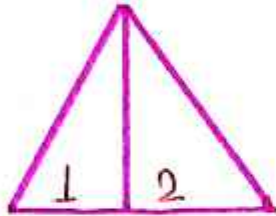
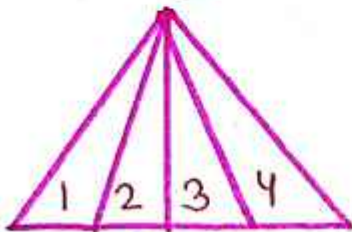


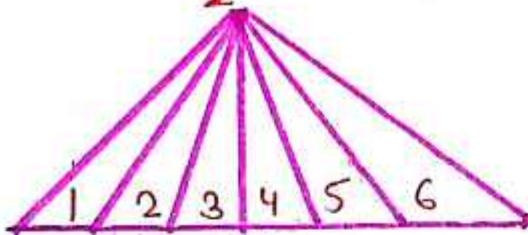
COUNTING OF FIGURES



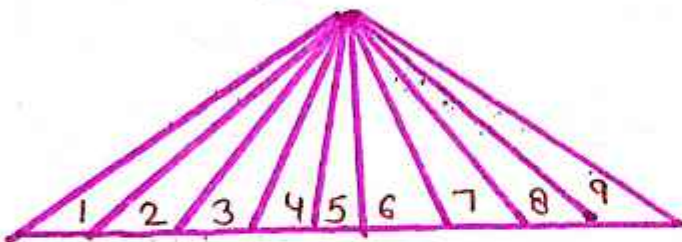
$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \underline{2 \times 3} \\ 2 \end{array}$$



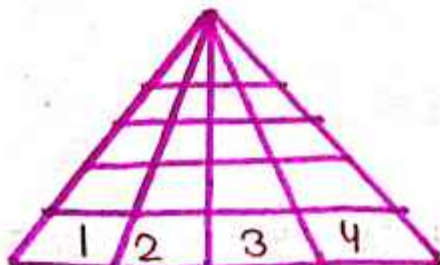
$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ \underline{2 \times 4 \times 5} \\ 2 \end{array}$$



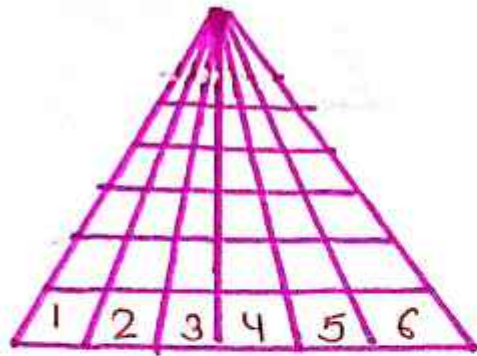
$$\begin{array}{r} 21 \\ \underline{3 \times 6 \times 7} \\ 2 \end{array}$$



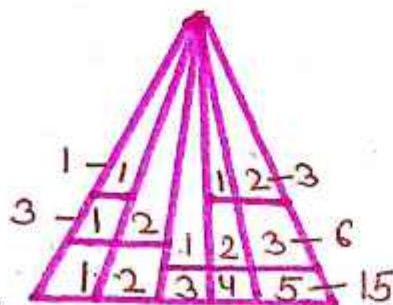
$$\begin{array}{r} 45 \\ \underline{9 \times 10 \times 5} \\ 2 \end{array}$$



$$10 \times 5 = 50$$

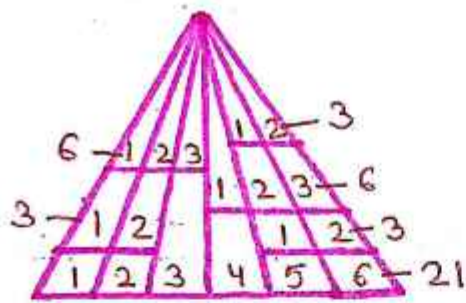


$$21 \times 6 = 126$$



$$15 + 3 + 6 + 1 + 3$$

$$28$$



$$21 + 3 + 3 + 6 + 6 + 3$$

$$42$$



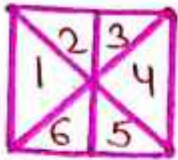
$$2$$



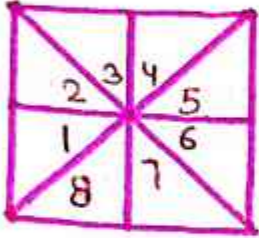
$$4 \times 2 = 8$$

- जब कभी भी किसी वर्ग या आयत के अंदर दो या दो से अधिक रेखाएं परस्पर एक-दूसरे को काटती हैं तो कुल खाने गिनकर 2 की गुणा करते हैं।

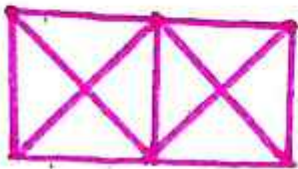
ROJGAR WITH ANKIT



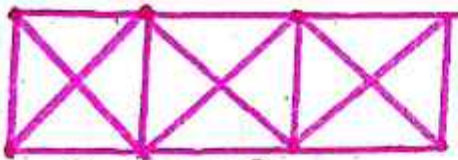
$$6 \times 2 = 12$$



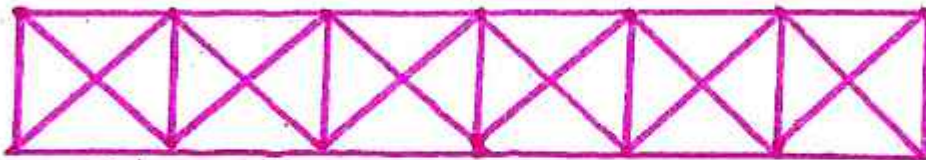
$$8 \times 2 = 16$$



$$\begin{aligned} 8 + 8 \\ 16 + 2 \\ 18 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} 8 + 8 + 8 \\ 24 + 4 \\ 28 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} 8 + 8 + 8 + 8 + 8 + 8 \\ 48 + 10 \\ 58 \end{aligned}$$