

Représenter

Les tables de multiplication.

Dessine les rectangles manquants.

Indique le nombre de petits carrés contenus dans chaque rectangle.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							

Effectue ces opérations :

$14 = \dots \times \dots = \dots \times \dots$	$5 \times 3 = \dots \times \dots = \dots$	$21 = \dots \times \dots = \dots \times \dots$	$6 \times 3 = \dots \times \dots = \dots$
$25 = \dots \times \dots$	$6 \times 6 = \dots$	$49 = \dots \times \dots$	$4 \times 4 = \dots$
$28 = \dots \times \dots = \dots \times \dots$	$4 \times 5 = \dots \times \dots = \dots$	$24 = \dots \times \dots = \dots \times \dots$	$6 \times 2 = \dots \times \dots = \dots$

Représenter les tables de multiplication (suite) :

Trace les lignes manquantes des rectangles.

Indique le nombre de petits carrés contenus dans chaque rectangle.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8							
9							
10							

Effectue ces opérations :

$48 = \cdot \times \cdot = \cdot \times \cdot$	$8 \times 2 = \cdot \times \cdot = \cdot$	$50 = \cdot \times \cdot = \cdot \times \cdot$	$27 : 9 = \cdot$
$24 = \cdot \times \cdot = \cdot \times \cdot$	$8 \times 4 = \cdot \times \cdot = \cdot$	$70 = \cdot \times \cdot = \cdot \times \cdot$	$40 : 10 = \cdot$
$36 = \cdot \times \cdot = \cdot \times \cdot$	$9 \times 3 = \cdot \times \cdot = \cdot$	$9 \times 5 = \cdot \times \cdot = \cdot$	$24 : 3 = \cdot$
$18 = \cdot \times \cdot = \cdot \times \cdot$	$9 \times 6 = \cdot \times \cdot = \cdot$	$9 \times 7 = \cdot \times \cdot = \cdot$	$45 : 9 = \cdot$
$40 = \cdot \times \cdot = \cdot \times \cdot$	$10 \times 6 = \cdot \times \cdot = \cdot$	$10 \times 5 = \cdot \times \cdot = \cdot$	$50 : 5 = \cdot$
$40 = \cdot \times \cdot = \cdot \times \cdot$	$10 \times 2 = \cdot \times \cdot = \cdot$	$10 \times 3 = \cdot \times \cdot = \cdot$	$63 : 7 = \cdot$
$36 : 9 = \cdot$	$54 : 6 = \cdot$	$56 : 7 = \cdot$	$40 : 5 = \cdot$

Représenter les tables de multiplication (suite) :

Dessine les rectangles manquants.

Indique le nombre de petits carrés contenus dans chaque rectangle.

	8	9	10
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			

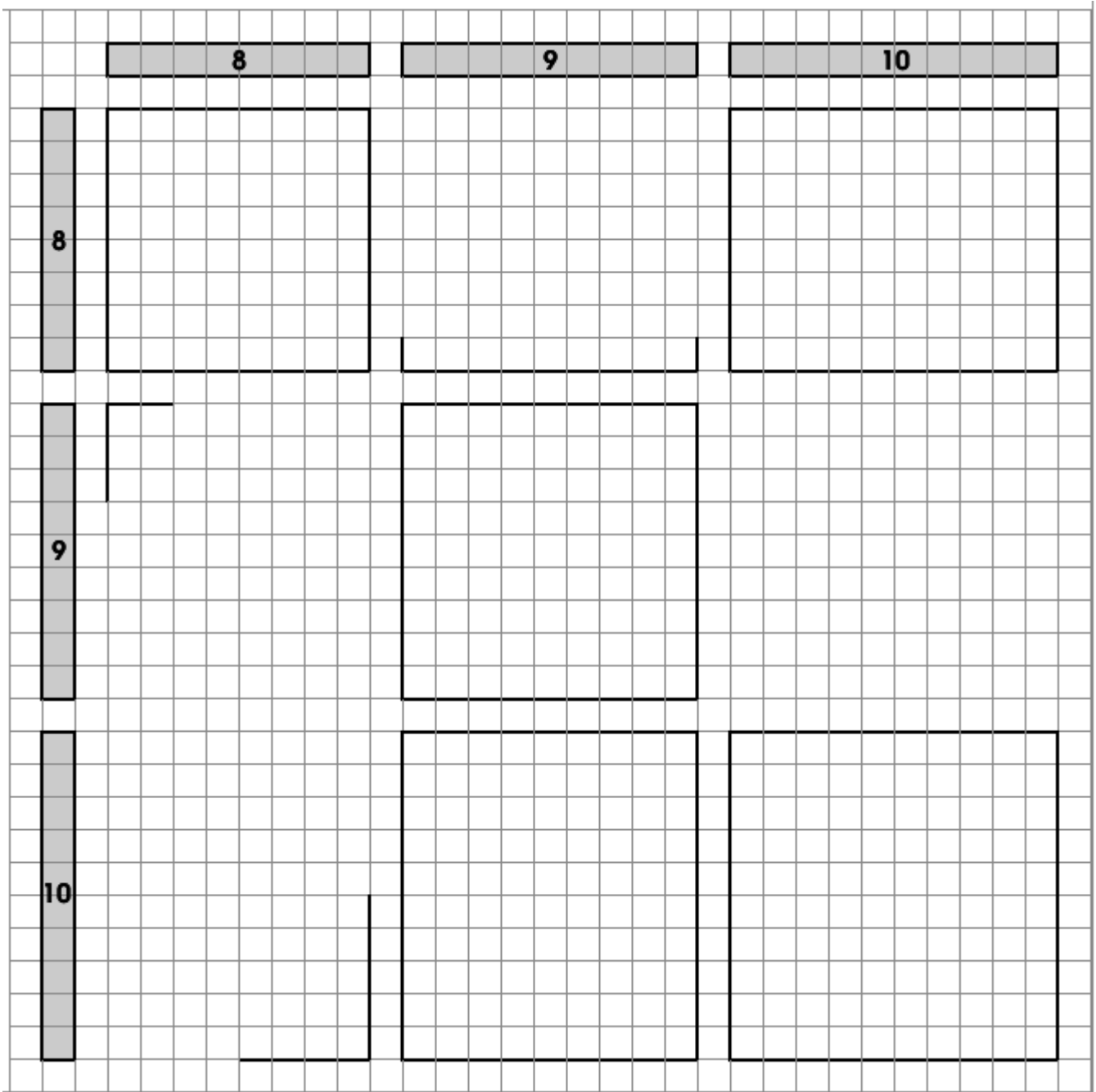
Effectue ces opérations :

$54 = \dots \times \dots = \dots \times \dots$	$4 \times 9 = \dots \times \dots = \dots$	$3 \times 8 = \dots \times \dots = \dots$	$56 = \dots \times \dots = \dots \times \dots$
$40 = \dots \times \dots = \dots \times \dots$	$6 \times 10 = \dots \times \dots = \dots$	$5 \times 9 = \dots \times \dots = \dots$	$32 = \dots \times \dots = \dots \times \dots$
$30 = \dots \times \dots = \dots \times \dots$	$7 \times 9 = \dots \times \dots = \dots$	$7 \times 10 = \dots \times \dots = \dots$	$48 = \dots \times \dots = \dots \times \dots$
$20 = \dots \times \dots = \dots \times \dots$	$2 \times 9 = \dots \times \dots = \dots$	$5 \times 10 = \dots \times \dots = \dots$	$27 = \dots \times \dots = \dots \times \dots$

Représenter les tables de multiplication (suite) :

Trace les lignes manquantes des rectangles.

Indique le nombre de petits carrés contenus dans chaque rectangle.

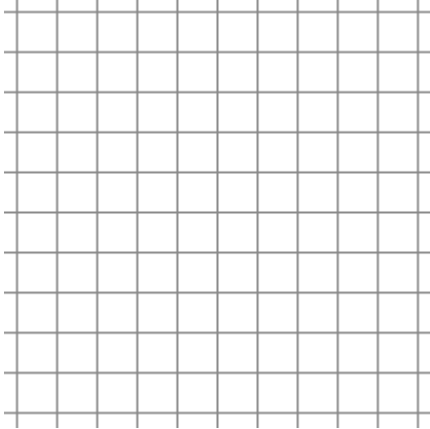


Voici les carrés des nombres :

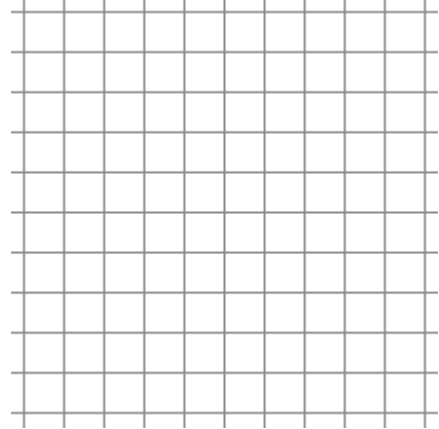
$1 \times 1 = .$	$4 \times 4 = .$	$7 \times 7 = .$
$2 \times 2 = .$	$5 \times 5 = .$	$8 \times 8 = .$
$3 \times 3 = .$	$6 \times 6 = .$	$9 \times 9 = .$
		$10 \times 10 = .$

Représenter Les tables de multiplication.

Dessine deux rectangles qui contiennent 15 carrés :

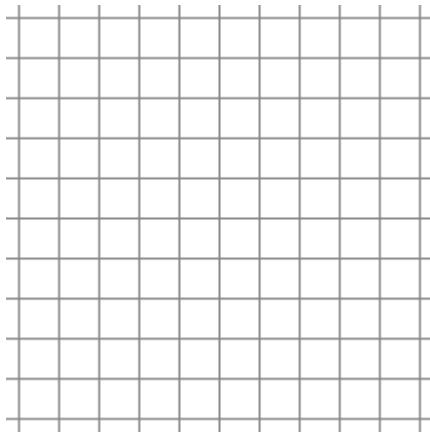


$$\cdot \times \cdot = \cdot$$

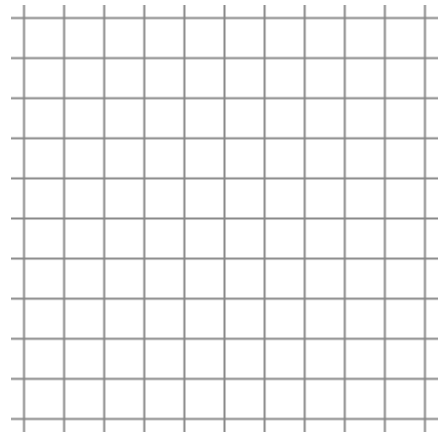


$$\cdot \times \cdot = \cdot$$

Dessine deux rectangles qui contiennent 30 carrés :

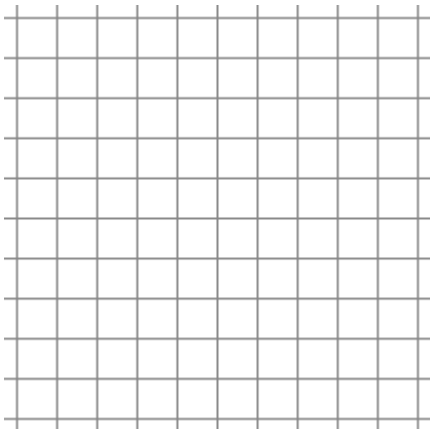


$$\cdot \times \cdot = \cdot$$

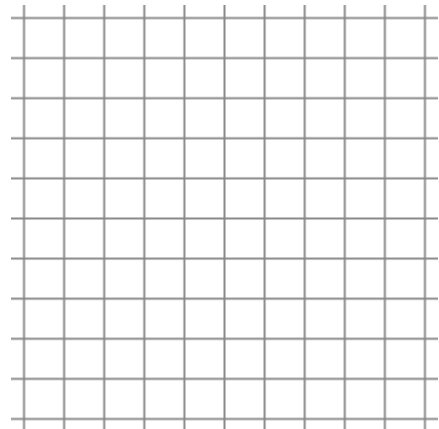


$$\cdot \times \cdot = \cdot$$

Dessine deux rectangles qui contiennent 42 carrés :

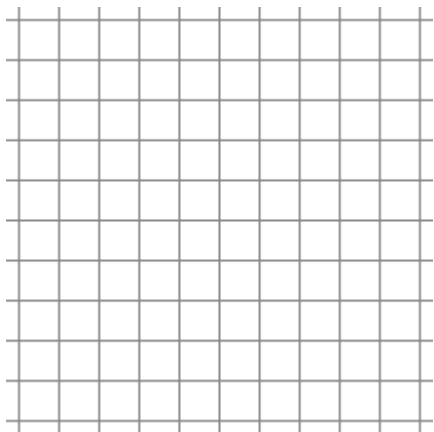


$$\cdot \times \cdot = \cdot$$

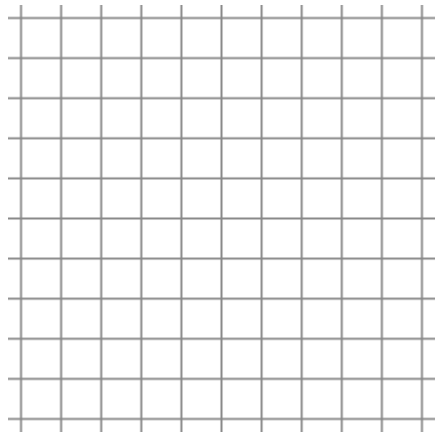


$$\cdot \times \cdot = \cdot$$

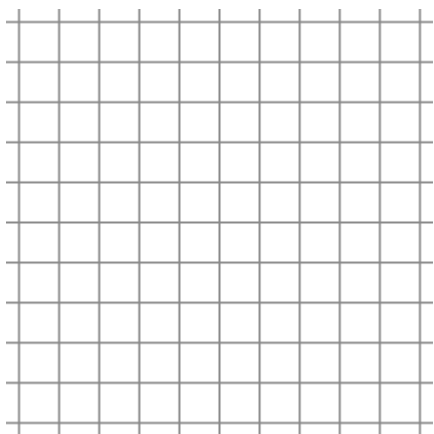
Dessine quatre rectangles qui contiennent 24 carrés :



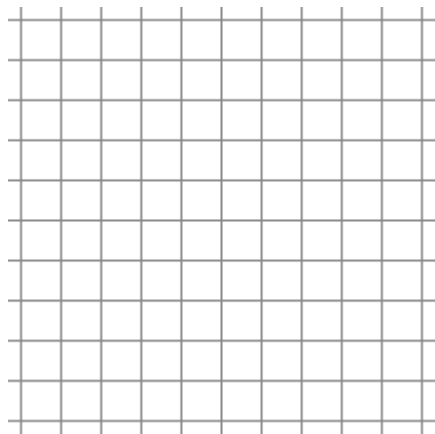
. X . = .



. X . = .

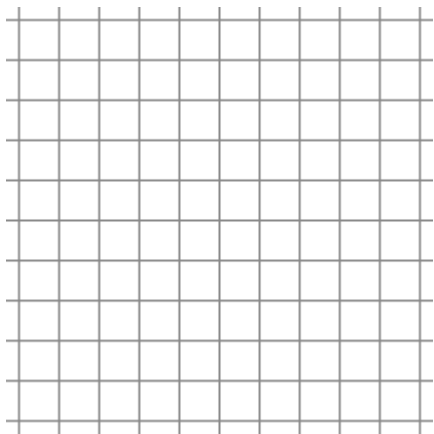


. X . = .

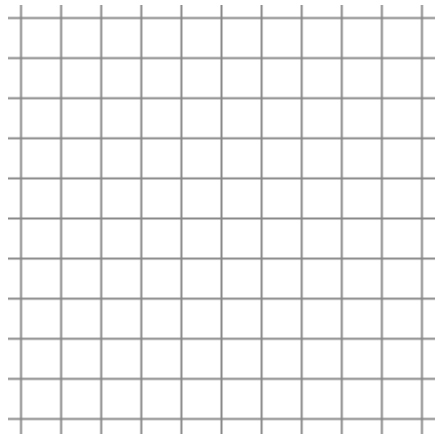


. X . = .

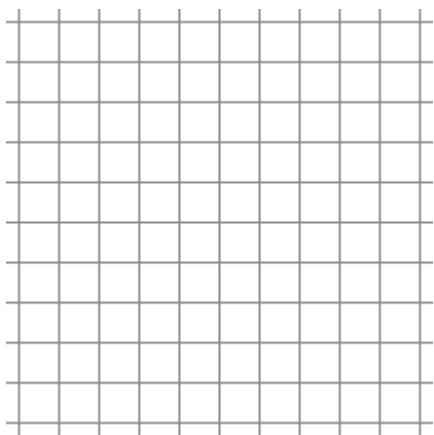
Dessine quatre rectangles qui contiennent 36 carrés :



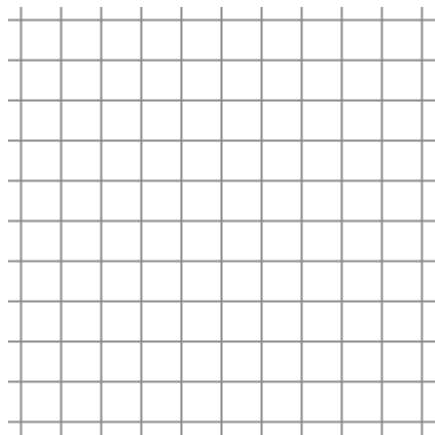
. X . = .



. X . = .



. X . = .



. X . = .

Représenter Les tables de multiplication.

Complète les cases grisées et les opérations.

X	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1										
2										
3					.					
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										
9										
10										

$$3 \times 5 = .$$

$$5 \times . = .$$

X	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1										
2										
3										
4										
5										
6				.						
7										
8										
9										
10										

$$. \times . = .$$

$$. \times . = .$$

X	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1										
2										
3										
4										
5										
6							.			
7										
8										
9										
10										

$$. \times . = .$$

$$. \times . = .$$

X	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1										
2										
3										
4										
5										
6										
7										
8								.		
9										
10										

$$. \times . = .$$

$$. \times . = .$$

