

**Calculer :**

$$6 + 5 \times 9$$

# Correction :

$$6 + \underbrace{5 \times 9}$$

La multiplication est prioritaire.

$$6 + 45$$

$$51$$

**Dans un litre, combien  
y-a-t-il de centilitres ?**

# Correction :

kL	hL	daL	L	dL	cL	mL
			1	0	0	

$$1 \text{ L} = 100 \text{ cL}$$

$$\frac{4}{7} = \underline{\quad} \dots \underline{\quad}$$

# Correction :

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline 16 \\ = \\ 7 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline 28 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{2}{3} = \frac{18}{?}$$

# Correction :

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline 18 \\ = \\ \hline 27 \end{array}$$

The diagram illustrates the multiplication process. A blue circle labeled "× 9" has arrows pointing from it to the digits 2 and 8, indicating the multiplication of 2 by 9 to produce 18. Another blue circle labeled "× 9" has arrows pointing from it to the digits 1 and 8, indicating the multiplication of 18 by 9 to produce 27.

**Simplifier au maximum :**

$$\frac{24}{32}$$

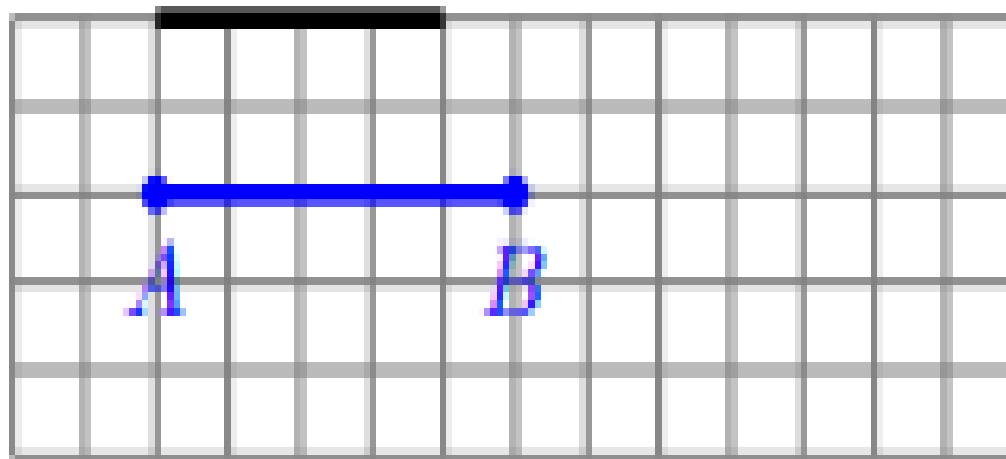
# Correction :

$$\begin{array}{r} 24 \\ \hline 32 \end{array} = \frac{3}{4}$$

A diagram showing the correction of a division problem. The dividend is 24 and the divisor is 8. The quotient is 3. The remainder is 4, indicated by a red 'r' above the 4. A blue oval containing '÷ 8' is positioned above the first division step, and another blue oval containing '÷ 8' is positioned below the second division step. Arrows point from each oval to its respective digit in the quotient.

Quelle est la longueur du segment  $[AB]$  ?

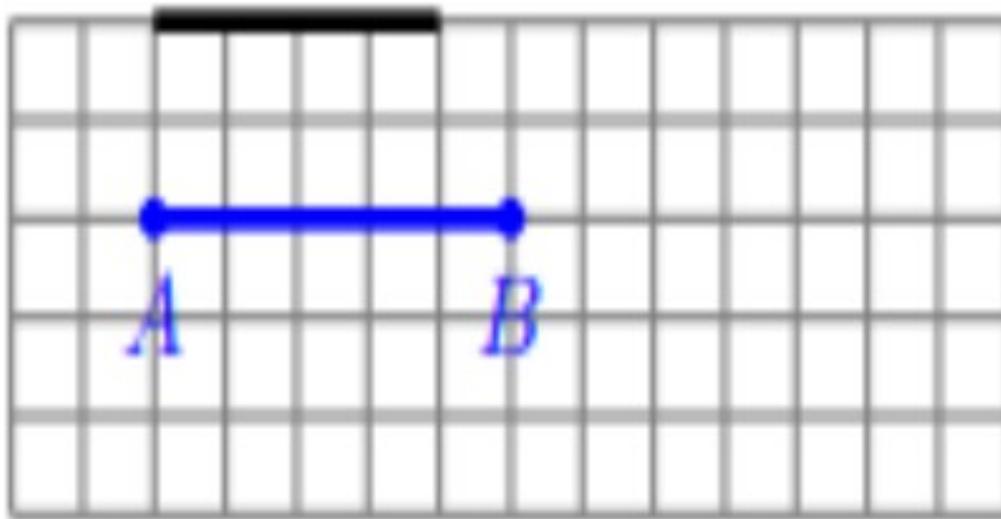
1 unité



$AB = \dots$  unité

# Correction :

1 unité



$$AB = 1 \text{ unité} + \frac{1}{4} \text{ unité}$$

$$AB = \frac{4}{4} \text{ unité} + \frac{1}{4} \text{ unité}$$

$$AB = \frac{5}{4} \text{ unité}$$