a)

1) 51+23 = 74   2) 44+25 = 69   3) 7+8 = 15
4) 16 × 5 = 80   5) 12×2+63 = 87   6) 28+42 = 70
7) 9 × 6 = 54   8) 84-35 = 49   9) 13 × 6 = 78

b)

10: te / ter   31: semyri ka   36: lir maben trok

58: roky maben ti / rokyr maben ti   93: telang tykori asym

Explanation: Chungli Ao is base 10, with:

#	Chungli Ao	
1	ka	}
2	ana	} Set A
3	asym	}
4	pezy	
5	pungu	}
6	trok	}
7	tenet	} Set B
8	ti	}
9	tyko	}
10	te/ter	
20	metsy	
30	semyr	
40	lir	
50	tenem	} Set C
60	roky/rokyr	
70	tenem ser metsy	
80	lir anasy	
90	telang tyko	

For other pos. integers:

$\alpha \in$ Set A
$\beta \in$ Set B
$\gamma \in$ Set C

γ-ri $\alpha = \gamma + \alpha$ (rri becomes ri)

e.g. liri ana = lir + ana = 42

γ maben $\beta = (\gamma - 10) + \beta$

e.g. lir maben pungu = (lir - 10) + pungu
$= 40 - 10 + 5$
$= 35.$

In other words, each integer n > 10 is written in terms of the nearest multiple of 10, M, with -ri if n > m and maben if m > n, and the base-10 ones digit of n. (If the ones digit is 5, it rounds up.)