

1-qism: Har bir topshiriq 0,9 balldan baholanadi

1. Ifodani soddalashtiring: $2\sqrt{1,125} - 5\sqrt{1,62} + 3\sqrt{4,5}$

- A) $0,75\sqrt{2}$ B) $1,5\sqrt{2}$ C) $0,5\sqrt{2}$ D) $\overbrace{3\sqrt{2}}^{2^3+3} = \underline{\underline{11}}$

2. p va $p^4 + 3$ - sonlari tub sonlar bo'lsa, $p^3 + 3$ ni toping.

- A) 35 B) 128 C) 30 D) 11

3. $3x - 1 < \frac{2024}{3x+1}$ tengsizlikni qanoatlantiradigan eng katta x butun sonni toping.

- A) 15 B) $\overbrace{14}^{\cancel{14}}$ C) -16 D) -15

$$1) \quad 2\sqrt{\frac{9}{8}} - 5\sqrt{\frac{162}{100}} + 3\sqrt{\frac{9}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{9}{2}} + 3\sqrt{\frac{9}{2}} - 5\sqrt{\frac{81}{50}} = 4\sqrt{\frac{9}{2}} - \sqrt{\frac{81}{2}} = \\ = \frac{4 \cdot \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{9}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} = \underline{\underline{1,5\sqrt{2}}}$$

$$2) \quad \boxed{P=2} \quad 2\sqrt{9} - 2^4 + 3 = 19$$

$$3) \quad 3 \cdot 15 - 1 < \frac{2024}{46} \rightarrow \underline{\underline{44 < 44}} \quad 41 < \frac{2024}{43} \quad \cancel{44}$$

4. ABC uchburchakning BK bissektrisasi o'tkazilgan va $\angle AKB = 2\angle BKC$. ABC uchburchakning C va A burchaklari ayirmasini toping.

- A) 30° B) 40° C) 60° D) 80°

5. Ifodani soddalashtiring: $2\sin 40^\circ + 2\cos 130^\circ + \sin 160^\circ - \cos(-110^\circ)$

- A) 0 B) $2\sin 70^\circ$ C) $2\sin 40^\circ$ D) $2\sin 20^\circ$

6. $\log_x \frac{19}{8} < \log_x \frac{11}{5}$ tengsizlikni yeching.

- A) $(0; 1]$ B) $(0; 1)$ C) $(1; +\infty)$ D) $(0,5; 1)$

$$\cancel{2f+f=180^\circ} \rightarrow f = \underline{\underline{60^\circ}} \quad \cancel{f}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \pi - (f + \frac{\beta}{2}) - (\pi - (\frac{\beta}{2} + 2f)) &= \\ = \pi - f - \frac{\beta}{2} - (\pi - \frac{\beta}{2} - 2f) &= \\ = \pi - f - \cancel{\frac{\beta}{2}} - \cancel{\pi} + \cancel{\frac{\beta}{2}} + 2f &= \underline{\underline{f}} \end{aligned}$$

$$5) \quad 2\sin 40^\circ + 2\cos(\pi - 50^\circ) + \sin(\pi - 20^\circ) - \cos(110^\circ) =$$

$$= 2\sin 40^\circ - 2\cos 50^\circ + \sin 20^\circ - \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + 20^\circ) =$$

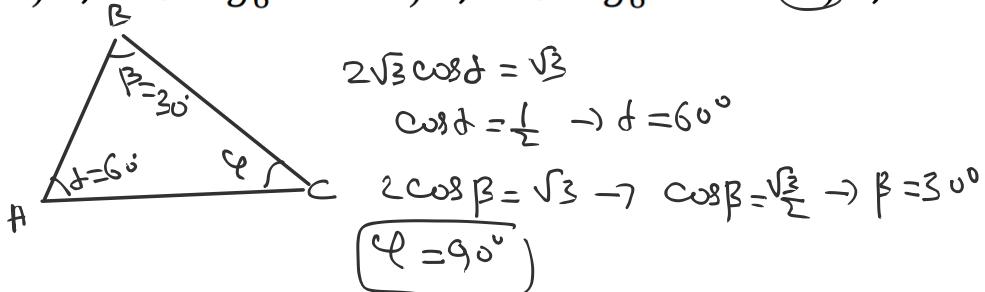
$$= \cancel{2\sin 40^\circ} - \cancel{2\sin 40^\circ} + \sin 20^\circ + \sin 20^\circ = \underline{\underline{2\sin 20^\circ}}$$

$$\cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + 20^\circ) = \frac{\cos \frac{\pi}{2} \cos 20^\circ - \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \sin 20^\circ}{0} = -\sin 20^\circ$$

$$7) \quad 9 - 11 = 0$$

$$f(x) = 2x^4 + 1 \rightarrow f(1) = 2 + 1 = \underline{\underline{3}}$$

7. $f(x) = 2x^4 + (a - 11)x^3 + 1$ funksiya juft funksiya bo'lsa, $f(1)$ ning qiymatini toping. A) 11 B) -8 C) 2 D) 3
8. ABC uchburchakda: $2\sqrt{3} \cos A = 2\cos B = \sqrt{3}$ tenglik o'rinni bo'lsa, $\angle ACB$ ni toping. A) 30° B) 60° C) 120° D) 90°
9. 9 raqami bilan tugaydigan 9 ga karrali nechta uch xonali son mavjud? A) 10 B) 9 C) 8 D) 7
10. Ifodani soddalashtiring $\log_{25}\sqrt{5} + \log_6^2 3 \cdot \log_3 6 + \log_6 2$
A) 1 B) $1,25 + \log_6 3$ C) $0,25 + \log_6 12$ D) 1,25



9)

$\square \quad \square \quad \boxed{9}$ $a+b=9$ $189 \quad 279, \quad 369$ $819 \quad 729, \quad 639$ $\checkmark \quad \checkmark \quad \checkmark$	$a+b=18$ $459, \quad 495$ $549, \quad 594$ $\checkmark \quad \checkmark$	909 999 \checkmark	<u>yamini totg' son bur</u>
--	---	--------------------------------	-----------------------------

10) ~~$\log_{25}\sqrt{5} + \log_6 3 \cdot \frac{1}{\log_6 3} + \log_6 2$~~

$\log_{25}\sqrt{5} + \log_6 3 + \log_6 2$

$$\begin{aligned} \log_{25}\sqrt{5} + \log_6 3 + \log_6 2 &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \log_{25} 5 + \log_6 6 = \\ &= \frac{1}{4} + 1 = \frac{5}{4} = \underline{\underline{1.25}} \end{aligned}$$

11. Tenglamaning haqiqiy ildizlari sonini toping.

$$(2^{x-1} - 1)(|x+1| - 2)(\log_2 x - 1) = 0$$

- A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) \emptyset

$$2^{x-1} - 1 = 0 \rightarrow 2^{x-1} = 2^0 \rightarrow x-1=0 \rightarrow x=1$$

$$|x+1| - 2 = 0 \rightarrow |x+1|=2 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x+1=2 \rightarrow x=1 \\ x+1=-2 \rightarrow x=-3 \end{cases}$$

$$\log_2 x = 1 \rightarrow \log_2 x = \log_2 2 \rightarrow x=2$$

$$\underline{\underline{x \leq 0}}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array}$$

2-ta yechim

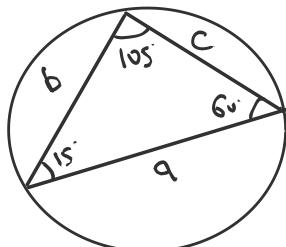
12. Burchaklari $15^\circ, 60^\circ, 105^\circ$ bo'lgan uchburchakka tashqi chizilgan aylana radiusi $2\sqrt{3}$ ga teng. Uchburchak yuzini toping.

- A) 3 B) $2\sqrt{3}$ C) 2 D) $3\sqrt{3}$

$$R = 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$\frac{4}{\sin 105^\circ} = 2R \rightarrow R = 2R \sin 105^\circ$$

$$\frac{C}{\sin 15^\circ} = 2R \rightarrow C = 2R \sin 15^\circ$$



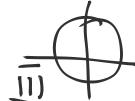
$$S = \frac{a \cdot c \sin 60^\circ}{2} = \frac{2R \sin 105^\circ \cdot 2R \sin 15^\circ \cdot \sin 60^\circ}{2} = \frac{2R^2 \cdot \cos 15^\circ \cdot \sin 15^\circ \cdot \sqrt{3}}{2} =$$

$$= \frac{2 \cdot 2 \sin 15^\circ \cos 15^\circ \cdot \sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{2 \cdot \sin 30^\circ \cdot \sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3} R^2}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{3} \cdot 4 \cdot \sqrt{3}}{4} = \underline{\underline{3}}$$

13. x va y sonlari $x(x-y) = y(x+y) = 1$ tenglikni qanoatlantiradi. $xy(x^4 - y^4)$ ifodaning qiymatini toping A) 1 B) 2 C) 4 D) 8

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x(x-y) = 1 \\ y(x+y) = 1 \\ + \\ \hline x^2 - xy = 1 \\ xy + y^2 = 1 \\ \hline x^2 + y^2 = 2 \end{array} \right. \quad xy(x^2 - y^2)(x^2 + y^2) = xy(x^2 - y^2) \cdot 2 = 1 \cdot 2 = \underline{\underline{2}}$$

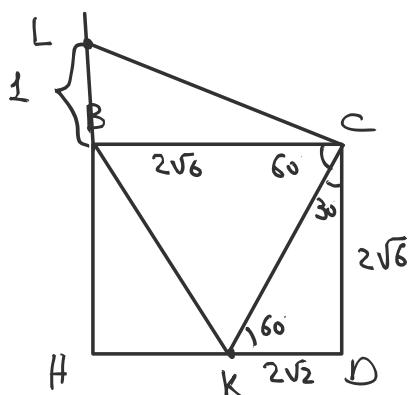
$$\cos(5 \cdot 360 + 224) = \cos(10\pi + 224)$$



$$\cos 2024^\circ \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{\cos 2024^\circ}} = \cos 2024^\circ \cdot \frac{1}{|\cos 2024^\circ|} = \cos 2024^\circ \frac{1}{-\cos 2024^\circ} = \underline{\underline{-1}}$$

14. $\cos(-2024^\circ) \cdot \sqrt{\cos^2 2024^\circ} = ?$ A) 1 B) -1 C) $-\tan 44^\circ$ D) $-\tan 56^\circ$

15. ABCD kvadratnng AD tomonida K nuqta belgilandi, AB nuring B dan keyin davomida L nuqta olindi. Agar $\angle KCB = 60^\circ, KD = 2\sqrt{2}, LB = 1$ ekani ma'lum bo'lsa, LC ni toping. A) 5 B) 4 C) $\sqrt{26}$ D) $\sqrt{33}$



$$LC^2 = LB^2 + BC^2 = 24 + 1 \Rightarrow LC = \underline{\underline{5}}$$

$$f(1-x) = 1-x^2 \rightarrow f(1-(1-x)) = 1-(1-x)^2 \Rightarrow f(x) = 1-(1-x)^2$$

$$f(-1) = 1-4 = -3 \quad f(0) = 0 \quad f(1) = 1 \quad f(-1)+f(0)+f(1) = -3+0+1 = \underline{\underline{-2}}$$

16. Agar $f(1-x) = 1-x^2$ bo'lsa, $f(-1)+f(0)+f(1)$ yig'indini toping.

- A) 0 B) -1 C) 1 D) -2

17. $9 \cdot 99 \cdot 999 \dots \underbrace{999\dots 9}_{2024}$ ko'paytmani 1000 ga bo'lgandagi qoldiqni toping.

- A) 9 B) 109 C) 891 D) 991

18. Tengsizlikning butun yechimlari sonini toping. $\sqrt{28-x^2} + \sqrt{-x} \geq 4$

- A) 4 B) 5 C) 6 D) 11

19. O markazli aylananing OA, OB, OC radiuslari o'tkazilgan. Agar $\overrightarrow{OA} + \overrightarrow{OB} = \overrightarrow{OC}$ bo'lsa, AOB burchakni toping. A) 90° B) 30° C) 120° D) 60°

20. $5^{2024} - 3^{2024}$ ayirmani 34 ga bo'lgandagi qoldiqni toping.

- A) 24 B) 2 C) 18 D) 0

$$9 \cdot 99 \cdot 999 \dots \underbrace{99\dots 99}_{2024} = 9 \cdot 99 \cdot (10^3-1) \cdot (10^4-1) \cdot \dots \cdot (10^{2024}-1)$$

$$9 \cdot 99 \cdot (-1)^{2022} = 990 = \underline{\underline{891}}$$

$$10^3-1 \equiv 10^3 \cdot 1 - 1$$

$$10^4-1 \equiv 10^3 \cdot 10 - 1$$

$$10^5-1 \equiv 10^3 \cdot 10^2 - 1$$

$$\text{Umumiy hulatlari } 10^n-1 \equiv -1 \pmod{1000}$$

$$18) \quad \sqrt{28-x^2} + \sqrt{-x} \leq 4$$

$$28-x^2 \geq 0 \rightarrow x^2-28 \leq 0 \quad | \Rightarrow \begin{cases} [-2\sqrt{7}; 2\sqrt{7}] \\ x \leq 0 \end{cases} \quad | \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{[-\sqrt{28}; 0]}}$$

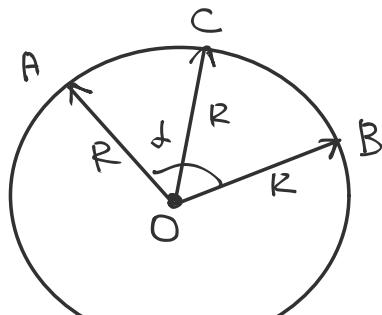
$$\underline{\underline{[-5; 0]}}$$

$$x = -5 \quad (\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{5} \geq 4)^2 \quad 8 + 2\sqrt{15} \geq 16 \rightarrow 2\sqrt{15} \geq 8 \quad \cancel{\phi}$$

$$x = -4 \quad \sqrt{12} + 2 \geq 4 \rightarrow \boxed{\sqrt{12} \geq 2} \quad \cancel{(1)}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = -3 \\ x = -2 \end{cases} \quad \cancel{(2)} \quad \begin{cases} x = -1 \\ x = 0 \end{cases} \quad \cancel{(3)} \quad \begin{cases} x = 1 \\ x = 2 \end{cases} \quad \cancel{(4)} \quad \text{Yami 5ta yechimiga ega}$$

$$(a) \begin{cases} |OA| = R \\ |OB| = R \\ |OC| = R \end{cases}$$



$$(\overrightarrow{OA} + \overrightarrow{OB} = \overrightarrow{OC})^2$$

$$|OA|^2 + |OB|^2 + 2|OA||OB|\cos\alpha = |OC|^2$$

$$R^2 + R^2 + 2R^2\cos\alpha = R^2$$

$$2R^2\cos\alpha = -R^2$$

$$\cos\alpha = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\alpha = 120^\circ$$

$$20) \quad 5^{2024} - 3^{2024} = (5^4)^{506} - (3^4)^{506} = (625)^{506} - (81)^{506} = \frac{625 - 81}{625 - 81} (-\dots) =$$

$$544 = 34 \cdot 16$$

$$= 544 \cdot (-\dots)$$

3-qism: Har bir topshiriq 2,6 balldan baholanadi

21. Soddalashtiring: $\left(\frac{3}{\sqrt[3]{64} - \sqrt[3]{25}} + \frac{\sqrt[3]{40}}{\sqrt[3]{8} + \sqrt[3]{5}} - \frac{10}{\sqrt[3]{25}} \right)^{-1} \cdot (13 - 4\sqrt[3]{5} - 2\sqrt[3]{25}) + \sqrt[3]{25}$

Javob: 4 ✓

22. Agar $a^2 + a + 11 = 6\sqrt{a^2 + a + 2}$ bo'lsa, $a - \frac{7}{a}$ ifodaning qiymatini toping.

Javob: -1 ✓

23. Agar $\tan \alpha + \sin \alpha = 1$ ($0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}$) bo'lsa, $(\sin 2\alpha + 2)^2$ ni hisoblang

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt[3]{5} &= x \rightarrow \sqrt[3]{25} = x^2 \quad \sqrt[3]{40} = \sqrt[3]{8 \cdot 5} = 2\sqrt[3]{5} \quad \frac{10}{\sqrt[3]{25}} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{1000}{25}} = \sqrt[3]{40} = 2\sqrt[3]{5} \\ \frac{3}{4-x^2} + \frac{2-x}{2+x} - \frac{4-x^2}{2x} &= \frac{3+2x(2-x)-2x(4-x^2)}{4-x^2} = \frac{3+4x-2x^2-8x+2x^3}{4-x^2} \\ = \left(\frac{3-4x-2x^2+2x^3}{4-x^2} \right)^{-1} &= \frac{4-x^2}{3-4x-2x^2+2x^3} = \frac{4-\sqrt[3]{25}}{3-\sqrt[3]{40}-2\sqrt[3]{5}+10} \cdot \frac{(13-4\sqrt[3]{5}-2\sqrt[3]{25})}{(13-4\sqrt[3]{5}-2\sqrt[3]{25})} \\ &= 4 - \cancel{\sqrt[3]{25}} + \cancel{\sqrt[3]{25}} = 4 \end{aligned}$$

22) $a^2 + a + 11 = 6\sqrt{a^2 + a + 2}$ → $t^2 - 6t + 9 = 0 \rightarrow (t-3)^2 = 0 \rightarrow t = 3$

$$\underbrace{a^2 + a + 2 + 9}_{t^2} = 6\sqrt{a^2 + a + 2} \quad \underbrace{t}_{+}$$

$$(\sqrt{a^2 + a + 2} = 3)^2 \rightarrow a^2 + a + 2 = 9 \rightarrow a^2 + a = 7$$

$$\frac{a^2 + a}{9} = \frac{7}{9} \quad 0 < t < \frac{\pi}{2} \quad a + 1 = \frac{7}{9} \rightarrow a - \frac{7}{9} = -1$$

23-misol) $\tan \alpha + \sin \alpha = 1$ $(\sin 2\alpha + 2)^2 \rightarrow \sin^2 2\alpha + 4\sin 2\alpha + 4 = 4 + 4 = 8$

$$\frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} + \sin \alpha = 1 \rightarrow \sin \alpha + \sin \alpha \cos \alpha = \cos \alpha$$

$$\sin \alpha + \frac{\sin 2\alpha}{2} = \cos \alpha$$

$$\sin 2\alpha = 2(\cos \alpha - \sin \alpha)$$

$$\sin^2 2\alpha = 4(\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha - 2\sin \alpha \cos \alpha)$$

$$\sin^2 2\alpha = 4(1 - \sin^2 \alpha)$$

$$\sin^2 2\alpha = 4 - 4\sin^2 \alpha$$

$$\sin^2 2\alpha + 4\sin^2 \alpha = 4$$

24. O'qli yozuvida hech bo'lmasa bitta juft raqam bo'lgan to'rt xonali sonlar nechta?

Жавоб: 8375

25. Radiusi 16 ga teng bo'lgan aylanaga ichki chizilgan qavariq to'rburchakning uchta tomoni 8 ga teng bo'lsa, uning to'rtinchini toping.

$$26. a, b, c - \text{turli raqamlar}, \overline{aabc} - \text{to'rt xonali son va } \overline{aabc} = (a+b+c)^3 \text{ bo'lsa,}$$

$$a+b-c \text{ ni hisoblang. } \boxed{3+7-5=5} \quad \boxed{\text{Жавоб: 5}} \quad \begin{matrix} 0, 1, 1, 2, \dots, 9 \\ (3+7+5)^3 \end{matrix}$$

yami 4 xonali sonlar

$$\begin{matrix} \downarrow 9 & \downarrow 10 & \downarrow 10 & \downarrow 10 \\ 9 & 10 & 10 & 10 \end{matrix} \quad = 9 \cdot 10^3 = \underline{\underline{9000}}$$

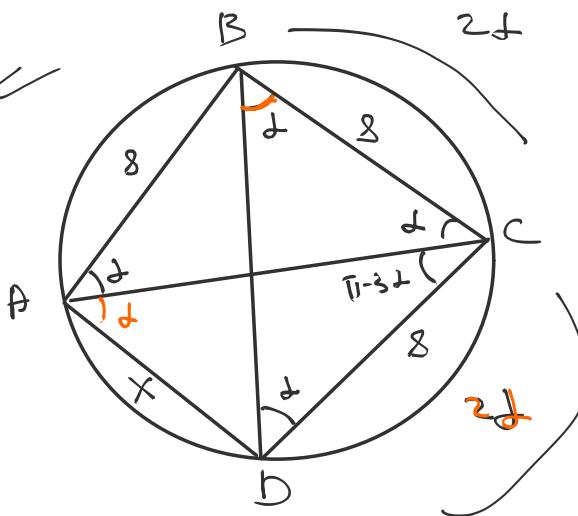
Tugsonlar (4xonali)

1, 3, 1, 7, 10

$$\begin{matrix} \downarrow 5 & \downarrow 5 & \downarrow 5 & \downarrow 5 \\ 5 & 5 & 5 & 5 \end{matrix} \rightarrow 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 = 5^4 = \underline{\underline{625}}$$

$$\frac{9000}{\text{Jami}} - \frac{625}{\text{tugsonlar}} = \underline{\underline{8375}}$$

$$R = 16$$



$$AD = x = 32 \sin 3d$$

Aylanaga $\triangle ABC$ uq $\triangle ADC$ uchun ham fashai chizilgan $\triangle ABD$ uq $\triangle DBC$ uchun ham shini

$$\triangle ABC \quad \frac{8}{\sin d} = 2R = 32$$

$$32 \sin d = 8 \rightarrow \sin d = \frac{1}{4}$$

$\triangle ACD$ uchun

$$\frac{x}{\sin(11d)} = 32 \quad \frac{16x}{11} = 32$$

$$\boxed{AD = 22} \quad x = \frac{32 \cdot 11}{16} = \boxed{22}$$

$$\sin d = \frac{1}{4}$$

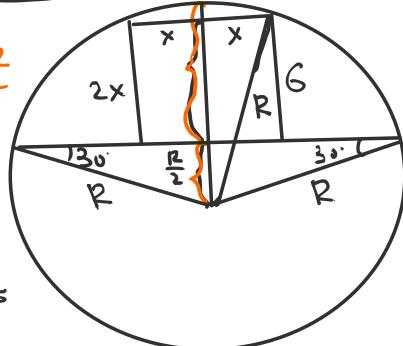
$$\sin 3d = 3 \sin d - 4 \sin^3 d = 3 \frac{1}{4} - 4 \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^3 = \frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{16} = \boxed{\frac{11}{16}}$$

$$\sin 3d = \sin(2d + d) = \sin 2d \cos d + \cos 2d \sin d = 2 \sin d \cos^2 d + (1 - 2 \sin^2 d) \sin d =$$

$$= 2 \sin d (1 - \sin^2 d) + \sin d - 2 \sin^3 d =$$

$$= 2 \sin d - 2 \sin^3 d + \sin d - 2 \sin^3 d = \boxed{3 \sin d - 4 \sin^3 d}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{R}{2} = \sqrt{9+2}} \rightarrow R = 2(\sqrt{9+2})$$



$$S = 6 \cdot 6 = \underline{\underline{36}}$$

$$x^2 + \left(2x + \frac{R}{2}\right)^2 = R^2$$

$$x^2 + 4x^2 + 2 \cdot 2x \cdot \frac{R}{2} + \frac{R^2}{4} = R^2$$

$$5x^2 + 2xR = \frac{3R^2}{4}$$

$$5x^2 - 2Rx - \frac{3R^2}{4} = 0$$

$$D = (-2x)^2 - 4 \cdot 5 \cdot \left(-\frac{3R^2}{4}\right) = 4R^2 + 15R^2 = 19R^2$$

$$x_1 = \frac{-2R + \sqrt{19}R}{2 \cdot 5} = \frac{\sqrt{19}R - 2R}{10}$$

$$x = \frac{R(\sqrt{19}-2)}{10}$$

$$x = \frac{(\sqrt{19}-2)(\sqrt{19}+2)}{10} \cdot 2$$

$$x = \frac{(19-4) \cdot 2}{10} = \boxed{3}$$

27. Balandligi $\sqrt{19} + 2$ ga, yoyi 120° ga teng bo'lgan segmentga kvadrat ichki chizilgan.

Kvadrat yuzini toping.

Javob: 36

28. $\frac{x^2 - 3px + 2p^2}{x+2p-6} = 0$ tenglama faqat bitta ildizga ega bo'ladigan p parametrning nechta

qiymati mavjud?

Javob 319

$$D=0$$

$$x^2 - 3px + 2p^2 = 0$$

$$D = (-3p)^2 - 4 \cdot 2p^2 = 0$$

$$9p^2 - 8p^2 = 0 \rightarrow p^2 = 0 \rightarrow p = 0$$

V

$$\frac{x^2 - 3px + 2p^2}{x+2p-6} = 0$$

$$= 0$$

$$x^2 = 0$$

$$x = 0$$

$$\frac{x^2}{x-6} = 0$$

$$x_1 + x_2 = 3p$$

$$x_1 = 2p$$

$$x_1 \cdot x_2 = 2p^2$$

$$x_2 = p$$

$$x - 2p = 0 \rightarrow x = 2p$$

$$\frac{(x-2p)(x-p)}{x+2p-6} = 0$$

$$x+2p-6 = 0 \rightarrow x = 6-2p$$

$$2p = 6-2p \rightarrow 4p = 6 \rightarrow p = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$x - p = 0 \rightarrow x = p$$

$$p = 6-4p \rightarrow 3p = 6$$

$$p = 2$$

$$\frac{(x-3)(x-\frac{3}{2})}{x-3} = 0$$

$$x = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\frac{(x-1)(x-6)}{x+1-6} = 0$$

$$x = 1$$

3-taturli qismatli bur ekan

$$u = [u] + \{u\} \rightarrow \{u\} = u - [u]$$

$$29) 20[u] = 24\{u\} \rightarrow 5[u] = 6\{u\} \rightarrow 5[u] = 6(u - [u])$$

$$11[u] = 6u \rightarrow u = \frac{11[u]}{6}$$

$$u = 0$$

$$5[u] = 6\{u\} \rightarrow \{u\} = \frac{5[u]}{6}$$

$$u = 1$$

$$0 \leq \frac{5[u]}{6} < 1 \rightarrow 0 \leq 5[u] < 6$$

$$0 \leq [u] < 1.2$$

$$u_1 = 0$$

$$u_2 = \frac{11}{6}$$

$$0 + \frac{11}{6} = \frac{11}{6}$$

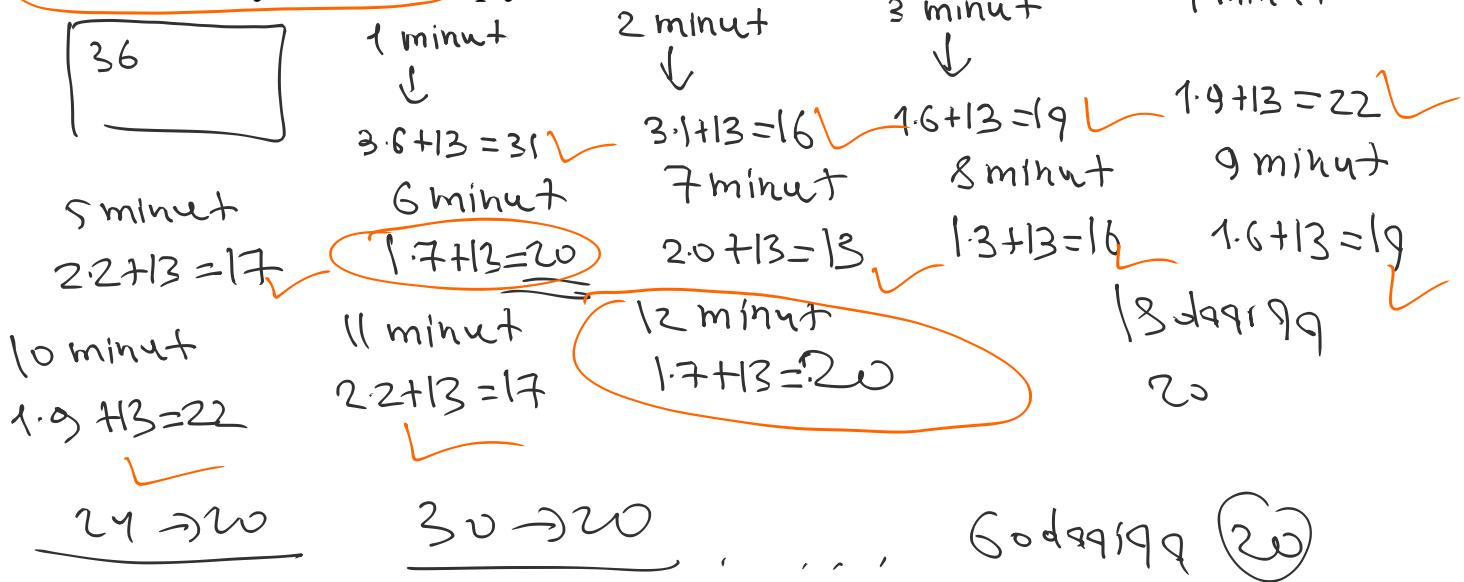
$$u = \frac{11[u]}{6}$$

$$u = \frac{11}{6}$$

29. $20 \cdot [u] = 24 \cdot \{u\}$ tenglamaning ildizlari yig'indisini toping, bunda $[u]$ – u sonining butun qismi, $\{u\}$ – u sonining kasr qismi. Yavob: $\frac{11}{6}$

30. Doskada 36 soni yozilgan. Har minutda doskadagi son o'chiriladi va uning o'rniga o'chirilgan son raqamlari ko'paytmasiga 13 ni qo'shib, hosil qilingan son yoziladi.

bir soatdan keyin doskada qaysi son hosil bo'ladi? Yavob: 20



Telegram ədəstərchi matematik