

El siguiente ejercicio busca la adquisición de habilidades y destrezas en las operaciones básicas de suma, sustracción, multiplicación y división. Recuerde que al multiplicar (x) por lo general se obtienen resultados mayores que al sumar; al dividir (menores resultados que al restar).

Ahora, su reto matemático, es colocar uno de los signos de las operaciones básicas entre los números. Además, se han colocado correctamente se obtiene el resultado de la derecha.

$$1 \ 1 = 1$$

$$2 \ 3 = 5$$

$$7 \ 4 \ 2 = 9$$

$$3 \ 3 \ 3 \ 3 = 10$$

$$3 \ 3 \ 3 \ 3 = 30$$

$$1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4 = 4$$

$$18 \ 2 \ 3 \ 8 \ 4 = 14$$

$$13 \ 7 \ 6 \ 21 \ 2 = 13$$

$$4 \ 3 \ 11 \ 33 \ 10 = 11$$

$$16 \ 1 \ 15 \ 2 \ 14 = 2$$

$$25 \ 16 \ 9 \ 4 \ 1 = 14$$

$$18 \ 12 \ 12 \ 18 \ 10 \ 14 = 36$$

$$10 \ 8 \ 13 \ 6 \ 17 \ 6 = 425$$

$$6 \ 6 \ 6 \ 6 \ 6 \ 6 = 123$$

$$8 \ 8 \ 8 \ 8 = 120$$

$$4 \ 4 \ 4 = 12$$

$$5 \ 5 = 1$$

## MÉTODO FACIL PARA APRENDER LAS TABLAS DE MULTIPLICAR

Uno de los grandes dolores de cabeza de padres de familia, estudiantes y docentes, es el aprendizaje de las tablas de multiplicar. Partiendo del hecho que la tabla del 10, 5 y 2 son fáciles de memoriza, utilizando la propiedad distributiva de la multiplicación con respecto a la adición o sustracción se puede facilitar el aprendizaje de las de mas tablas.

$$10 \times 1 = 10 \quad 2 \times 1 = 2 \quad 5 \times 1 = 5$$

$$10 \times 2 = 20 \quad 2 \times 2 = 4 \quad 5 \times 2 = 10$$

$$10 \times 3 = 30 \quad 2 \times 3 = 6 \quad 5 \times 3 = 15$$

$$10 \times 4 = 40 \quad 2 \times 4 = 8 \quad 5 \times 4 = 20$$

$$10 \times 5 = 50 \quad 2 \times 5 = 10 \quad 5 \times 5 = 25$$

$$10 \times 6 = 60 \quad 2 \times 6 = 12 \quad 5 \times 6 = 30$$

$$10 \times 7 = 70 \quad 2 \times 7 = 14 \quad 5 \times 7 = 35$$

$$10 \times 8 = 80 \quad 2 \times 8 = 16 \quad 5 \times 8 = 40$$

$$10 \times 9 = 90 \quad 2 \times 9 = 18 \quad 5 \times 9 = 45$$

$$10 \times 10 = 100 \quad 2 \times 10 = 20 \quad 5 \times 10 = 50$$

Con base de estos resultados, podemos aprender otras tablas como la del 9, utilizando, este hecho que  $9 = 10 - 1$ .

$$1 \times 9 = 1 \times (10 - 1) = 10 - 1 = 9$$

$$2 \times 9 = 2 \times (10 - 1) = 20 - 2 = 18$$

$$3 \times 9 = 3 \times (10 - 1) = 30 - 3 = 27$$

$$4 \times 9 = 4 \times (10 - 1) = 40 - 4 = 36$$

$$5 \times 9 = 5 \times (10 - 1) = 50 - 5 = 45$$

$$6 \times 9 = 6 \times (10 - 1) = 60 - 6 = 54$$

$$7 \times 9 = 7 \times (10 - 1) = 70 - 7 = 63$$

$$8 \times 9 = 8 \times (10 - 1) = 80 - 8 = 72$$

$$9 \times 9 = 9 \times (10 - 1) = 90 - 9 = 81$$

$$10 \times 9 = 10 \times (10 - 1) = 100 - 10 = 90$$

La tabla del 6 se puede practicar, como  $6 = 5 + 1$  utilizando la tabla del 5 que es fácil de recordar.

$$1 \times 6 = 1 \times (5 + 1) = 5 + 1 = 6$$

$$2 \times 6 = 2 \times (5 + 1) = 10 + 2 = 12$$

$$3 \times 6 = 3 \times (5 + 1) = 15 + 3 = 18$$

$$4 \times 6 = 4 \times (5 + 1) = 20 + 4 = 24$$

$$5 \times 6 = 5 \times (5 + 1) = 25 + 5 = 30$$

$$6 \times 6 = 6 \times (5 + 1) = 30 + 6 = 36$$

$$7 \times 6 = 7 \times (5 + 1) = 35 + 7 = 42$$

$$8 \times 6 = 8 \times (5 + 1) = 40 + 8 = 48$$

$$9 \times 6 = 9 \times (5 + 1) = 45 + 9 = 54$$
$$10 \times 6 = 10 \times (5 + 1) = 60 + 10 = 60$$

La tabla del siete, utilizando el hecho que: La del 4 utilizando el hecho que:  
 $7 = 5 + 2$   $4 = 5 - 1$

$$1 \times 7 = 1 \times (5 + 2) = 5 + 2 = 7$$
$$1 \times 7 = 1 \times (5 - 1) = 5 - 1 = 4$$
$$2 \times 7 = 1 \times (5 + 2) = 5 + 4 = 7$$
$$2 \times 7 = 2 \times (5 - 1) = 10 - 2 = 8$$
$$3 \times 7 = 1 \times (5 + 2) = 5 + 6 = 7$$
$$3 \times 7 = 3 \times (5 - 1) = 15 - 3 = 12$$
$$4 \times 7 = 1 \times (5 + 2) = 5 + 8 = 7$$
$$4 \times 7 = 4 \times (5 - 1) = 20 - 4 = 16$$
$$5 \times 7 = 1 \times (5 + 2) = 5 + 10 = 7$$
$$5 \times 7 = 5 \times (5 - 1) = 25 - 5 = 20$$
$$6 \times 7 = 1 \times (5 + 2) = 5 + 12 = 7$$
$$6 \times 7 = 6 \times (5 - 1) = 30 - 6 = 24$$
$$7 \times 7 = 1 \times (5 + 2) = 5 + 14 = 7$$
$$7 \times 7 = 7 \times (5 - 1) = 35 - 7 = 28$$
$$8 \times 7 = 1 \times (5 + 2) = 5 + 16 = 7$$
$$8 \times 7 = 8 \times (5 - 1) = 40 - 8 = 32$$
$$9 \times 7 = 1 \times (5 + 2) = 5 + 18 = 7$$
$$9 \times 7 = 9 \times (5 - 1) = 45 - 9 = 36$$
$$10 \times 7 = 1 \times (5 + 2) = 5 + 20 = 7$$
$$10 \times 7 = 10 \times (5 - 1) = 50 - 10 = 40$$

La tabla del tres, utilizando el hecho que: La del 8 utilizando el hecho que:  
 $3 = 2 + 1$   $8 = 10 - 2$

$$1 \times 3 = 1 \times (2 + 1) = 2 + 1 = 3$$
$$1 \times 8 = 1 \times (10 - 2) = 10 - 2 = 8$$
$$2 \times 3 = 2 \times (2 + 1) = 4 + 2 = 6$$
$$2 \times 8 = 2 \times (10 - 2) = 20 - 4 = 16$$
$$3 \times 3 = 3 \times (2 + 1) = 6 + 3 = 9$$
$$3 \times 8 = 3 \times (10 - 2) = 30 - 6 = 24$$
$$4 \times 3 = 4 \times (2 + 1) = 8 + 4 = 12$$
$$4 \times 8 = 4 \times (10 - 2) = 40 - 8 = 32$$
$$5 \times 3 = 5 \times (2 + 1) = 10 + 5 = 15$$
$$5 \times 8 = 5 \times (10 - 2) = 50 - 10 = 40$$
$$6 \times 3 = 6 \times (2 + 1) = 12 + 6 = 18$$
$$6 \times 8 = 6 \times (10 - 2) = 60 - 12 = 48$$
$$7 \times 3 = 7 \times (2 + 1) = 14 + 7 = 21$$
$$7 \times 8 = 7 \times (10 - 2) = 70 - 14 = 56$$
$$8 \times 3 = 8 \times (2 + 1) = 16 + 8 = 24$$
$$8 \times 8 = 8 \times (10 - 2) = 80 - 16 = 64$$
$$9 \times 3 = 9 \times (2 + 1) = 18 + 9 = 27$$
$$9 \times 8 = 9 \times (10 - 2) = 90 - 18 = 72$$
$$10 \times 3 = 10 \times (2 + 1) = 20 + 10 = 30$$
$$10 \times 8 = 10 \times (10 - 2) = 100 - 20 = 80$$