SHAPE PRODUCTS

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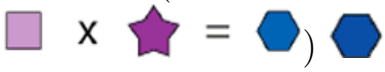
1 Exercise

1. First, let's have a look at product H ().  is probably 0 or  = 1. But in multiple G () is a product of two factors, so  ≠ 0,  = 1.

2. Product F () is very similar to product H, because there is the same number on the left and the right side of " = " symbol. At products like this we know that only 0 and 1 is possible. But we have already used 1, so  = 0.

3. Look at product D (). So we can write  ×  instead of  . We can use this in multiple B () - we can put  ×  instead  into product. This is a cube of natural number now. We have already used 0 and 1, so 2 is the only number we can use.  = 2,  = 8. We can calculate  too.  = 4.

4. Let's have a look at product C (). We can see this as a square of natural number. We have already used 0, 1 and 2, so  = 3,  = 9.

5. We know  and  , so we can calculate  using product A ()  = 12

6. We can calculate  . We just have to look at multiple E (), solve the equation and we get:  = 6.

7. We know just symbol  (2) in product G (). The numbers which have left are 5, 7, 10 and 11. There is just one number that we can get by multiplication with 2. This number is 10. So:  = 10,  = 5.

8. There are two numbers left. These numbers are 7 and 11.

2 Exercise - extension

2.1 First part

1. When we are solving this exercise we just have to multiply with 3. But we mustn't forget that some multiples are two digit.
2. SOLUTION: $142857 \times 3 = 428571$

2.2 Second part

1. SOLUTION: $285714 \times 3 = 857142$
2. These exercises are interesting, because when we multiply these numbers with 3 we just have to put 1 or 2 to other side.