 \times 9 = 81 \end{array}$$



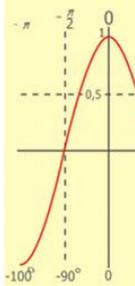
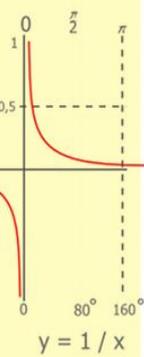
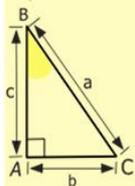
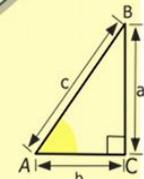
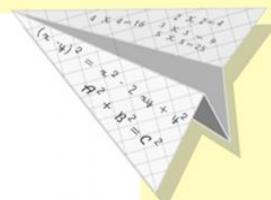
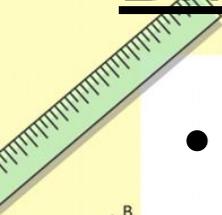
$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90^\circ \\ x = 25 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \end{cases}$$

$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$



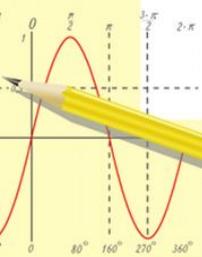
Виды упражнений для устных вычислений

- нахождение значений математических выражений
- сравнение математических выражений
- решение уравнений
- решение задач



$$\begin{array}{r} 2500 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 2100 \\ + 840 \\ \hline 105000 \end{array}$$

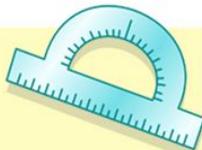
- 2 x 2 = 4
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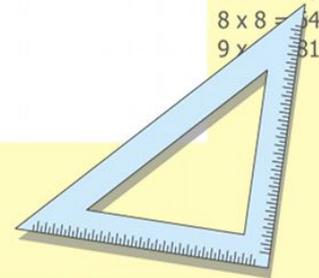
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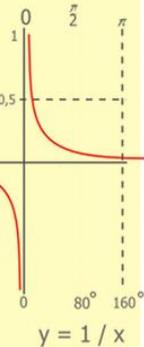
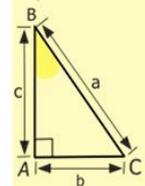
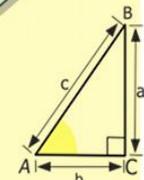
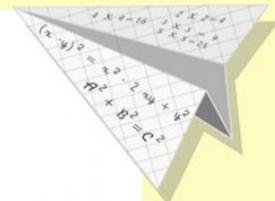
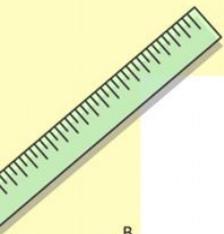
$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \\ \hline x = 70 \end{cases}$$

$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$

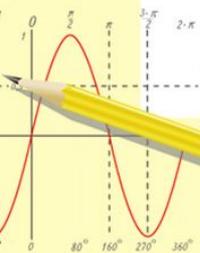


Спасибо за внимание!



$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 2500 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 105000 \end{array}$$

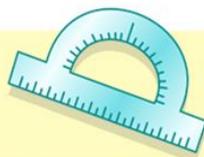
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