

# 1.1 ARITHMÉTIQUE

cours 1

# Addition

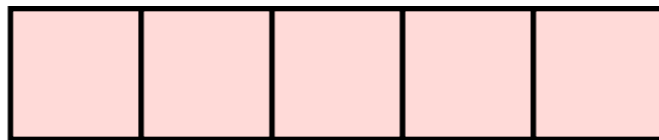
Tous les nombres entiers positifs peuvent être vu comme une suite de

+1

par exemple  $3 = +1 + 1 + 1$



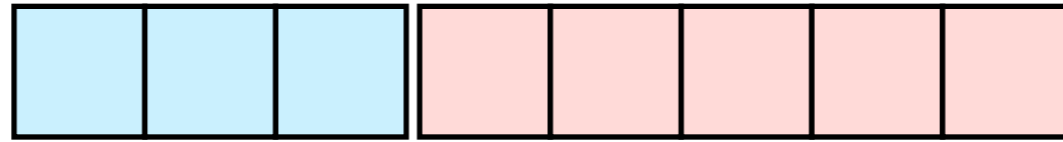
et  $5 = +1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1$



d'où  $3 + 5 = +1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 8$



$$3 + 5 = +1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 8$$



Avec cette représentation, on voit aisément que

$$3 + 5 = 5 + 3$$



Cette propriété de la somme se nomme la commutativité.

$$a + b = b + a$$

# Soustraction

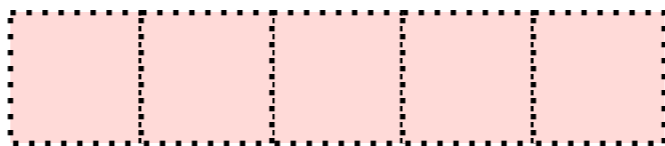
De la même manière, on peut voir les nombres négatif  
comme une suite de

$-1$

par exemple  $-3 = -1 - 1 - 1$



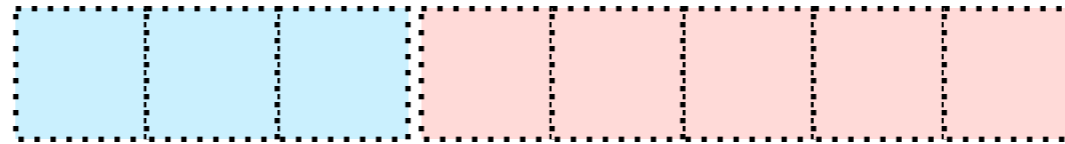
et  $-5 = -1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1$



d'où  $-3 - 5 = -1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 = -8$

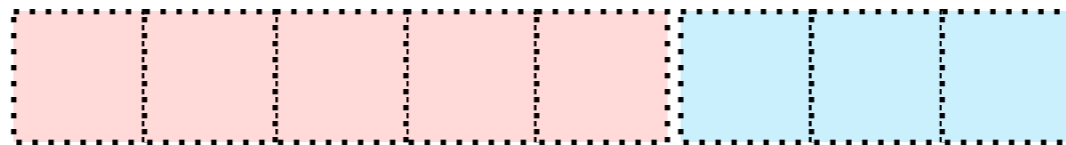


$$-3 - 5 = -1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1$$



Avec cette représentation, on voit aisément que

$$-3 - 5 = -5 - 3$$



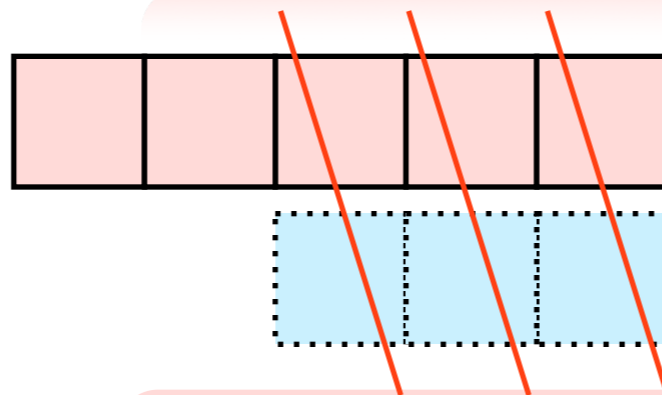
donc la soustraction est aussi commutative

$$-a - b = -b - a$$

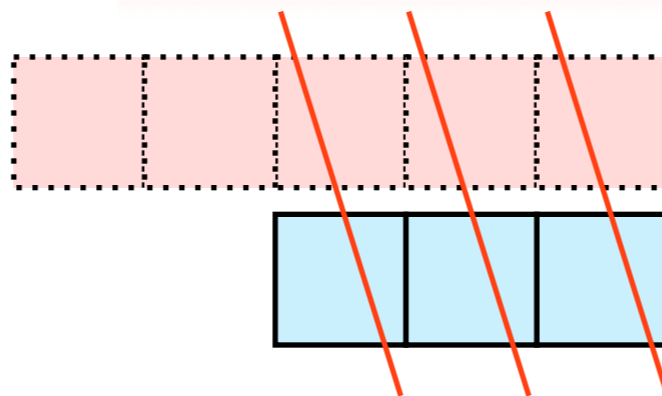
La soustraction est l'opération inverse de l'addition.

C'est-à-dire que  $-1$  annule  $+1$

Par exemple  $5 - 3 = +1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 = 2$



Ou bien  $-5 + 3 = -1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = -2$

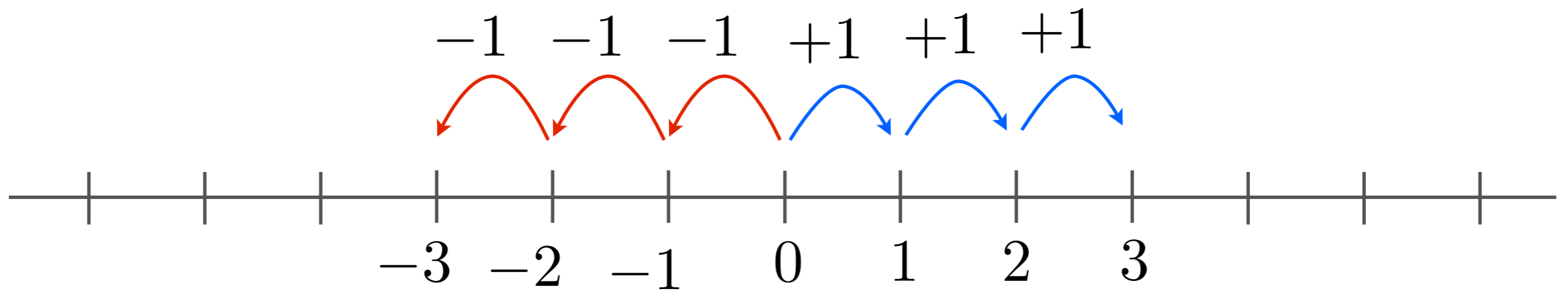


On peut aussi voir cela comme un déplacement sur une droite.

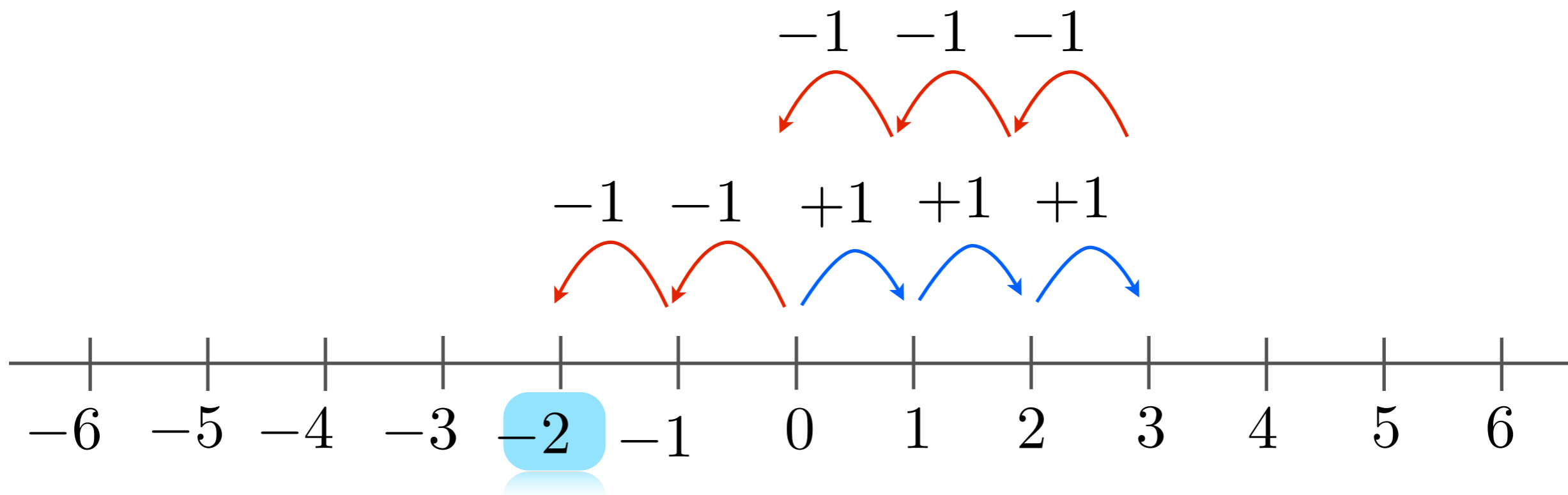
On fixe un point de départ,  
et une distance qu'on nomme l'unité

$+1$  correspond à un déplacement d'une unité vers la droite

$-1$  correspond à un déplacement d'une unité vers la gauche



$$3 - 5 = -2$$





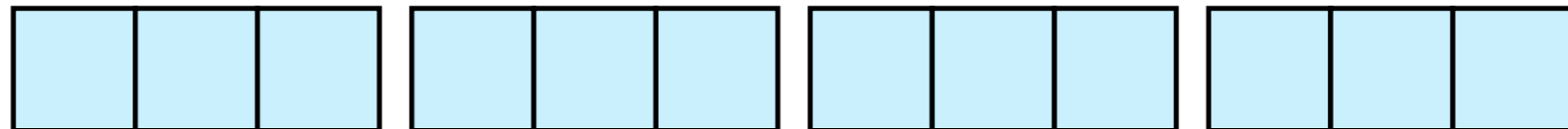
# Multiplication

Faire une multiplication revient à faire des

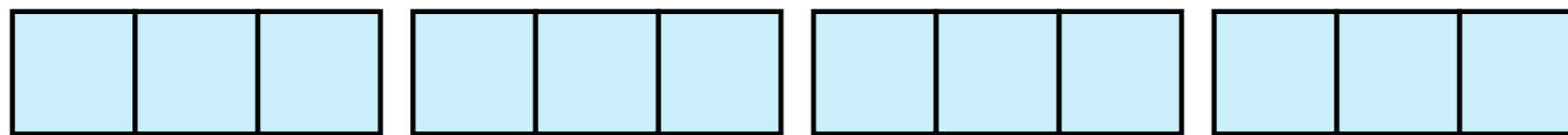
$+n$  au lieu de faire des  $+1$

Par exemple

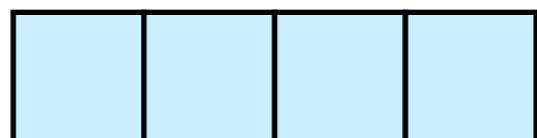
$$4 \times 3 = +3 + 3 + 3 + 3$$



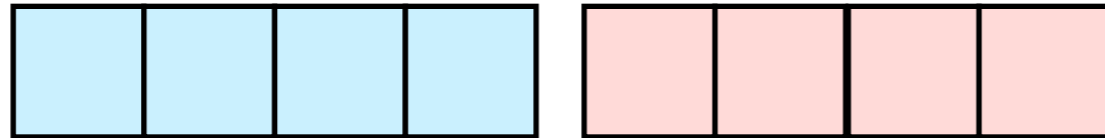
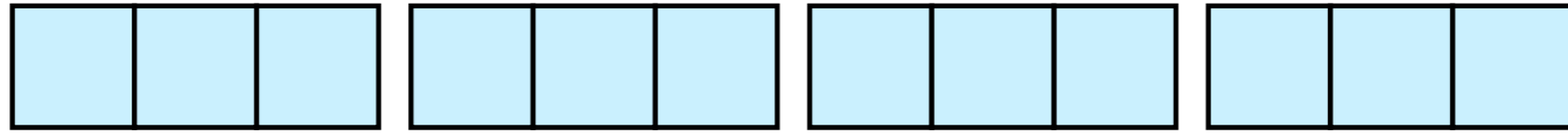
$$4 \times 3 = +3 + 3 + 3 + 3$$



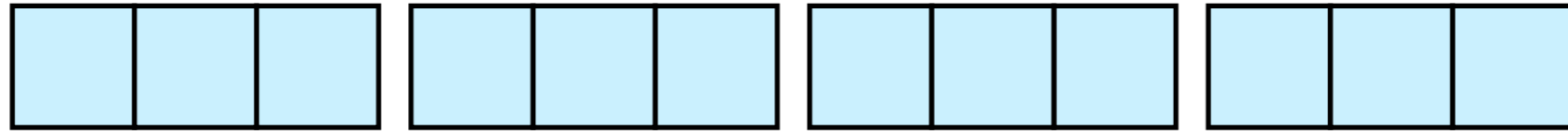
$$4 \times 3 = +3 + 3 + 3 + 3$$



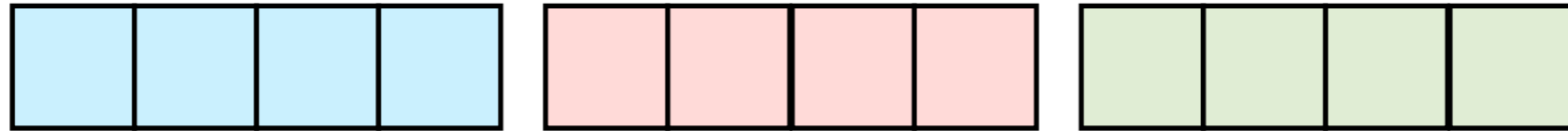
$$4 \times 3 = +3 + 3 + 3 + 3$$



$$4 \times 3 = +3 + 3 + 3 + 3$$



$$4 \times 3 = 3 \times 4$$

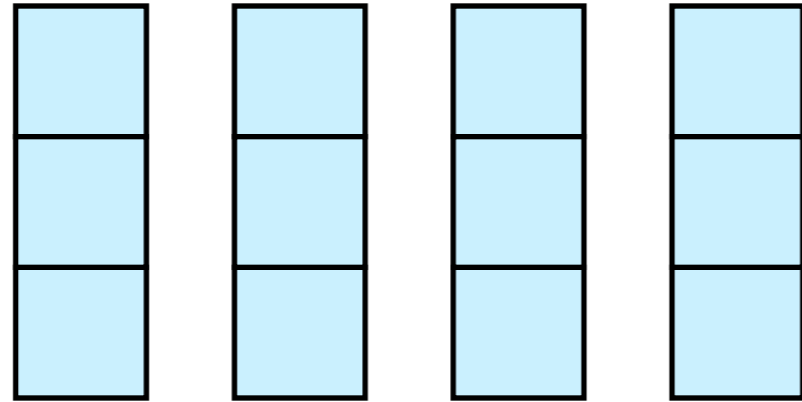


On a que la multiplication est commutative.

$$a \times b = b \times a$$

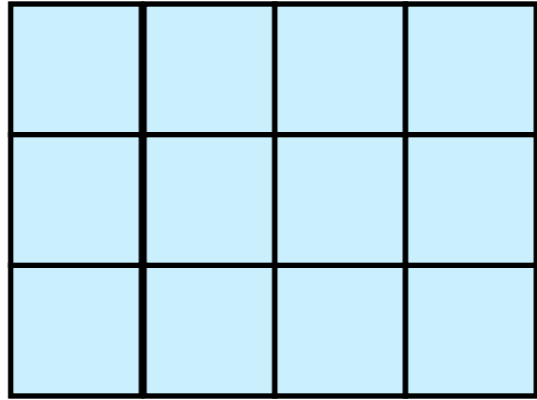
C'est parfois plus simple si on place plutôt les carrés comme suit

$$4 \times 3 = +3 + 3 + 3 + 3$$



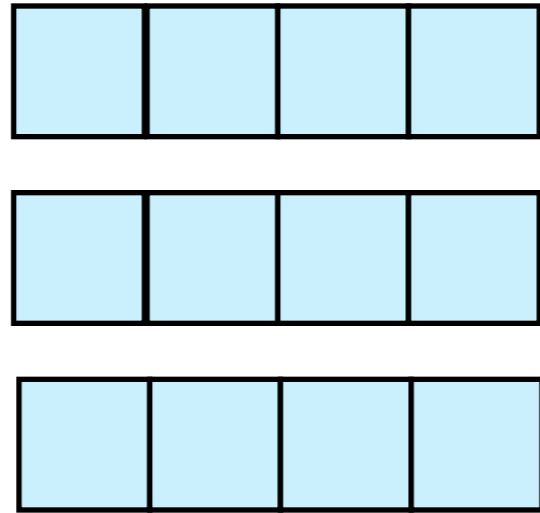
C'est parfois plus simple si on place plutôt les carrés comme suit

$$4 \times 3 = +3 + 3 + 3 + 3$$



C'est parfois plus simple si on place plutôt les carrés comme suit

$$4 \times 3 = +3 + 3 + 3 + 3$$

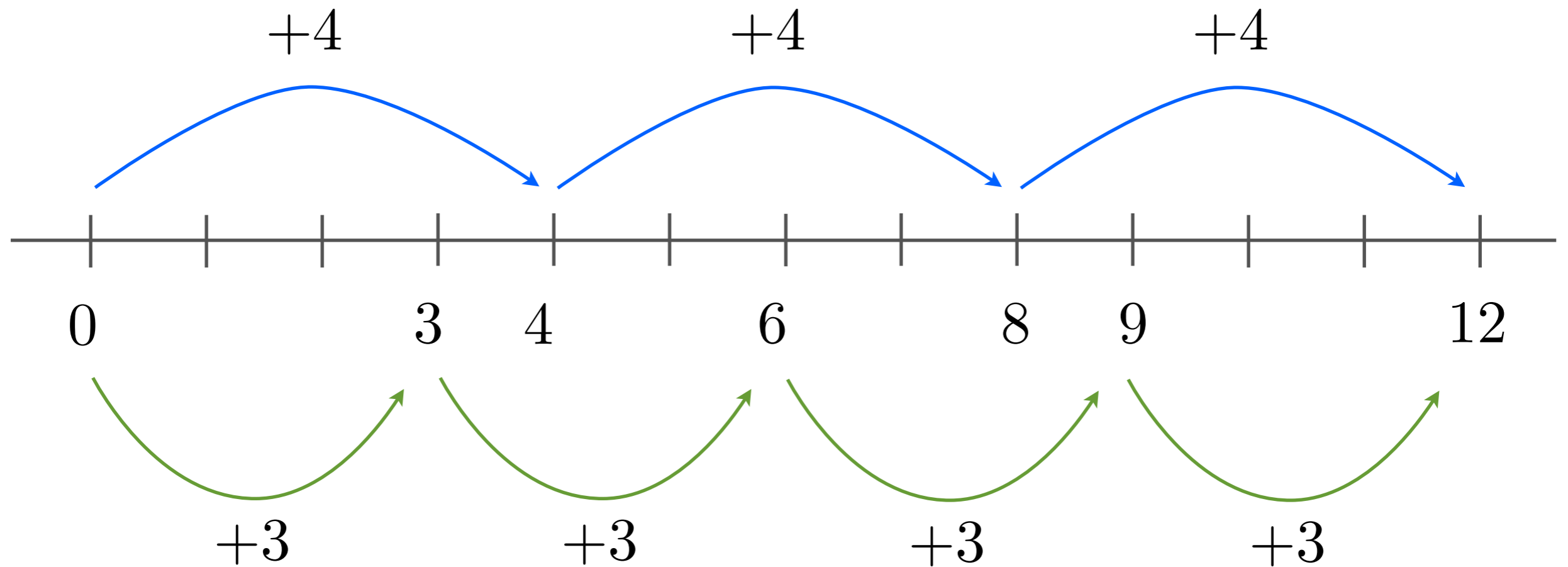


$$= 3 \times 4 = +4 + 4 + 4$$



On peut aussi voir la multiplication en terme de bond

$$3 \times 4$$



$$4 \times 3$$

Comment gérer plus d'une multiplication?

$$2 \times 3 \times 4$$

Est-ce que ça veut dire 2 paquets de 3 paquets de 4

$$2 \times (3 \times 4)$$

ou bien 2 paquets de 3 de paquets de 4

$$(2 \times 3) \times 4$$

Dans un cas comme dans l'autre, on doit faire une multiplication à la fois

$$2 \times (3 \times 4)$$

$$3 \times 4 = 12$$



$$(2 \times 3) \times 4$$

$$2 \times (3 \times 4)$$

$$3 \times 4 = 12$$

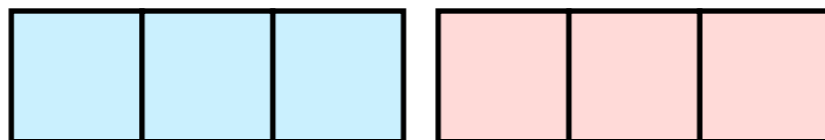


$$2 \times 12 = 24$$



$$(2 \times 3) \times 4$$

$$2 \times 3 = 6$$

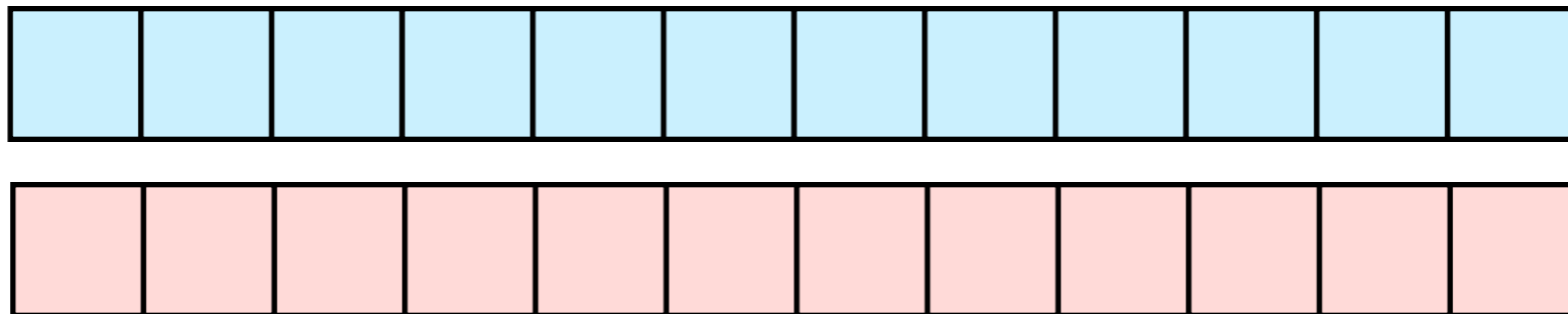


$$2 \times (3 \times 4)$$

$$3 \times 4 = 12$$



$$2 \times 12 = 24$$

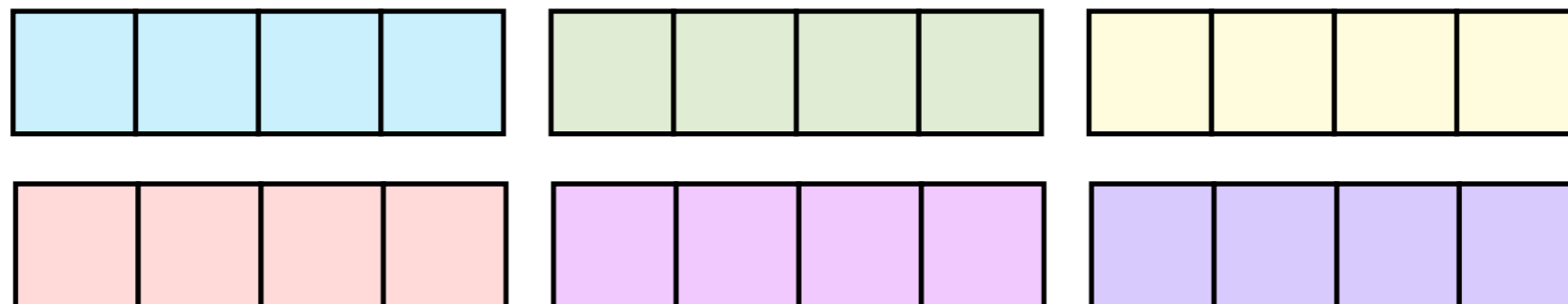


$$(2 \times 3) \times 4$$

$$2 \times 3 = 6$$



$$6 \times 4 = 24$$



La multiplication est associative

$$(a \times b) \times c = a \times (b \times c)$$

C'est pour cette raison qu'on n'a pas besoin de mettre les ( )

$$a \times b \times c = abc$$

Lorsqu'on mélange l'addition et la multiplication

$$(5 + 3) \times 2 = 8 \times 2 = 16$$

$$5 + (3 \times 2) = 5 + 6 = 11$$

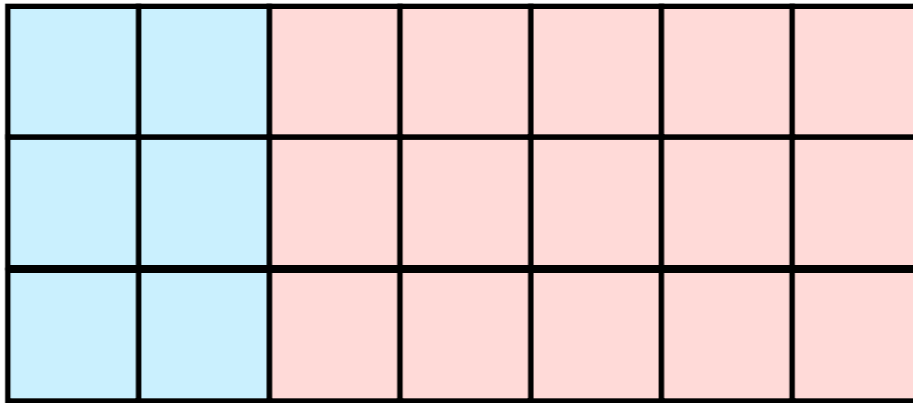
Ici l'ordre dans laquelle on fait les opérations a une importance

Les parenthèses seraient donc nécessaires.

Or, pour alléger l'écriture, on a fixé la convention qu'on fait les multiplications avant les additions.

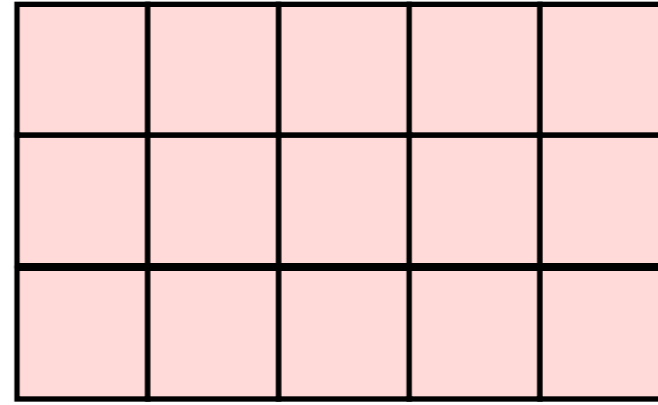
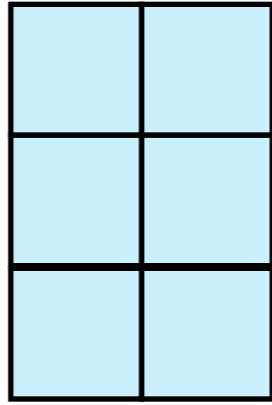
$$5 + 3 \times 2 = 5 + (3 \times 2)$$

$$(2 + 5) \times 3$$





$$(2 + 5) \times 3$$



$$= 2 \times 3 + 5 \times 3$$

Cette propriété se nomme la distributivité.

$$(a + b)c = ac + bc$$

$$a(b + c) = ab + ac$$

En fait c'est peut-être sans le savoir que vous utilisez la distributivité lorsque vous multipliez.

$$\begin{array}{r} \phantom{\times} \phantom{5} \phantom{3} \\ \phantom{\times} \phantom{5} \phantom{3}^2 \\ \times \phantom{5} \phantom{3} \\ \hline 371 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 7 \times 53 &= 7 \times (50 + 3) \\ &= 7 \times 50 + 7 \times 3 \\ &= 7 \times 5 \times 10 + 7 \times 3 \\ &= 35 \times 10 + 21 \\ &= 35 \times 10 + 2 \times 10 + 1 \\ &= (35 + 2) \times 10 + 1 \\ &= 37 \times 10 + 1 \end{aligned}$$

En fait c'est peut-être sans le savoir que vous utilisez la distributivité lorsque vous multipliez.

$$31 \times 23 = (30 + 1) \times 23$$

$$= 3 \times 23 \times 10 + 1 \times 23$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \times 23 \\ 31 \\ \hline 23 \\ + \overset{1}{6} 90 \\ \hline 713 \end{array}$$

On n'a donc qu'à connaître les multiplications des nombres plus petits que 10.

|   | 1 | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9  |
|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 1 | 1 | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9  |
| 2 | 2 | 4  | 6  | 8  | 10 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 18 |
| 3 | 3 | 6  | 9  | 12 | 15 | 18 | 21 | 24 | 27 |
| 4 | 4 | 8  | 12 | 16 | 20 | 24 | 28 | 32 | 36 |
| 5 | 5 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 35 | 40 | 45 |
| 6 | 6 | 12 | 18 | 24 | 30 | 36 | 42 | 48 | 54 |
| 7 | 7 | 14 | 21 | 28 | 35 | 42 | 49 | 56 | 63 |
| 8 | 8 | 16 | 24 | 32 | 40 | 48 | 56 | 64 | 72 |
| 9 | 9 | 18 | 27 | 36 | 45 | 54 | 63 | 72 | 81 |

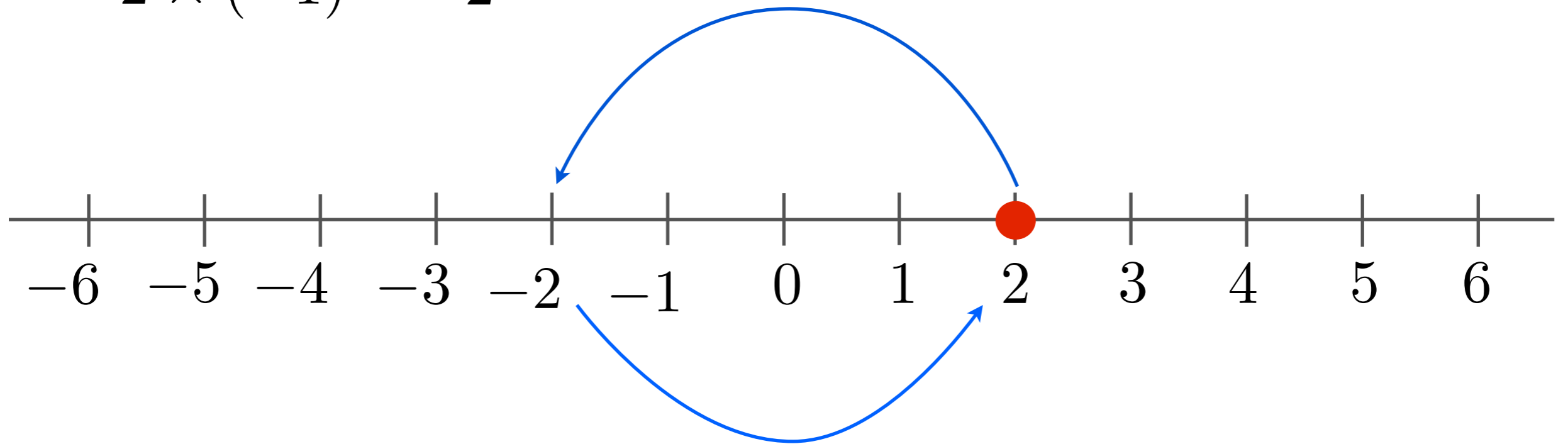


# Multiplication par un négatif

La multiplication par  $-1$

a pour effet de faire une rotation de  $180^\circ$

$$2 \times (-1) = -2$$



$$2 \times (-1) \times (-1) = 2$$

$$(-1) \times (-1) = (-1)^2 = 1$$

faire une rotation de  $360^\circ$

# Division

$$6 \div 2$$



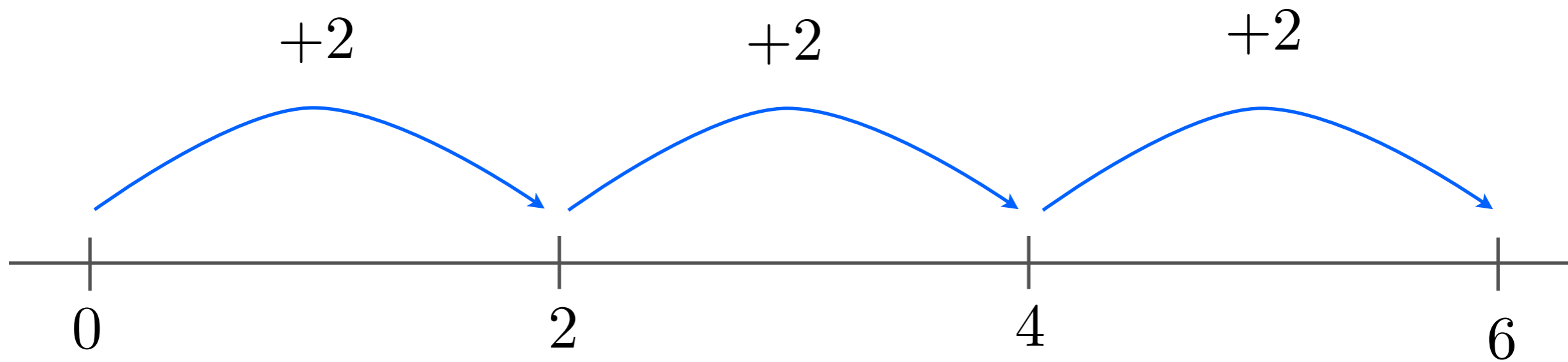
# Division

$$6 \div 2 = 3$$



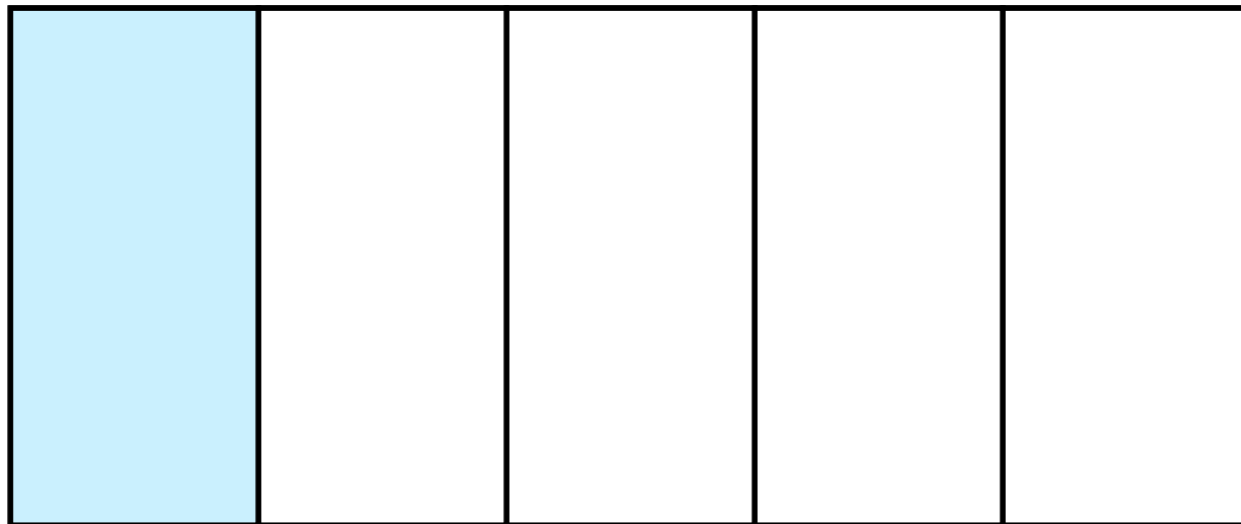


$$6 \div 2 = 3$$



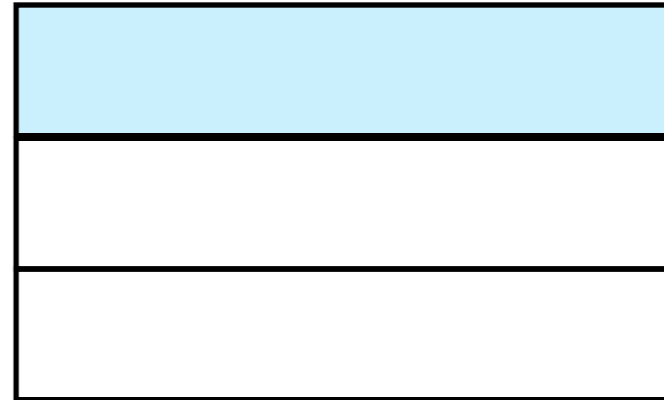
Parler de division nous amène à parler de fraction

$$\frac{1}{5} = 1 \div 5$$

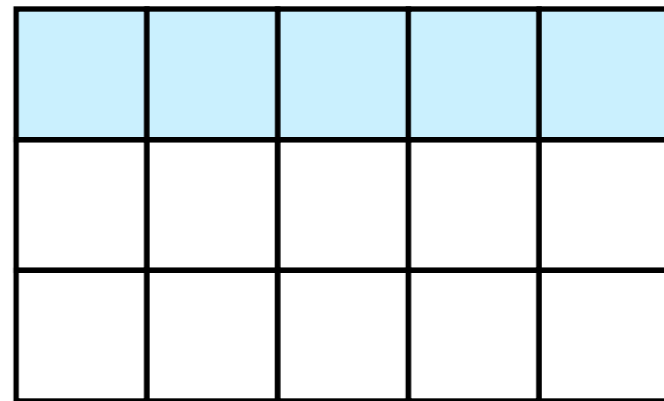
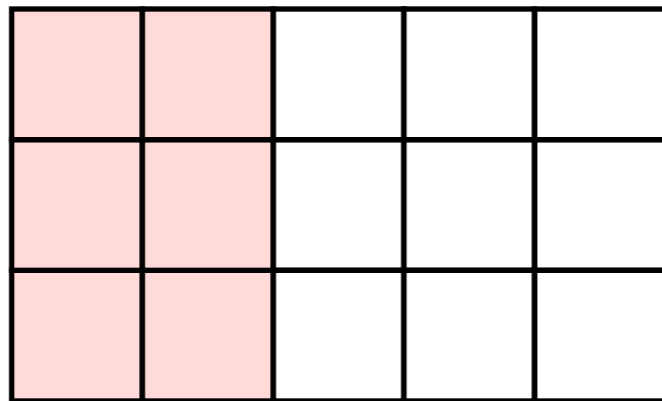


# Addition de fractions

$$\frac{2}{5} + \frac{1}{3}$$

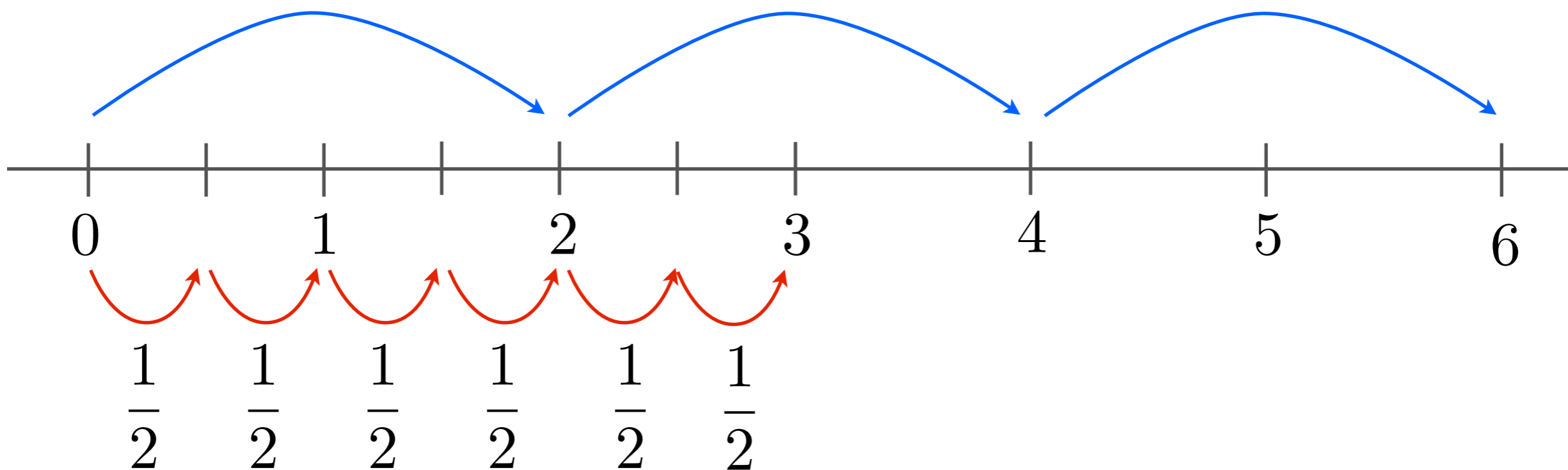


$$= \frac{6}{15} + \frac{5}{15}$$



$$= \frac{11}{15}$$

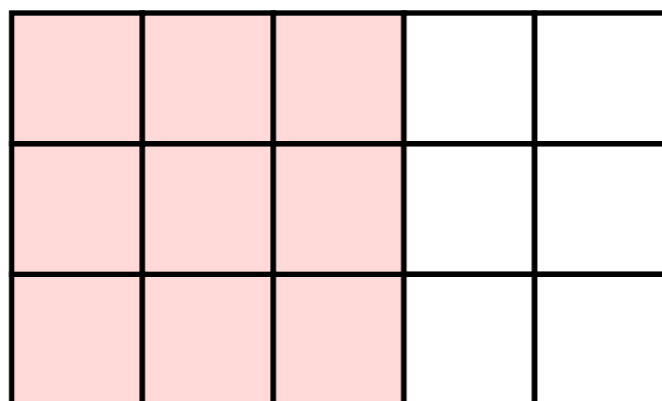
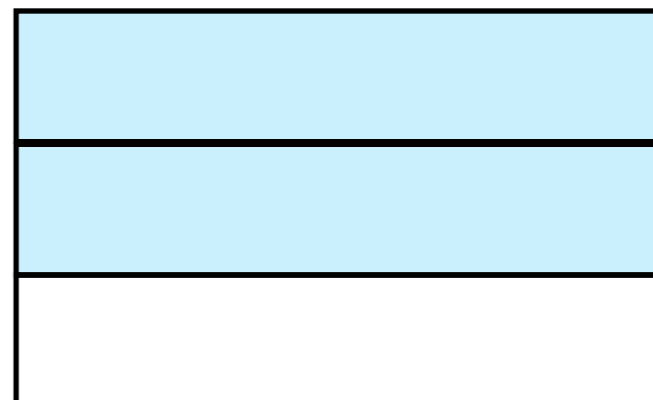
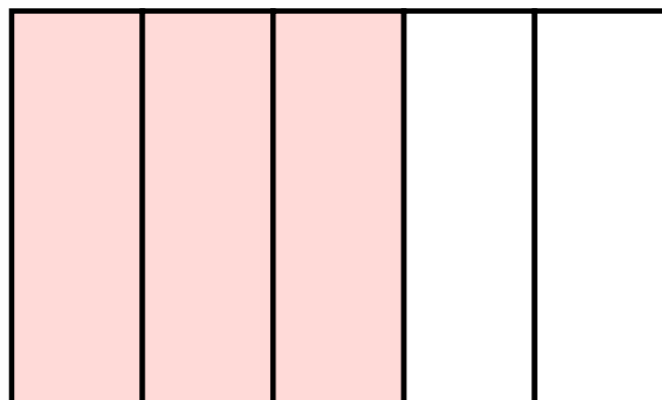
$$6 \div 2 = 3$$



$$6 \times \frac{1}{2} = 3$$

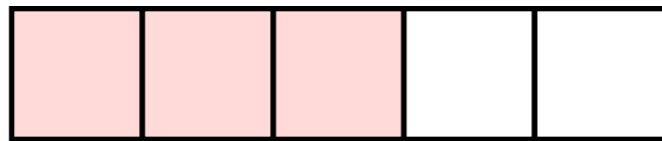
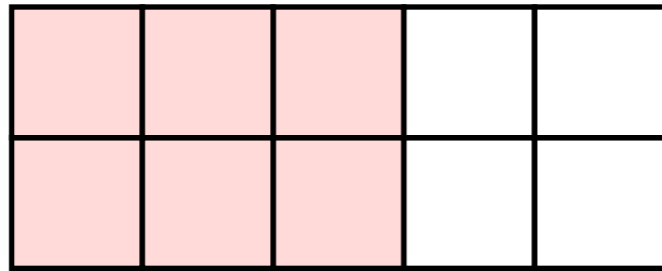
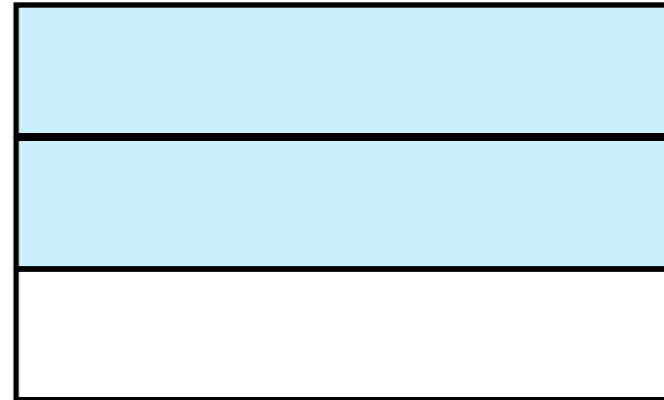
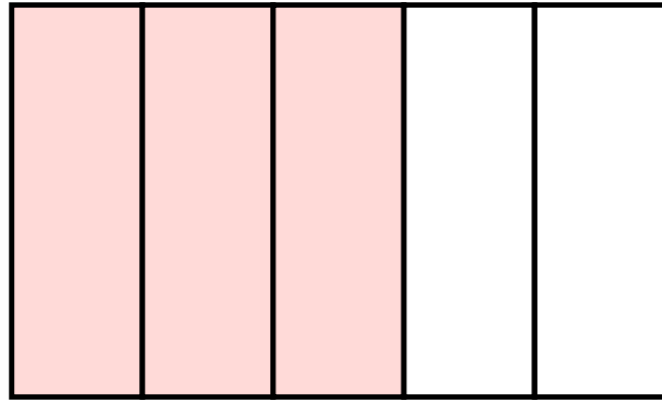
# Multiplication de fractions

$$\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{2}{3}$$



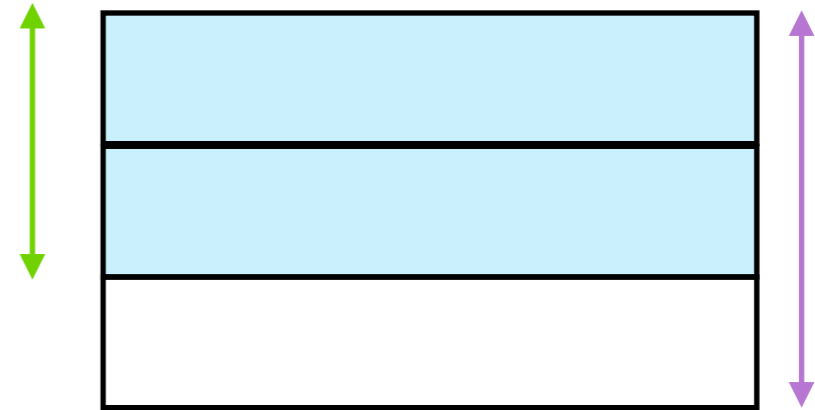
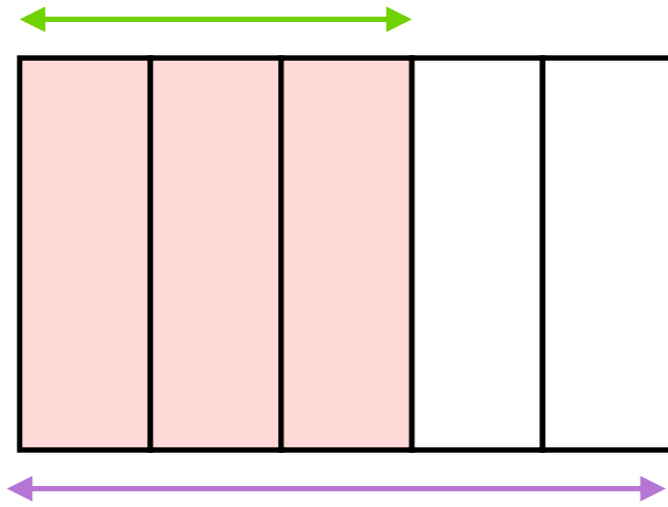
# Multiplication de fractions

$$\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{2}{3}$$

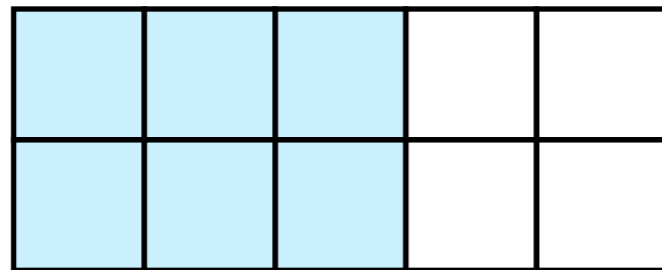


# Multiplication de fractions

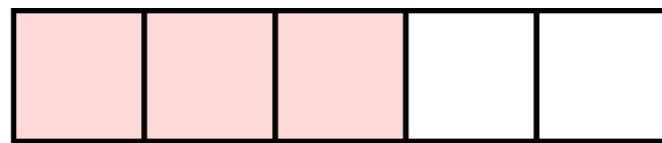
$$\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{2}{3}$$



$$= \frac{6}{15}$$

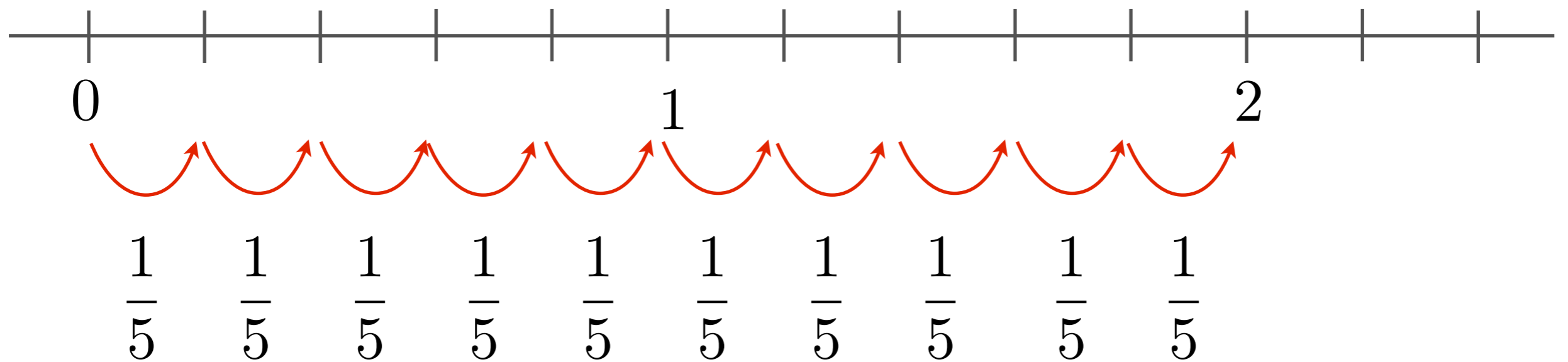


$$= \frac{3 \times 2}{5 \times 3}$$



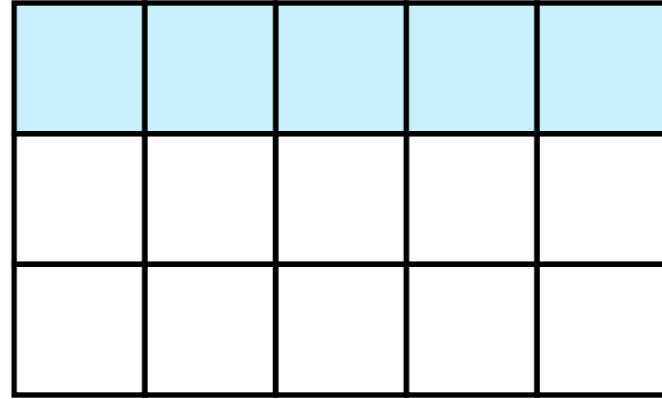
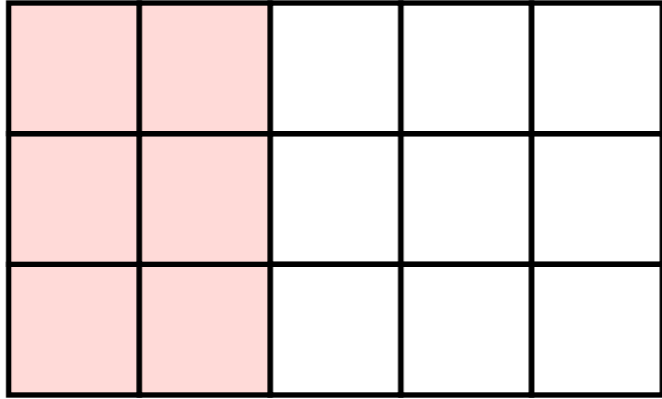
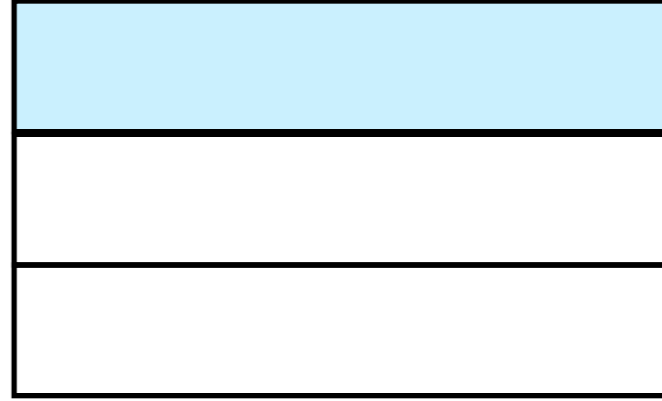
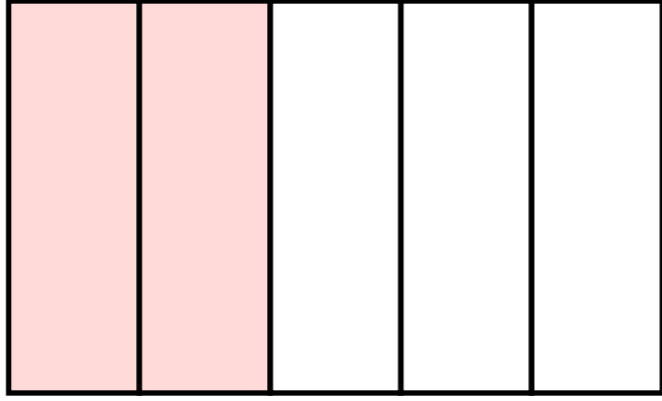
# Division de fractions

$$2 \div \frac{1}{5} = 10 = 2 \times \frac{5}{1}$$

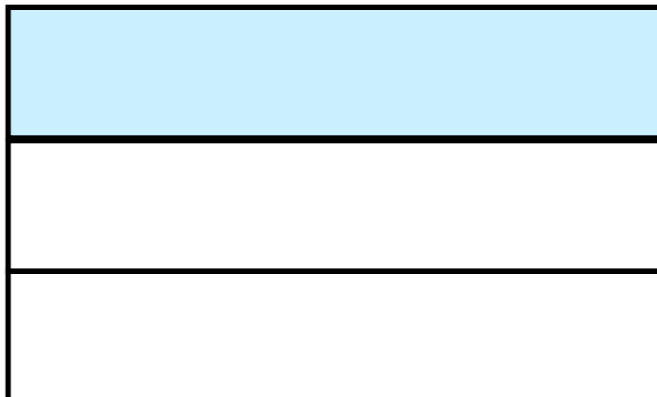
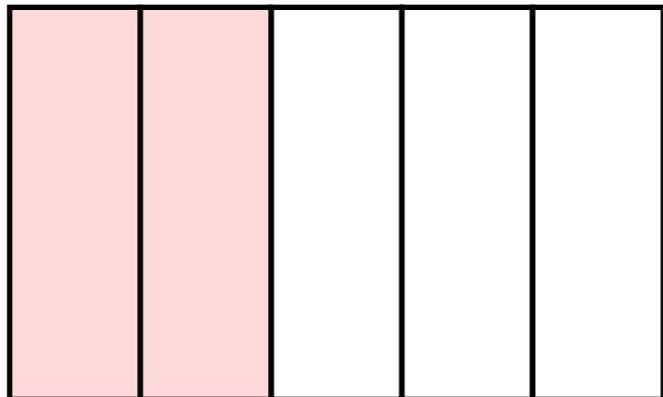




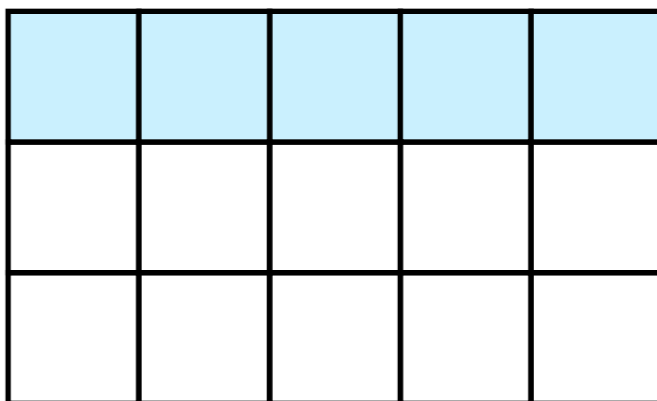
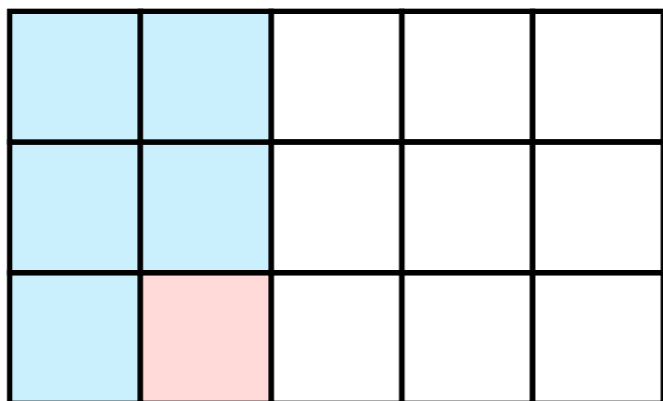
$$\frac{2}{5} \div \frac{1}{3}$$



$$\frac{2}{5} \div \frac{1}{3}$$

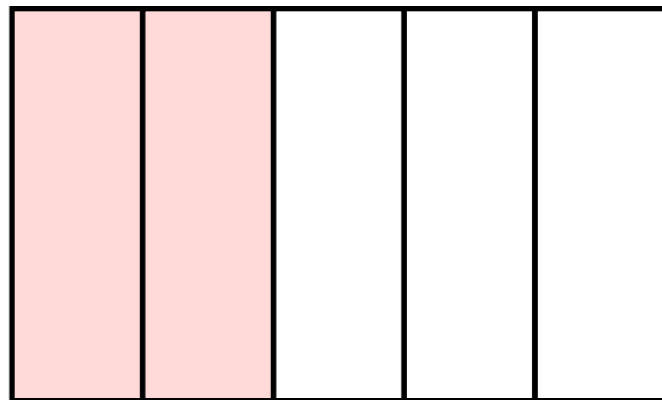
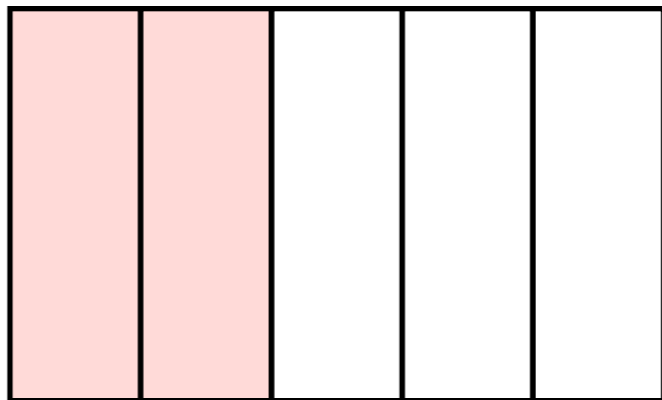
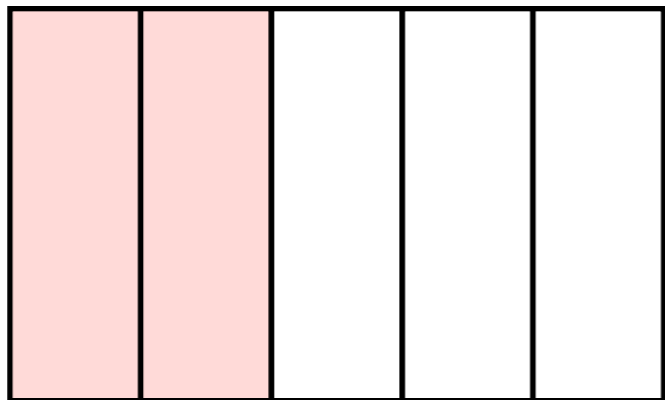


$$= 1 \frac{1}{5}$$

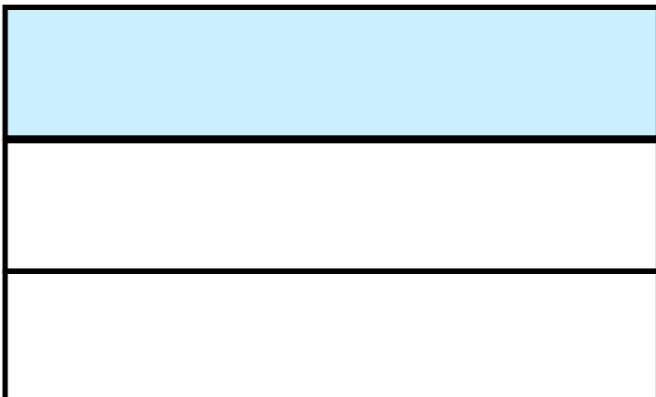
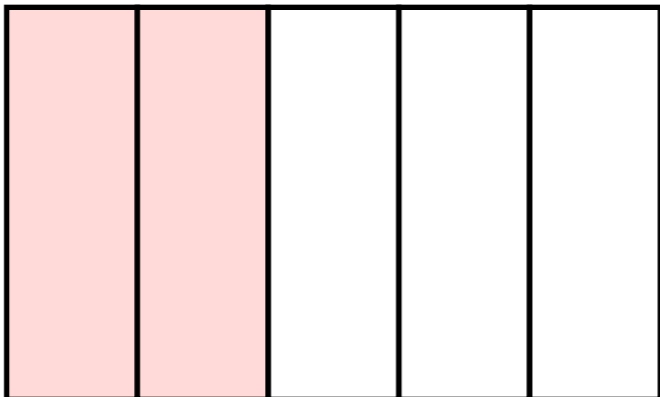


$$= \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{3}{1} = \frac{2}{5} \times 3$$

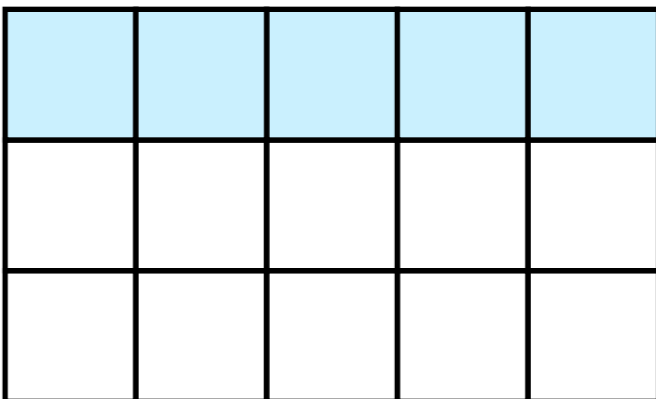
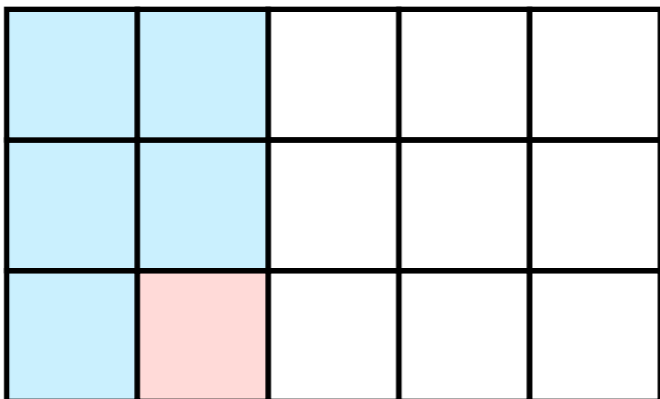
$$= \frac{6}{5}$$



$$\frac{2}{5} \div \frac{1}{3}$$

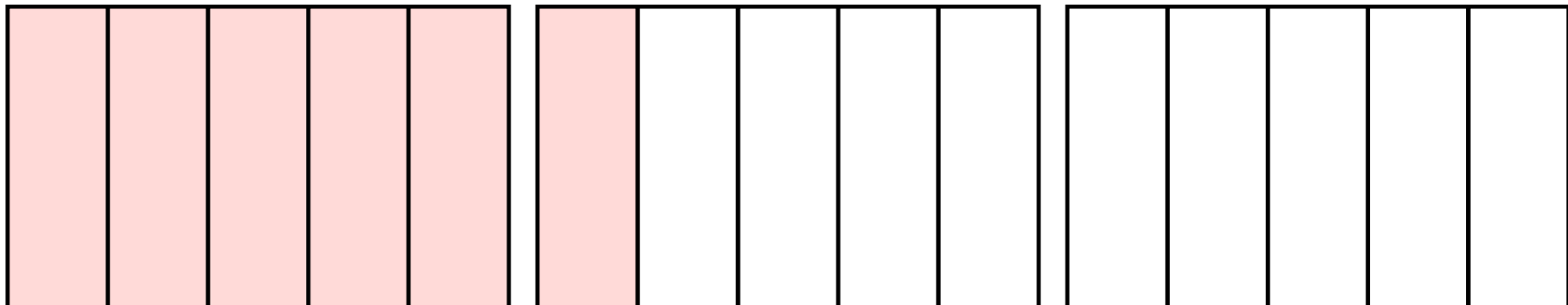


$$= 1 \frac{1}{5}$$



$$= \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{3}{1} = \frac{2}{5} \times 3$$

$$= \frac{6}{5}$$



Lorsqu'on a des fractions, les barres de division font office de parenthèses.

$$\frac{4}{3 + 2 \times 5} = 4 \div (3 + 2 \times 5) = 4 \div (3 + 10) = 4 \div 13$$
$$= \frac{4}{3 + 10} = \frac{4}{13}$$

Attention!



Danger!

La division n'est pas distributive sur la somme

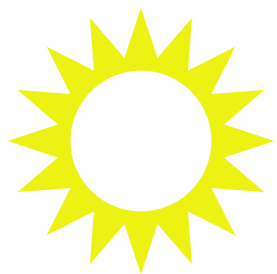
$$4 \div (3 + 10) \neq 4 \div 3 + 4 \div 10$$

$$\frac{4}{13} = \frac{4}{3 + 10} \neq \frac{4}{3} + \frac{4}{10} = \frac{40}{30} + \frac{12}{30} = \frac{52}{30}$$

De manière générale, si vous doutez d'une règle, testez-la avec des nombres simples.

$$1 = \frac{2}{2} = \frac{2}{1 + 1} \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{2}{1} + \frac{2}{1} = 4$$

Donc NON!



$$\frac{a + b}{c} = \frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c}$$



$$\frac{a}{b + c} \neq \frac{a}{b} + \frac{a}{c}$$

# Opération sur les fractions

$$a \div b = \frac{a}{b} = a \cdot \frac{1}{b}$$

$$\frac{a}{b} \cdot \frac{c}{d} = \frac{ac}{bd}$$

$$\frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{4}{5} = \frac{8}{15}$$

$$\frac{a}{b} + \frac{c}{d} = \frac{a}{b} \cdot \frac{1}{1} + \frac{c}{d} \cdot \frac{1}{1} = \frac{a}{b} \cdot \frac{d}{d} + \frac{c}{d} \cdot \frac{b}{b} = \frac{ad}{bd} + \frac{cb}{bd} = \frac{ad + cb}{bd}$$

$$\frac{2}{3} + \frac{4}{5} = \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{5}{5} + \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{3}{3} = \frac{10}{15} + \frac{12}{15} = \frac{10 + 12}{15} = \frac{22}{15}$$

$$\frac{\frac{a}{b}}{\frac{c}{d}} = \frac{a}{b} \frac{d}{c} = \frac{ad}{bc}$$

# Propriétés des opérations

## Commutativité

$$a + b = b + a$$

$$a \cdot b = b \cdot a$$

## Associativité

$$a + (b + c) = (a + b) + c$$

$$a \cdot (b \cdot c) = (a \cdot b) \cdot c$$

## Distributivité

$$a \cdot (b + c) = a \cdot b + a \cdot c$$



Devoir:

# 1 à 5