

3^{mat}. magical

Exercícios de
Matemática

1.º ciclo - 3.º ano

Treinar para o sucesso!



PORTO EDITORA

3^{mat}. magícar

Exercícios de

Matemática

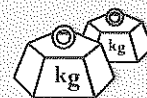
1.º ciclo - 3.º ano

Treinar para o sucesso!

*Coordenação
do 1.º ciclo*



PORTO EDITORA



ÍNDICE

Sempre 100	4	Desenvolvendo o cálculo (II).....	36
Números de 100 a 999	5	Padrões para a multiplicação	37
Números de 100 em 100, até ao milhar ...	8	Desenvolvendo o cálculo (III).....	38
Sempre 1000	9	Medidas de comprimento (I)	40
À volta do 1000	10	Perímetros	41
Subtrair... regularidades.....	11	A décima.....	42
Números de 1000 em 1000 até à dezena de milhar	12	Adição de decimais	44
Adicionar 1, 10, 100 e 1000	13	Adição e subtracção de decimais	47
Sempre 10 000	14	Multiplicação de decimais	49
Leitura de números	15	Multiplicar por 10.....	50
Aproximações.....	16	Composição de operadores	51
Números de 10 000 em 10 000 até à centena de milhar	18	Desenvolvendo o cálculo mental	52
Transformações	19	A centésima.....	53
Deslocações	20	Medidas de comprimento (II)	58
Frisos.....	21	Áreas do quadrado e do rectângulo.....	61
Desenvolvendo o cálculo (I)	22	Medidas de capacidade.....	62
Tabuada do 6	24	Medidas de massa	64
Números cruzados.....	25	Volume	65
Adicionar 7, 8 e 9.....	26	A divisão – problemas	66
Tabuada do 7	27	A divisão	67
Tabuada do 8	28	Divisão e multiplicação	70
Padrões para a adição	29	Algoritmo da adição com transporte.....	71
Tabuada do 9	30	Algoritmo da subtracção com empréstimo	72
Tabuadas de 1 a 10.....	31	Algoritmo da multiplicação.....	73
Sólidos geométricos	32	Algoritmo da divisão	74
Figuras geométricas planas	33	Dinheiro – o euro.....	76
Ângulos	35		



Sempre 100

► Encontra diferentes formas de escrever 100. Vê os exemplos.

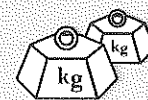
$$50 + 25 + 25$$

$$137 - 37$$

$$2 \times 50$$

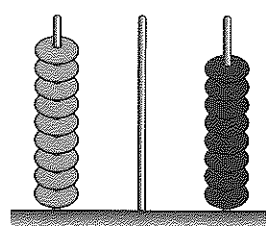
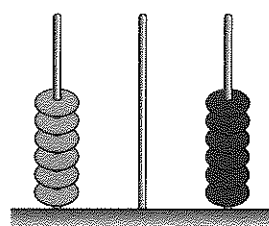
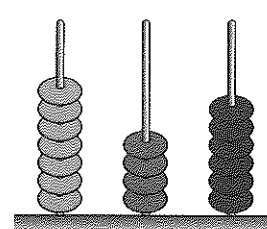
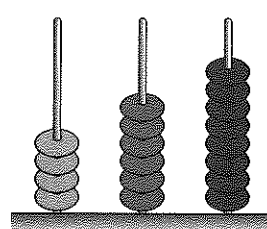
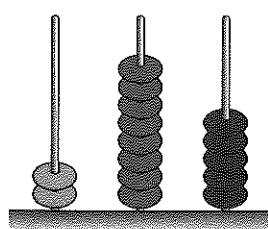
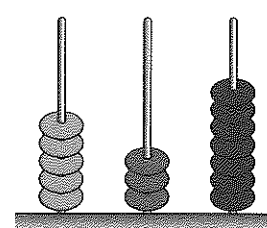
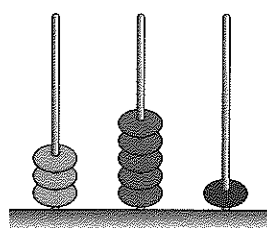
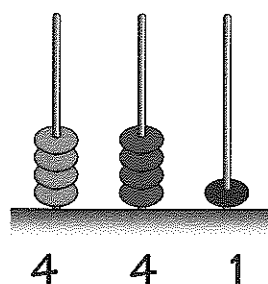
100

$$\frac{1}{2} \times 200$$



Números de 100 a 999

► Observa os ábacos. Escreve os números representados. Vê o exemplo.



► Decompõe os números como no exemplo.

$$265 = 200 + 60 + 5$$

$$299 = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}$$

$$346 = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}$$

$$585 = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}$$

$$460 = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}$$

$$608 = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}$$

$$701 = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}$$

$$393 = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}$$

$$860 = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}$$

$$708 = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}$$

$$649 = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}$$

$$502 = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}$$

$$896 = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}$$

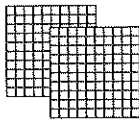
$$999 = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}$$

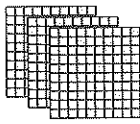


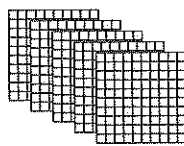
Números de 100 a 999

► Observa com atenção. Completa os quadros conforme o exemplo.

CENTENA	DEZENA	UNIDADE
		
1	4	2

CENTENA	DEZENA	UNIDADE
		

CENTENA	DEZENA	UNIDADE
		

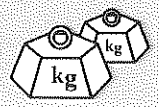
CENTENA	DEZENA	UNIDADE
		

CENTENA	DEZENA	UNIDADE
4	2	9

CENTENA	DEZENA	UNIDADE
3	5	0

CENTENA	DEZENA	UNIDADE
6	3	7

CENTENA	DEZENA	UNIDADE
5	4	6



Números de 100 a 999

► Completa de acordo com o exemplo.

$$200 = 100 + 100 = 2 \times 100$$

$$300 = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = 3 \times \underline{\quad}$$

$$500 = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = 5 \times \underline{\quad}$$

$$700 = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = 7 \times \underline{\quad}$$

$$400 = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = 4 \times \underline{\quad}$$

$$600 = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = 6 \times \underline{\quad}$$

$$800 = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = 8 \times \underline{\quad}$$

► Completa as igualdades, em cada caso, com parcelas iguais.

$$100 = \square + \square$$

$$100 = \bigcirc + \bigcirc + \bigcirc + \bigcirc$$

$$100 = \diamond + \diamond + \diamond + \diamond + \diamond$$

$$200 = \bigcirc + \bigcirc$$

$$300 = \bigcirc + \bigcirc$$

$$400 = \bigcirc + \bigcirc$$

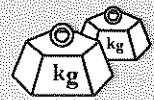
$$500 = \bigcirc + \bigcirc$$



Números de 100 em 100, até ao milhar

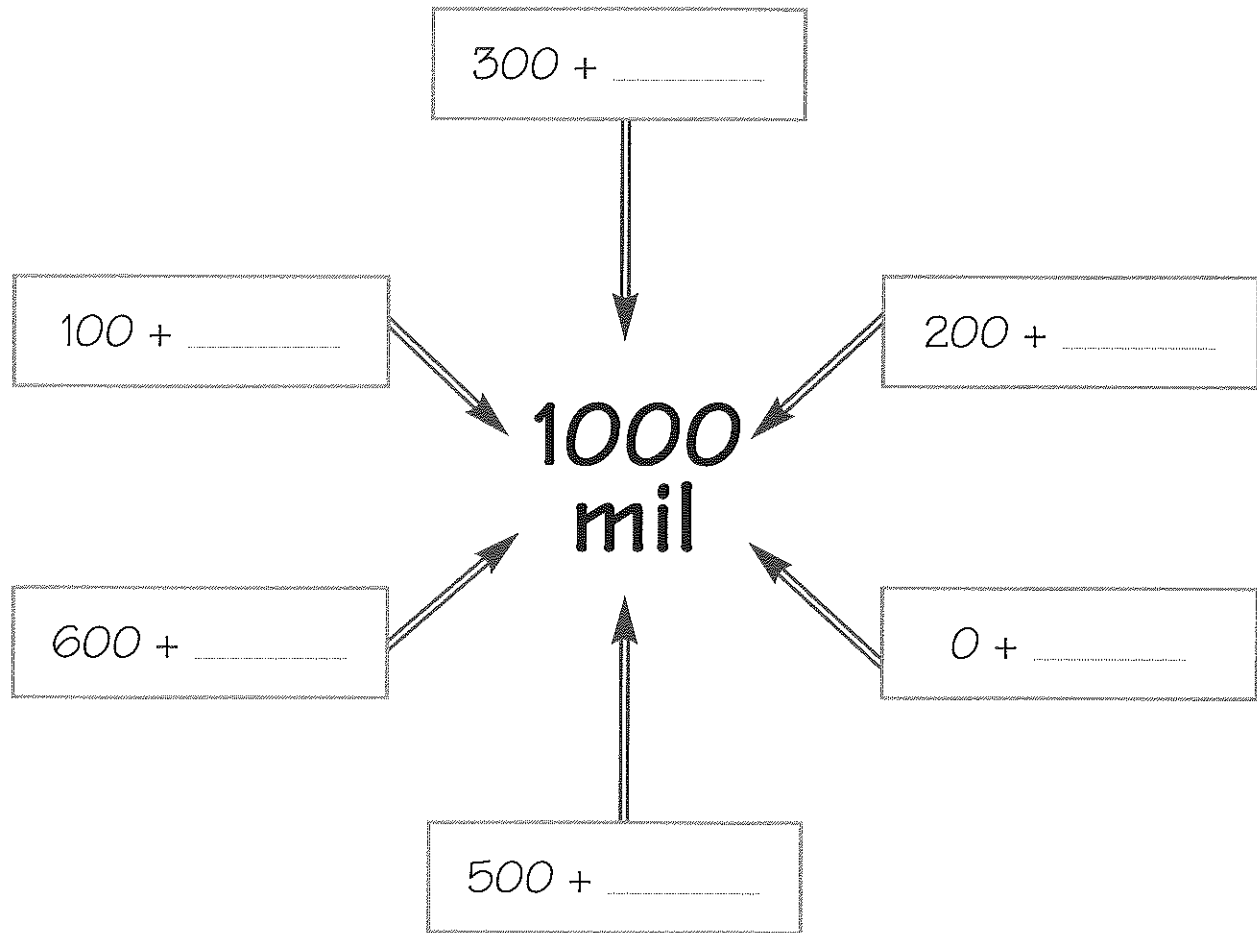
► Completa de 100 em 100. Vê o exemplo.

		100	Cem
			Duzentos
			Mil

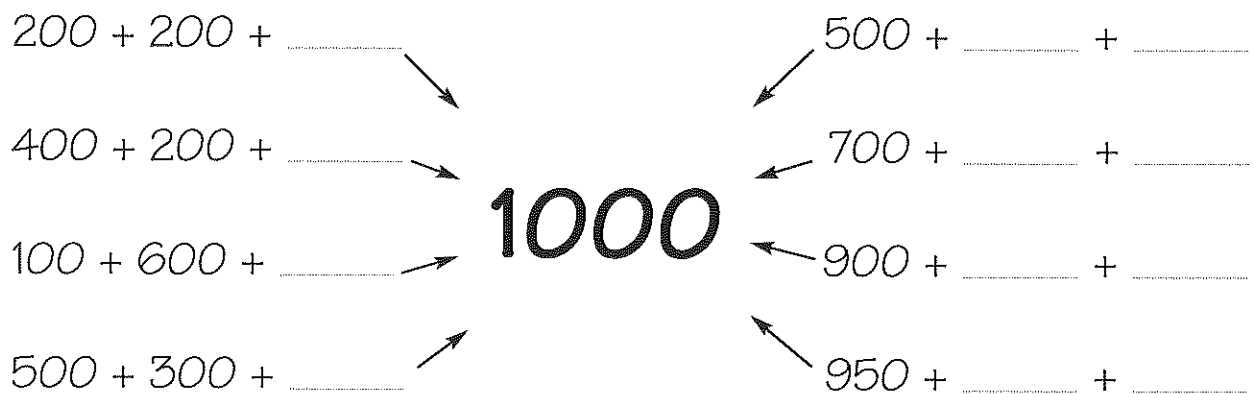


Sempre 1000

- Completa de modo a obteres sempre 1000.



- Encontra outras formas de obter 1000.





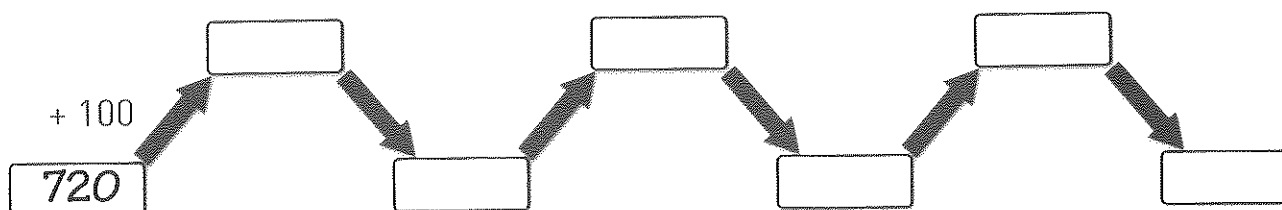
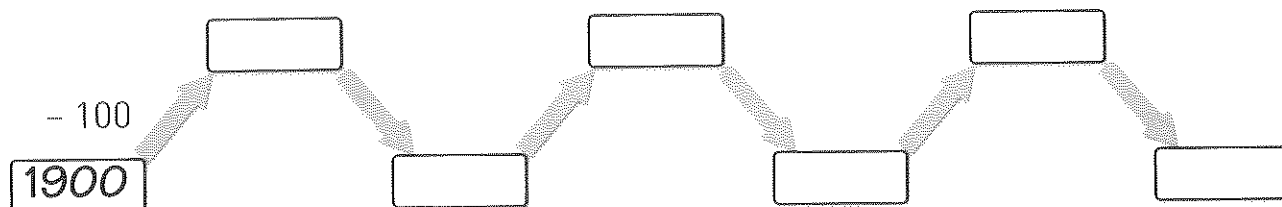
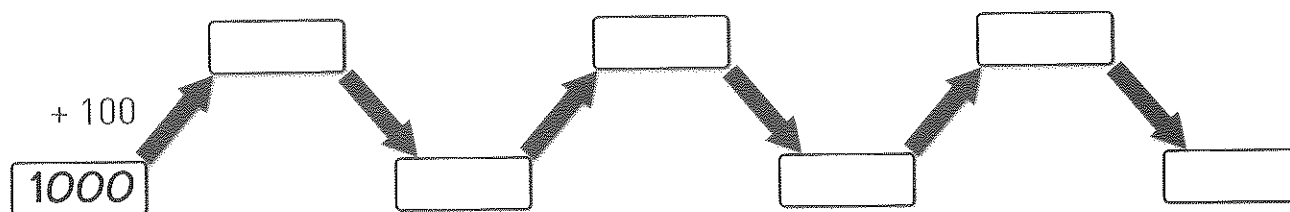
À volta do 1000

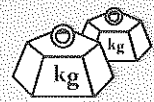
► Calcula e completa.

$1000 + 1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
 $1000 + 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
 $1000 + 100 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
 $1000 + 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
 $1000 + 20 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
 $1000 + 200 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$1230 = 1000 + 200 + 30$
 $1345 = 1000 + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$
 $1498 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$
 $1641 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$
 $1760 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$
 $1965 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

► Repara com atenção no valor de cada seta. Completa.





Subtrair... regularidades

► Calcula e completa.

$10 - 1 = \bigcirc$

$20 - 1 = \bigcirc$

$30 - 1 = \bigcirc$

$40 - 1 = \bigcirc$

$50 - 1 = \bigcirc$

$100 - 1 = \bigcirc$

$200 - 1 = \bigcirc$

$300 - 1 = \bigcirc$

$400 - 1 = \bigcirc$

$500 - 1 = \bigcirc$

$1000 - 1 = \bigcirc$

$2000 - 1 = \bigcirc$

$3000 - 1 = \bigcirc$

$4000 - 1 = \bigcirc$

$5000 - 1 = \bigcirc$

$10 - 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$10 - 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$10 - 7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$100 - 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$100 - 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$100 - 7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$1000 - 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$1000 - 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$1000 - 7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$1000 - 1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$1000 - 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$1000 - 100 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

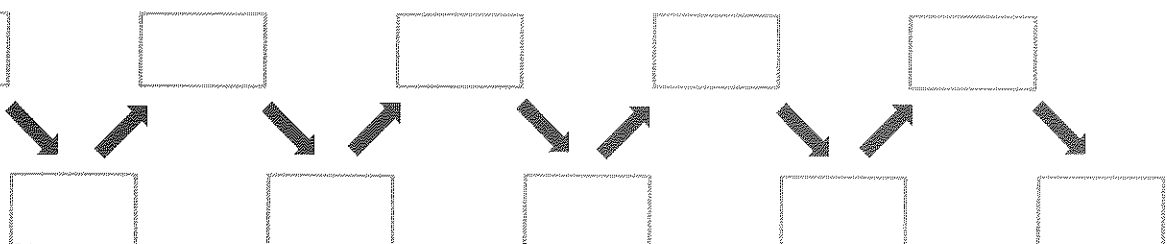
$1000 - 5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$1000 - 50 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$1000 - 500 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

1000

- 50





Números de 1000 em 1000 até à dezena de milhar

► Completa juntando sempre 1000. Vê o exemplo.

	1000
+ 1000	
+ 1000	
+ 1000	
+ 1000	
+ 1000	
+ 1000	
+ 1000	
+ 1000	
+ 1000	
	10 000

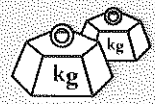
Mil

Dois mil

1
2
1

Dez mil

10 000 – dez mil – uma dezena de milhar



Adicionar 1, 10, 100 e 1000

► Completa as sequências. Presta atenção ao valor de cada seta.

+ 1

1246				
------	--	--	--	--

+ 10

3212				
------	--	--	--	--

+ 100

4327				
------	--	--	--	--

+ 1000

6304				
------	--	--	--	--

2345

- + 1 = _____
- + 10 = _____
- + 100 = _____
- + 1000 = _____

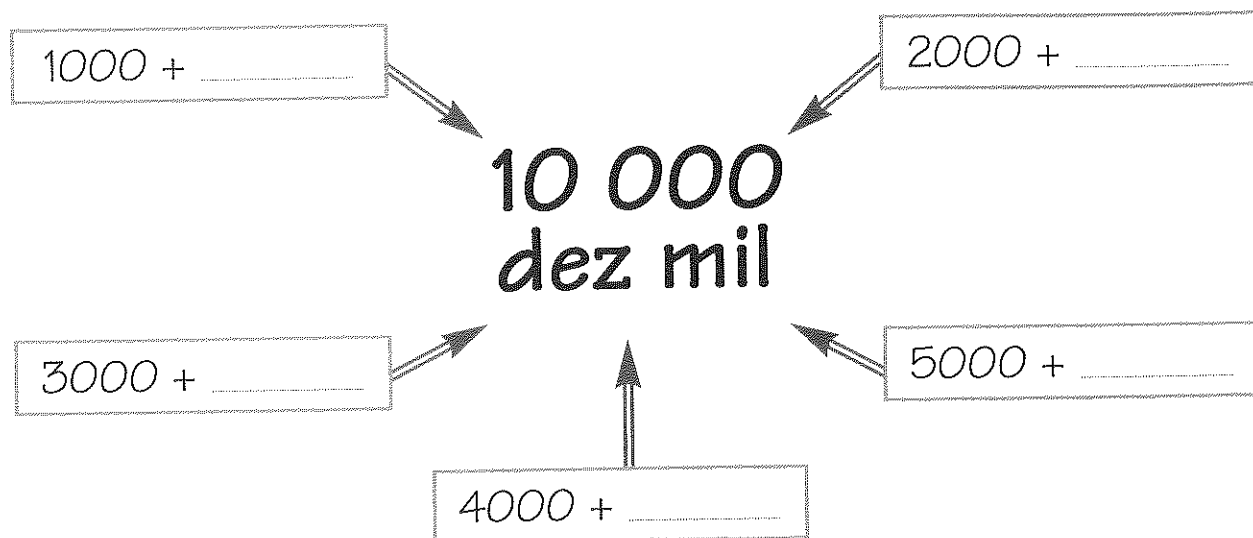
9128

- + 1 = _____
- + 10 = _____
- + 100 = _____
- + 1000 = _____



Sempre 10 000

- Completa de forma a obteres sempre 10 000.



- Completa com os valores em falta, para obteres o resultado indicado.

<table border="1" style="margin: 0 auto; text-align: center;"> <tr><td>DM</td><td>M</td><td>C</td><td>D</td><td>U</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td></td></tr> </table>	DM	M	C	D	U	1	0	0	0		<table border="1" style="margin: 0 auto; text-align: center;"> <tr><td>DM</td><td>M</td><td>C</td><td>D</td><td>U</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td></td></tr> </table>	DM	M	C	D	U	2	0	0	0		<table border="1" style="margin: 0 auto; text-align: center;"> <tr><td>DM</td><td>M</td><td>C</td><td>D</td><td>U</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td></td></tr> </table>	DM	M	C	D	U	3	0	0	0	
DM	M	C	D	U																												
1	0	0	0																													
DM	M	C	D	U																												
2	0	0	0																													
DM	M	C	D	U																												
3	0	0	0																													
+	+	+																														
1 0 0 0 0	1 0 0 0 0	1 0 0 0 0																														

<table border="1" style="margin: 0 auto; text-align: center;"> <tr><td>DM</td><td>M</td><td>C</td><td>D</td><td>U</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td></td></tr> </table>	DM	M	C	D	U	4	0	0	0		<table border="1" style="margin: 0 auto; text-align: center;"> <tr><td>DM</td><td>M</td><td>C</td><td>D</td><td>U</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td></td></tr> </table>	DM	M	C	D	U	5	0	0	0	
DM	M	C	D	U																	
4	0	0	0																		
DM	M	C	D	U																	
5	0	0	0																		
+	+																				
1 0 0 0 0	1 0 0 0 0																				

- Escreve em português como no exemplo.

10 – Uma *dezena*

100 – _____

1000 – _____

10 000 – _____ de _____



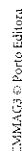
- $$6343 = 6000 + 300 + 40 + 3$$

seis mil trezentos e quarenta e três

$$3495 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$1961 = \underbrace{\hspace{1.5cm}}_{\text{1961}} + \underbrace{\hspace{1.5cm}}_{\text{1961}} + \underbrace{\hspace{1.5cm}}_{\text{1961}} + \underbrace{\hspace{1.5cm}}_{\text{1961}}$$
$$7582 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$
$$2029 = \dots + \dots + \dots$$

► Completa o esquema com os números que faltam. Escreve o valor da seta $\bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \blacktriangleright$.





Aproximações

- Completa os quadros com o número de dezenas, centenas e milhares mais próximos, antes e depois.

Entre dezenas

$$20 < 28 < 30$$

$$50 < 52 < 60$$

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} < 61 < \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} < 75 < \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} < 49 < \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} < 86 < \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} < 95 < \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Entre centenas

$$100 < 159 < 200$$

$$700 < 748 < \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} < 652 < \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} < 345 < \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} < 898 < \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} < 437 < \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} < 921 < \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Entre milhares

$$1000 < 1345 < 2000$$

$$3000 < 3426 < \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

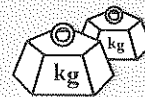
$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} < 4926 < \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} < 2332 < \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} < 6428 < \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

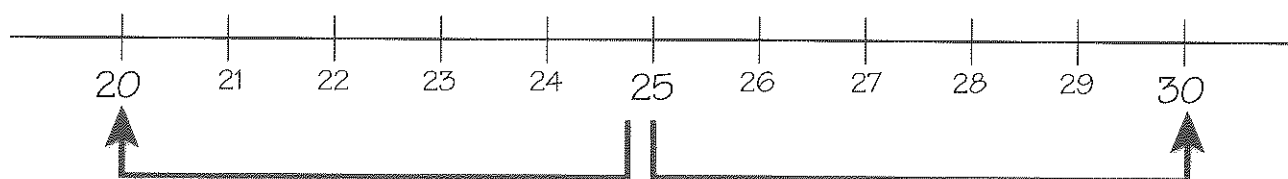
$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} < 7999 < \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} < 8141 < \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$



Aproximações

- Repara na recta numérica e observa como se faz um arredondamento, para a dezena mais próxima.

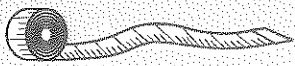


- Observa em cada caso os exemplos e completa. Arredonda para a dezena, centena ou milhar mais próximo.

Número	Dezena mais próxima
<u>4</u> 3	40
<u>4</u> 8	50
7 <u>3</u>	_____
2 <u>6</u>	_____
3 <u>1</u>	_____
5 <u>6</u>	_____
9 <u>2</u>	_____
8 <u>5</u>	_____

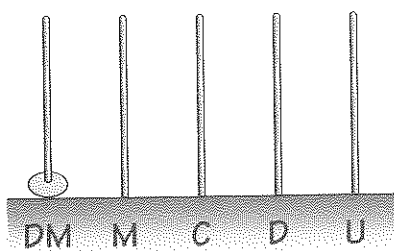
Número	Centena mais próxima
<u>12</u> 8	100
<u>16</u> 4	200
4 <u>3</u> 8	_____
7 <u>2</u> 9	_____
8 <u>8</u> 0	_____
6 <u>8</u> 1	_____
3 <u>9</u> 9	_____
5 <u>5</u> 5	_____

Número	Milhar mais próximo
<u>39</u> 16	4000
<u>31</u> 35	3000
6 <u>1</u> 50	_____
6 <u>6</u> 60	_____
12 <u>8</u> 0	_____
17 <u>9</u> 5	_____
8 <u>1</u> 10	_____
8 <u>5</u> 65	_____



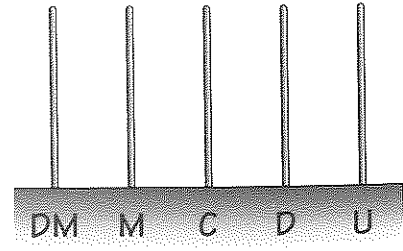
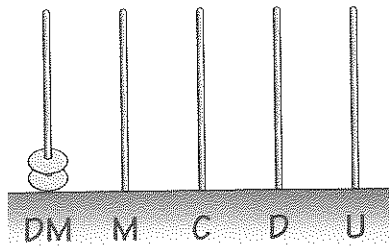
Números de 10 000 em 10 000 até à centena de milhar

► Observa o exemplo. Completa cada caso.

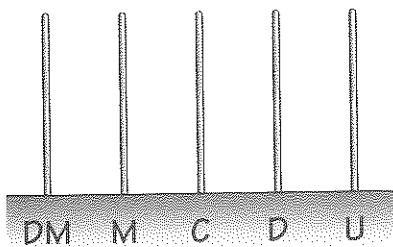


10 000

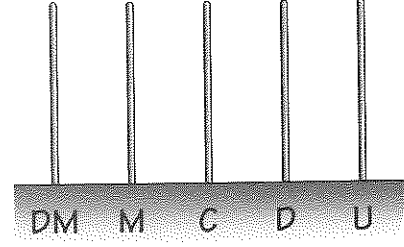
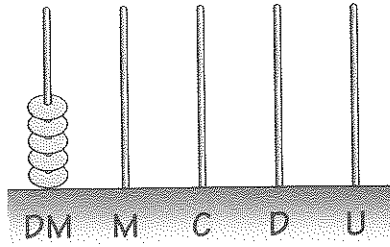
Dez mil



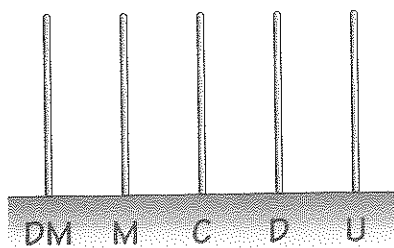
30 000



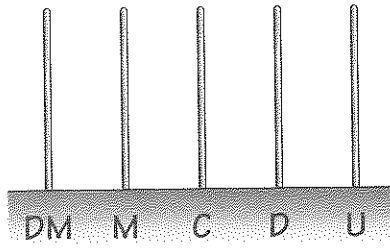
Quarenta mil



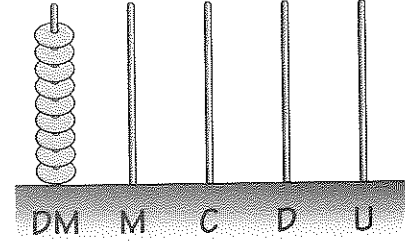
60 000



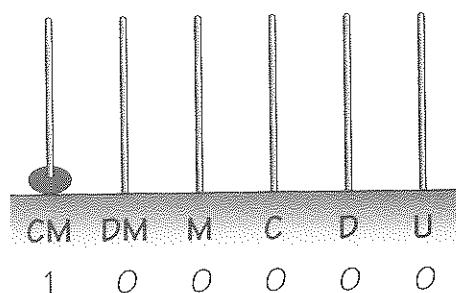
Setenta mil



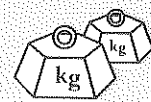
80 000



► Observa. Lê e completa.

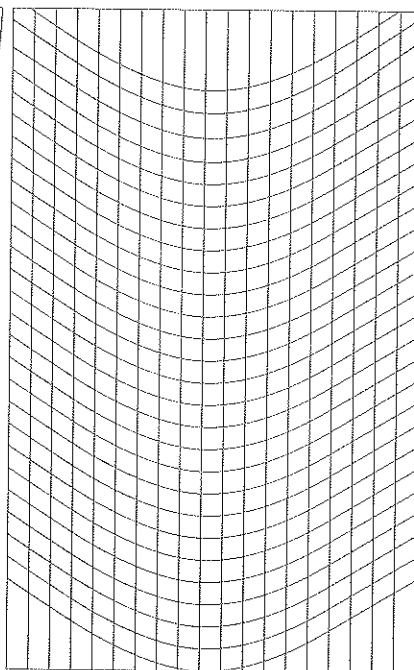
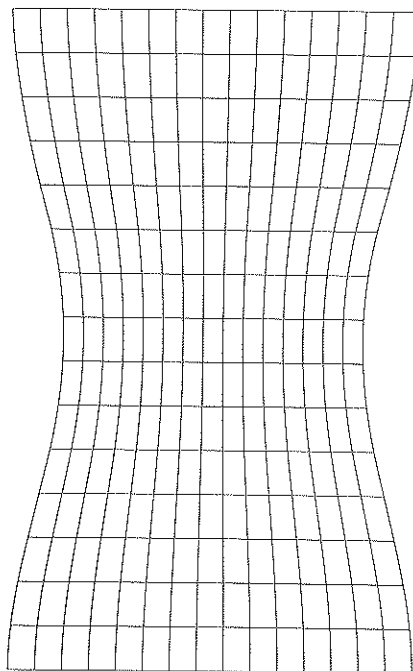
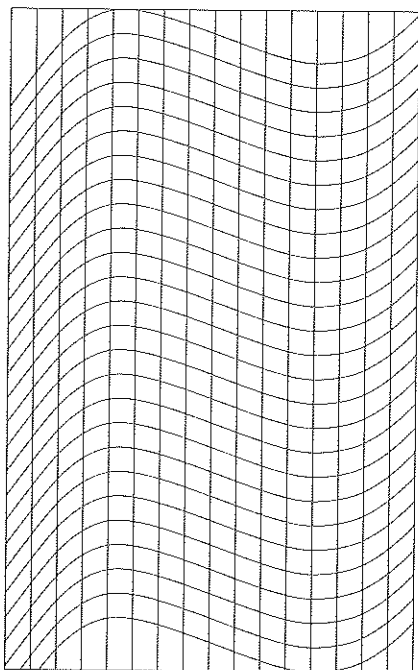
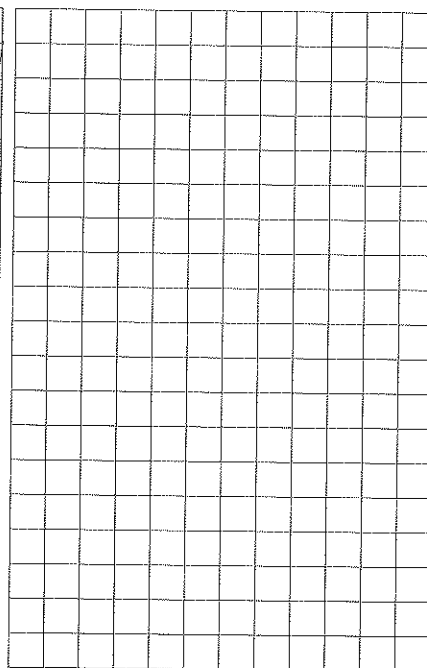
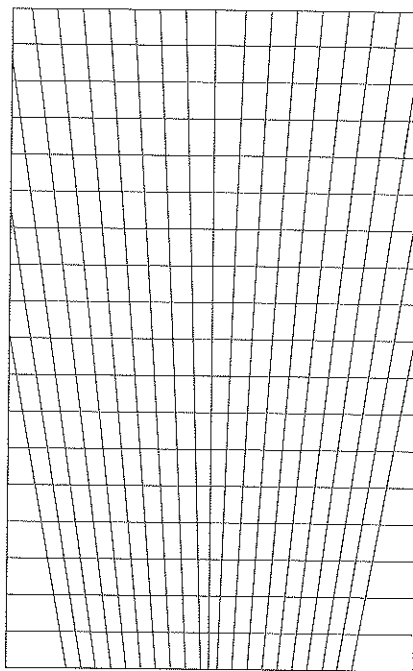
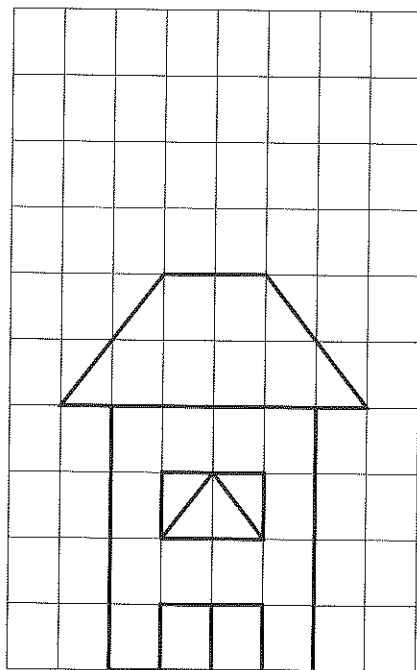


► uma centena de milhar



Transformações

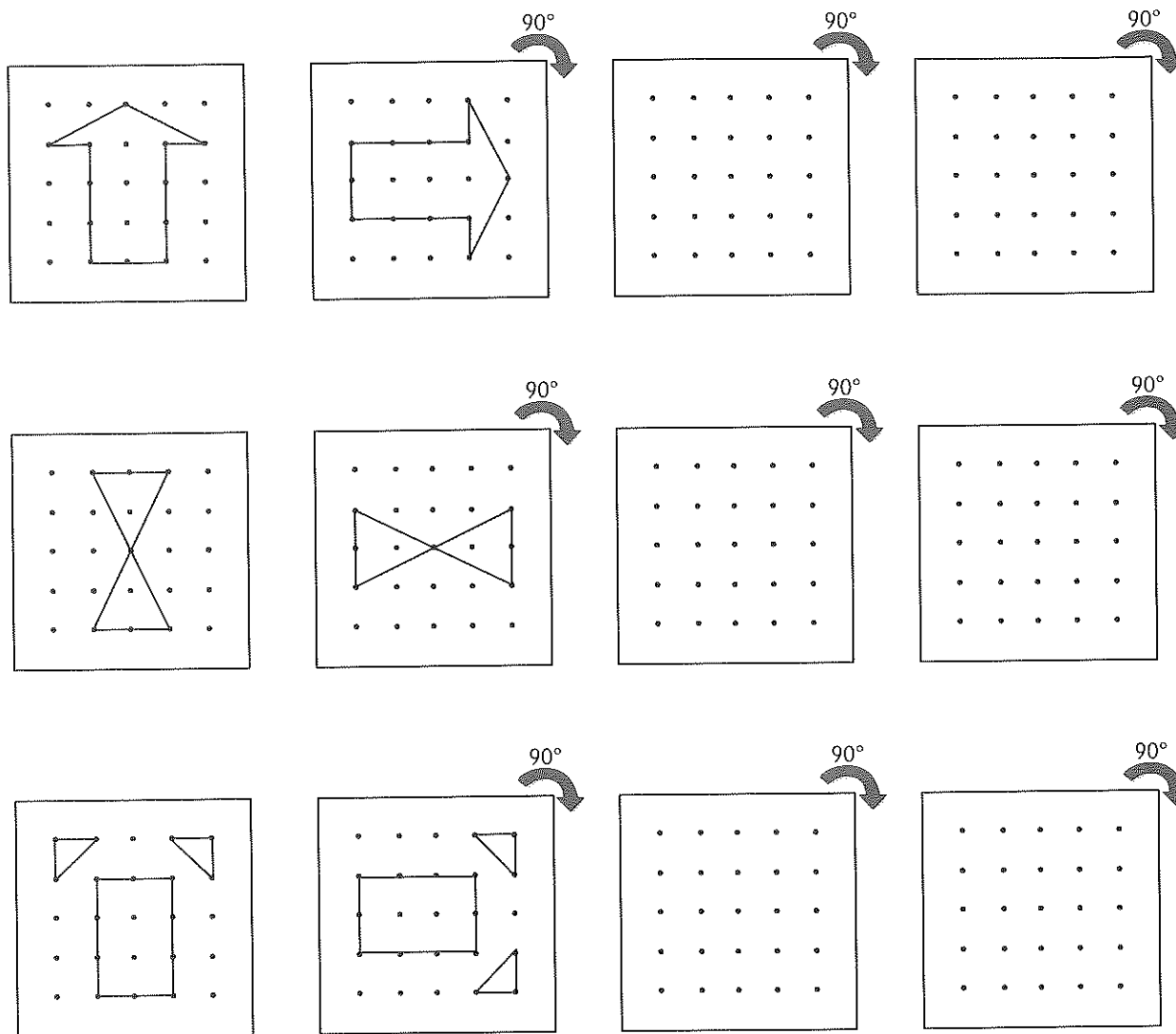
- Copia o desenho apresentado para as várias grelhas. Respeita o número de quadrículas do desenho inicial.



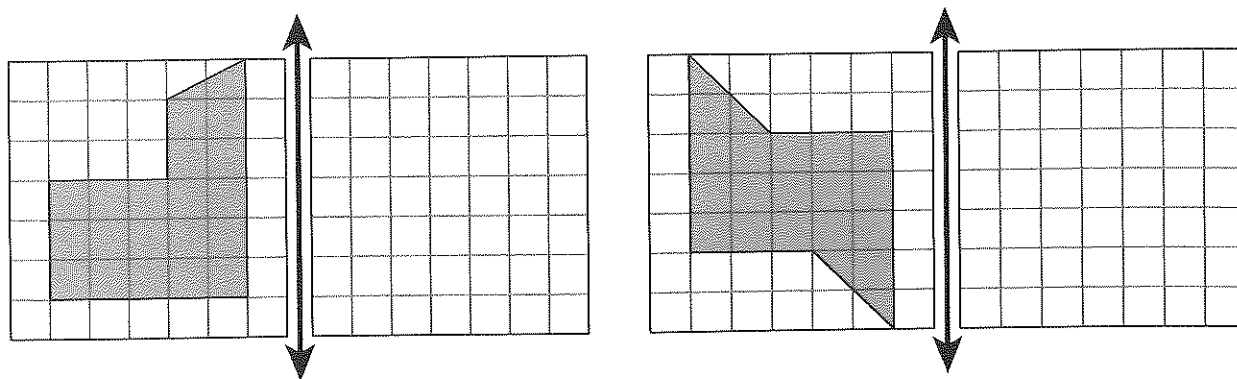


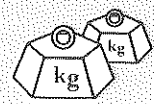
Deslocações

- Observa as figuras representadas em cada geoplano. Roda sucessivamente o geoplano 90° de cada vez. Desenha a posição em que fica cada uma das figuras.



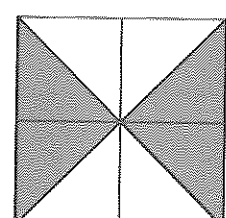
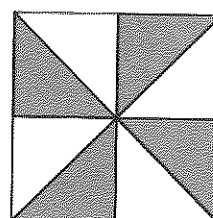
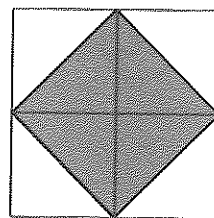
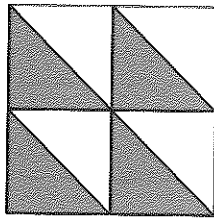
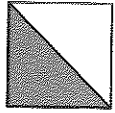
- Desenha as figuras simétricas.



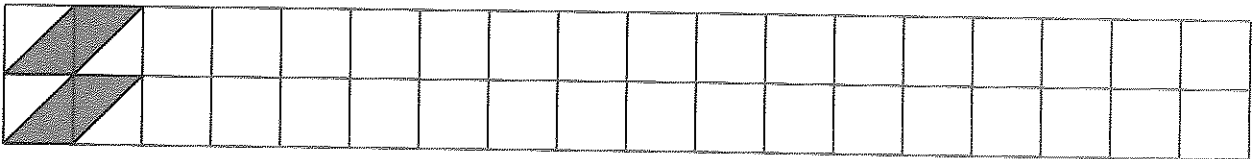
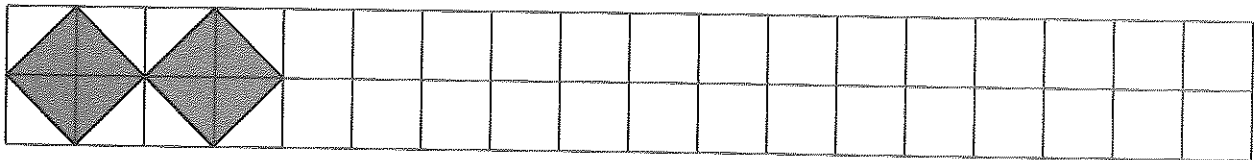


Frises

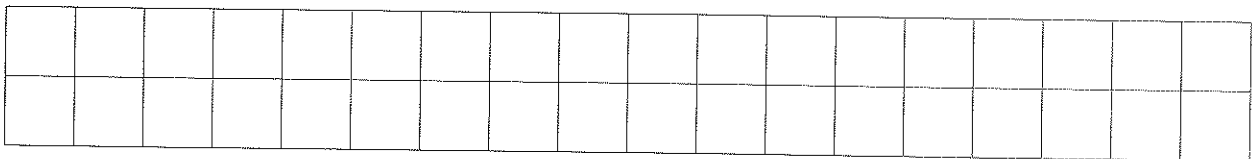
- Observa o azulejo representado e algumas composições que se podem fazer utilizando quatro azulejos iguais.



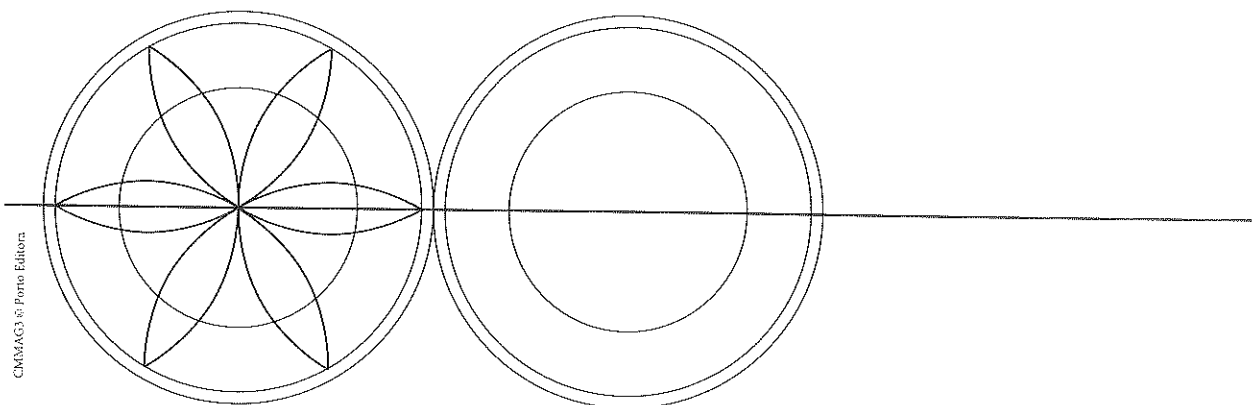
- Completa os frisos.



- Cria um padrão diferente com quatro azulejos iguais aos anteriores. Faz um novo friso.



- Completa o friso. Utiliza um compasso.





Desenvolvendo o cálculo (I)

- Descobre primeiro os números cuja soma é um número de dezenas certo. Calcula mentalmente e regista os resultados. Observa o exemplo e continua.

$$(28) + (12) + 35 = (40) + 35 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$(37) + 52 + (33) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$48 + 64 + 36 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$62 + 70 + 28 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$54 + 28 + 56 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$93 + 44 + 17 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$29 + 65 + 21 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$125 + 25 + 48 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

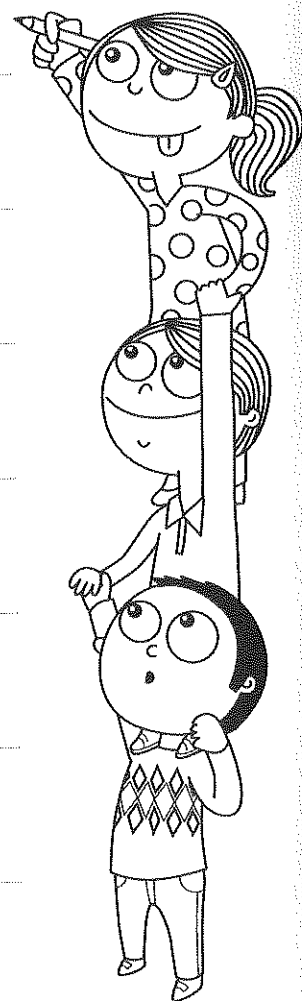
$$212 + 38 + 45 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$345 + 62 + 15 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$(36) + (44) + [58] + [22] = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$47 + 85 + 15 + 13 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$138 + 404 + 46 + 12 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$





Desenvolvendo o cálculo (I)

► Efectua de diferentes maneiras os cálculos. Observa os exemplos e completa.

45 + 25	$(40 + 20) + (5 + 5) = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$
	$(45 + 5) + 20 = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$
	$(25 + 5) + 40 = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$

76 + 44	$(70 + 40) + (\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}) = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$
	$(\underline{\quad} + 4) + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$
	$(\underline{\quad} + 6) + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$

62 + 68	$(\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}) + (\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}) = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$
	$(\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}) + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$
	$(\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}) + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$

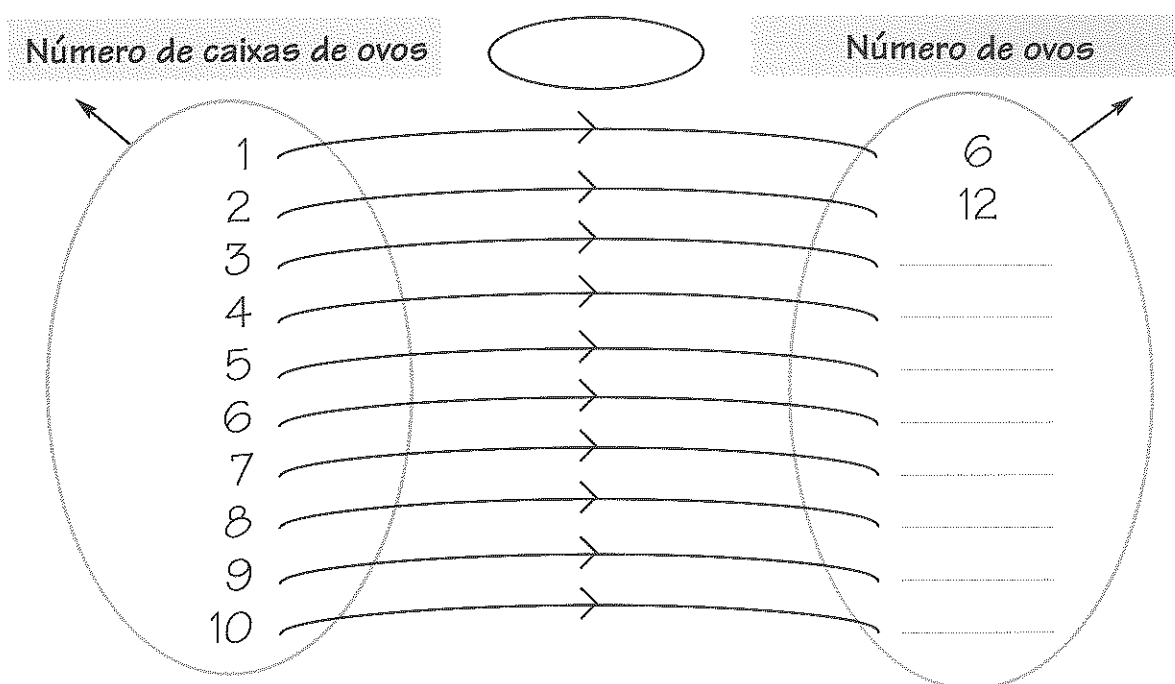
345 + 135	$(300 + \underline{\quad}) + (\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}) + (\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}) = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$
	$(345 + 5) + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$
	$(345 + 35) + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$

568 + 342	$(500 + \underline{\quad}) + (\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}) + (\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}) = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$
	$(568 + 2) + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$
	$(568 + 42) + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$



Tabuada do 6

- Descobre o valor da seta e completa.



- Assinala a resposta correcta.

O número de ovos é sempre: ☐ par. ☐ ímpar.

- Preenche a tabela.

x	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6										

Lê, várias vezes, os resultados da tabela, até teres a certeza de que sabes a tabuada do 6 de cor.

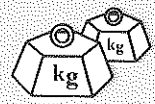
- Calcula e completa.

$6 \times 1 =$ _____ ► $6 \times 10 =$ _____ ► $6 \times 100 =$ _____

$6 \times 2 =$ _____ ► $6 \times 20 =$ _____ ► $6 \times 200 =$ _____

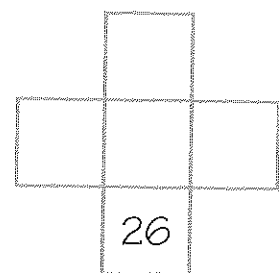
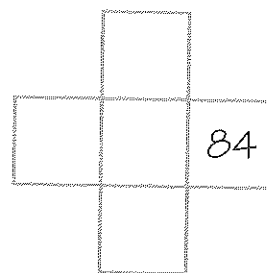
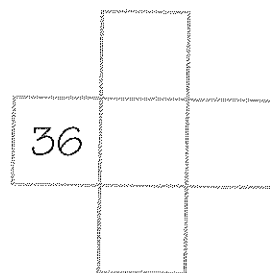
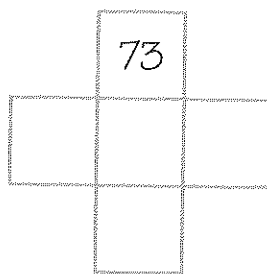
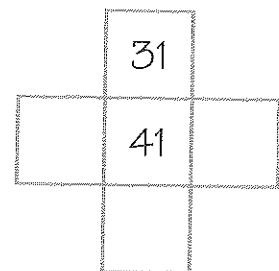
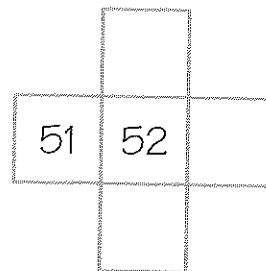
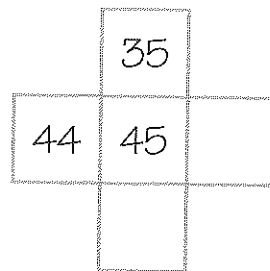
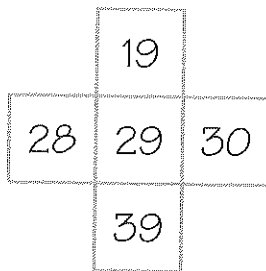
$6 \times 5 =$ _____ ► $6 \times 50 =$ _____ ► $6 \times 500 =$ _____

$6 \times 9 =$ _____ ► $6 \times 90 =$ _____ ► $6 \times 900 =$ _____



Números cruzados

► Observa e descobre a regra (igual para todas as cruces). Completa.



► Observa o exemplo seguinte:

$$25 + 11 = 25 + 10 + 1 = 35 + 1 = 36$$

Utiliza essa estratégia para efectuares os cálculos que se seguem.

$46 + 11 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$26 + 21 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$35 + 31 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$74 + 11 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$37 + 21 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$57 + 31 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$58 + 11 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$82 + 21 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$73 + 31 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$126 + 11 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$246 + 21 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$79 + 31 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$345 + 11 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

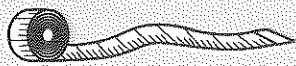
$462 + 21 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$345 + 31 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$439 + 11 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$728 + 21 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$658 + 31 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$



Adicionar 7, 8 e 9

- Observa cada um dos exemplos apresentados. Utiliza, depois, a mesma estratégia para efectuares os cálculos propostos.

$$74 + 9 = (74 + 10) - 1 = 84 - 1 = 83$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \swarrow \downarrow \\ 10 - 1 \end{array}$$

$46 + 9 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$26 + 9 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$35 + 9 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$74 + 9 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$37 + 9 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$57 + 9 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$126 + 9 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$246 + 9 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$179 + 9 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$$38 + 8 = (38 + 10) - 2 = 48 - 2 = 46$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \swarrow \downarrow \\ 10 - 2 \end{array}$$

$63 + 8 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$59 + 8 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$35 + 8 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$39 + 8 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$85 + 8 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$57 + 8 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$457 + 8 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$462 + 8 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$179 + 8 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$$65 + 7 = (65 + 10) - 3 = 75 - 3 = 72$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \swarrow \downarrow \\ 10 - 3 \end{array}$$

$73 + 7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$57 + 7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$88 + 7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$96 + 7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

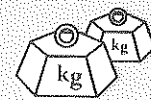
$49 + 7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$64 + 7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$458 + 7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

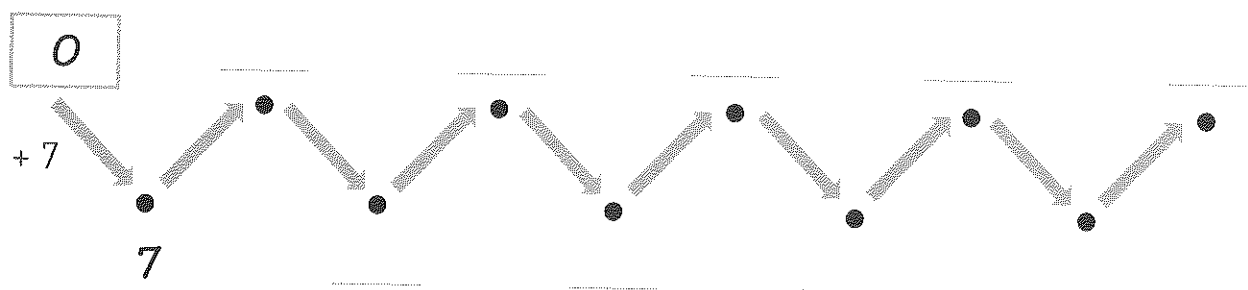
$628 + 7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$579 + 7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$



Tabuada do 7

- Escreve os números que correspondem a cada ponto na sequência.



- Preenche a tabela.

x	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7										

Lê, várias vezes, os resultados da tabela, até teres a certeza de que sabes a tabuada do 7 de cor.

- Completa de forma a obteres igualdades verdadeiras.

$7 \times \underline{\quad} = 35$

$7 \times \underline{\quad} = 21$

$7 \times \underline{\quad} = 28$

$7 \times \underline{\quad} = 56$

$7 \times \underline{\quad} = 14$

$7 \times \underline{\quad} = 42$

$7 \times \underline{\quad} = 70$

$7 \times \underline{\quad} = 7$

$7 \times \underline{\quad} = 63$

$7 \times \underline{\quad} = 49$

$7 \times 1 = \underline{\quad}$



$7 \times 10 = \underline{\quad}$



$7 \times 100 = \underline{\quad}$

$7 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$



$7 \times 20 = \underline{\quad}$



$7 \times 200 = \underline{\quad}$

$7 \times 3 = \underline{\quad}$



$7 \times 30 = \underline{\quad}$



$7 \times 300 = \underline{\quad}$

$7 \times 7 = \underline{\quad}$



$7 \times 70 = \underline{\quad}$



$7 \times 700 = \underline{\quad}$



Tabuada do 8

- Pinta as casas da tabela de 8 em 8. Observa os exemplos.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64
65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80

- Assinala com X a resposta correcta.

Os números que pintaste são todos: ☐ pares. ☐ ímpares.

- Preenche a tabela.

x	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8										

Lê, várias vezes, os resultados da tabela, até teres a certeza de que sabes a tabuada do 8 de cor.

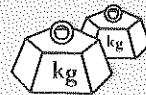
- Completa recorrendo à tabuada do 8.

$$\begin{array}{l} 8 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow x 1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ \rightarrow x 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ \rightarrow x 100 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \end{array} \right. \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 8 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow x 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ \rightarrow x 20 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ \rightarrow x 200 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \end{array} \right. \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 8 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow x 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ \rightarrow x 40 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ \rightarrow x 400 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \end{array} \right. \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 8 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow x 6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ \rightarrow x 60 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ \rightarrow x 600 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \end{array} \right. \end{array}$$



Padrões para a adição

► Completa as sequências nos dois sentidos indicados. Observa os exemplos.

$$1 + 1 = 2$$

$$10 + 10 = 20$$

$$100 + 100 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$2 + 2 = 4$$

$$20 + 20 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$3 + 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$4 + 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

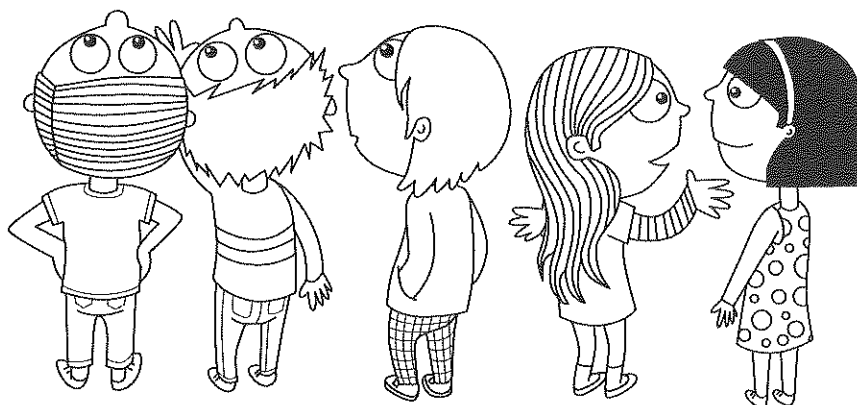
$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

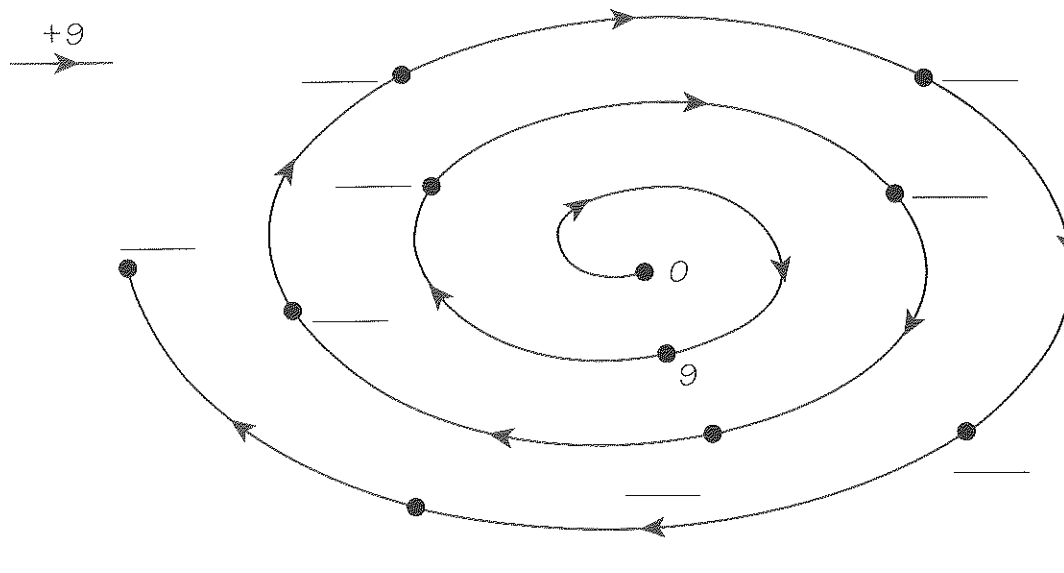
$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$





Tabuada do 9

- Observa a figura. De acordo com a seta escreve, de 9 em 9, os números correspondentes a cada ponto.



- Preenche a tabela.

x	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9										

Lê, várias vezes, os resultados da tabela, até teres a certeza que sabes a tabuada do 9 de cor.

- Observa bem os resultados da tabuada do 9. Repara no seguinte:

Soma os algarismos de cada um dos números:

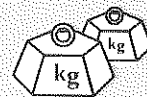
$$\begin{aligned}
 9 &\Rightarrow 9 = 9 \\
 18 &\Rightarrow 1 + 8 = 9 \\
 27 &\Rightarrow 2 + 7 = ______ \\
 36 &\Rightarrow 3 + ______ = ______ \\
 45 &\Rightarrow ______ + ______ = ______ \\
 54 &\Rightarrow ______ + ______ = ______ \\
 63 &\Rightarrow ______ + ______ = ______ \\
 72 &\Rightarrow ______ + ______ = ______ \\
 81 &\Rightarrow ______ + ______ = ______ \\
 90 &\Rightarrow ______ + ______ = ______
 \end{aligned}$$

Repara na sequência dos primeiros e dos segundos algarismos.

	1.º	2.º
9	0	9
18	1	8
27	2	7
36	3	6
45	4	5
54	5	4
63	6	3
72	7	2
81	8	1
90	9	0

Repara nos 5 primeiros resultados e compara-os com os 5 últimos.

9	90
18	81
27	72
36	63
45	54



Tabuadas de 1 a 10

- Preenche a tabela. Pinta de amarelo todas as casas com números pares.

x	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1										
2										
3										
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										
9										
10										

- Observa a tabela que acabaste de preencher e completa.

- Quando multiplico **dois** números **pares**, o resultado é sempre um número _____.
- Quando multiplico um número **par** por um **ímpar**, o resultado é sempre um número _____.
- Quando multiplico **dois** números **ímpares**, o resultado é sempre um número _____.

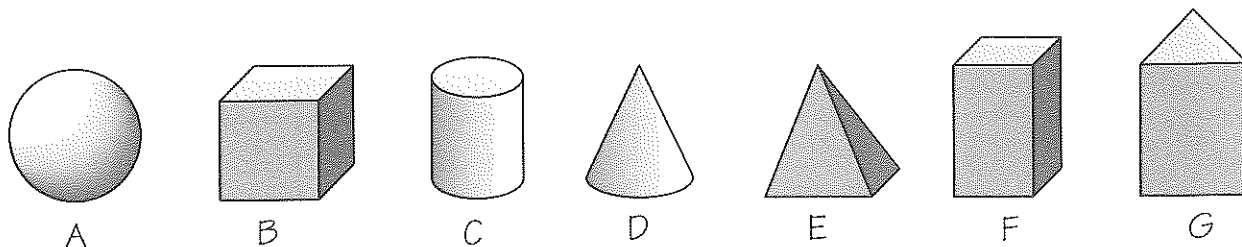
- Podes dizer, então, de outra maneira.

- Qualquer número multiplicado por um número par tem como resultado um número _____.
- Só quando multiplico dois números ímpares é que tenho como resultado um número _____.



Sólidos geométricos

- Observa os sólidos geométricos representados e escreve os respectivos nomes.

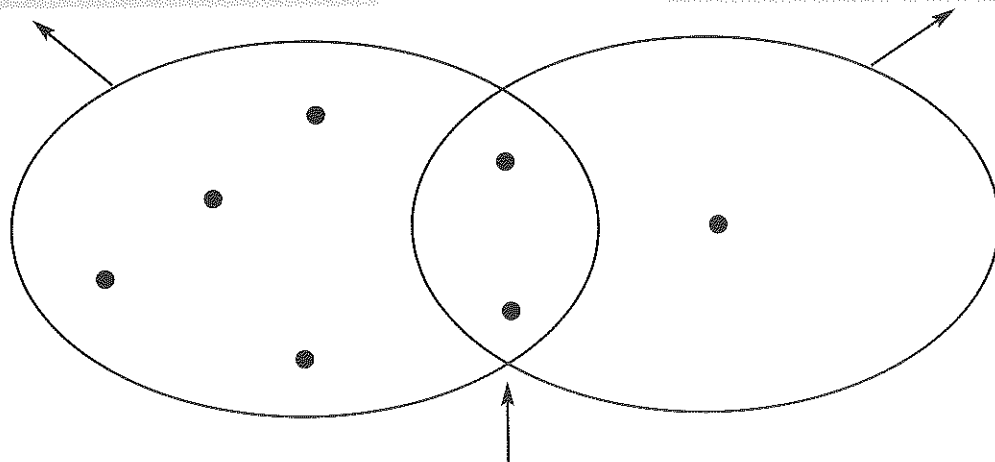


A - _____ B - _____ C - _____
D - _____ F - _____
E - _____ G - _____

- Escreve a letra correspondente a cada um dos sólidos no lugar adequado do diagrama.

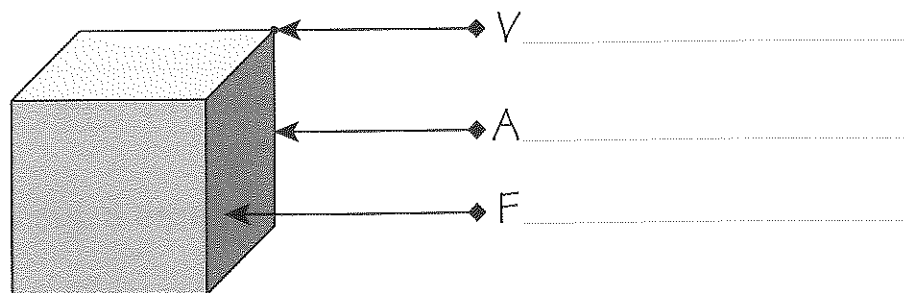
Sólidos com faces planas

Sólidos com faces não planas



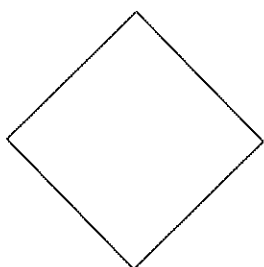
Sólidos com faces _____ e _____.

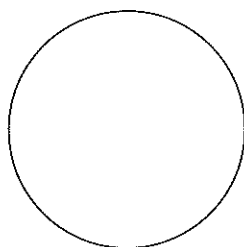
- Observa a figura. Escreve a legenda.

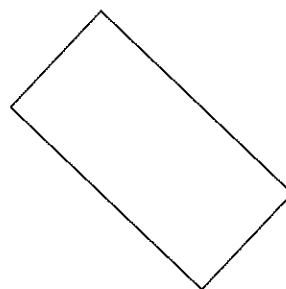


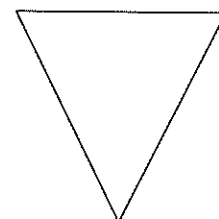
Figuras geométricas planas

► Escreve o nome de cada uma das figuras representadas.

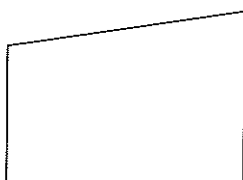
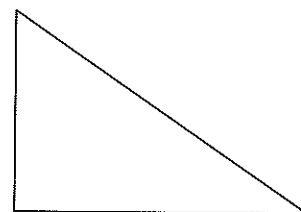
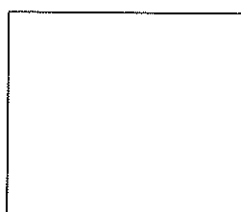
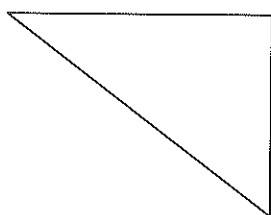




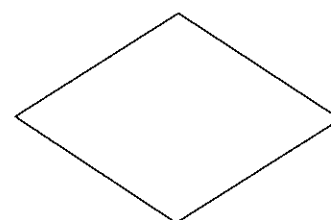
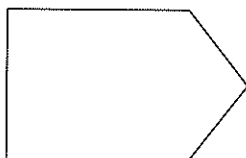
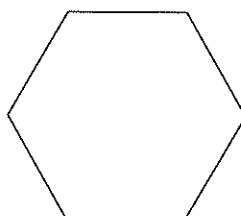
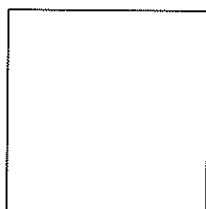




► Em cada uma das figuras desenhadas abaixo pinta, de vermelho, dois lados perpendiculares.



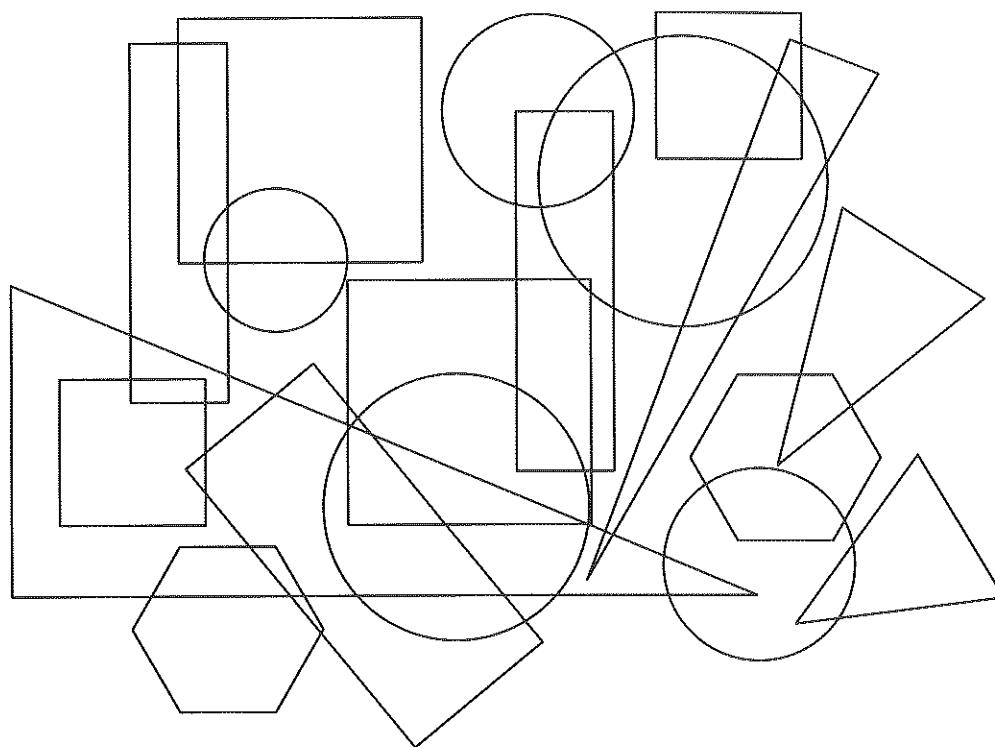
► Em cada uma das figuras desenhadas abaixo pinta, de azul, dois lados paralelos.



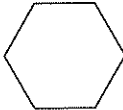
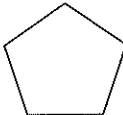


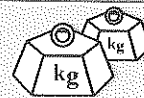
Figuras geométricas planas

- Observa a figura. Pinta de amarelo os círculos, de azul os triângulos e de vermelho os quadrados.



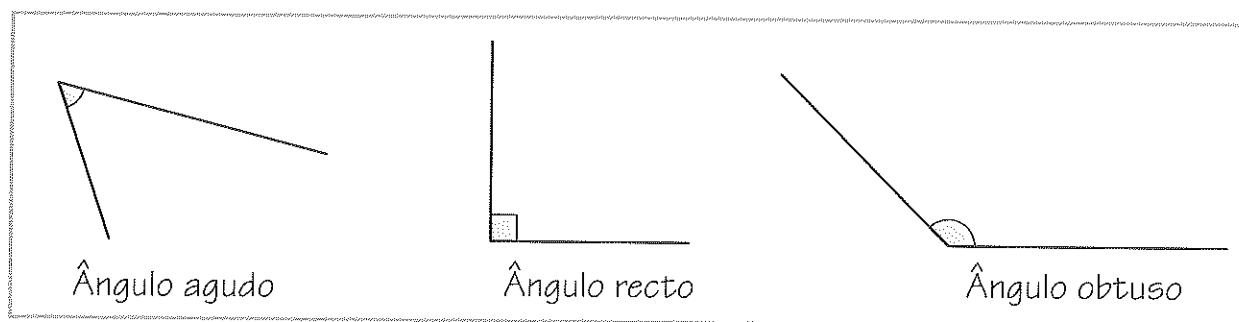
- Completa a tabela.

	Nome da figura	Número de lados	Número de ângulos
			
			
			
			
			



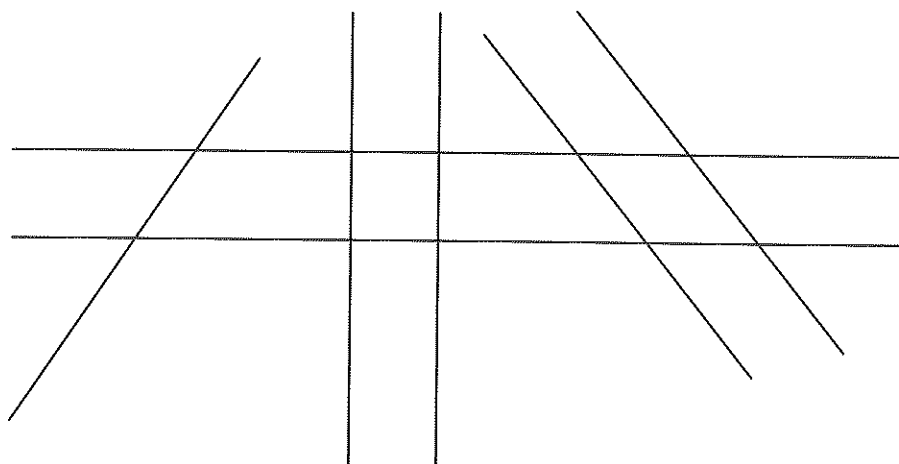
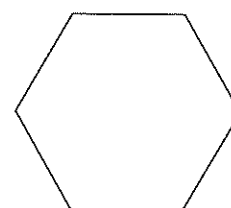
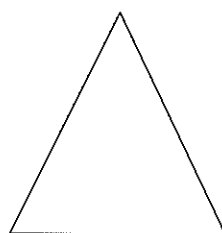
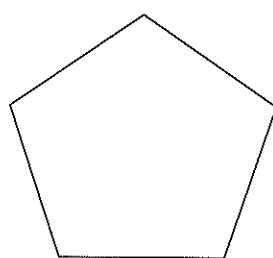
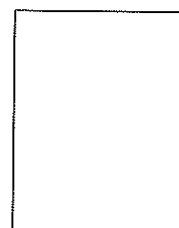
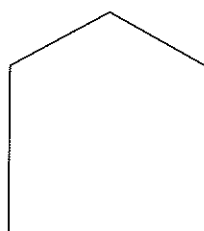
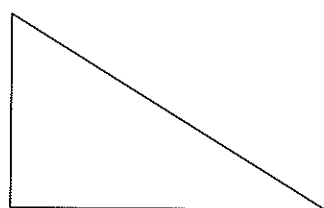
Ângulos

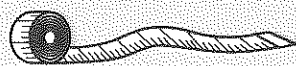
► Observa as figuras. Recorda os nomes dos ângulos.



► Assinala nas figuras desenhadas:

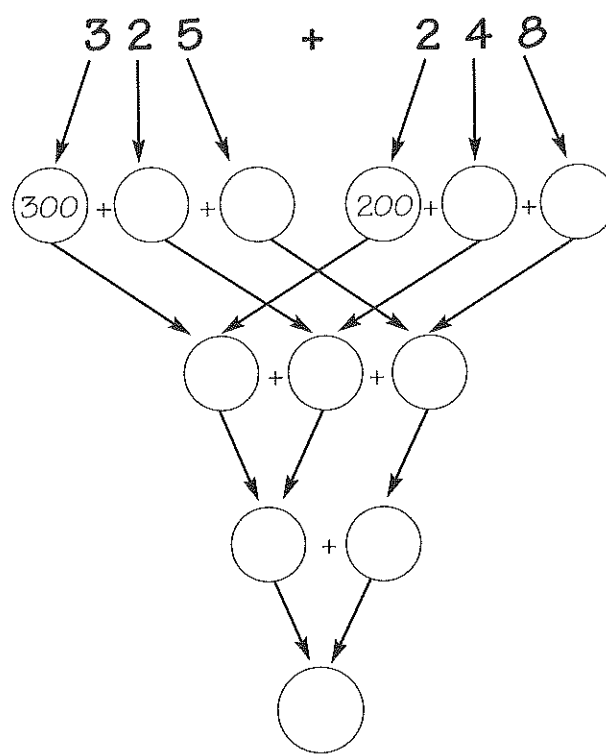
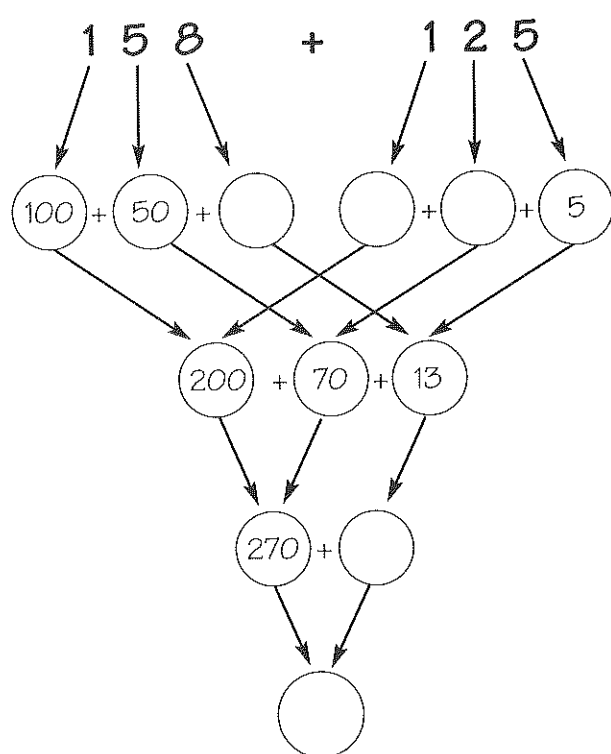
- a vermelho, os ângulos agudos;
- a azul, os ângulos rectos;
- a verde, os ângulos obtusos.





Desenvolvendo o cálculo (II)

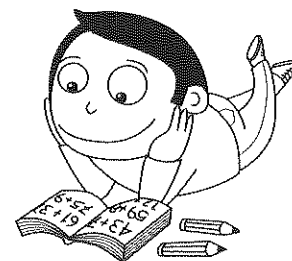
► Observa os esquemas. Pensa nos passos a seguir. Completa.



► Observa outra forma de representar os cálculos. Completa.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \boxed{421} + \boxed{347} \\
 \begin{array}{l}
 \rightarrow 400 + 20 + 1 \\
 + 300 + 40 + 7 \leftarrow
 \end{array} \\
 \hline
 700 + 60 + 8 = 768
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \boxed{648} + \boxed{326} \\
 \begin{array}{l}
 \rightarrow \quad + \quad + \quad \\
 + \quad + \quad + \quad \leftarrow
 \end{array} \\
 \hline
 \quad + \quad + \quad = \quad
 \end{array}$$





Desenvolvendo o cálculo(III)

► Observa. Calcula e completa.

$$2 \times 78 = (2 \times 70) + (2 \times 8) =$$
$$= \quad + \quad = \quad$$

$$2 \times 49 = (2 \times \quad) + (2 \times \quad) =$$
$$= \quad + \quad = \quad$$

$$2 \times 145 = (2 \times 100) + (2 \times \quad) + (2 \times \quad) =$$
$$= \quad + \quad + \quad = \quad$$

$$2 \times 274 = (2 \times \quad) + (\quad \times \quad) + (\quad \times \quad) =$$
$$= \quad + \quad + \quad = \quad$$

$$2 \times 463 = (2 \times \quad) + (\quad \times \quad) + (\quad \times \quad) =$$
$$= \quad + \quad + \quad = \quad$$

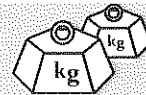
► Continua a resolver usando a mesma estratégia.

$$3 \times 148 = (3 \times \quad) + (3 \times \quad) + (3 \times \quad) =$$
$$= \quad + \quad + \quad = \quad$$

$$3 \times 263 =$$
$$=$$

$$4 \times 125 =$$
$$=$$

$$5 \times 212 =$$
$$=$$



Desenvolvendo o cálculo(III)

- Calcula e completa. Observa a relação entre os números de cada coluna. Descobre o valor da seta de baixo.

	$\times \frac{1}{2}$: 2		$\times \frac{1}{2}$: 2	
100	→		→	
200	→		→	
300	→		→	
400	→		→	
500	→		→	
600	→		→	
700	→		→	
800	→		→	
900	→		→	

→ →

- Observa. Calcula e completa.

	$\times \frac{1}{5}$: 5		$\times \frac{1}{2}$: 2	
50	→		→	
100	→		→	
150	→		→	
200	→		→	
250	→		→	
300	→		→	
400	→		→	
500	→		→	
600	→		→	

→ →



Medidas de comprimento (I)

- Com uma régua ou um esquadro mede o comprimento de cada segmento de recta em centímetros (cm). Regista-o.

A

A = _____ cm

B

B = _____

C

C = _____

D

D = _____

E

E = _____

F

F = _____

G

G = _____

- Desenha segmentos de recta com os comprimentos indicados.

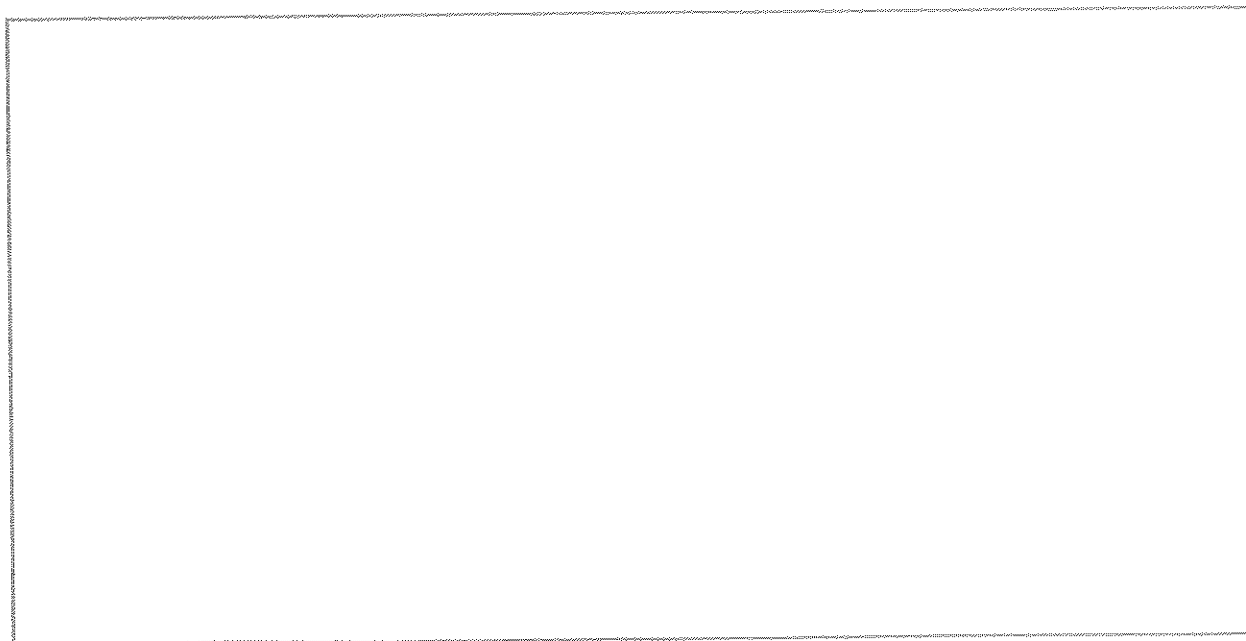
H = 3 cm

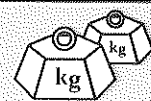
I = 5 cm

J = 11 cm

L = 9 cm

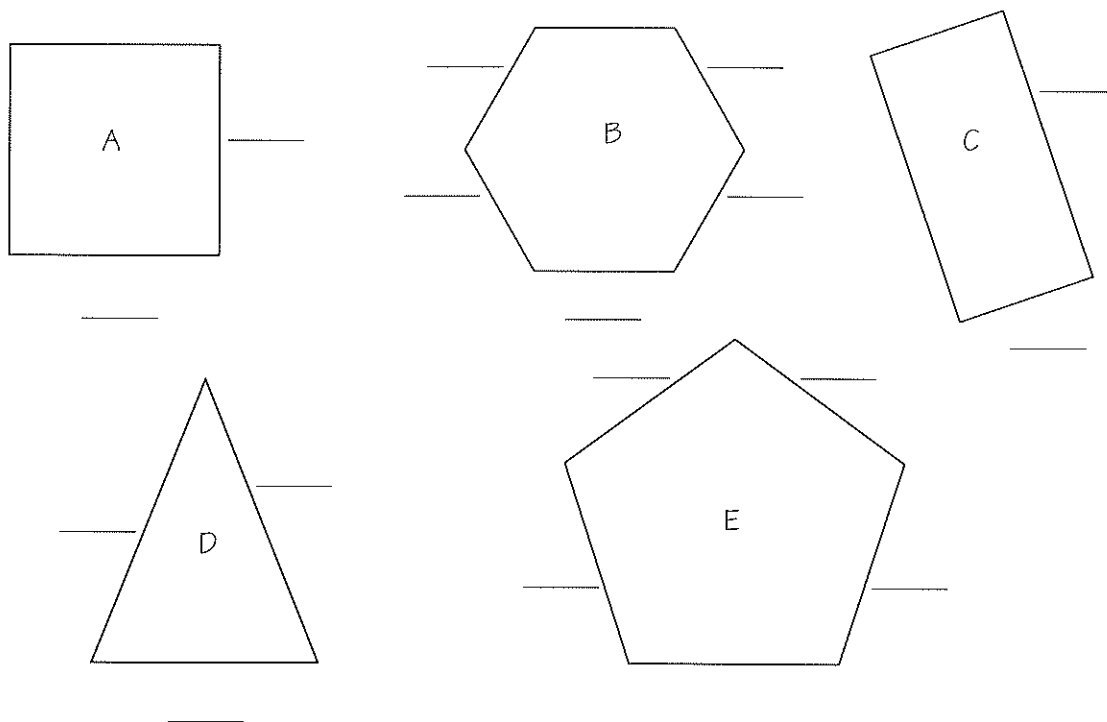
M = 15 cm





Perímetros

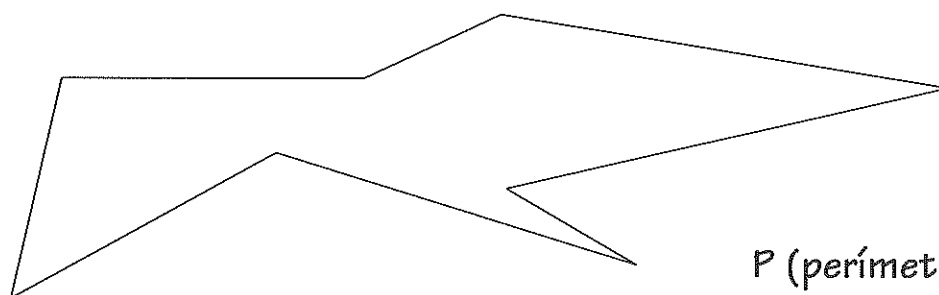
- Mede e regista o comprimento dos lados de cada uma das figuras. Utiliza uma régua ou um esquadro.



- Calcula agora o perímetro de cada uma das figuras. Regista-os, indicando as operações que fizeste.

Figura	Perímetro
A	
B	
C	
D	
E	

- Mede os lados do polígono e calcula o seu perímetro. Regista-o.

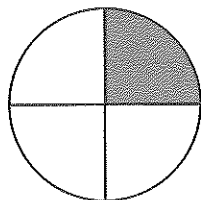


P (perímetro) = _____

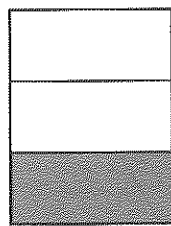


A décima

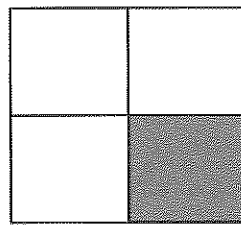
► Observa as figuras. Liga à etiqueta as que têm uma décima pintada.



•



•

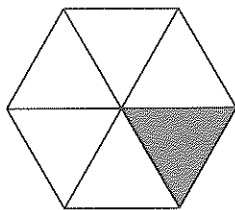


•

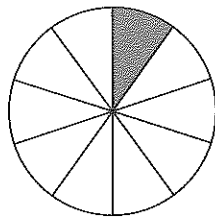


•

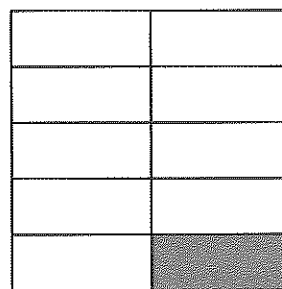
$$\frac{1}{10} = 0,1$$



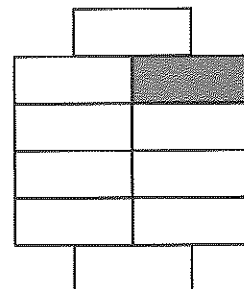
•



•

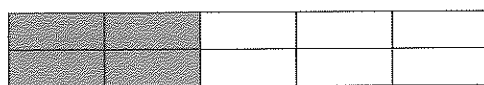


•



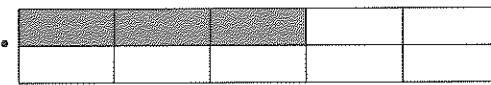
•

► Liga o valor correspondente à parte sombreada em cada figura. Observa o exemplo.



•

• 0,1 •



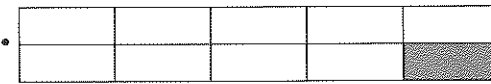
•

• 0,2 •



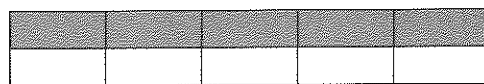
•

• 0,3 •



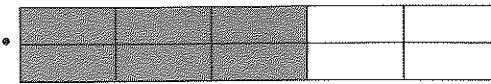
•

• 0,4 •



•

• 0,5 •



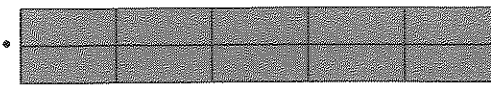
•

• 0,6 •



•

• 0,7 •



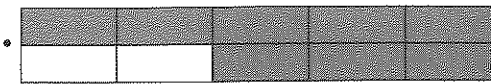
•

• 0,8 •



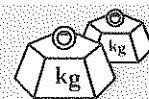
•

• 0,9 •



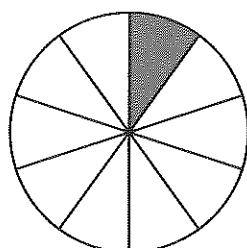
•

• 1,0 = 1 •

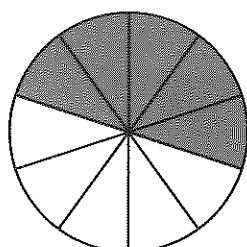


A décima

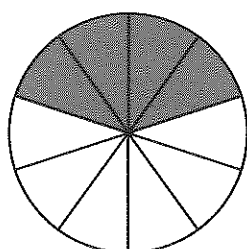
- Pinta a parte não sombreada de cada figura, de modo a completar uma unidade. Regista.



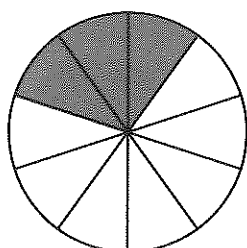
$$0,1 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 1 \quad \text{Pintei nove décimas.}$$



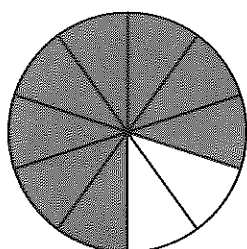
$$0,5 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 1 \quad \text{Pintei} \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ décimas.}$$



$$0,4 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad \text{Pintei} \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ décimas.}$$

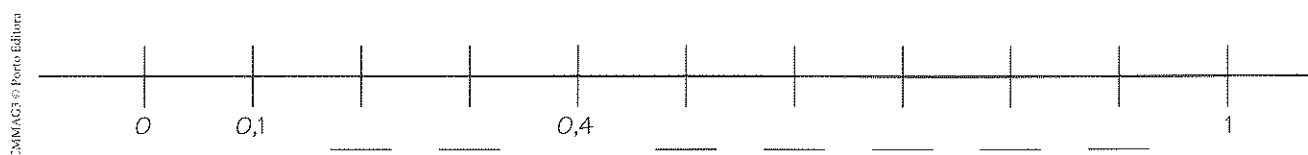


$$0,3 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad \text{Pintei} \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ décimas.}$$



$$0,8 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad \text{Pintei} \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ décimas.}$$

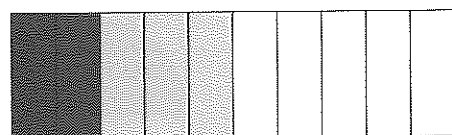
- Escreve os números que faltam para completar a recta numérica.





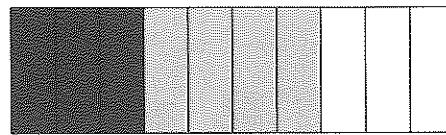
Adição de decimais

- Adiciona as décimas sombreadas em cada figura. Observa o exemplo e completa.



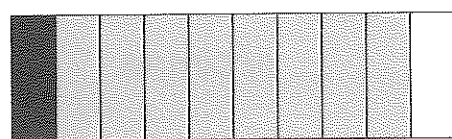
$$0,2 + 0,3 = 0,5$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0,2 \\ + 0,3 \\ \hline 0,5 \end{array}$$



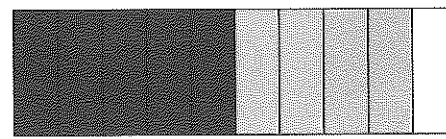
$$\underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

$$\underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$



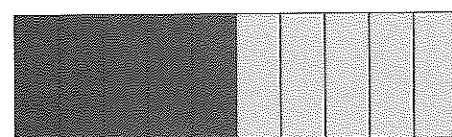
$$\underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

$$\underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$



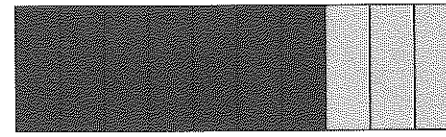
$$\underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

$$\underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$



$$\underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

$$\underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$



$$\underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

$$\underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

- Descobre os “amigos da unidade” (liga os números cuja soma é 1).

0,4

0,3

0,5

0,1

0,8

0,6

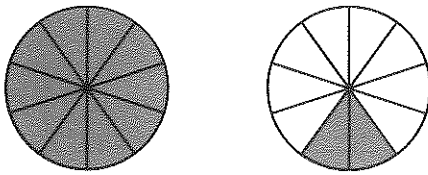
0,2

0,7

0,9

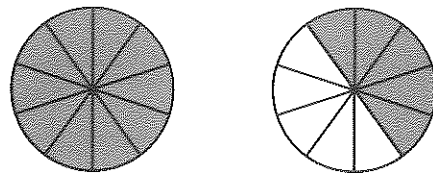
Adição de decimais

► Observa as figuras. Completa.



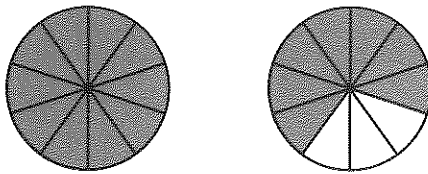
1 unidade e 2 décimas

U	d
1	2



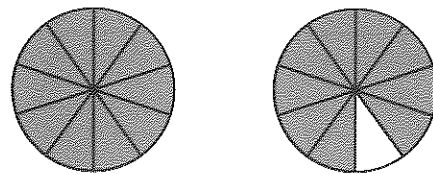
_____ unidade e _____ décimas

U	d



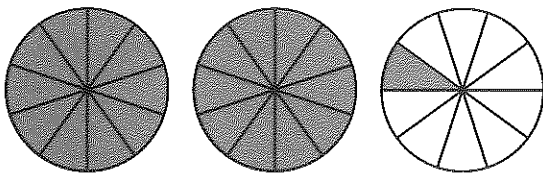
_____ unidade e _____ décimas

U	d



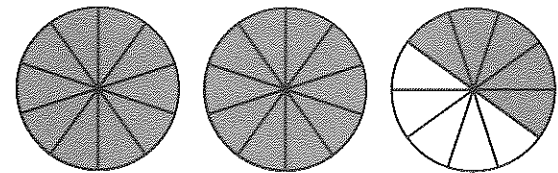
_____ unidade e _____ décimas

U	d



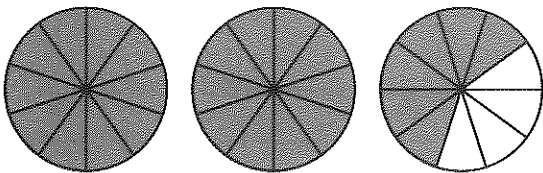
_____ unidades e _____ décima

U	d



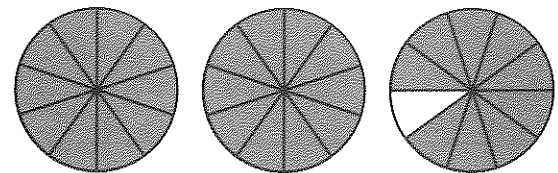
_____ unidades e _____ décimas

U	d



_____ unidades e _____ décimas

U	d



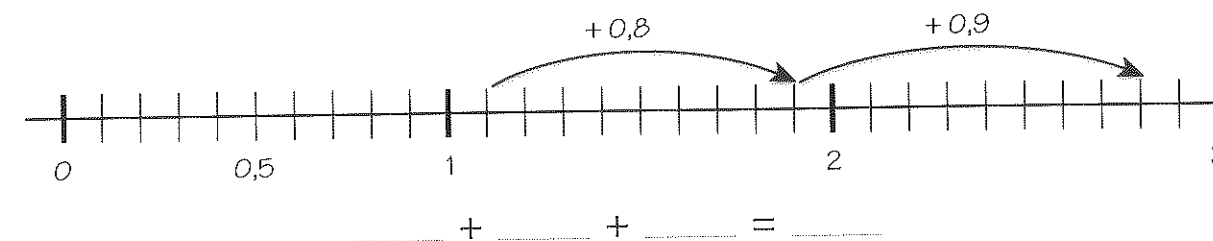
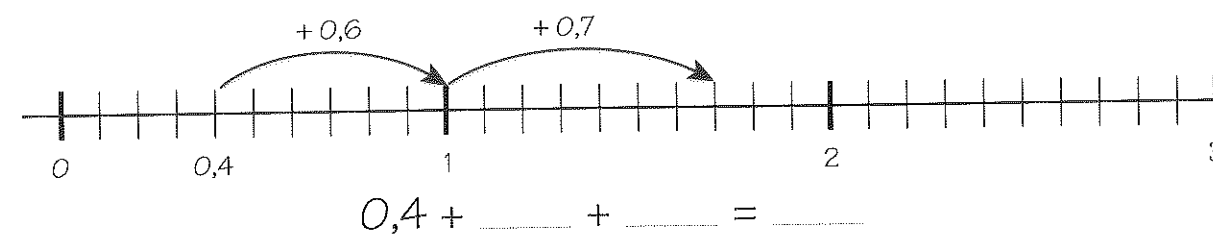
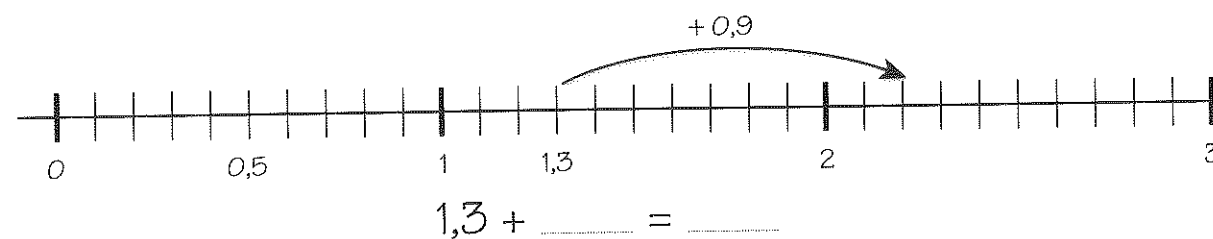
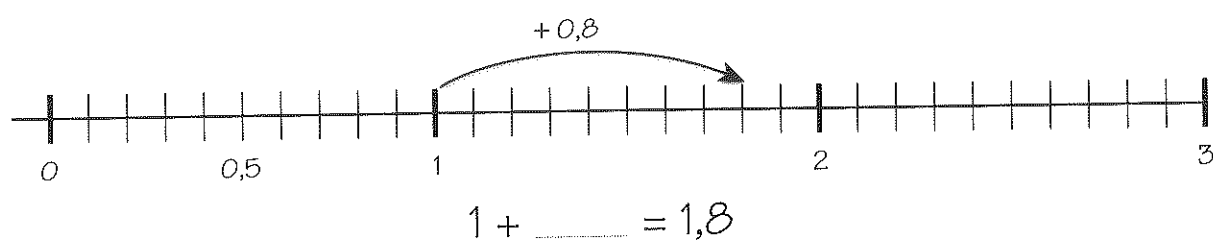
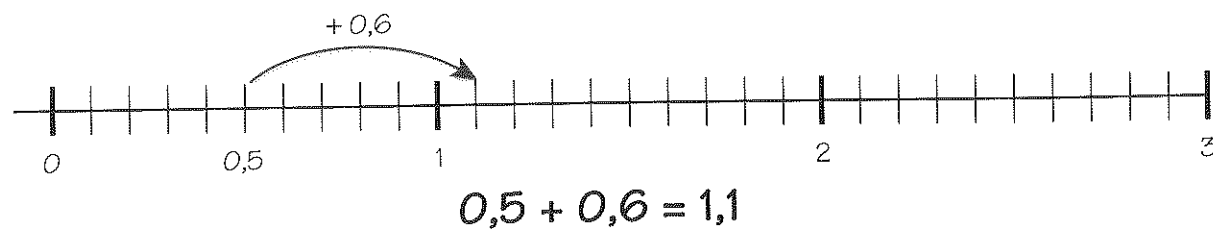
_____ unidades e _____ décimas

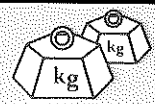
U	d



Adição de decimais

► Observa o exemplo e completa as restantes situações.



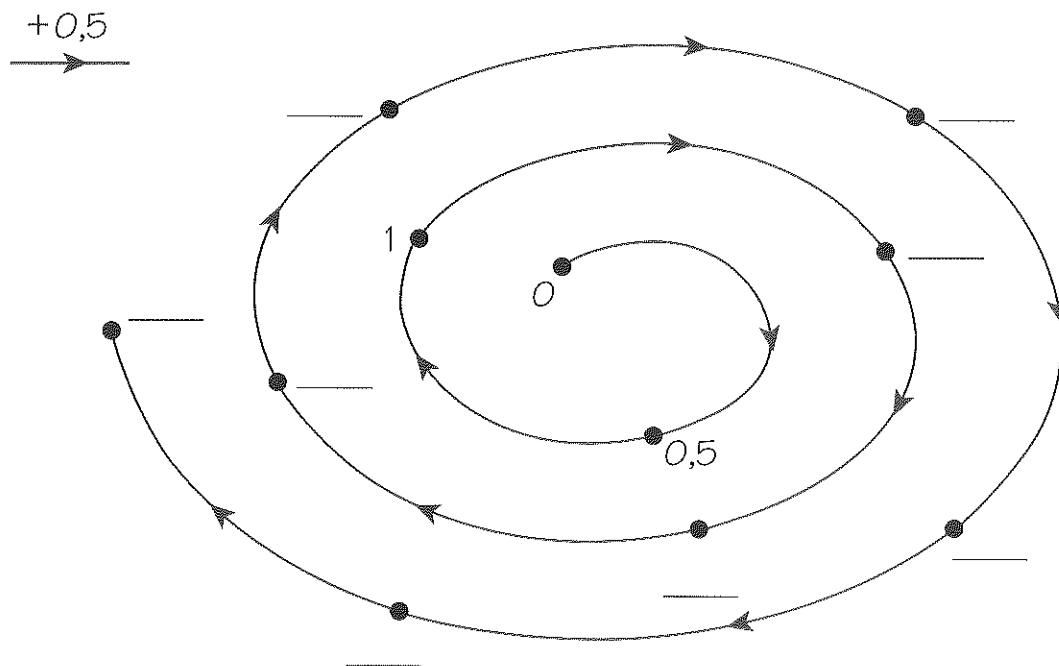


Adição e subtração de decimais

► Completa a tabela, somando sempre uma décima.

0,1	0,2	0,3							1
1,1				1,5					
2,1							2,8		
	3,2								
		4,3							
									6

► Completa de 5 em 5 décimas.



► Descobre os números que faltam em cada caso. Escreve-os.

$$1,8 - \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 1$$

$$5,9 - \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 5$$

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} - 0,4 = 7$$

$$3,2 - \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 3$$

$$6,9 - \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 6,5$$

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} - 0,1 = 9$$

$$4,5 - \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 4$$

$$8,7 - \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 8,2$$

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} - 0,5 = 13$$



Adição e subtração de decimais

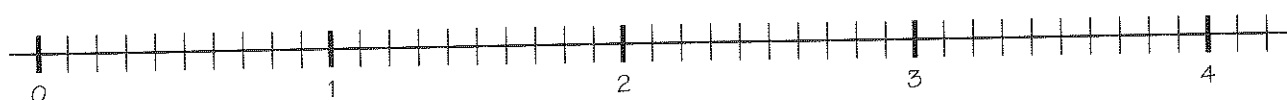
- Completa a tabela. Pinta de amarelo as casas cujo resultado é 1. Preenche o quadro ao lado.

+	0,5	0,8	0,4	0,6
0,1				
0,5				
0,4				
0,2				
0,6				
0,3				

1
$0,5 + 0,5$
_____ + _____
_____ + _____
_____ + _____

- Assinala, nas rectas numéricas, os pontos indicados.

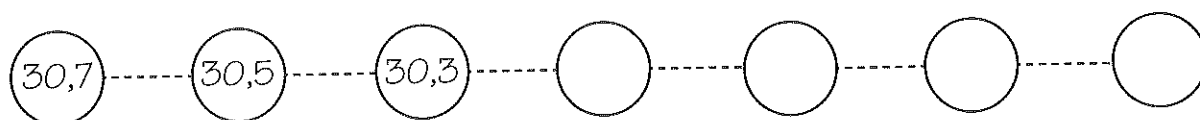
$$A = 0,3 \quad B = 1,6 \quad C = 2,9 \quad D = 3,4 \quad E = 3,9 \quad F = 4,2$$

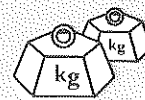


$$G = 20,1 \quad H = 20,9 \quad I = 22,2 \quad J = 23,8$$



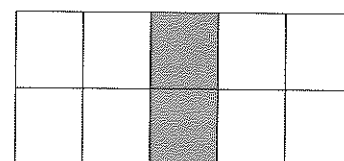
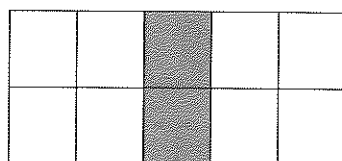
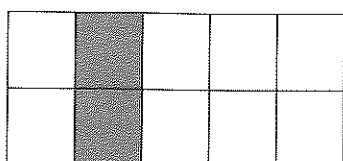
- Observa. Completa a sequência.





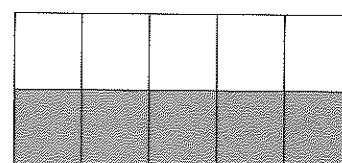
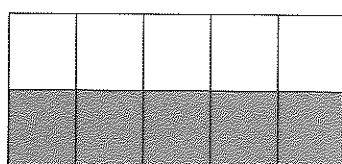
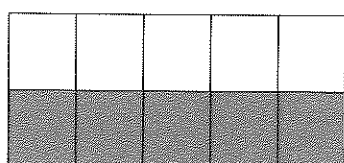
Multiplicação de decimais

► Observa os exemplos. Lê. Completa.



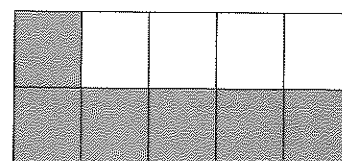
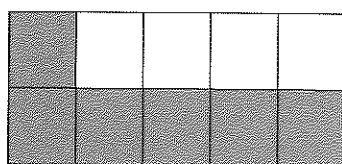
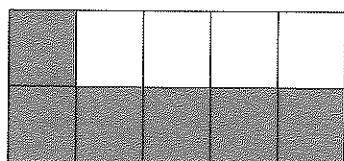
$$0,2 + 0,2 + 0,2 = 3 \times 0,2 = 0,6$$

(três vezes 2 décimas é igual a 6 décimas)



$$0,5 + 0,5 + 0,5 = 3 \times \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = 1,5$$

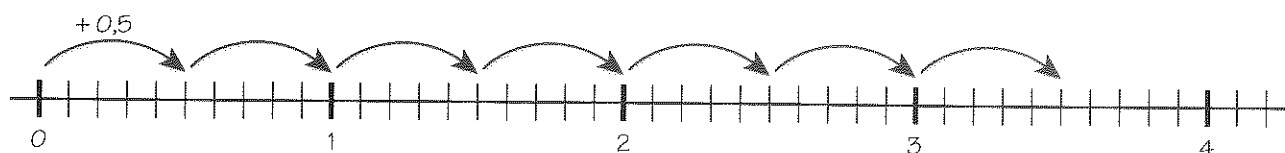
(vezes décimas é igual a décimas)



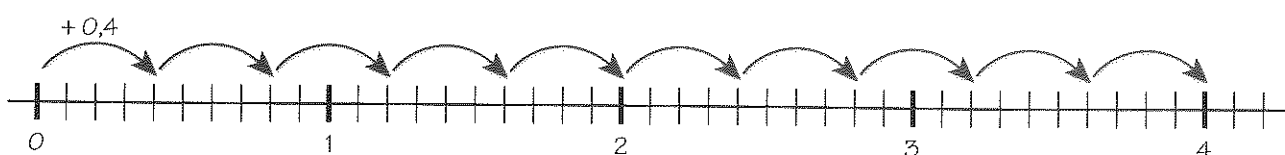
$$0,6 + 0,6 + 0,6 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \times \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

(vezes décimas é igual a décimas)

► Completa a expressão que traduz cada uma das situações.



$$7 \times \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

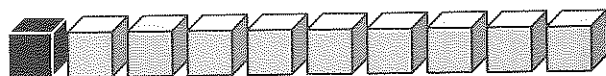


$$\underline{\hspace{1cm}} \times 0,4 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

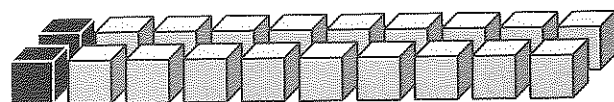


Multiplicar por 10

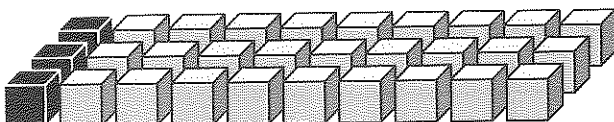
► Observa. Calcula e completa.



$10 \times 0,1 \rightarrow 10 \text{ décimas} \rightarrow 1$



$10 \times 0,2 \rightarrow \text{_____} \text{ décimas} \rightarrow \text{_____}$



$10 \times 0,3 \rightarrow \text{_____} \text{ décimas} \rightarrow \text{_____}$

$10 \times 0,4 \rightarrow \text{_____} \text{ décimas} \rightarrow \text{_____}$

$10 \times 0,5 \rightarrow \text{_____} \text{ décimas} \rightarrow \text{_____}$

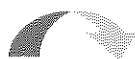
$10 \times 0,6 \rightarrow \text{_____} \text{ décimas} \rightarrow \text{_____}$

$10 \times 0,7 \rightarrow \text{_____} \text{ décimas} \rightarrow \text{_____}$

$10 \times 0,8 \rightarrow \text{_____} \text{ décimas} \rightarrow \text{_____}$

$10 \times 0,9 \rightarrow \text{_____} \text{ décimas} \rightarrow \text{_____}$

► Calcula mentalmente. Completa.

 $\times 10$ 

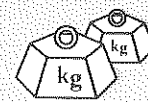
0,1	
0,2	
0,3	
0,4	
0,5	
0,6	
0,7	
0,8	
0,9	

 $\times 10$ 

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	

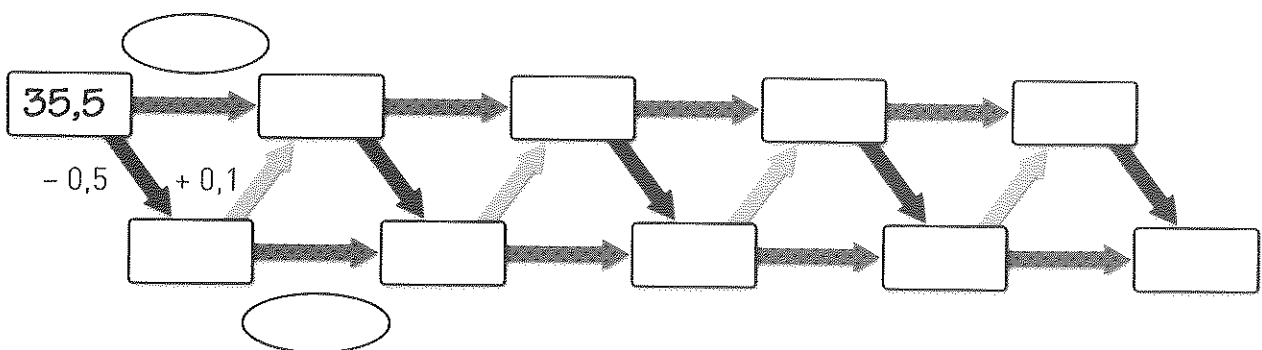
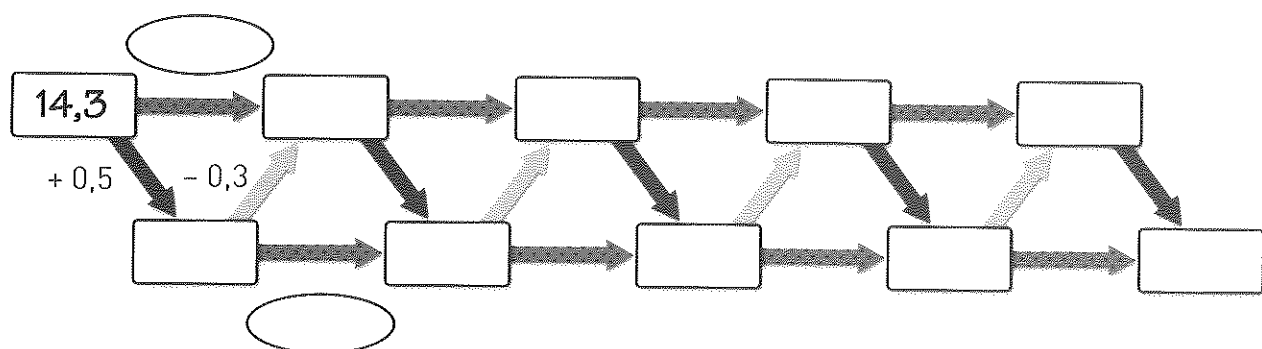
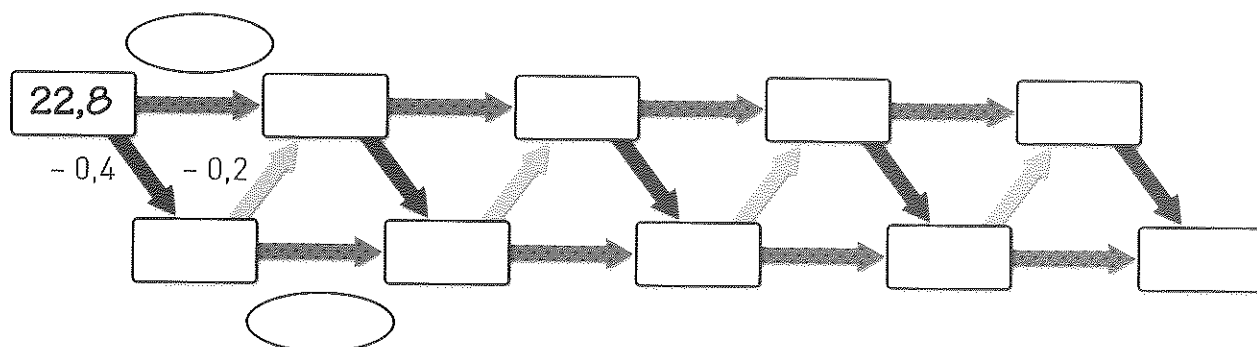
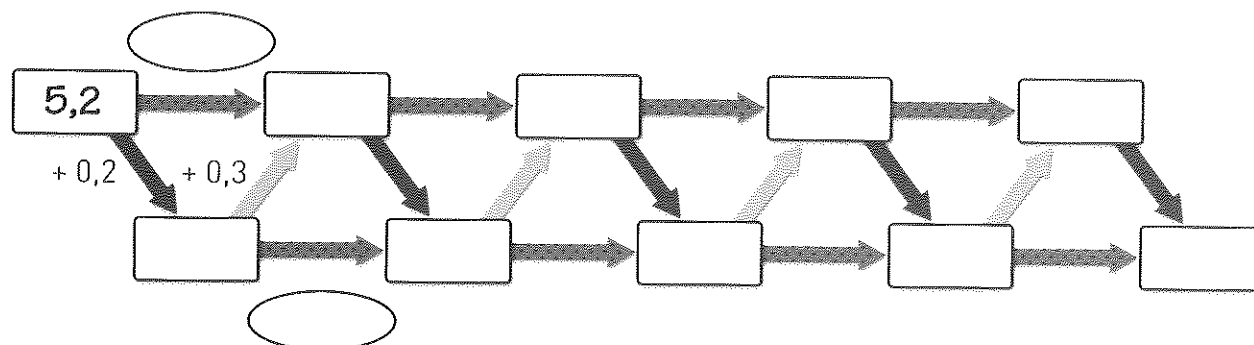
 $\times 10$ 

10	
20	
30	
40	
50	
60	
70	
80	
90	



Composição de operadores

- Escreve os números nos rectângulos e o valor das setas horizontais.





Desenvolvendo o cálculo mental

- Faz os cálculos mentalmente e regista os resultados. Para os fazeres mais rapidamente, procura e assinala, primeiro, os “amigos da unidade” (os números cuja soma é 1). Observa o exemplo.

$$(0,1) + 0,4 + (0,9) = 1 + 0,4 = 1,4$$

$$0,3 + 0,5 + 0,5 = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$0,2 + 0,8 + 0,6 = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$0,6 + 0,8 + 0,4 = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

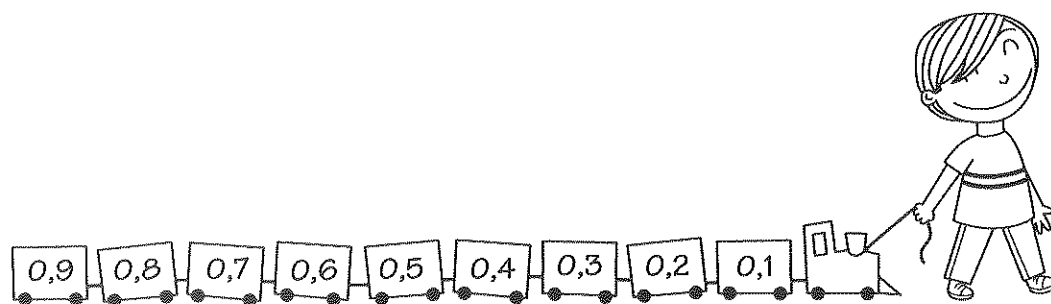
$$0,7 + 0,1 + 0,3 = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$0,6 + 0,4 + 0,3 + 0,7 = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$0,2 + 0,5 + 0,8 + 0,1 + 0,9 = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$0,6 + 0,5 + 0,7 + 0,5 + 0,3 = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$1,1 + 0,3 + 0,8 + 0,7 + 0,2 = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$



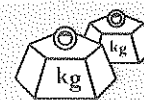
- Completa as sequências.

$$10,2 \triangleright 10,6 \triangleright 11 \triangleright \underline{\quad} \triangleright \underline{\quad} \triangleright \underline{\quad} \triangleright \underline{\quad} \triangleright \underline{\quad}$$

$$81,1 \triangleright 81,6 \triangleright 82,1 \triangleright \underline{\quad} \triangleright \underline{\quad} \triangleright \underline{\quad} \triangleright \underline{\quad} \triangleright \underline{\quad}$$

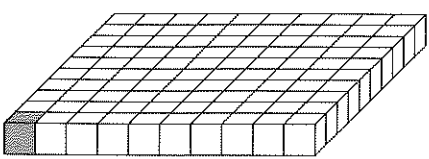
$$120,8 \triangleright 120,6 \triangleright 120,4 \triangleright \underline{\quad} \triangleright \underline{\quad} \triangleright \underline{\quad} \triangleright \underline{\quad} \triangleright \underline{\quad}$$

$$45,7 \triangleright 45,2 \triangleright 44,7 \triangleright \underline{\quad} \triangleright \underline{\quad} \triangleright \underline{\quad} \triangleright \underline{\quad} \triangleright \underline{\quad}$$



A centésima

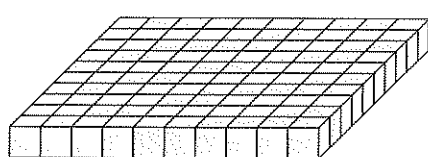
► Recorda. Completa.



A placa está dividida em _____ partes iguais. Cada parte é uma **centésima**.

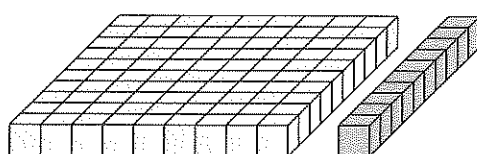
U	d	c
0,	0	1

└→ 0,01



1 unidade = _____ centésimas

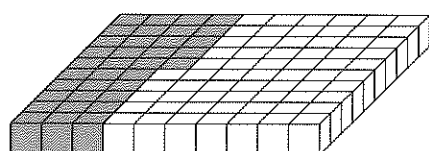
$1 = 100 \times \text{_____} = 1,00 = 1 \text{ unidade}$



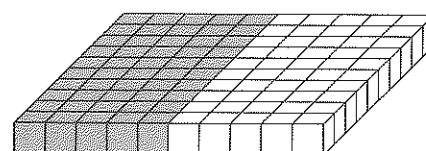
1 décima = _____ centésimas

$0,1 = 10 \times \text{_____} = 0,10 = 1 \text{ décima}$

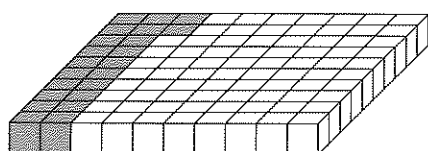
► Estabelece as correspondências correctas entre as etiquetas e a parte sombreada em cada placa.



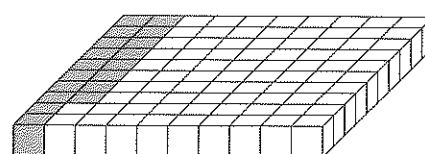
0,18



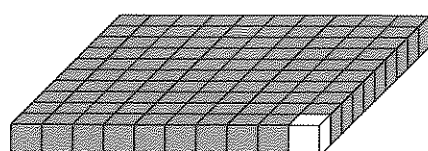
0,22



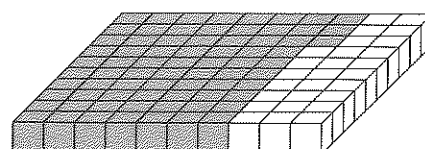
0,35



0,50



0,73

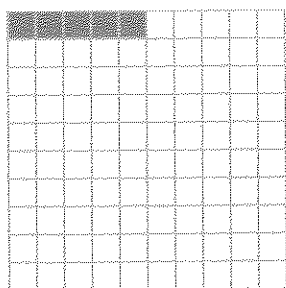


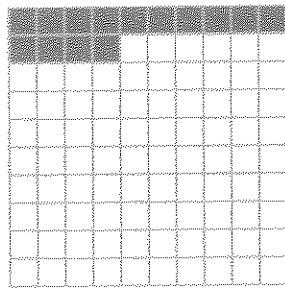
0,99

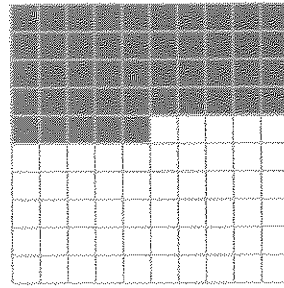


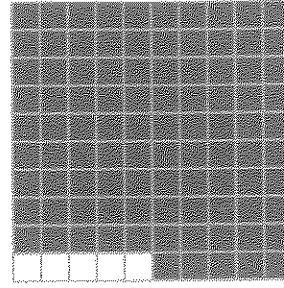
A centésima

- Escreve o valor decimal correspondente à parte sombreada de cada figura.

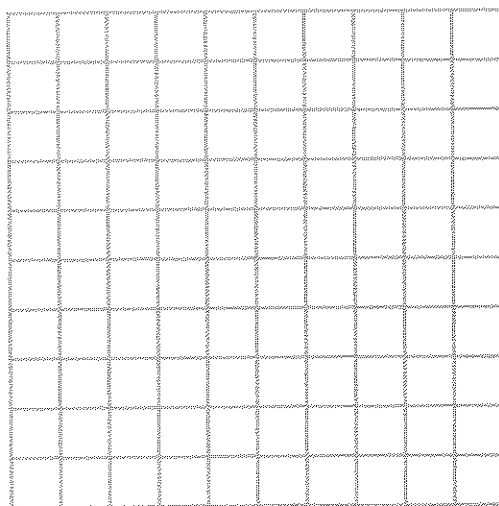






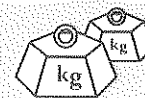


- Observa a figura. Pinta 5 décimas de vermelho e 5 décimas de azul.



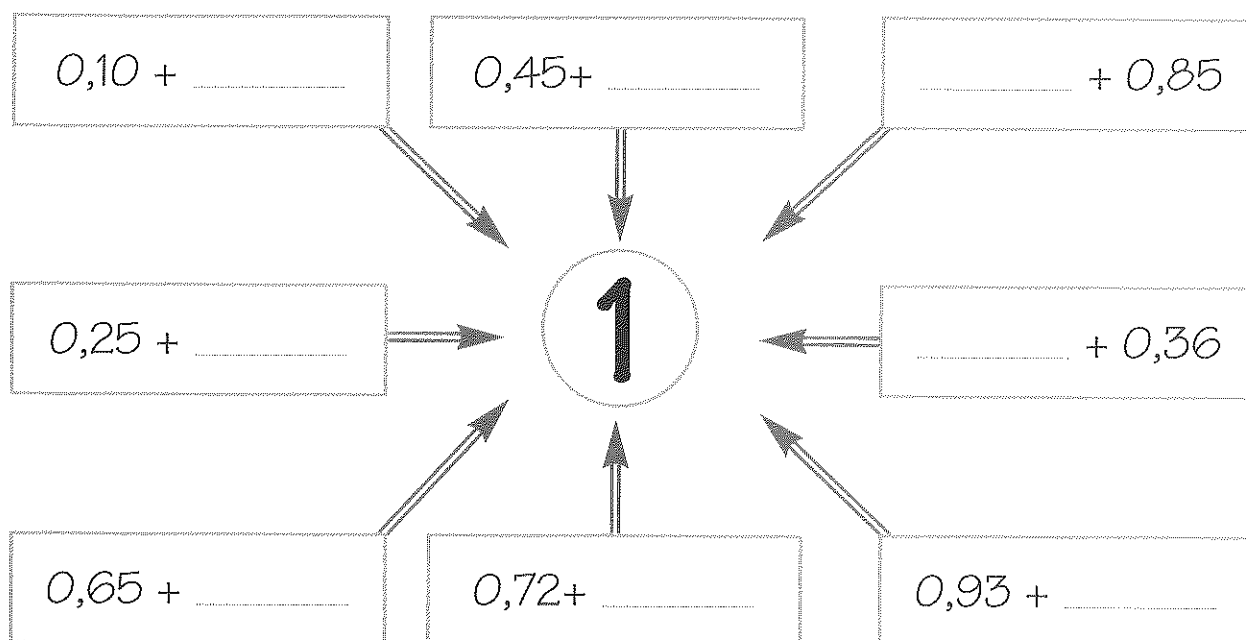
- Calcula e completa.

	U	d	c	
$0,15 = 0,1 + 0,05$ ►	0,	1	5	15 centésimas
$0,28 = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}$ ►				_____
$0,35 = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}$ ►				_____
$0,52 = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}$ ►				_____
$0,66 = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}$ ►				_____
$0,73 = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}$ ►				_____
$0,96 = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}$ ►				_____



A centésima

► Completa de forma a obteres sempre uma unidade.



► Observa o exemplo. Completa.

Antes		Depois
0,24	0,25	0,26

Antes		Depois
	0,30	

Antes		Depois
	0,48	

Antes		Depois
	0,39	

Antes		Depois
	0,51	

Antes		Depois
	0,71	

Antes		Depois
	0,09	

Antes		Depois
	0,99	



A centésima

► Completa a tabela.

+	0,5	0,05	0,48	0,25	0,75
1					
4					
8					
9					
10					
13					

► Observa o exemplo. Faz os cálculos mentalmente; procura primeiro os números “mais fáceis de somar”. Escreve os resultados.

$$0,05 + \textcircled{0,03} + \textcircled{0,02} = 0,05 + 0,05 = 0,1$$

$$0,04 + 0,05 + 0,06 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

$$0,07 + 0,08 + 0,03 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

$$0,05 + 0,02 + 0,05 + 0,08 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

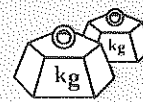
$$0,01 + 0,04 + 0,16 + 0,09 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

$$0,08 + 0,25 + 0,12 + 0,05 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

► Descobre, em cada caso, a regra e continua a sequência.

$$5,02 \triangleright 5,06 \triangleright 5,1 \triangleright \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \triangleright \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \triangleright \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \triangleright \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \triangleright \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

$$12,11 \triangleright 12,22 \triangleright 12,33 \triangleright \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \triangleright \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \triangleright \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \triangleright \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \triangleright \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$



A centésima

- Repara nas duas maneiras de ler o número, de acordo com o exemplo. Faz o mesmo para os números seguintes.

1,28	<i>Cento e vinte e oito centésimas.</i>
	<i>Uma unidade, duas décimas e oito centésimas.</i>

7,45	

8,88	

12,36	

16,71	

- Escreve os números seguintes por ordem crescente.

12,21 122,1 12,12 21,12 2,21 1,21
_____ < _____ < _____ < _____ < _____ < _____

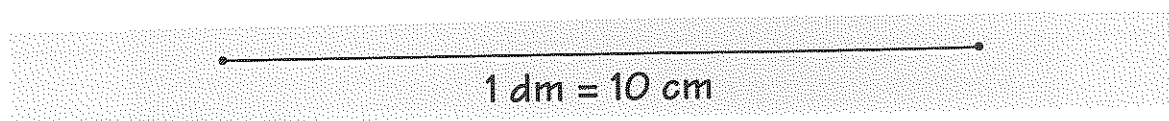
- Escreve os números seguintes por ordem decrescente.

15,03 15,3 15,13 15,33 15,4 15,31
_____ > _____ > _____ > _____ > _____ > _____



Medidas de comprimento (II)

► Observa. Recorda. Completa.



dm	$\times 10$	cm
1 dm		10 cm
1,5 dm		15 cm
_____ dm		20 cm
_____ dm		25 cm
4 dm		_____
_____ dm		50 cm
_____ dm		55 cm
8 dm		_____
9,5 dm		_____
10 dm		_____

► Observa o exemplo. Calcula e completa.

$$1,5 \text{ dm} = 1 \text{ dm} + 5 \text{ cm} = 15 \text{ cm}$$

$$3,4 \text{ dm} = 3 \text{ dm} + 4 \text{ cm} = \text{_____ cm}$$

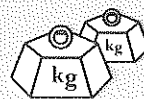
$$7,3 \text{ dm} = \text{_____ dm} + \text{_____ cm} = \text{_____ cm}$$

$$12,1 \text{ dm} = \text{_____ dm} + \text{_____ cm} = \text{_____ cm}$$

$$26,7 \text{ dm} = \text{_____ dm} + \text{_____ cm} = \text{_____ cm}$$

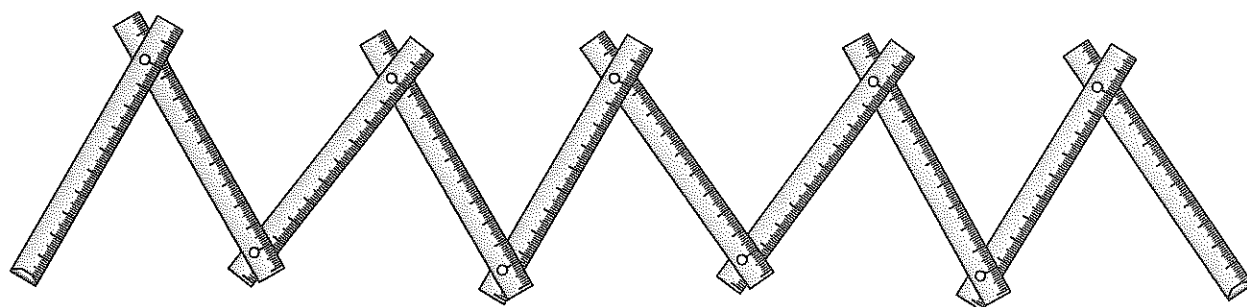
$$\text{_____ dm} = 45 \text{ dm} + 9 \text{ cm} = \text{_____ cm}$$

$$52,6 \text{ dm} = \text{_____ dm} + \text{_____ cm} = \text{_____ cm}$$



Medidas de comprimento (II)

► Observa a figura e o modelo. Recorda o que aprendeste.



$$1 \text{ m} = 10 \text{ dm} = 100 \text{ cm}$$

► Completa.

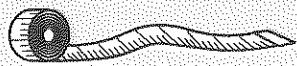
m		dm		cm
3 m	→	_____	→	_____
5 m	→	_____	→	_____
8 m	→	_____	→	_____
10 m	→	_____	→	_____
0,5 m	→	_____	→	_____
2,5 m	→	_____	→	_____
7,5 m	→	_____	→	_____
_____	→	65 dm	→	_____
_____	→	125 dm	→	_____
_____	→	196 dm	→	_____
_____	→	_____	→	2050 cm

► Observa o exemplo. Completa.

$$2,45 \text{ m} = 2 \text{ m} + 4 \text{ dm} + 5 \text{ cm} = 245 \text{ cm}$$

$$7,63 \text{ m} = \text{_____ m} + \text{_____ dm} + \text{_____ cm} = \text{_____ cm}$$

$$28,92 \text{ m} = \text{_____ m} + \text{_____ dm} + \text{_____ cm} = \text{_____ cm}$$



Medidas de comprimento (II)

► Completa conforme o exemplo.

m	dm	cm	
2	5	4	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \triangleright 2,54 \text{ m} \\ \triangleright 25,4 \text{ dm} \\ \triangleright 254 \text{ cm} \end{array} \right\} 2 \text{ m} + 5 \text{ dm} + 4 \text{ cm}$
1	4	8	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \triangleright \text{ } \\ \triangleright \text{ } \\ \triangleright \text{ } \end{array} \right\} \text{ } + \text{ } + \text{ }$
6	5	1	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \triangleright \text{ } \\ \triangleright \text{ } \\ \triangleright \text{ } \end{array} \right\} \text{ } + \text{ } + \text{ }$
9	7	2	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \triangleright \text{ } \\ \triangleright \text{ } \\ \triangleright \text{ } \end{array} \right\} \text{ } + \text{ } + \text{ }$

► Converte as medidas para as unidades indicadas.

$$7,25 \text{ m} = \text{ } \text{ cm}$$

$$62,3 \text{ m} = \text{ } \text{ dm}$$

$$48,1 \text{ m} = \text{ } \text{ cm}$$

$$526 \text{ dm} = \text{ } \text{ m}$$

$$726 \text{ cm} = \text{ } \text{ m}$$

$$104 \text{ m} = \text{ } \text{ dm}$$

$$10,4 \text{ m} = \text{ } \text{ dm}$$

$$22,8 \text{ cm} = \text{ } \text{ dm}$$

$$900 \text{ dm} = \text{ } \text{ m}$$

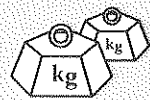
$$0,25 \text{ m} = \text{ } \text{ cm}$$

$$0,06 \text{ m} = \text{ } \text{ dm}$$

$$128 \text{ dm} = \text{ } \text{ m}$$

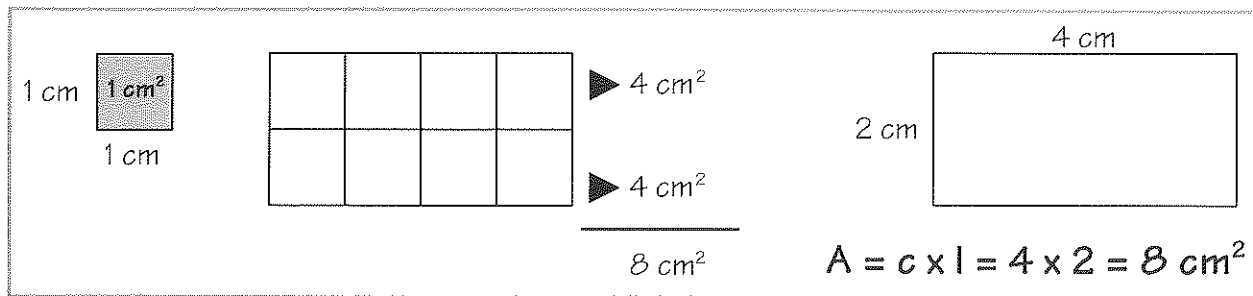
$$780 \text{ dm} = \text{ } \text{ m}$$

$$780 \text{ cm} = \text{ } \text{ m}$$

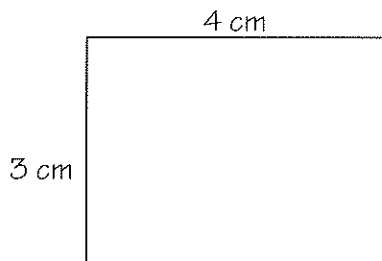


Áreas do quadrado e do rectângulo

► Recorda.



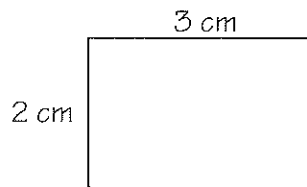
► Calcula a área dos rectângulos seguintes.



$$A = c \times l$$

$$= \text{_____} \times \text{_____}$$

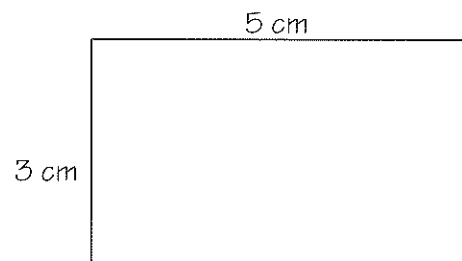
$$= \text{_____} \text{ cm}^2$$



$$A = c \times l$$

$$= \text{_____} \times \text{_____}$$

$$= \text{_____} \text{ cm}^2$$



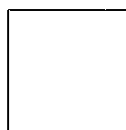
$$A = c \times l$$

$$= \text{_____} \times \text{_____}$$

$$= \text{_____} \text{ cm}^2$$

► Calcula agora a área dos quadrados desenhados.

(Repara que, no quadrado, $c = l$. Por isso, fala-se apenas em lado: l .)

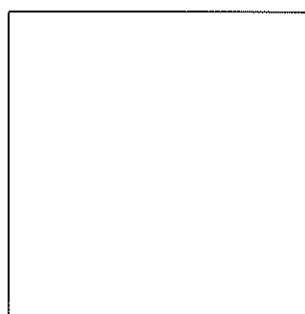


$$l = 2 \text{ cm}$$

$$A = l \times l$$

$$= \text{_____} \times \text{_____}$$

$$= \text{_____} \text{ cm}^2$$

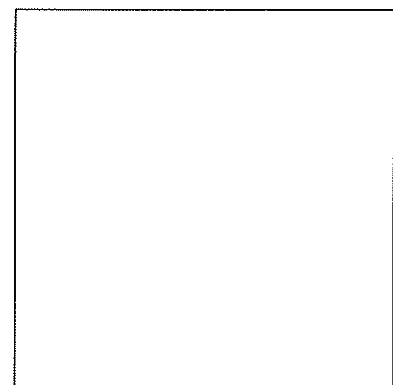


$$l = 4 \text{ cm}$$

$$A = l \times l$$

$$= \text{_____} \times \text{_____}$$

$$= \text{_____} \text{ cm}^2$$

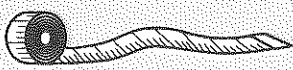


$$l = 5 \text{ cm}$$

$$A = l \times l$$

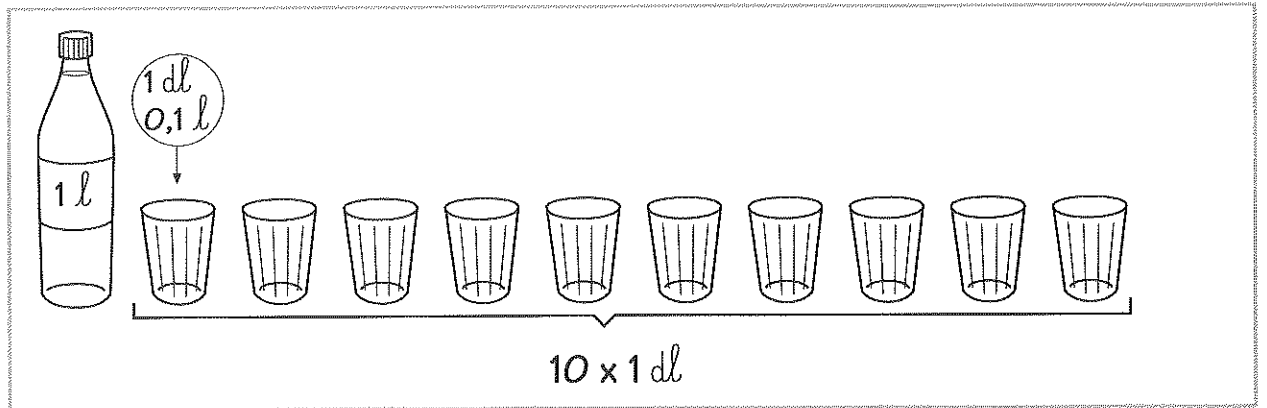
$$= \text{_____} \times \text{_____}$$

$$= \text{_____} \text{ cm}^2$$



Medidas de capacidade

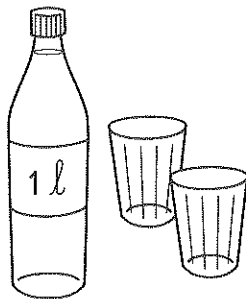
- Recorda as medidas de capacidade que aprendeste.



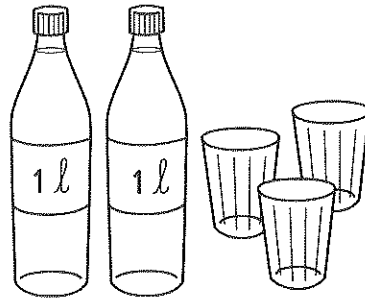
- Calcula e completa.

$$1\text{ l} = 0,1\text{ l} + 0,1\text{ l} + ______ + ______ + ______ + ______ + ______ + ______ + ______ + ______$$
$$= 1\text{ dl} + 1\text{ dl} + ______ + ______ + ______ + ______ + ______ + ______ + ______ + ______$$

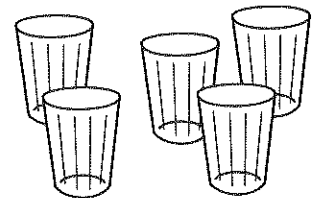
1 litro = _____ decilitros



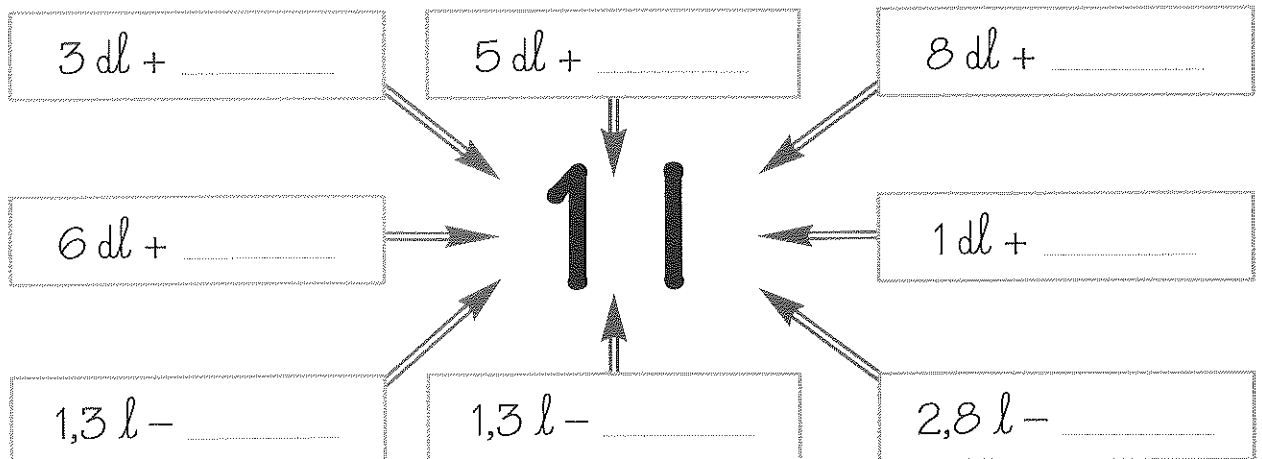
Em l ► 1,2 l
Em dl ► _____



Em l ► _____
Em dl ► _____

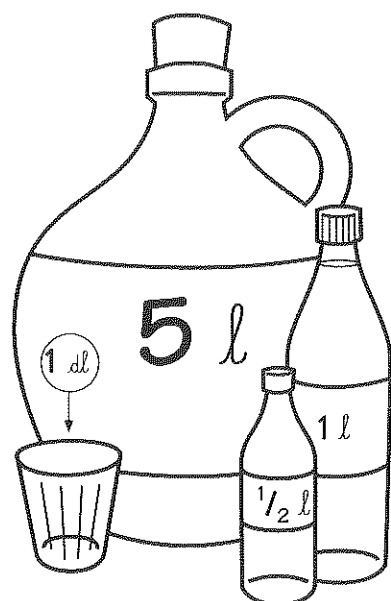


Em l ► _____
Em dl ► _____



Medidas de capacidade

- Observa as figuras. Descobre mais duas maneiras de encher o garrafão com os recipientes indicados.



	$5 \times 1 \text{ l} = 5 \text{ l}$

- Faz a conversão.

$5 \text{ dl} =$	_____	l
$15 \text{ dl} =$	_____	l
$28 \text{ dl} =$	_____	l
$85 \text{ dl} =$	_____	l
$125 \text{ dl} =$	_____	l

$0,1 \text{ l} =$	_____	dl
$0,3 \text{ l} =$	_____	dl
$1,2 \text{ l} =$	_____	dl
$7,9 \text{ l} =$	_____	dl
$120,5 \text{ l} =$	_____	dl

- Completa de acordo com o exemplo.

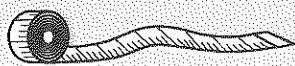
$$2 \text{ l} + 5 \text{ dl} = 2 \text{ l} + 0,5 \text{ l} = 2,5 \text{ l}$$

$$4 \text{ l} + 8 \text{ dl} = \text{_____} + \text{_____} = \text{_____}$$

$$7 \text{ l} + 18 \text{ dl} = \text{_____} + \text{_____} = \text{_____}$$

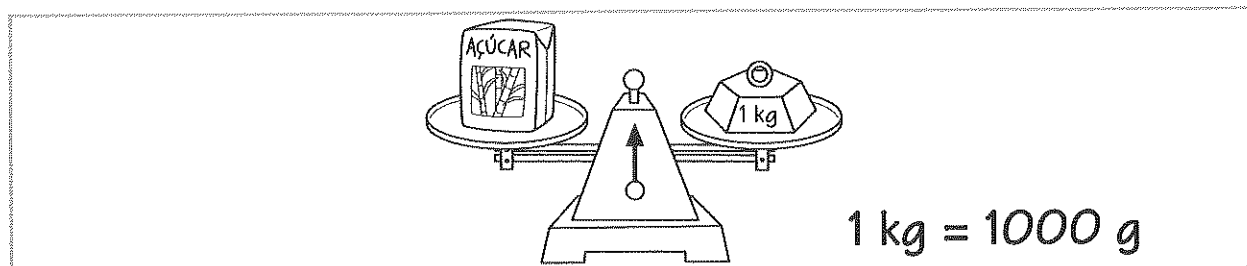
$$11 \text{ l} + 29 \text{ dl} = \text{_____} + \text{_____} = \text{_____}$$

$$26 \text{ l} + 128 \text{ dl} = \text{_____} + \text{_____} = \text{_____}$$



Medidas de massa

- Recorda as medidas de massa.



- Completa o quadro.

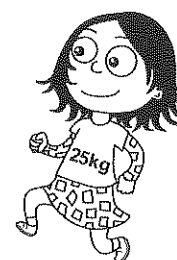
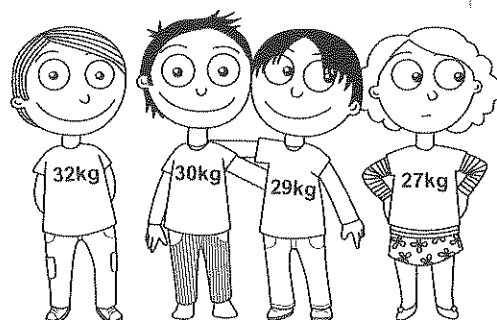
1 kg (um quilograma)	$\frac{1}{2}$ kg (meio quilograma)	$\frac{1}{4}$ kg (um quarto de quilograma)	$\frac{1}{8}$ kg (um oitavo de quilograma)
1000 g			

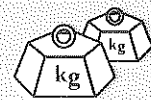
- Estabelece a correspondência correcta.

7,5 kg •	• 75 000 g
0,8 kg •	• 8000 g
75 kg •	• 800 g
8 kg •	• 7500 g
12,5 kg •	• 1250 g
1,25 kg •	• 12 500 g

- Completa.

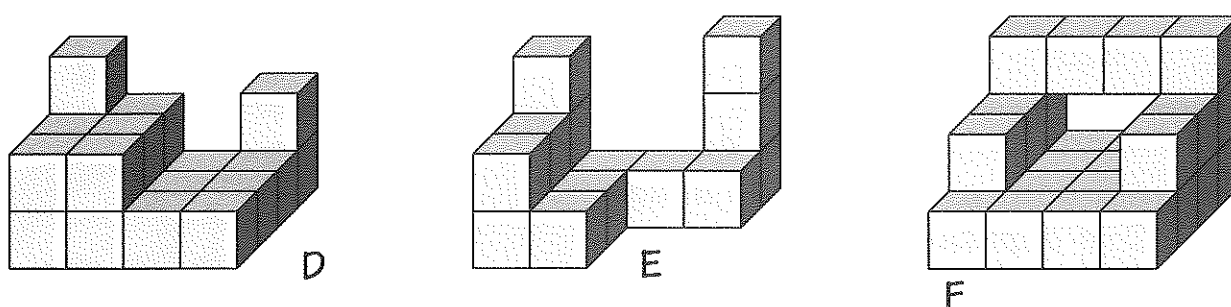
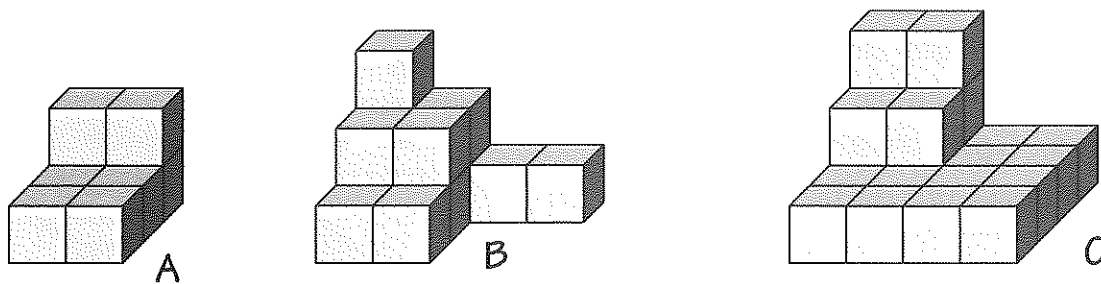
1200 g = _____ kg
700 g = _____ kg
_____ g = 2,5 kg
_____ g = 15 kg
14 500 g = _____ kg
1800 g = _____ kg





Volume

- Por quantos cubos é formada cada construção?
Calcula o volume de cada construção.



– Unidade de medida

A = _____

B = _____

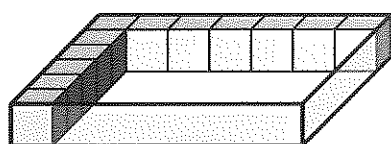
C = _____

D = _____

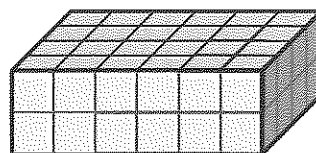
E = _____

F = _____

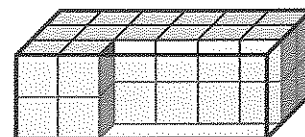
- Assinala com X a caixa com maior volume.



☐ A (7 x 6 x 1)



☐ B (6 x 4 x 2)



☐ C (6 x 3 x 2)

- Ordena as caixas, de acordo com o seu volume, por ordem decrescente.

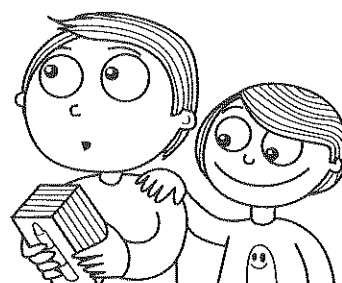
_____ > _____ > _____



A divisão – problemas

- Assinala com **X** a expressão matemática que melhor traduz a resolução de cada problema.

Tenho 6 caixas de lápis de cera para dividir entre mim e o meu irmão. Com quantas caixas ficará cada um de nós?

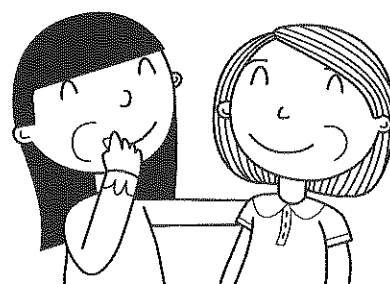


☐ $6 \times 2 = 12$

☐ $6 - 2 = 4$

☐ $6 : 2 = 3$

A Ana tinha 8 gomas, que dividiu com a sua melhor amiga. Com quantas gomas ficou cada uma?



☐ $8 \times 2 = 16$

☐ $8 : 2 = 4$

☐ $8 - 2 = 6$

O Zé tinha 12 cromos repetidos. Distribuiu-os igualmente pelos seus 4 melhores amigos. Com quantos cromos ficou cada um dos amigos?

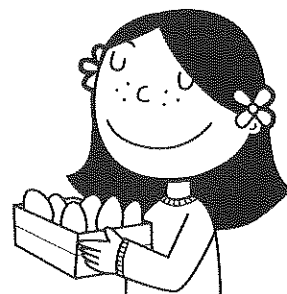


☐ $12 + 4 = 16$

☐ $12 \times 4 = 48$

☐ $12 : 4 = 3$

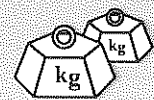
A Susana recolheu 36 ovos no galinheiro da avó. Guardou-os em caixas que levavam 6 ovos cada. Quantas caixas encheu?



☐ $36 : 6 = 6$

☐ $36 - 6 = 30$

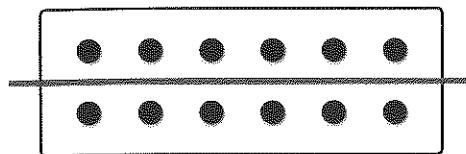
☐ $36 + 6 = 42$



A divisão

► Divide os conjuntos de pintas...

... em 2 partes iguais

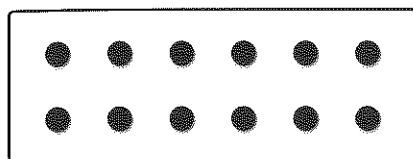


$12 : 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \overline{) 2} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$2 \times 6 = 12$

... em 6 partes iguais

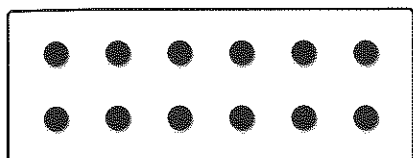


$12 : 6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$12 \overline{) 6}$

$6 \times \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

... em 3 partes iguais

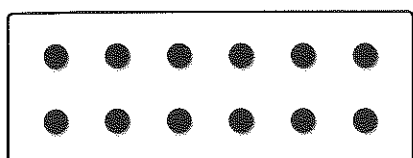


$12 : 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$12 \overline{) 3}$

$3 \times \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

... em 4 partes iguais



$12 : 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$12 \overline{) 4}$

$4 \times \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

► Calcula mentalmente. Escreve os resultados.

$6 : 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$3 : 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$8 : 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$8 : 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$6 : 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$4 : 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$10 : 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$9 : 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$16 : 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$14 : 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$15 : 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$20 : 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$20 : 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$18 : 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$24 : 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$30 : 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$30 : 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$40 : 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$



A divisão

► Completa a tabela da multiplicação.

x	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1										
2										
3										
4								32		
5										
6										
7						42				
8										
9										
10										

► Faz as divisões, a partir da tabela. Observa os exemplos apresentados.

$4 \times 8 = 32$

$\text{então } 32 : 4 = 8$

$32 : 8 = 4$

$7 \times 6 = 42$

$\text{então } 42 : 7 = 6$

$42 : 6 = 7$

$6 \times 5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$\text{então } \underline{\hspace{2cm}} : 6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} : 5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$8 \times 9 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$\text{então } \underline{\hspace{2cm}} : \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} : \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$56 : 8 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$24 : 6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$21 : 7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$64 : 8 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

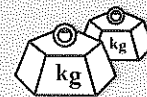
$36 : 6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$63 : 7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$80 : 8 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

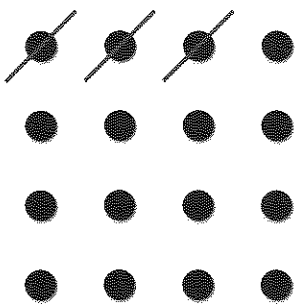
$48 : 6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$28 : 7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$



A divisão

- Distribui os pontos pelas várias caixas, de modo a ficarem todas com o mesmo número. Vê o que acontece. Completa.



●

●

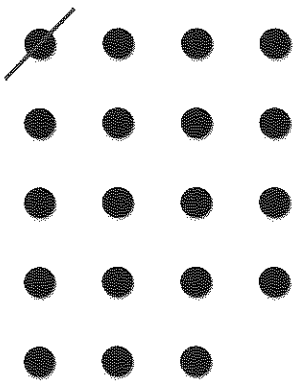
●

$16 : 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
 sobrou $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$3 \times \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 15$

$16 - 15 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \blacktriangleleft \text{resto}$

- Repete o exercício para este novo conjunto de pontos e de caixas.



●

$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} : 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
 sobraram $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$4 \times \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} - \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \blacktriangleleft \text{resto}$

- Calcula e completa.

$8 : 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ (resto } \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{)}$

$26 : 5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ (resto } \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{)}$

$10 : 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ (resto } \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{)}$

$32 : 6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ (resto } \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{)}$

$11 : 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ (resto } \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{)}$

$45 : 8 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ (resto } \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{)}$

$11 : 5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ (resto } \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{)}$

$58 : 6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ (resto } \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{)}$

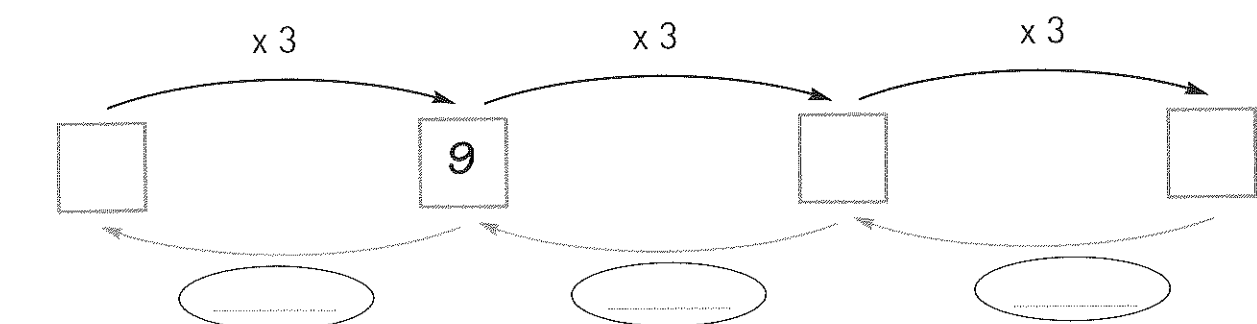
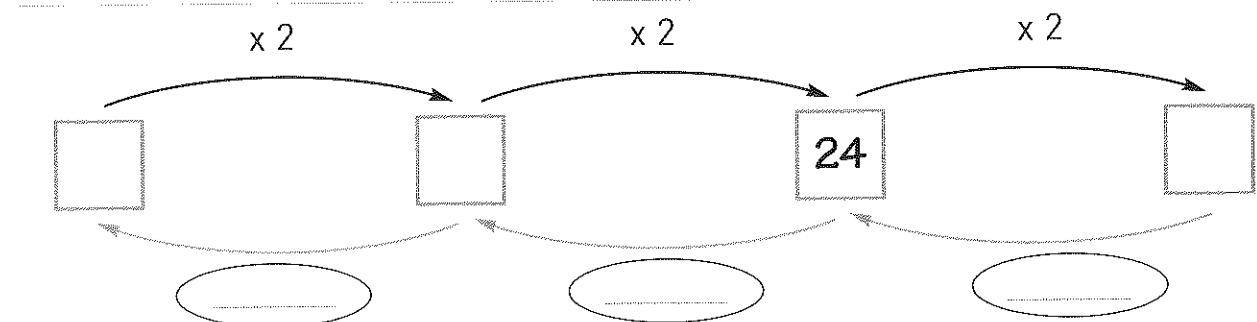
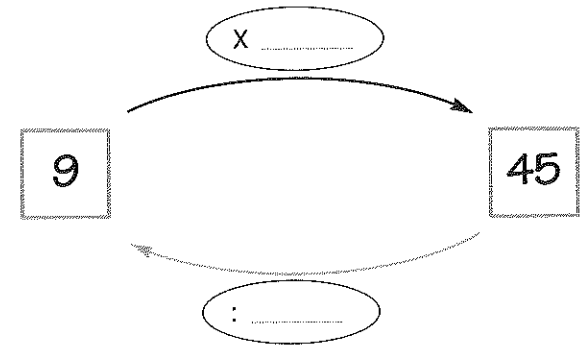
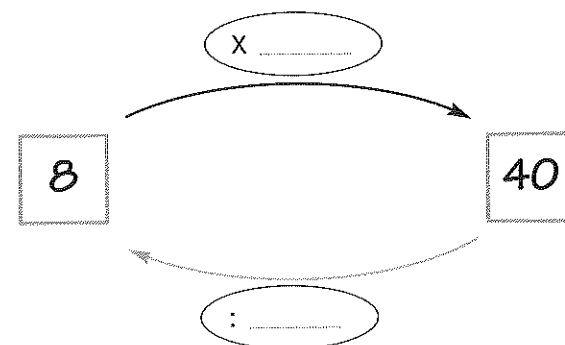
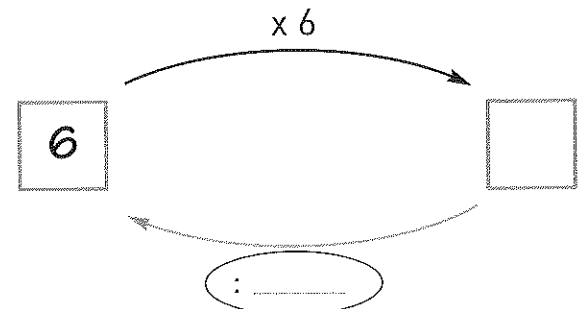
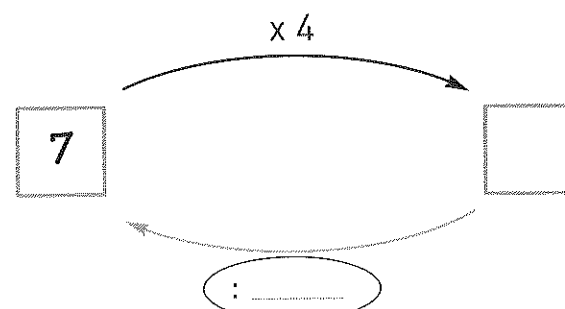
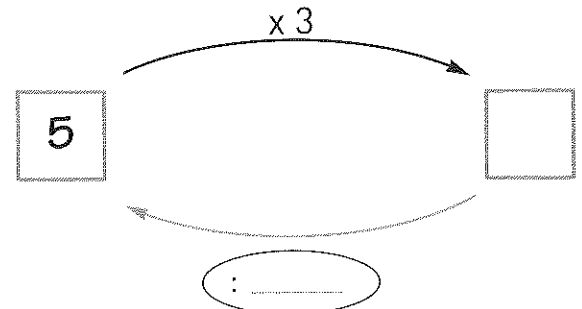
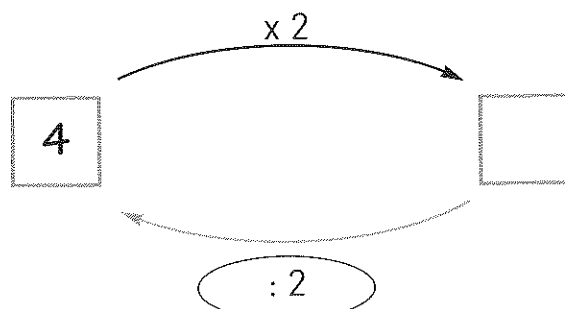
$23 : 7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ (resto } \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{)}$

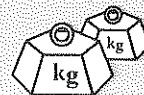
$85 : 9 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ (resto } \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{)}$



Divisão e multiplicação

► Escreve os números e os valores das setas que faltam. Completa.





Algoritmo da adição com transporte

- Para realizares adições com números maiores, utilizas o algoritmo da adição. Recordas.

Parcelas ►

$$\begin{array}{r} \textcircled{+1} \quad \textcircled{+1} \quad \textcircled{+1} \\ 2 \quad 5 \quad 4 \quad 8 \\ + \quad 3 \quad 6 \quad 9 \quad 7 \\ \hline \text{Soma} \text{ ► } 6 \quad \textcircled{+1} \quad 2 \quad \textcircled{+1} \quad 4 \quad \textcircled{+1} \quad 5 \end{array}$$

Alinha os números sempre à direita, colocando as unidades debaixo das unidades, as dezenas debaixo das dezenas, etc.

Começa por adicionar da direita para a esquerda e, sempre que ultrapassar 9, transportas para a ordem seguinte.

- Treina o algoritmo para realizares as operações seguintes:

$$4326 + 3284$$

$$3487 + 2365$$

$$5325 + 1224 + 126$$

$$6345 + 148 + 29 + 6$$



- Para realizares subtracções com números maiores, em que o cálculo mental não é fácil, utilizas o algoritmo da subtracção. Recorda.

		(+10)		(+10)	
	7	4	8	1	◀ Aditivo
–	(+1)1	6	(+1)4	8	◀ Subtractivo
	5	8	3	3	◀ Resto ou diferença

Começa a subtrair da direita para a esquerda. Quando numa ordem o algarismo do número de cima é menor que o de baixo, adicionas 10 em cima e depois acrescentas 1 na ordem seguinte, no subtractivo (por isso dizes “e vai um”).

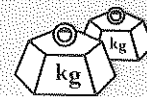
- Treina o algoritmo da subtração. Realiza as operações seguintes.

$$421 - 134$$

$$2345 - 1357$$

1423 - 845

6851 - 789



Algoritmo da multiplicação

- Para realizares multiplicações com números maiores, em que o cálculo mental não é fácil, utilizas o algoritmo da multiplicação. Recorda.

$\begin{array}{r} 26 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline 130 \end{array}$ $10 + 3 \leftarrow 3$	$\begin{array}{r} 48 \\ \times 25 \\ \hline 240 \\ + 960 \\ \hline 1200 \end{array}$ $20 + 4 \leftarrow 4$ (48 x 5) $8 + 1 \leftarrow 1$ (48 x 20)	$\begin{array}{r} 123 \\ \times 34 \\ \hline 492 \\ + 3690 \\ \hline 4182 \end{array}$ $8 + 1 \leftarrow 1$ (123 x 4) $3 + 6 + 9 + 0 \leftarrow 0$ (123 x 30)
---	---	--

- Treina o algoritmo da multiplicação. Efectua as operações seguintes:

$$129 \times 5$$

$$243 \times 6$$

$$26 \times 25$$

$$348 \times 32$$



Algoritmo da divisão

- Para realizares divisões com números maiores, utiliza-se o algoritmo da divisão. Recorda.

1.º caso

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \overline{) 6} \\ 0 \quad 2 \end{array}$$



Diz-se:

- Em 12 quantas vezes há (ou cabe) o 6?
- 2! Porque $2 \times 6 = 12$
- Então: $2 \times 6 = 12$, para 12 não sobra nada!

- Treina agora.

$$16 \overline{) 8} \qquad 21 \overline{) 3} \qquad 45 \overline{) 5}$$

2.º caso

$$\begin{array}{r} 19 \overline{) 3} \\ 1 \quad 6 \end{array}$$



Diz-se:

- Em 19 quantas vezes há (ou cabe) o 3?
- 6! Porque $6 \times 3 = 18$
- Então: $6 \times 3 = 18$, para 19 sobra um! (resto 1)

- Treina de novo.

$$25 \overline{) 6} \qquad 17 \overline{) 3} \qquad 26 \overline{) 4}$$

3.º caso

$$\begin{array}{r} 3'6 \overline{) 3} \\ 0 \quad 6 \quad 12 \\ 0 \end{array}$$

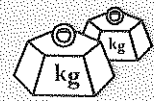


Quando nas dezenas (na ordem maior) o algarismo é maior que o do divisor, diz-se:

- Em 3 (dezenas) quantas vezes há (ou cabe) o 3?
- 1! $1 \times 3 = 3$, para 3 não sobra nada!
- Divido agora 6. (Baixo o 6.)
- Em 6 quantas vezes há 3?
- 2! $2 \times 3 = 6$, para 6 nada!

- Efectua agora as operações.

$$28 \overline{) 2} \qquad 48 \overline{) 4} \qquad 55 \overline{) 55}$$



Algoritmo da divisão

► Efectua as operações seguintes, utilizando o algoritmo da divisão.

$$68 : 8$$

$$47 : 6$$

$$28 : 7$$

$$66 : 3$$

$$87 : 4$$

$$97 : 4$$

$$248 : 2$$

$$395 : 3$$

$$938 : 4$$





Dinheiro – o euro

► Recorda.



O euro (€) é a moeda usada em Portugal.

1 € (euro) = 100 cents (cêntimos)

► Observa as figuras das moedas e das notas de euros. Completa.

Moedas



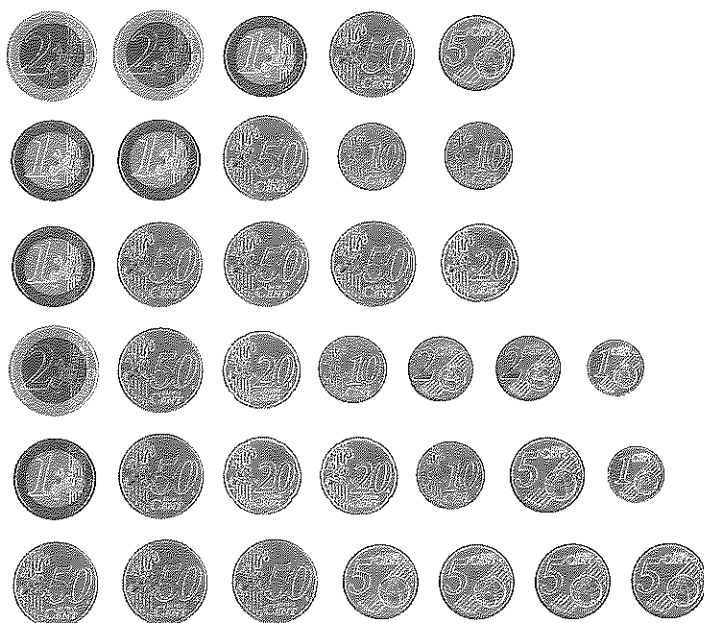
Moeda de maior valor: _____ Moeda de menor valor: _____

Notas



Nota de maior valor: _____ Nota de menor valor: _____

► Observa as figuras. Quanto dinheiro há em cada linha? Completa.



5 € 55 cents ou 5,55 €

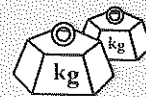
_____ ou _____

_____ ou _____

_____ ou _____

_____ ou _____

_____ ou _____



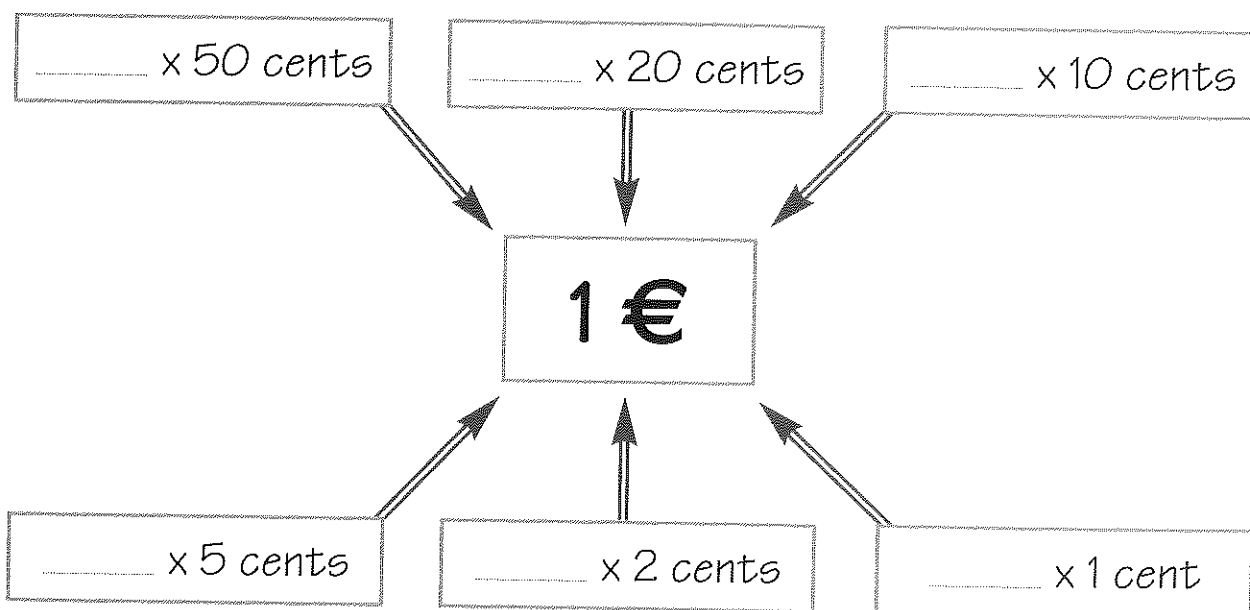
Dinheiro – o euro

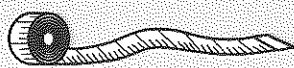
- Descobre mais três maneiras diferentes de fazer 1 €.

Sempre 1 €	
  	
 	

- Completa o quadro. Indica o número de moedas de cada valor que são necessárias para obter 1 euro. Completa depois o esquema abaixo.

Sempre						
	2					





Dinheiro – o euro

- Indica como podes obter cada um dos valores com um mínimo de notas ou de moedas. Vê o exemplo.

								
17,50 €	1	1	1		1			
5,45 €								
8,05 €								
12,75 €								
25,99 €								
49,15 €								
50,50 €								
102,65 €								

- Troca em moedas iguais.



5 x 

_____ x 

_____ x 

_____ x 

_____ x 

- Troca em notas iguais.

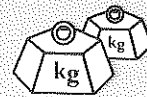


20 x 

_____ x 

_____ x 

_____ x 



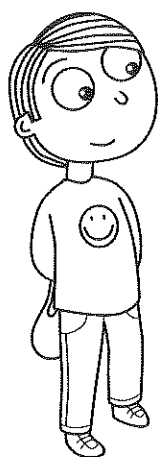
Dinheiro – o euro

► Lê. Calcula. Responde. Qual o valor das compras de cada um dos meninos?

Compasso – 7,49 €

Borracha – 0,35 €

Afia – 0,48 €



$$\begin{array}{r} 7,49 \text{ €} \\ 0,35 \text{ €} \\ + 0,48 \text{ €} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

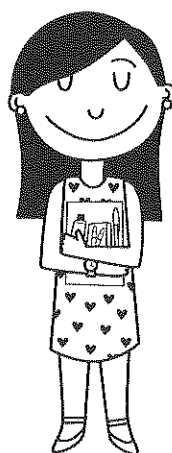
O Rui gastou _____.

Caneta – 3,49 €

Lápis de cera – 2,95 €

Caderno – 1,25 €

Afia – 0,45 €



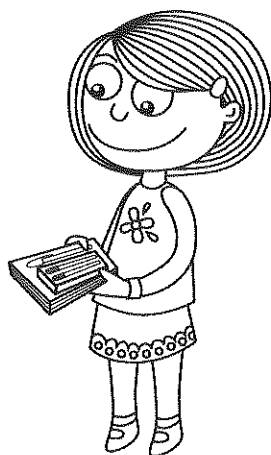
$$\begin{array}{r} + \\ \hline \end{array}$$

A Ana gastou _____.

Conjunto de canetas – 8,95 €

Caderno – 2,23 €

Canetas feltro – 3,98 €



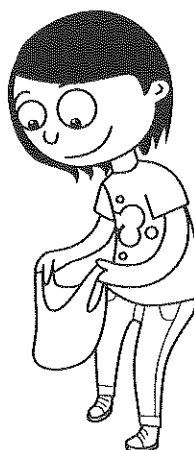
$$\begin{array}{r} + \\ \hline \end{array}$$

A Maria gastou _____.

Estojo – 12,29 €

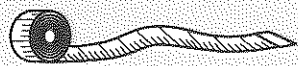
Lápis – 1,69 €

Fita-cola – 3,99 €



$$\begin{array}{r} + \\ \hline \end{array}$$

A Joana gastou _____.



Dinheiro – o euro

► Completa com os valores que faltam em cada caixa.

5 € $1 \text{ €} + 50 \text{ cents} + 20 \text{ cents} +$
_____**7 €** $2 \text{ €} + 10 \text{ cents} + 5 \text{ cents} +$
_____**8 €** $3 \text{ €} + 3 \text{ €} + 10 \text{ cents} +$
_____**10 €** $5 \text{ €} + 50 \text{ cents} + 10 \text{ cents} +$
_____**13 €** $3 \text{ €} + 2 \text{ €} + 20 \text{ cents} +$
_____**20 €** $8 \text{ €} + 50 \text{ cents} + 20 \text{ cents} +$
 $5 \text{ cents} +$ _____

► Coloca os sinais $>$, $=$ ou $<$ de forma adequada em cada caso.

100 cents

1 €

200 cents

20 €

1,50 €

150 cents

55 cents

0,50 €

1,85 €

85 cents

20 cents

2 €

2,25 €

2 € 20cents

10 x 1cents

0,10 €

10 x 10 cents

1 €

100 x 10 cent

10 €

10 x 5 cents

5 €

100 x 20 cents

2 €

10 x 20 cents

2 €

10 x 20 cents

2 €

colecção
**mat.
magical**
1.º ciclo

Exercícios para o treino das competências básicas em Matemática, no 1.º Ciclo do Ensino Básico, de acordo com o novo programa de Matemática, aprovado pelo Ministério da Educação em 2007.

Permite ao aluno:

- desenvolver o raciocínio lógico-matemático e o pensamento crítico;
- consolidar conceitos e desenvolver competências essenciais na Matemática;
- treinar o cálculo mental e a capacidade de resolver problemas;
- exercitar técnicas básicas de cálculo.

Permite ao professor:

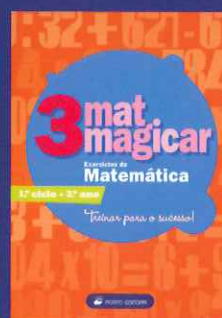
- diferenciar o trabalho dos alunos de acordo com as suas necessidades e níveis de aprendizagem;
- reforçar as competências dos alunos, através de actividades complementares (na sala de aula, em tempo de actividade extra, nos TPC, em actividades de férias);
- apoiar actividades no âmbito do Estudo Acompanhado.



1.º ano



2.º ano



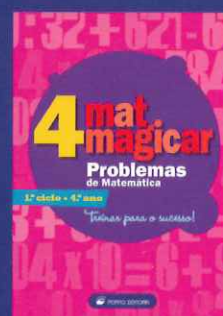
3.º ano



4.º ano



3.º ano
Problemas



4.º ano
Problemas