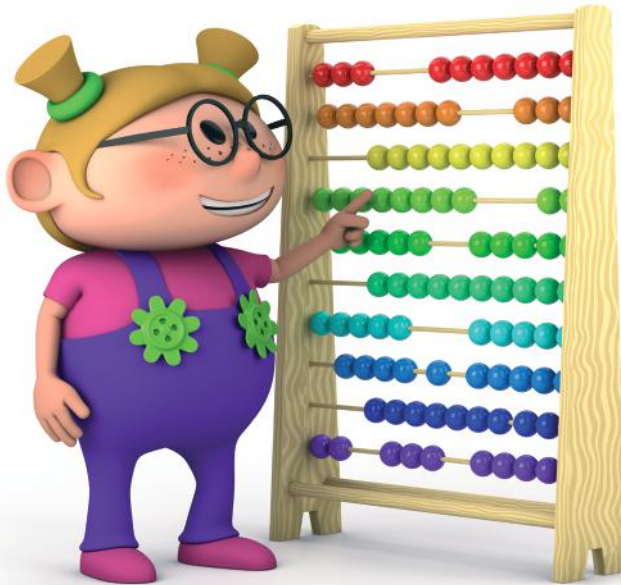


Prima mea carte de

# Calcul rapid





+	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0	0	1	2	3	4	5					
1	1	2	3	4	5						
2	2	3	4	5							
3	3	4	5								
4	4	5									
5	5										
6											
7											
8											
9											
10											

$1+1=$      $3+4=$      $9+1=$      $2+2=$

## Proprietățile adunării

Completează tabla adunării și răspunde la întrebări:

- Ce reprezintă fiecare rezultat de pe diagonala galbenă?

R.

- Ce fel de numere se regăsesc pe diagonala galbenă?

R.

- Ce fel de numere sunt în casetele portocalii?

R.

- Cum sunt distribuite rezultatele în tabel față de diagonala galbenă?

R.

- Ce reprezintă numerele de pe diagonala albastră?

R.

- Unde se află, în tabel, numerele mai mici decât 10 și unde sunt cele mai mari decât 10?

R.

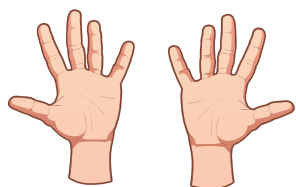
- Ce semnifică rezultatele de pe prima linie/ prima coloană?

R.

Perechi de  
numere cu  
suma 10

clasa I

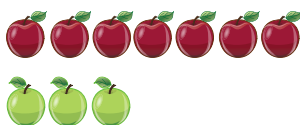
Calculează!



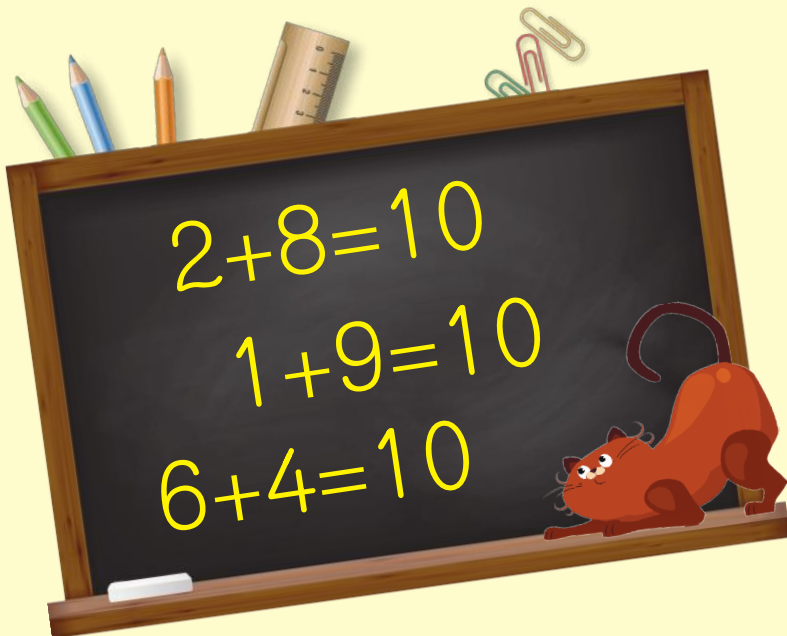
$$\square + \square = \square \square$$



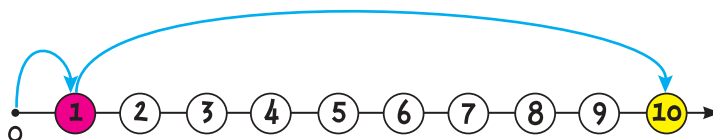
$$\square + \square = \square \square$$



$$\square + \square = \square \square$$

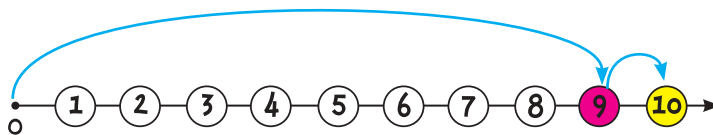


1



$$1 + 9 = 10$$

2



$$9 + 1 = \square$$

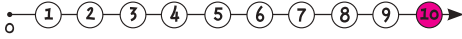
Ce observi? Rezultatele sunt  

**Observație:** pentru a simplifica explicațiile, vom numi numerele care au suma 10 „numere complementare”.

# Află numerele care lipsesc!

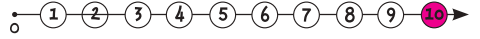


1

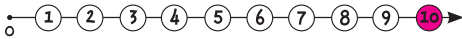


$$8 + \square = 10$$

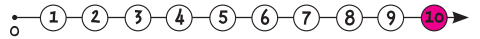
2



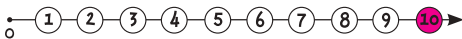
$$2 + \square = 10$$



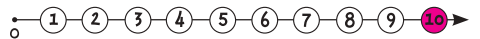
$$7 + \square = 10$$



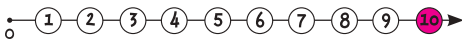
$$3 + \square = 10$$



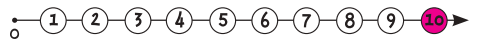
$$6 + 4 = \square \square$$



$$4 + 6 = \square \square$$



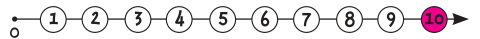
$$\square + 9 = 10$$



$$\square + 1 = 10$$



$$5 + \square = 10$$



$$\square \square + 0 = 10$$