

Lundi 11 mai

1) Ecris chaque addition sous forme de multiplication :

Exemple :  $6 + 6 + 6 = 3 \times 6 = 18$

$$4 + 4 + 4 + 4 = \underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad}$$

$$6 + 6 + 6 = \underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad}$$

$$7 + 7 + 7 + 7 + 7 + 7 + 7 = \underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad}$$

$$5 + 5 + 5 + 5 = \underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad}$$

$$3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 = \underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad}$$

$$10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 = \underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad}$$

$$9 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9 = \underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad}$$

2 ) Ecris la multiplication pour compter les objets.



$$\boxed{\quad} =$$



$$\boxed{\quad} =$$



$$\boxed{\quad} =$$

Mardi 12 mai

## Leçon 2 : Poser une multiplication à un chiffre

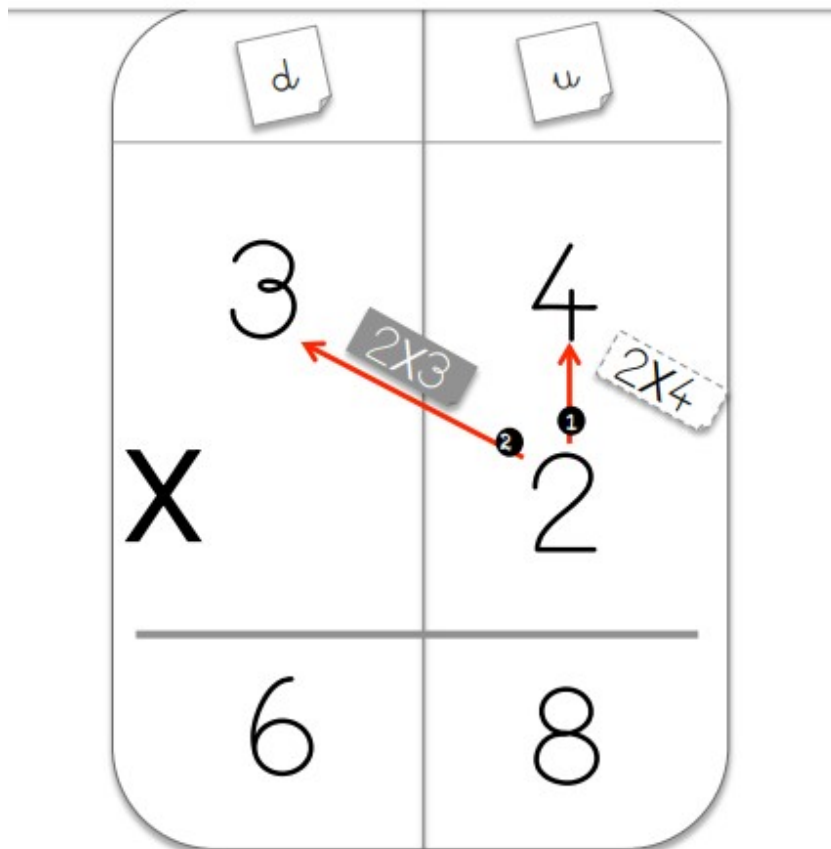
On va apprendre à poser une multiplication :

$$34 \times 2$$

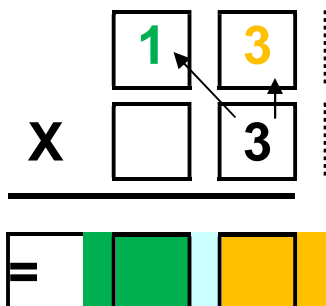
-On commence par les unités :  $2 \times 4 = 8$

-Puis les dizaines :  $2 \times 3 = 6$

$$34 \times 2 = 68$$



Exemple  $13 \times 3$  :



On commence par  $3 \times 3 = \dots$

Puis  $3 \times 1 = \dots$

A toi de jouer !

Utilise les tables pour trouver le résultat.

$$\begin{array}{r} \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 1 & 2 \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \times \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline & 2 \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \hline = \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline & \\ \hline \end{array} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 1 & 3 \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \times \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline & 2 \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \hline = \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline & \\ \hline \end{array} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 2 & 4 \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \times \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline & 2 \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \hline = \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline & \\ \hline \end{array} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 3 & 3 \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \times \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline & 3 \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \hline = \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline & \\ \hline \end{array} \end{array}$$

Table de 1	Table de 2	Table de 3	Table de 4	Table de 5
1 x 1 = 1	2 x 1 = 2	3 x 1 = 3	4 x 1 = 4	5 x 1 = 5
1 x 2 = 2	2 x 2 = 4	3 x 2 = 6	4 x 2 = 8	5 x 2 = 10
1 x 3 = 3	2 x 3 = 6	3 x 3 = 9	4 x 3 = 12	5 x 3 = 15
1 x 4 = 4	2 x 4 = 8	3 x 4 = 12	4 x 4 = 16	5 x 4 = 20
1 x 5 = 5	2 x 5 = 10	3 x 5 = 15	4 x 5 = 20	5 x 5 = 25
1 x 6 = 6	2 x 6 = 12	3 x 6 = 18	4 x 6 = 24	5 x 6 = 30
1 x 7 = 7	2 x 7 = 14	3 x 7 = 21	4 x 7 = 28	5 x 7 = 35
1 x 8 = 8	2 x 8 = 16	3 x 8 = 24	4 x 8 = 32	5 x 8 = 40
1 x 9 = 9	2 x 9 = 18	3 x 9 = 27	4 x 9 = 36	5 x 9 = 45
1 x 10 = 10	2 x 10 = 20	3 x 10 = 30	4 x 10 = 40	5 x 10 = 50

Les tables pour t'aider à trouver les résultats.

Jeudi 14 mai

Poser une multiplication

$$\begin{array}{r} \phantom{X} \phantom{\square} \phantom{\square} \phantom{\square} \phantom{\square} \\ \phantom{X} \phantom{\square} \phantom{\square} \phantom{\square} \phantom{\square} \\ \phantom{X} \phantom{\square} \phantom{\square} \phantom{\square} \phantom{\square} \\ \hline = \phantom{\square} \phantom{\square} \phantom{\square} \phantom{\square} \phantom{\square} \end{array}$$

Diagram showing a multiplication problem with a three-digit number (342) and a single-digit multiplier (2). Arrows indicate the multiplication steps: 2 × 2, 2 × 4, and 2 × 3. A dotted line is above the top row.

$$\begin{array}{r} \phantom{X} \phantom{\square} \phantom{\square} \phantom{\square} \phantom{\square} \\ \phantom{X} \phantom{\square} \phantom{\square} \phantom{\square} \phantom{\square} \\ \phantom{X} \phantom{\square} \phantom{\square} \phantom{\square} \phantom{\square} \\ \hline = \phantom{\square} \phantom{\square} \phantom{\square} \phantom{\square} \phantom{\square} \end{array}$$

Diagram showing a multiplication problem with a three-digit number (323) and a single-digit multiplier (3). Arrows indicate the multiplication steps: 3 × 3, 3 × 2, and 3 × 3.

$$\begin{array}{r} \phantom{X} \phantom{\square} \phantom{\square} \phantom{\square} \phantom{\square} \\ \phantom{X} \phantom{\square} \phantom{\square} \phantom{\square} \phantom{\square} \\ \phantom{X} \phantom{\square} \phantom{\square} \phantom{\square} \phantom{\square} \\ \hline = \phantom{\square} \phantom{\square} \phantom{\square} \phantom{\square} \phantom{\square} \end{array}$$

Diagram showing a multiplication problem with a three-digit number (133) and a single-digit multiplier (3). Arrows indicate the multiplication steps: 3 × 3, 3 × 3, and 3 × 1.

$$\begin{array}{r} \phantom{X} \phantom{\square} \phantom{\square} \phantom{\square} \phantom{\square} \\ \phantom{X} \phantom{\square} \phantom{\square} \phantom{\square} \phantom{\square} \\ \phantom{X} \phantom{\square} \phantom{\square} \phantom{\square} \phantom{\square} \\ \hline = \phantom{\square} \phantom{\square} \phantom{\square} \phantom{\square} \phantom{\square} \end{array}$$

Diagram showing a multiplication problem with a three-digit number (212) and a single-digit multiplier (4). Arrows indicate the multiplication steps: 4 × 2, 4 × 1, and 4 × 2.

Problèmes à résoudre

Problèmes : Situations additives ou multiplicatives

1 Mourad achète 4 boîtes de 6 œufs.  
Combien d'œufs achète-t-il ?

$4 + 6$

$6 + 6 + 6 + 6$

$4 \times 6$

$6 \times 4$

Mourad achète .....  
œufs.



2



$4 + 3$

$3 \times 4$

Léa achète 4 sandwiches.  
Combien dépense-t-elle ?

$4 \times 3$

$3 + 3 + 3 + 3$

Léa dépense ..... €.

3

Zélia possède 4 billes bleues et 15 billes rouges.  
Combien de billes possède-t-elle ?

$15 + 4$

$4 + 15$

$4 \times 15$

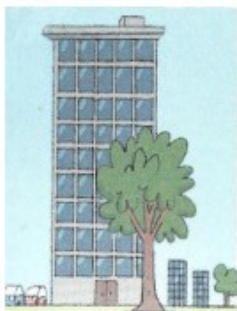
$15 + 15 + 15 + 15$

Zélia possède ..... billes.



4

Quel est le nombre de fenêtres de cet immeuble ?



$9 \times 5$

$9 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9$

$5 + 9$

$5 \times 9$

$5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5$

Il y a ..... fenêtres.