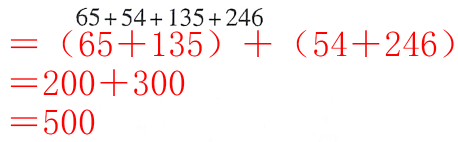
目录

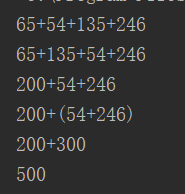
[第一次 1](#_Toc32325)

[第二次 4](#_Toc30159)

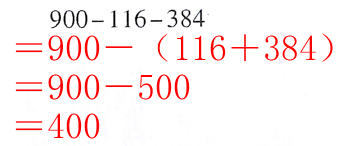
[第三次 6](#_Toc26138)

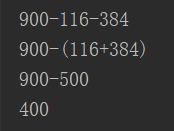
第一次



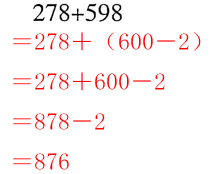


连加：通过加法运算定律，把两个或三个数凑成整十、整百或整千进行简便计算

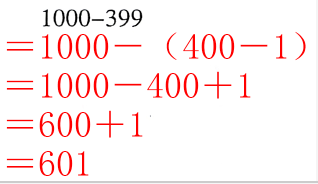




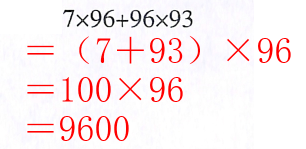
连减：把减数凑整十、整百或整千进行简便计算

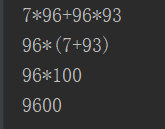


把最接近整百整千凑成整百整千数进行简便计算

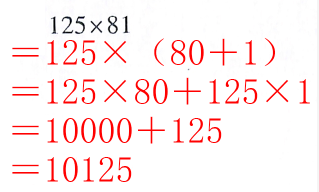


把最接近整百整千凑成整百整千数进行简便计算

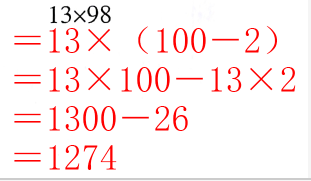




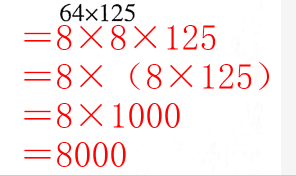
提取相同的数，让另外的数凑成整十、整百、整千进行简便计算



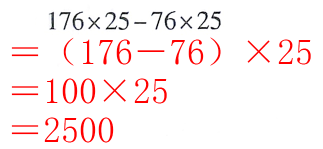
把接近整十整百的数拆分

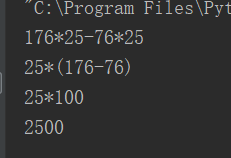


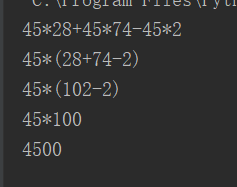
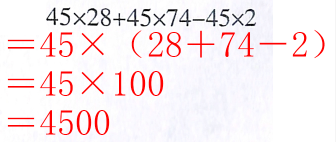
把接近整十整百的数组合

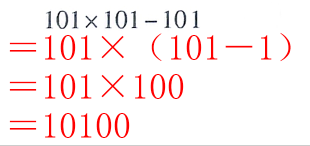


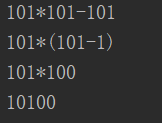
把其中一个因数拆分为与另外一个因数能乘出的积为整百，整千的数进行简便计算。



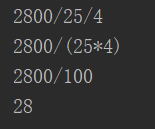
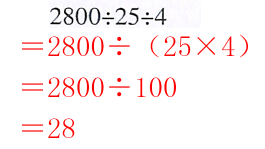


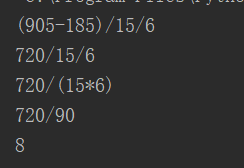
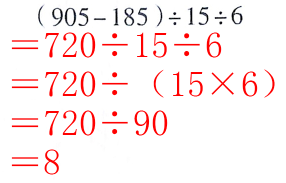






提取相同的因数，使其它各个因数组合成整数，进行简便计算。





把除数组合成整十整百的数，进行简便计算。

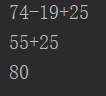
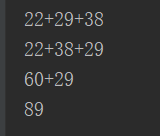
第二次

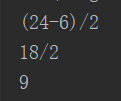
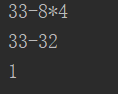
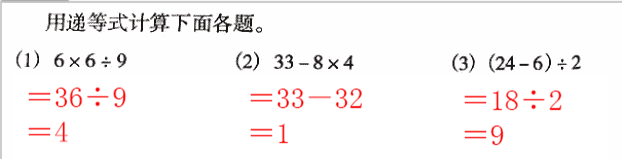
按常规的四则运算计算：有括号先算括号，先乘除后加减

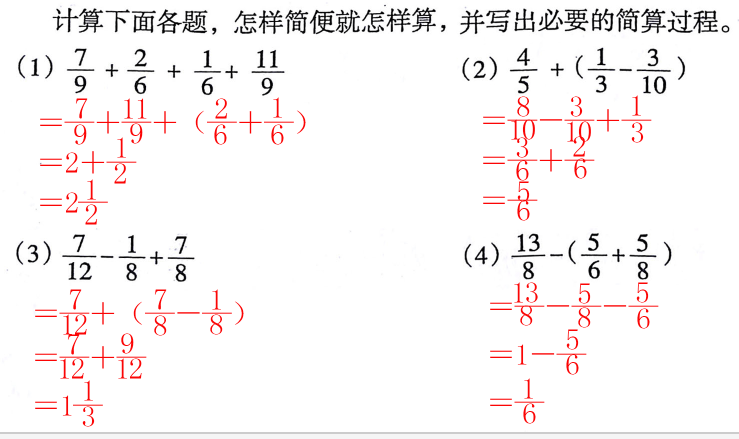
22+29+38 74-16-25 74-19+25

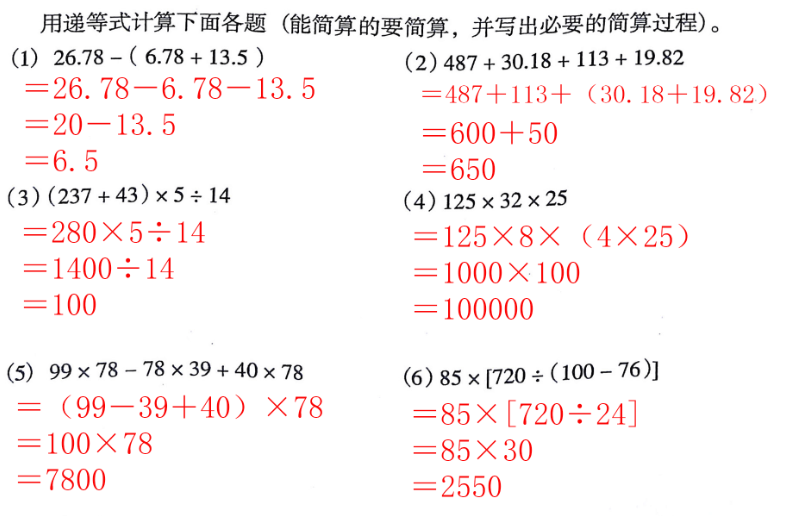
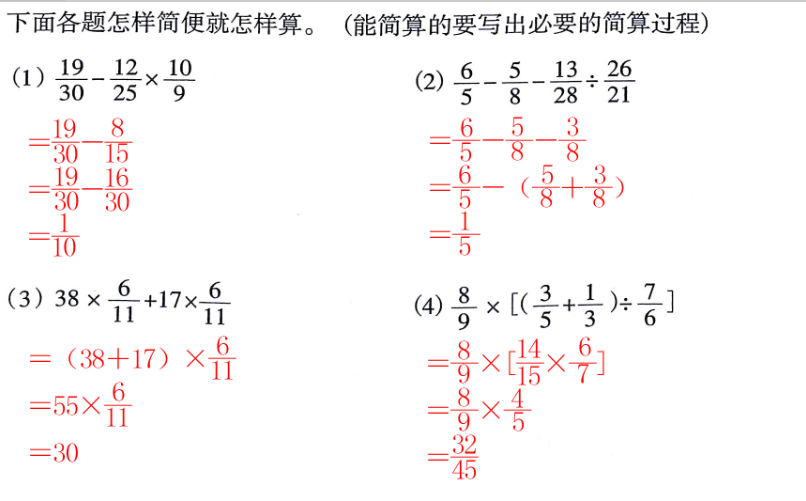
=51+38 =58-25 =55+25

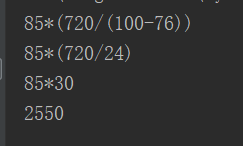
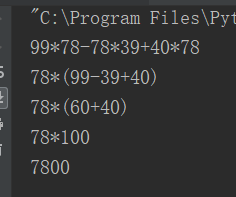
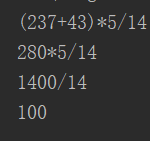
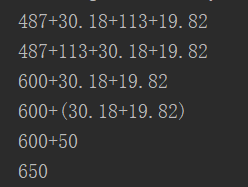
=89 =33 =80











第三次

