

La multiplication posée.

$$\begin{array}{r} \square \square \\ \times \square \square \\ \hline \square \square \end{array}$$

Diagram showing a multiplication problem with boxes. The top row contains boxes with numbers 3 and 2. The second row contains an empty box and a box with 3. A red diagonal arrow points from the 3 in the top row to the 3 in the second row. A green vertical arrow points from the 2 in the top row down to the 3 in the second row. Below the multiplication is an equals sign followed by two boxes, the first containing the number 9 and the second containing the number 6.

On commence par  $3 \times 2 = 6$   
Puis  $3 \times 3 = 9$

$$\begin{array}{r} \square \square \\ \times \square \square \\ \hline \square \square \end{array}$$

Diagram showing a multiplication problem with boxes. The top row contains boxes with numbers 1 and 2. The second row contains an empty box and a box with 4. A red diagonal arrow points from the 1 in the top row to the 4 in the second row. A green vertical arrow points from the 2 in the top row down to the 4 in the second row. Below the multiplication is an equals sign followed by two empty boxes.

On commence par  $4 \times 2 = \dots\dots\dots$   
Puis  $4 \times 1 = \dots\dots\dots$

$$\begin{array}{r} \square \square \\ \times \square \square \\ \hline \square \square \end{array}$$

Diagram showing a multiplication problem with boxes. The top row contains boxes with numbers 3 and 4. The second row contains an empty box and a box with 2. A red diagonal arrow points from the 3 in the top row to the 2 in the second row. A green vertical arrow points from the 4 in the top row down to the 2 in the second row. Below the multiplication is an equals sign followed by two empty boxes.

$$\begin{array}{r} \square \square \\ \times \square \square \\ \hline \square \square \end{array}$$

Diagram showing a multiplication problem with boxes. The top row contains boxes with numbers 4 and 3. The second row contains an empty box and a box with 3. A red diagonal arrow points from the 4 in the top row to the 3 in the second row. A green vertical arrow points from the 3 in the top row down to the 3 in the second row. Below the multiplication is an equals sign followed by two empty boxes.

$$\begin{array}{r} \square \square \\ \times \square \square \\ \hline \square \square \end{array}$$

Diagram showing a multiplication problem with boxes. The top row contains boxes with numbers 1 and 2. The second row contains an empty box and a box with 4. A red diagonal arrow points from the 1 in the top row to the 4 in the second row. A green vertical arrow points from the 2 in the top row down to the 4 in the second row. Below the multiplication is an equals sign followed by two empty boxes.

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

Table de 6	Table de 7	Table de 8	Table de 9	Table de 10
$6 \times 1 = 6$	$7 \times 1 = 7$	$8 \times 1 = 8$	$9 \times 1 = 9$	$10 \times 1 = 10$
$6 \times 2 = 12$	$7 \times 2 = 14$	$8 \times 2 = 16$	$9 \times 2 = 18$	$10 \times 2 = 20$
$6 \times 3 = 18$	$7 \times 3 = 21$	$8 \times 3 = 24$	$9 \times 3 = 27$	$10 \times 3 = 30$
$6 \times 4 = 24$	$7 \times 4 = 28$	$8 \times 4 = 32$	$9 \times 4 = 36$	$10 \times 4 = 40$
$6 \times 5 = 30$	$7 \times 5 = 35$	$8 \times 5 = 40$	$9 \times 5 = 45$	$10 \times 5 = 50$
$6 \times 6 = 36$	$7 \times 6 = 42$	$8 \times 6 = 48$	$9 \times 6 = 54$	$10 \times 6 = 60$
$6 \times 7 = 42$	$7 \times 7 = 49$	$8 \times 7 = 56$	$9 \times 7 = 63$	$10 \times 7 = 70$
$6 \times 8 = 48$	$7 \times 8 = 56$	$8 \times 8 = 64$	$9 \times 8 = 72$	$10 \times 8 = 80$
$6 \times 9 = 54$	$7 \times 9 = 63$	$8 \times 9 = 72$	$9 \times 9 = 81$	$10 \times 9 = 90$
$6 \times 10 = 60$	$7 \times 10 = 70$	$8 \times 10 = 80$	$9 \times 10 = 90$	$10 \times 10 = 100$

## Leçon 2 : Multiplier par 10, 100, 1000

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZTNO3UcvMho>

Pour multiplier par 10 , 100 ou 1 000 rapidement , il y a une technique :

- $5 \times 10 = 50$  j'ajoute un 0 au 5
- $62 \times 10 = 620$  j'ajoute un 0 au 62
- $4 \times 100 = 400$  j'ajoute 00 au 4
- $3 \times 1000 = 3000$  j'ajoute 000 au 3

$$5 \times 10 = 50$$

$$5 \times 100 = 500$$

$$5 \times 1000 = 5000$$