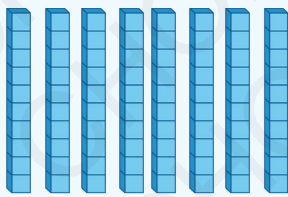


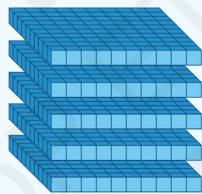
26-dars. Sonlarni 10, 100, 1000 ga ko'paytirish



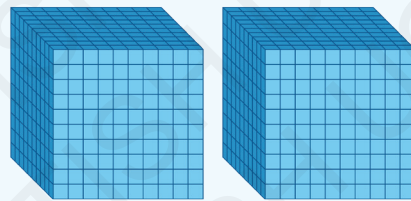
1. **Rasmlardan** foydalanib, ifodalarni hisoblang.



$$10 \cdot 8$$



$$100 \cdot 5$$



$$1000 \cdot 2$$



2. Qo'shishni **ko'paytirish** bilan almashtiring va ifodalarning qiymatini hisoblang.

a) $10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10$

b) $100 + 100 + 100 + 100$

d) $1000 + 1000 + 1000$

Sonlarni 10, 100, 1000 ga ko'paytirish

Sonni 10, 100, 1000 ga ko'paytirish uchun shu sonning oxiriga, mos ravishda, bitta, ikkita yoki uchta nolni yozib qo'yish kerak.

$$3 \cdot 10 = 30$$

$$6 \cdot 100 = 600$$

$$9 \cdot 1000 = 9000$$



3. Orttiring:

a) har bir sonni **10 marta**: 5, 78, 405, 926;

b) har bir sonni **100 marta**: 6, 20, 80, 365;

d) har bir sonni **1000 marta**: 6, 8, 31, 76.



4. Katta qutida 100 ta, kichkina qutida esa 10 ta bo'r bor. Maktab uchun 12 ta katta va 25 ta kichkina qutida bo'r sotib olindi. Bu qutilarda jami nechta bo'r bor?

	bitta qutidagi bo'rlar soni	qutilar soni	jami bo'rlar soni
katta quti	100 ta	12 ta	? ta
kichkina quti	10 ta	25 ta	? ta
			} ? ta



5. Ifodalarning qiymatini hisoblang.

$$378 \cdot 10 + 42 \cdot 100$$

$$81 \cdot 100 - 4 \cdot 1000$$

$$(753 - 684) \cdot 1000$$

$$22 \cdot 100 - 187 \cdot 10$$



6. Kupyuralar, ya'ni qog'oz pullarda ularning qiymati ko'rsatilgan.



1 000 so'm



10 000 so'm



100 000 so'm

Har bir bolaning jamg'armasida qancha pul bor?



Jasur



Sardor



Akmal



7. Bitta albom va bir quti bo'yoq qancha turishini aniqlang.



52 000 so'm



40 000 so'm



8. Bir xil miqdordagi pulga sotib olish mumkin:

- har birida 100 donadan bo'lgan 28 quti qog'oz qisqich;
- har birida 1000 donadan bo'lgan 3 quti qog'oz qisqich.

Qog'oz qisqichlar sonini taqqoslang. Qaysi holatda ko'p va nechta ko'p bo'ldi?

9. Ifodalarni amallarning **to'g'ri tartibiga** rioya qilgan holda hisoblang.

a) $9000 - (23 \cdot 100 + 504 \cdot 10)$

b) $15 \cdot 100 + 10 \cdot (653 - 229)$

