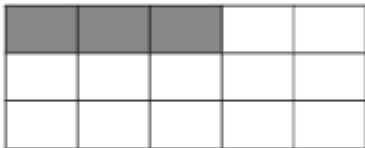
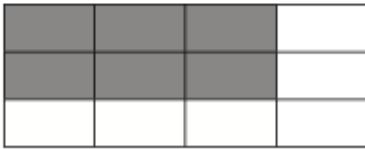


01-02-2022 ΑΣΚΗΣΕΙΣ 1 ΚΑΙ 2

1η Άσκηση

Λεκτική περιγραφή	Αναπαράσταση	Μαθηματική πρόταση
β. τα $\frac{3}{4}$ του $\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{8}$
γ. τα $\frac{3}{5}$ του $\frac{1}{3}$		$\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{3}{15} = \frac{1}{5}$
δ. τα $\frac{2}{3}$ των $\frac{3}{4}$		$\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{6}{12} = \frac{1}{2}$

2η Άσκηση

$$\beta. 4 \times \frac{5}{8} = \frac{4 \times 5}{8} = \frac{1 \times 5}{2} = \frac{5}{2} \quad \gamma. \frac{4}{3} \times 12 = \frac{4 \times 12}{3} = \frac{4 \times 4}{1} = \frac{16}{1} = 16$$

$$\delta. 27 \times \frac{4}{9} = \frac{27 \times 4}{9} = \frac{3 \times 4}{1} = \frac{12}{1} = 12$$

Η

1 - 2 - 2022

β. $4 \times \frac{5}{8} = \frac{4}{1} \times \frac{5}{8} = \frac{20}{8} = 2 \frac{4:4}{8:4} = 2 \frac{1}{2}$

γ. $\frac{4}{3} \times 12 = \frac{4}{3} \times \frac{12}{1} = \frac{48}{3} = 16$

δ. $27 \times \frac{4}{9} = \frac{27}{1} \times \frac{4}{9} = \frac{108}{9} = 12$