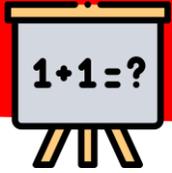




C30: Multiplier en ligne (1)

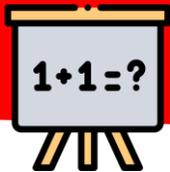


**Comment multiplier
en ligne ?**



**A quoi sert une
multiplication ?**

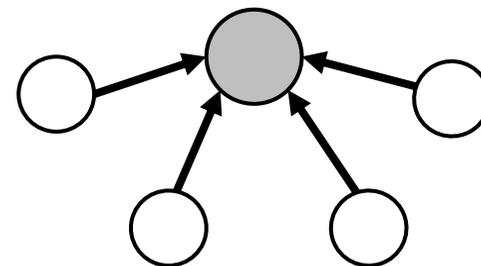
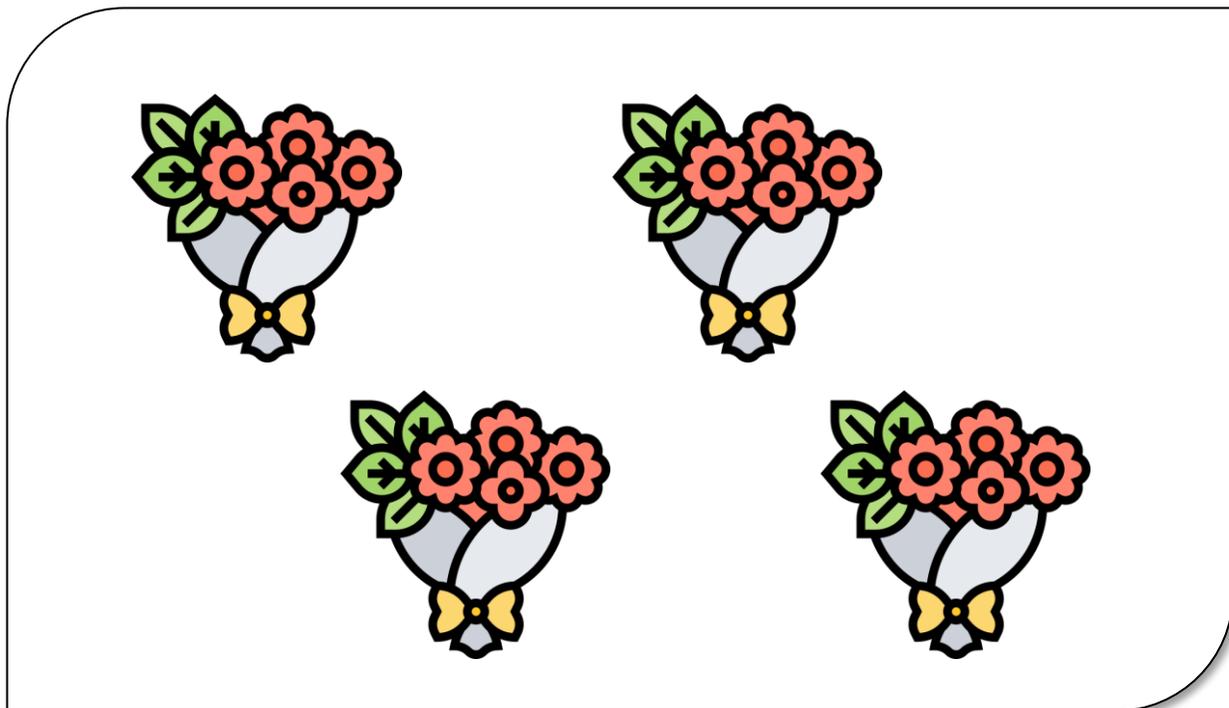
**Invente une histoire de
multiplication.**

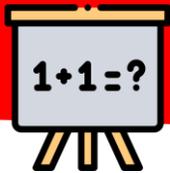


La multiplication sert à

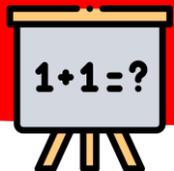


Rassembler des collections identiques



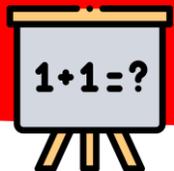


**Quelles stratégies utiliser
pour calculer 12×4 ?**



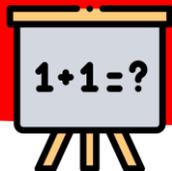
C30: Multiplier en ligne (1)

$$12 \times 4 =$$



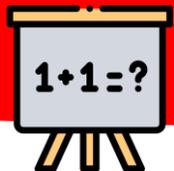
C30: Multiplier en ligne (1)

$$4 \times 12 =$$



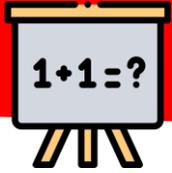
C30: Multiplier en ligne (1)

$$4 \times 12 =$$



C30: Multiplier en ligne (1)

$$4 \times 12 =$$



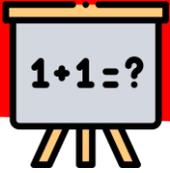
C30: Multiplier en ligne (1)

$$4 \times 12 =$$

Diagram illustrating the decomposition of the multiplier 12 into 10 and 2. The number 12 is circled in blue. Two lines extend from the bottom of the circle to the numbers 10 and 2 in the equation below.

$$10 + 2$$

C30: Multiplier en ligne (1)

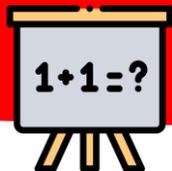


$$4 \times 12 =$$

Diagram illustrating the decomposition of the multiplier 12 into 10 and 2. The number 12 is circled, and lines connect it to the numbers 10 and 2 in the equation below.

$$10 + 2$$

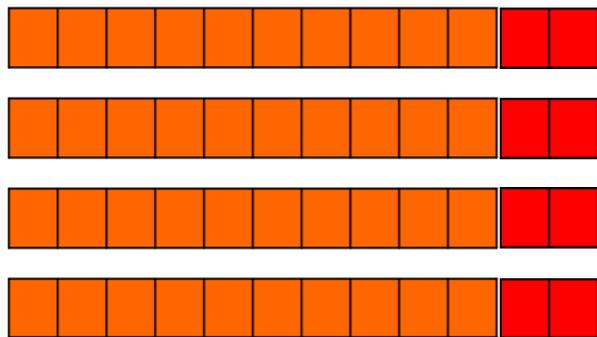


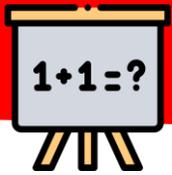


C30: Multiplier en ligne (1)

$$4 \times 12 =$$
$$10 + 2$$

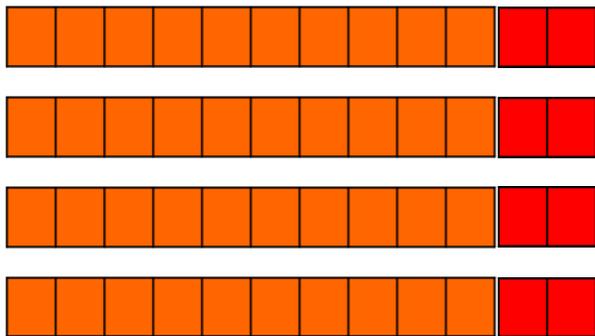
The diagram shows the multiplication $4 \times 12 =$ where the number 12 is circled. Below it, the decomposition $10 + 2$ is shown. Lines connect the '1' in 12 to the '10' and the '2' in 12 to the '2'.

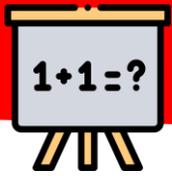




C30: Multiplier en ligne (1)

$$4 \times 12 = 4 \times 10 + 2$$

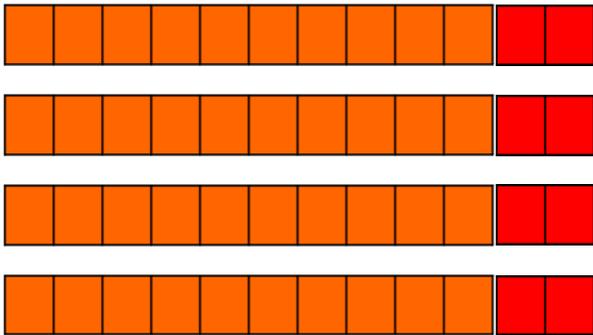


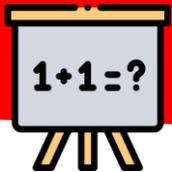


C30: Multiplier en ligne (1)

$$4 \times 12 = 4 \times 10 + 4 \times 2$$

10 + 2

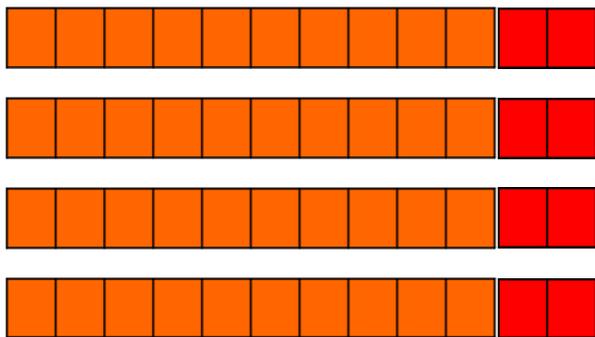


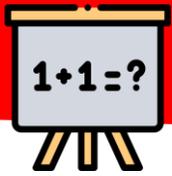


C30: Multiplier en ligne (1)

$$4 \times 12 = 4 \times 10 + 4 \times 2$$

$10 + 2$



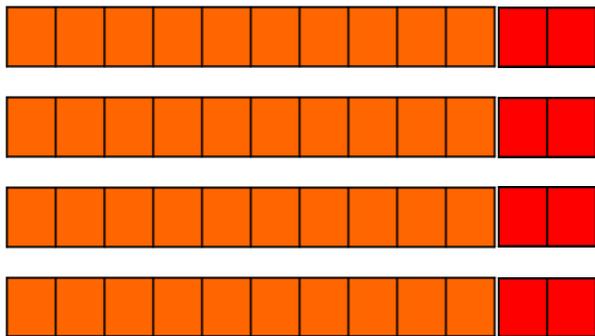


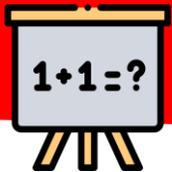
C30: Multiplier en ligne (1)

$$4 \times 12 = 4 \times 10 + 4 \times 2$$

$10 + 2$

40





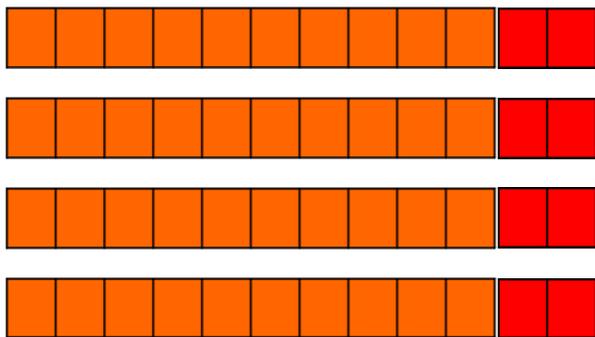
C30: Multiplier en ligne (1)

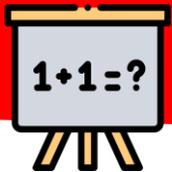
$$4 \times 12 = 4 \times 10 + 4 \times 2$$

10 + 2

40

The diagram illustrates the distributive property of multiplication. The number 12 is decomposed into 10 and 2. The equation shows that multiplying 4 by 12 is equivalent to multiplying 4 by 10 and then adding the result of multiplying 4 by 2. The number 40 is shown as the result of 4 multiplied by 10.



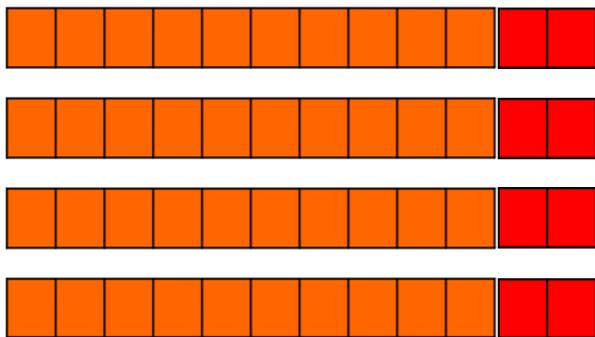


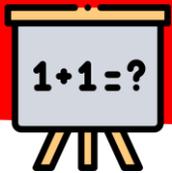
C30: Multiplier en ligne (1)

$$4 \times 12 = 4 \times 10 + 4 \times 2$$

Diagram illustrating the distributive property of multiplication over addition. The number 12 is decomposed into 10 and 2. The equation shows that multiplying 4 by 12 is equivalent to multiplying 4 by 10 and then adding the result to 4 multiplied by 2.

$$10 + 2$$
$$40 + 8$$

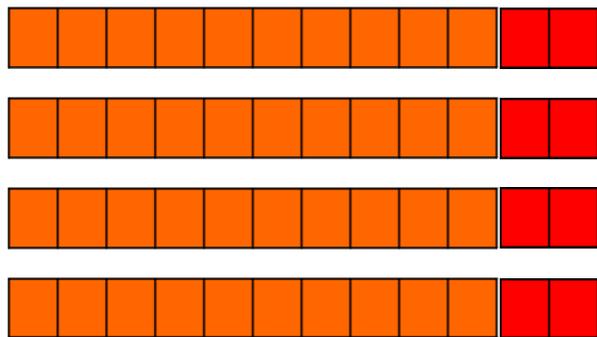


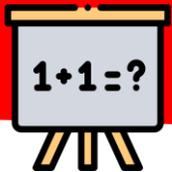


C30: Multiplier en ligne (1)

$$4 \times 12 = 4 \times 10 + 4 \times 2$$

Diagram illustrating the distributive property of multiplication over addition. The number 12 is decomposed into 10 and 2. The equation shows that multiplying 4 by 12 is equivalent to multiplying 4 by 10 and then adding the result to 4 multiplied by 2.





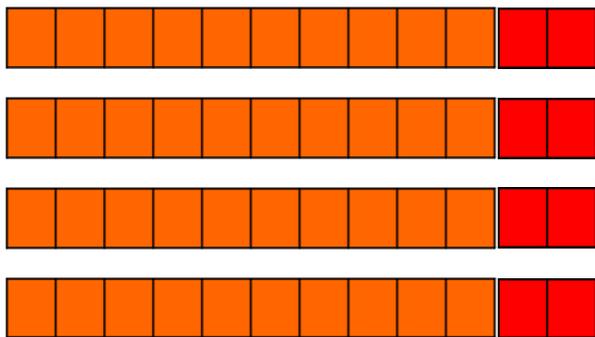
C30: Multiplier en ligne (1)

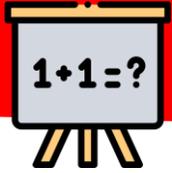
$$4 \times 12 = 4 \times 10 + 4 \times 2$$

$$10 + 2$$

$$40 + 8$$

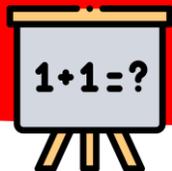
$$48$$





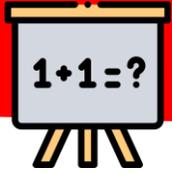
C30: Multiplier en ligne (1)

$$3 \times 15 =$$



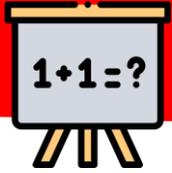
C30: Multiplier en ligne (1)

$$3 \times 15 =$$



C30: Multiplier en ligne (1)

$$3 \times 15 =$$

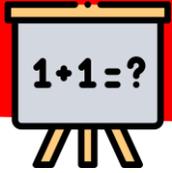


C30: Multiplier en ligne (1)

$$3 \times 15 =$$

Diagram illustrating the multiplication of 3 by 15. The number 15 is circled, and lines connect it to the numbers 10 and 5 below, showing that 15 is decomposed into 10 and 5. The equation below is $10 + 5$.

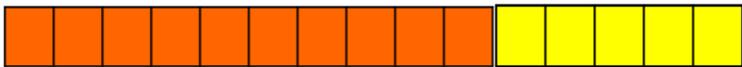
$$10 + 5$$

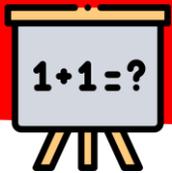


C30: Multiplier en ligne (1)

$$3 \times 15 =$$

Diagram illustrating the multiplication of 3 by 15. The number 15 is circled, and lines connect it to the numbers 10 and 5 in the equation $10 + 5$ below, showing that 15 is decomposed into 10 and 5.

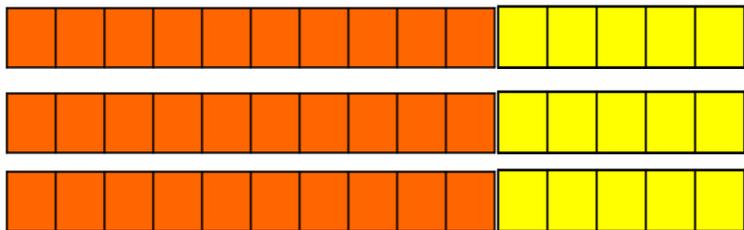


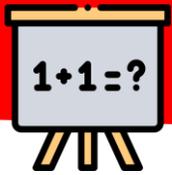


C30: Multiplier en ligne (1)

$$3 \times 15 =$$
$$10 + 5$$

The diagram shows the multiplication $3 \times 15 =$ where the number 15 is circled. Two lines connect the bottom of the circle to the numbers 10 and 5 in the equation $10 + 5$ below it, illustrating that 15 is composed of 10 and 5.

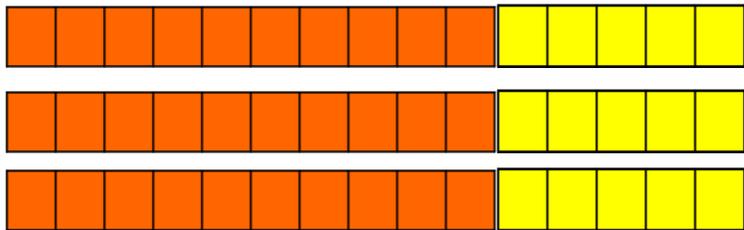


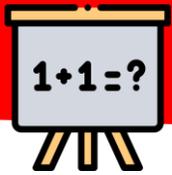


C30: Multiplier en ligne (1)

$$3 \times 15 = 3 \times 10$$
$$10 + 5$$

The diagram shows the multiplication 3×15 being broken down into 3×10 . The number 15 is circled, and lines connect it to the 10 and 5 in the equation $10 + 5$ below. The number 10 in the second equation is green, and the number 5 is yellow.

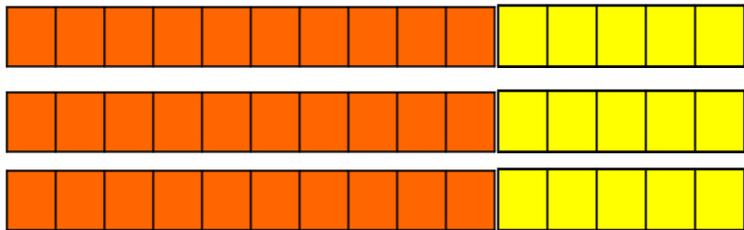


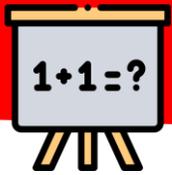


C30: Multiplier en ligne (1)

$$3 \times 15 = 3 \times 10 + 3 \times 5$$

10 + 5

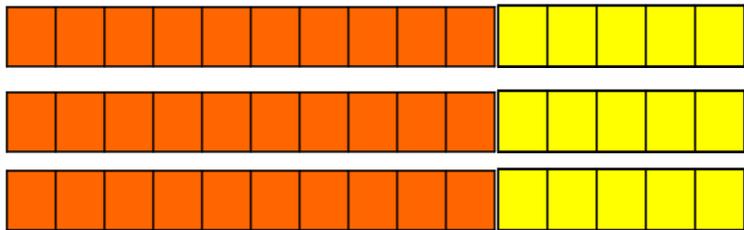


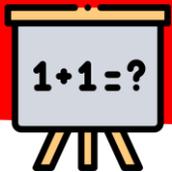


C30: Multiplier en ligne (1)

$$3 \times 15 = 3 \times 10 + 3 \times 5$$

$10 + 5$

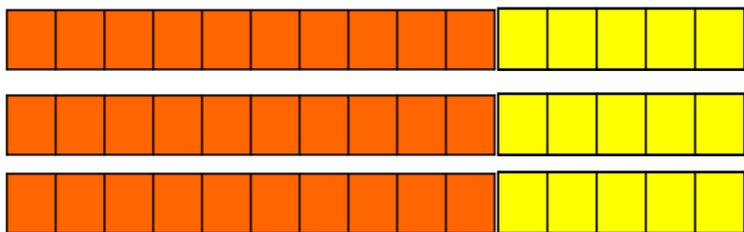


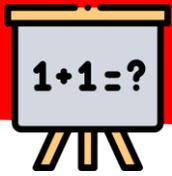


C30: Multiplier en ligne (1)

$$3 \times 15 = 3 \times 10 + 3 \times 5$$

Diagram illustrating the decomposition of the multiplication 3×15 into $3 \times 10 + 3 \times 5$. The number 15 is decomposed into 10 and 5. The result of 3×10 is 30.





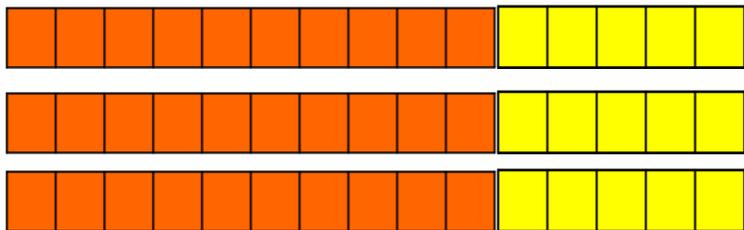
C30: Multiplier en ligne (1)

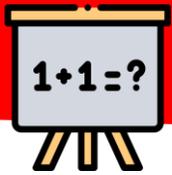
$$3 \times 15 = 3 \times 10 + 3 \times 5$$

10 + 5

30

The diagram illustrates the distributive property of multiplication. The number 15 is decomposed into 10 and 5. The equation shows that multiplying 3 by 15 is equivalent to multiplying 3 by 10 and then adding the result to 3 multiplied by 5. The number 30 is shown as the result of 3 multiplied by 10.



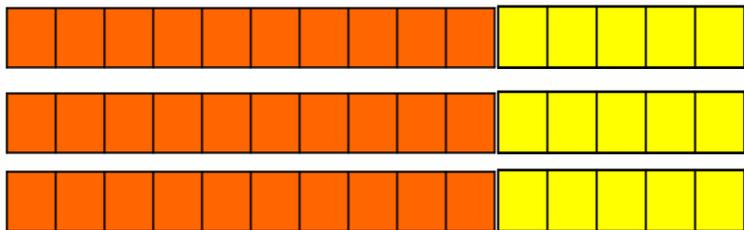


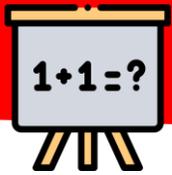
C30: Multiplier en ligne (1)

$$3 \times 15 = 3 \times 10 + 3 \times 5$$

Diagram illustrating the distributive property of multiplication over addition. The number 15 is decomposed into 10 and 5. The equation shows that multiplying 3 by 15 is equivalent to multiplying 3 by 10 and then adding the result to 3 multiplied by 5.

$$10 + 5$$
$$30 + 15$$





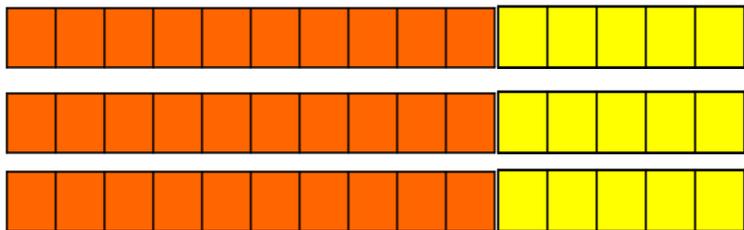
C30: Multiplier en ligne (1)

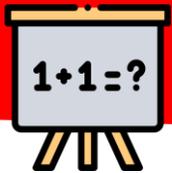
$$3 \times 15 = 3 \times 10 + 3 \times 5$$

Diagram illustrating the distributive property of multiplication over addition. The number 15 is decomposed into 10 and 5. The equation shows that multiplying 3 by 15 is equivalent to multiplying 3 by 10 and then adding the result to 3 multiplied by 5.

$$10 + 5$$

$$30 + 15$$





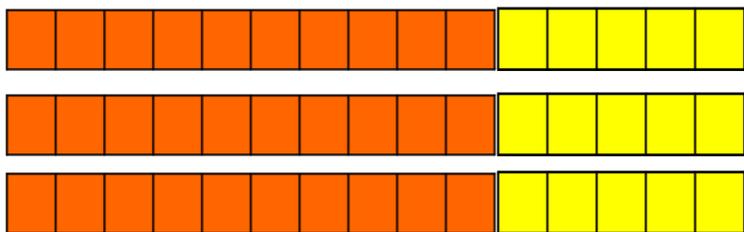
C30: Multiplier en ligne (1)

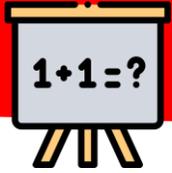
$$3 \times 15 = 3 \times 10 + 3 \times 5$$

10 + 5

30 + 15

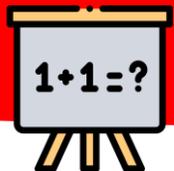
45





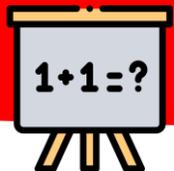
C30: Multiplier en ligne (1)

$$6 \times 13 =$$



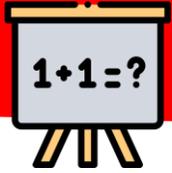
C30: Multiplier en ligne (1)

$$6 \times 13 =$$



C30: Multiplier en ligne (1)

$$6 \times 13 =$$



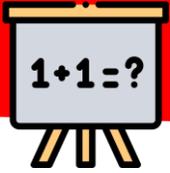
C30: Multiplier en ligne (1)

$$6 \times 13 =$$

Diagram illustrating the decomposition of the multiplier 13 into 10 and 3. The number 13 is circled in blue, and lines connect it to the numbers 10 and 3 below it.

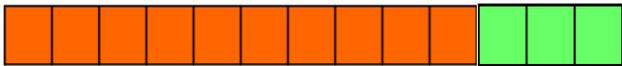
$$10 + 3$$

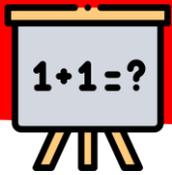
C30: Multiplier en ligne (1)



$$6 \times 13 =$$
$$10 + 3$$

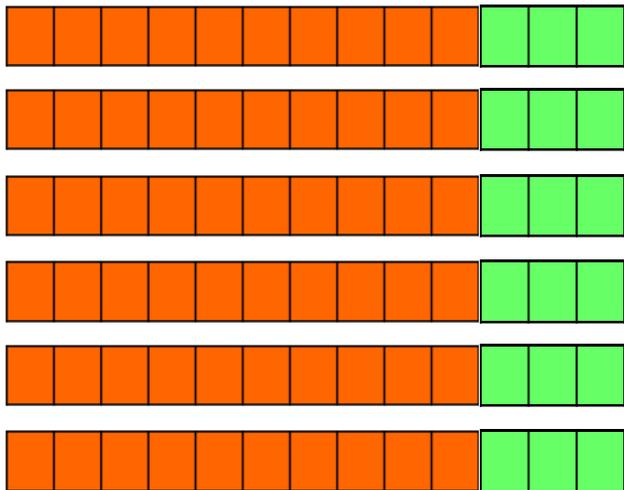
The diagram shows the multiplication $6 \times 13 =$ where the number 13 is circled. Below it, the decomposition $10 + 3$ is shown. Lines connect the '1' in the circled '13' to the '10' in the decomposition, and the '3' in the circled '13' to the '3' in the decomposition.

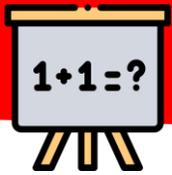




C30: Multiplier en ligne (1)

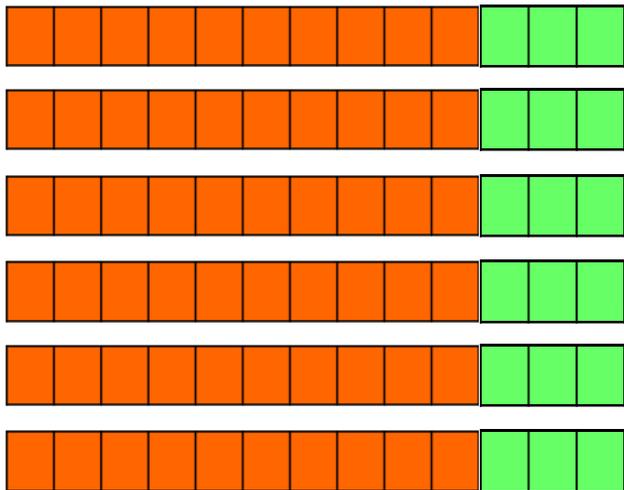
$$6 \times 13 =$$
$$10 + 3$$

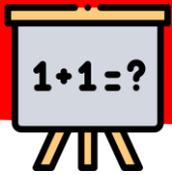




C30: Multiplier en ligne (1)

$$6 \times 13 = 6 \times 10 + 3$$



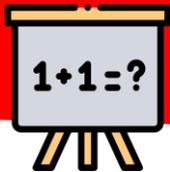


C30: Multiplier en ligne (1)

$$6 \times 13 = 6 \times 10 + 6 \times 3$$

$10 + 3$



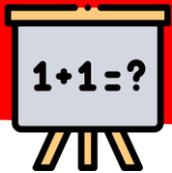


C30: Multiplier en ligne (1)

$$6 \times 13 = 6 \times 10 + 6 \times 3$$

Diagram illustrating the decomposition of the multiplication 6×13 into $6 \times 10 + 6 \times 3$. The number 13 is decomposed into 10 and 3. The result 60 is shown below the 10, and 18 is shown below the 3.





C30: Multiplier en ligne (1)

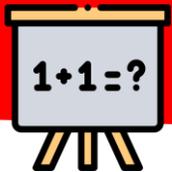
$$6 \times 13 = 6 \times 10 + 6 \times 3$$

10 + 3

60

The diagram illustrates the distributive property of multiplication. The number 13 is decomposed into 10 and 3. The equation shows that multiplying 6 by 13 is equivalent to multiplying 6 by 10 and then adding the result to 6 multiplied by 3. The number 60 is shown as the result of 6 multiplied by 10.





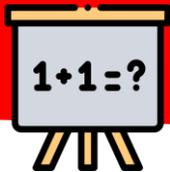
C30: Multiplier en ligne (1)

$$6 \times 13 = 6 \times 10 + 6 \times 3$$

Diagram illustrating the distributive property of multiplication over addition. The number 13 is decomposed into 10 and 3. The equation shows that multiplying 6 by 13 is equivalent to multiplying 6 by 10 and then adding the result to 6 multiplied by 3.

$$10 + 3$$
$$60 + 18$$



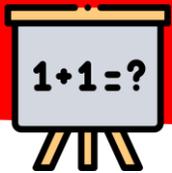


C30: Multiplier en ligne (1)

$$6 \times 13 = 6 \times 10 + 6 \times 3$$

Diagram illustrating the distributive property of multiplication. The number 13 is decomposed into 10 and 3. The equation shows that multiplying 6 by 13 is equivalent to multiplying 6 by 10 and then adding the result to 6 multiplied by 3.





C30: Multiplier en ligne (1)

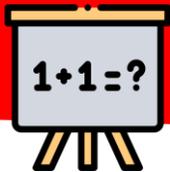
$$6 \times 13 = 6 \times 10 + 6 \times 3$$

$$10 + 3$$

$$60 + 18$$

$$78$$



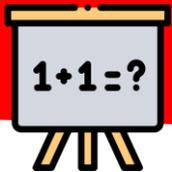


C30: Multiplier en ligne (1)

$$6 \times 13 = 6 \times 10 + 6 \times 3$$
$$10 + 3$$
$$60 + 18$$
$$78$$

The diagram illustrates the distributive property of multiplication. It shows the equation $6 \times 13 = 6 \times 10 + 6 \times 3$. The number 13 is decomposed into 10 and 3. The multiplication is then performed in two steps: $6 \times 10 = 60$ and $6 \times 3 = 18$. Finally, the results are added together: $60 + 18 = 78$. Lines connect the numbers in the equations to show the flow of the calculation.





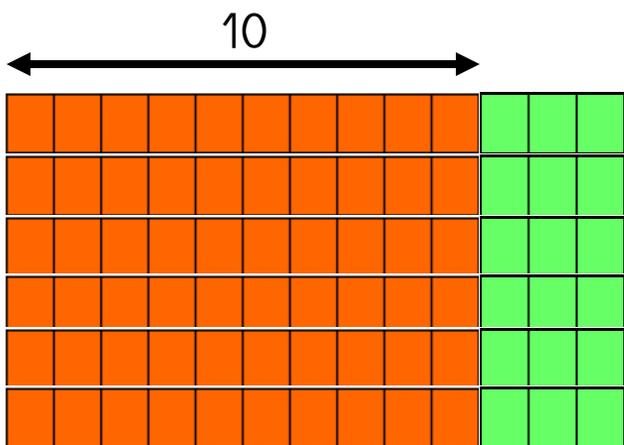
C30: Multiplier en ligne (1)

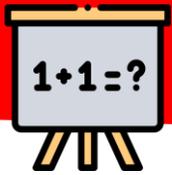
$$6 \times 13 = 6 \times 10 + 6 \times 3$$

$$10 + 3$$

$$60 + 18$$

$$78$$





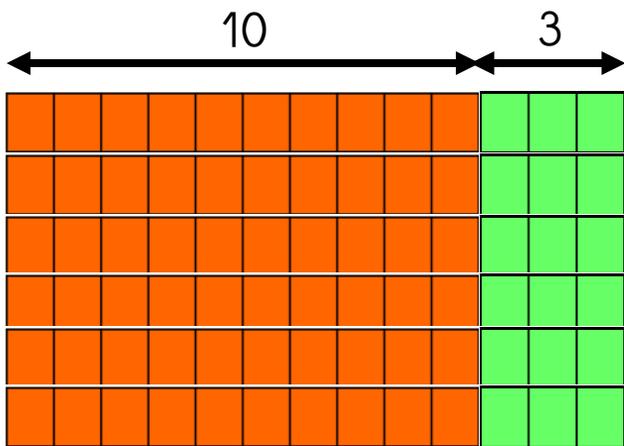
C30: Multiplier en ligne (1)

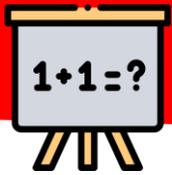
$$6 \times 13 = 6 \times 10 + 6 \times 3$$

$$10 + 3$$

$$60 + 18$$

$$78$$





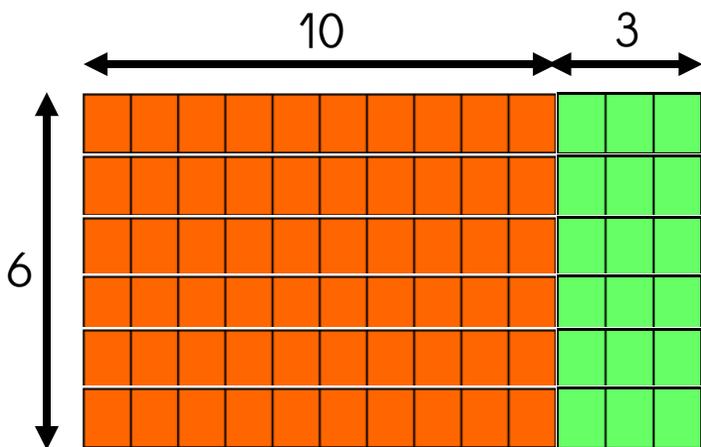
C30: Multiplier en ligne (1)

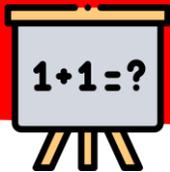
$$6 \times 13 = 6 \times 10 + 6 \times 3$$

$$10 + 3$$

$$60 + 18$$

$$78$$





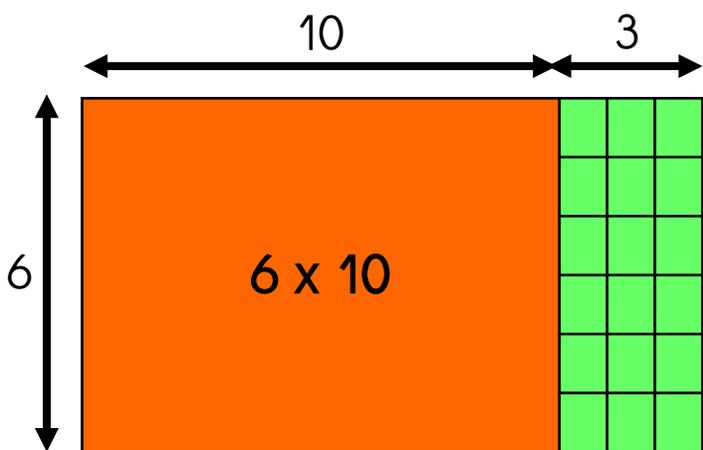
C30: Multiplier en ligne (1)

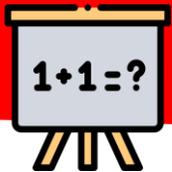
$$6 \times 13 = 6 \times 10 + 6 \times 3$$

$$10 + 3$$

$$60 + 18$$

$$78$$





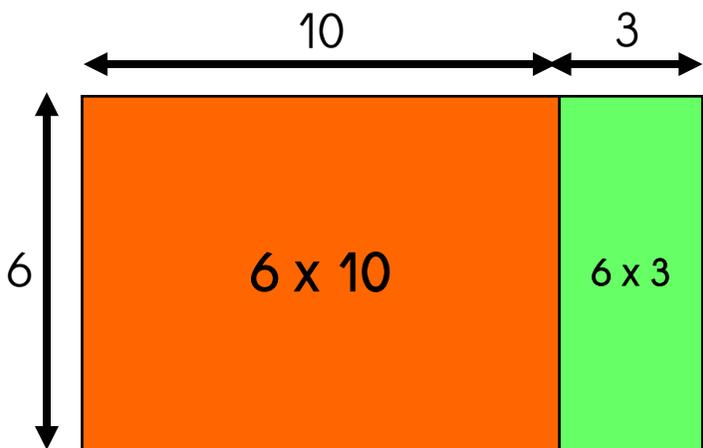
C30: Multiplier en ligne (1)

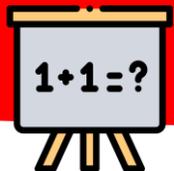
$$6 \times 13 = 6 \times 10 + 6 \times 3$$

$$10 + 3$$

$$60 + 18$$

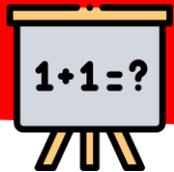
$$78$$





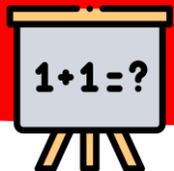
C30: Multiplier en ligne (1)

$$6 \times 13 =$$



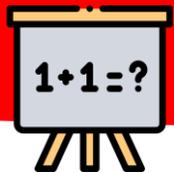
C30: Multiplier en ligne (1)

$$6 \times 13 =$$



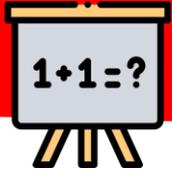
C30: Multiplier en ligne (1)

$$6 \times 13 = 6 \times$$
A blue curved arrow starts above the first '6' and points to the second '6', indicating a relationship or comparison between the two numbers.



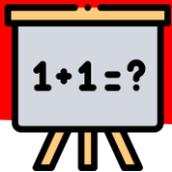
C30: Multiplier en ligne (1)

$$6 \times 13 = 6 \times 10$$



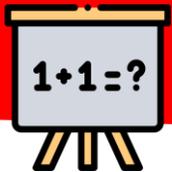
C30: Multiplier en ligne (1)

$$6 \times 13 = 6 \times 10 + 6 \times$$
The equation is displayed with the numbers 6, 1, 3, 1, 0, and 6 highlighted in purple, green, and yellow respectively. Two blue curved arrows illustrate the decomposition: one arrow starts at the '1' in '13' and points to the '1' in '10', and another arrow starts at the '3' in '13' and points to the '6' in '6 x'.



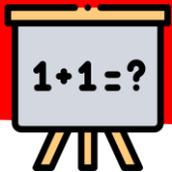
C30: Multiplier en ligne (1)

$$6 \times 13 = 6 \times 10 + 6 \times 3$$
The equation is displayed with colored digits: the first '6' is purple, '13' is green and yellow, the second '6' is purple, '10' is green, and '3' is yellow. Four blue curved arrows illustrate the decomposition: one from the first '6' to the '10' in the second term, one from the first '6' to the '3' in the second term, one from the '1' in '13' to the '10' in the second term, and one from the '3' in '13' to the '3' in the second term.



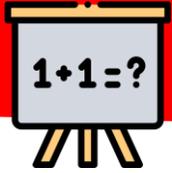
C30: Multiplier en ligne (1)

$$6 \times 13 = 6 \times 10 + 6 \times 3 =$$
The equation $6 \times 13 = 6 \times 10 + 6 \times 3 =$ is shown. The number 6 is purple, 13 is green and yellow, 10 is green, and 3 is yellow. Blue arrows indicate the decomposition of 13 into 10 and 3. One arrow starts from the '1' in 13 and points to the '1' in 10. Another arrow starts from the '3' in 13 and points to the '3' in 3. A third arrow starts from the '3' in 13 and points to the '3' in 3. A fourth arrow starts from the '1' in 13 and points to the '1' in 10.



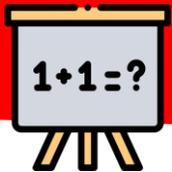
C30: Multiplier en ligne (1)

$$6 \times 13 = 6 \times 10 + 6 \times 3 =$$
The diagram illustrates the distributive property of multiplication. The equation $6 \times 13 = 6 \times 10 + 6 \times 3 =$ is shown. The number 13 is decomposed into 10 and 3. The term 6×10 is enclosed in a white rectangular box. Blue curved arrows show the mapping from the original equation to the decomposed one: one arrow from the '1' in '13' to the '1' in '10', another from the '3' in '13' to the '3' in '6 x 3', and a third from the '6' in '6 x 13' to the '6' in '6 x 10'.



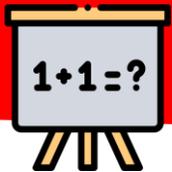
C30: Multiplier en ligne (1)

$$6 \times 13 = 6 \times 10 + 6 \times 3 = 60$$
The equation $6 \times 13 = 6 \times 10 + 6 \times 3 = 60$ is shown. The number 13 is split into 10 and 3. The number 6 is purple, 10 is green, 3 is yellow, and 60 is green. Blue arrows show the flow of the calculation: one arrow from the 6 in 6×13 to the 6 in 6×10 , another from the 13 to the 10, a third from the 6 in 6×13 to the 6 in 6×3 , and a fourth from the 3 to the 3. A white box highlights the 6×10 part of the equation.



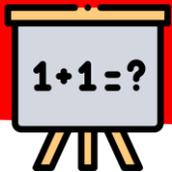
C30: Multiplier en ligne (1)

$$6 \times 13 = 6 \times 10 + 6 \times 3 = 60$$
The diagram illustrates the distributive property of multiplication. The equation $6 \times 13 = 6 \times 10 + 6 \times 3 = 60$ is shown. The number 13 is decomposed into 10 and 3. The first part of the equation, 6×13 , is connected by blue arrows to the two parts of the second part, 6×10 and 6×3 . The number 6 in 6×13 is purple, the 10 in 6×10 is green, and the 3 in 6×3 is yellow. The final result, 60, is green.



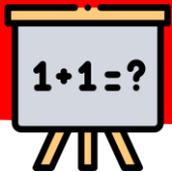
C30: Multiplier en ligne (1)

$$6 \times 13 = 6 \times 10 + 6 \times 3 = 60 + 18$$
The diagram illustrates the distributive property of multiplication. The equation $6 \times 13 = 6 \times 10 + 6 \times 3 = 60 + 18$ is shown. The number 13 is decomposed into 10 and 3. The number 6 is multiplied by each part. The results, 60 and 18, are then added together. Blue arrows show the mapping: one arrow from the purple 6 to the purple 6 in the first term of the decomposition, another from the green 1 to the green 10, and a third from the yellow 3 to the yellow 3. A second set of arrows shows the mapping from the purple 6 to the green 60 and from the yellow 3 to the yellow 18.



C30: Multiplier en ligne (1)

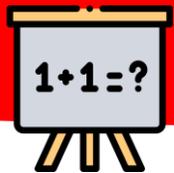
$$6 \times 13 = 6 \times 10 + 6 \times 3 = 60 + 18 =$$



C30: Multiplier en ligne (1)

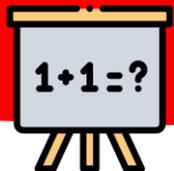
$$6 \times 13 = 6 \times 10 + 6 \times 3 = 60 + 18 = 78$$

The diagram illustrates the distributive property of multiplication over addition. The equation $6 \times 13 = 6 \times 10 + 6 \times 3 = 60 + 18 = 78$ is shown. The number 6 is purple, 13 is green and yellow, 10 is green, 3 is yellow, 60 is green, 18 is yellow, and 78 is red. Blue arrows show the mapping of digits from the first term to the second and third terms, and from the second and third terms to the final result.



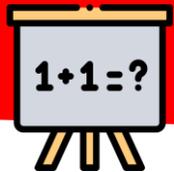
C30: Multiplier en ligne (1)

$$5 \times 17 =$$



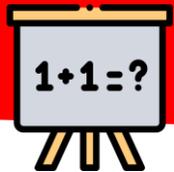
C30: Multiplier en ligne (1)

$$5 \times 17 =$$



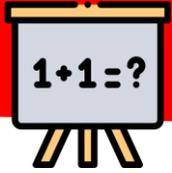
C30: Multiplier en ligne (1)

$$5 \times 17 = 5 \times$$
A blue curved arrow starts above the first '5' and points to the second '5' in the equation.



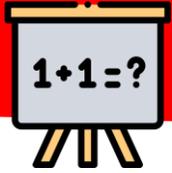
C30: Multiplier en ligne (1)

$$5 \times 17 = 5 \times 10 +$$
The diagram shows the equation $5 \times 17 = 5 \times 10 +$. The number 5 is purple, 17 is green and yellow, = is black, 10 is green, and + is black. Two blue curved arrows illustrate the decomposition of 17 into 10 and 7. One arrow starts at the top of the 17 and points to the 10. The other arrow starts at the bottom of the 17 and points to the 7.



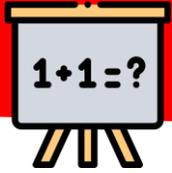
C30: Multiplier en ligne (1)

$$5 \times 17 = 5 \times 10 + 5 \times$$



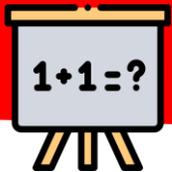
C30: Multiplier en ligne (1)

$$5 \times 17 = 5 \times 10 + 5 \times 7$$



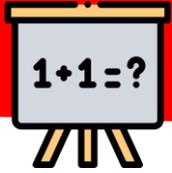
C30: Multiplier en ligne (1)

$$5 \times 17 = 5 \times 10 + 5 \times 7 =$$
The equation $5 \times 17 = 5 \times 10 + 5 \times 7 =$ is shown. The number 5 is purple, 17 is green and yellow, 10 is green, and 7 is yellow. Blue curved arrows illustrate the decomposition: one arrow goes from the 17 in the first term to the 10 in the second term, and another goes from the 17 to the 7 in the second term. A third arrow goes from the 5 in the first term to the 5 in the second term, and a fourth goes from the 5 in the second term to the 5 in the third term.



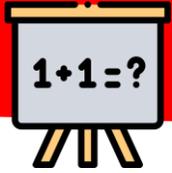
C30: Multiplier en ligne (1)

$$5 \times 17 = 5 \times 10 + 5 \times 7 =$$
The diagram illustrates the distributive property of multiplication. The equation $5 \times 17 = 5 \times 10 + 5 \times 7 =$ is shown. The number 17 is split into 10 and 7. The number 5 is multiplied by each of these parts. Blue arrows show the flow of the calculation: one arrow from the 5 in 5×17 to the 5 in 5×10 , another from the 17 to the 10, and a third from the 17 to the 7. A second set of arrows shows the same flow from the 5 in 5×17 to the 5 in 5×7 , and from the 17 to the 7. The term 5×10 is enclosed in a white box.



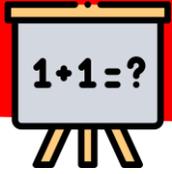
C30: Multiplier en ligne (1)

$$5 \times 17 = 5 \times 10 + 5 \times 7 = 50$$
The equation $5 \times 17 = 5 \times 10 + 5 \times 7 = 50$ is shown. The number 17 is split into 10 and 7. The number 50 is the final result. Blue arrows indicate the flow of the calculation: one arrow from the 5 in the first term to the 5 in the second term, another from the 10 in the second term to the 10 in the third term, and a third from the 7 in the third term to the 7 in the fourth term. A white box highlights the 5×10 part of the equation.



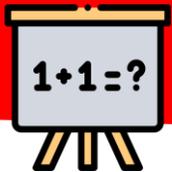
C30: Multiplier en ligne (1)

$$5 \times 17 = 5 \times 10 + 5 \times 7 = 50$$
The diagram illustrates the distributive property of multiplication. The equation $5 \times 17 = 5 \times 10 + 5 \times 7 = 50$ is shown. The number 17 is split into 10 and 7. The number 5 is purple, 10 is green, 7 is yellow, and 50 is green. Two blue arrows point from the 10 in 17 to the 10 in 5×10 . Two blue arrows point from the 7 in 17 to the 7 in 5×7 . Another two blue arrows point from the 5 in 5×10 to the 5 in 5×7 . The final result 50 is shown in green.



C30: Multiplier en ligne (1)

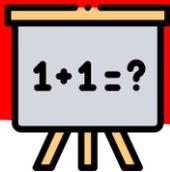
$$5 \times 17 = 5 \times 10 + 5 \times 7 = 50 + 35$$
The equation $5 \times 17 = 5 \times 10 + 5 \times 7 = 50 + 35$ is shown. The number 5 is purple, 17 is green and yellow, 10 is green, 7 is yellow, 50 is green, and 35 is yellow. Two white boxes with black borders are placed around the equation. The first box contains 5×10 and the second box contains 5×7 . Blue curved arrows indicate the flow of the calculation: one arrow from the 17 in the first term to the 10 in the second term, another from the 17 to the 7 in the third term, and a third from the 10 to the 7.



C30: Multiplier en ligne (1)

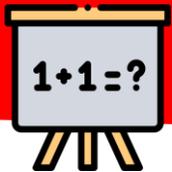
$$5 \times 17 = 5 \times 10 + 5 \times 7 = 50 + 35$$

The diagram illustrates the distributive property of multiplication over addition. The equation $5 \times 17 = 5 \times 10 + 5 \times 7 = 50 + 35$ is shown. The number 5 is purple, 17 is green and yellow, 10 is green, 7 is yellow, 50 is green, and 35 is yellow. Blue arrows show the mapping from the original factors to the decomposed terms and then to the final sum.



C30: Multiplier en ligne (1)

$$5 \times 17 = 5 \times 10 + 5 \times 7 = 50 + 35 =$$



C30: Multiplier en ligne (1)

$$5 \times 17 = 5 \times 10 + 5 \times 7 = 50 + 35 = 85$$

The diagram illustrates the distributive property of multiplication over addition. The equation $5 \times 17 = 5 \times 10 + 5 \times 7 = 50 + 35 = 85$ is shown. The number 5 is purple, 17 is green and yellow, 10 is green, 7 is yellow, 50 is green, 35 is yellow, and 85 is red. Blue arrows indicate the decomposition of 17 into 10 and 7, and the subsequent calculation of 50 and 35.

Tableau des stratégies pour multiplier

1 Utiliser une addition itérée

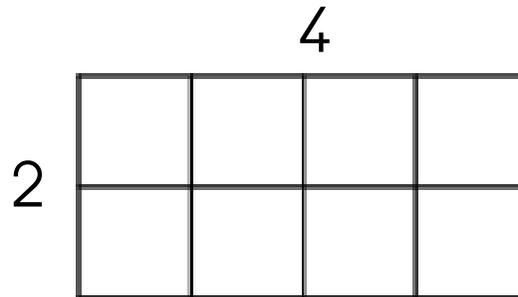


$$2 + 2 + 2 + 2 = 8$$

$$\rightarrow 4 \times 2 = 8$$

Je compte le nombre de groupes.

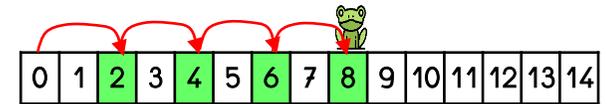
2 Utiliser un quadrillage



$$\rightarrow 4 \times 2 = 8$$

Je compte le nombre de lignes et de colonnes.

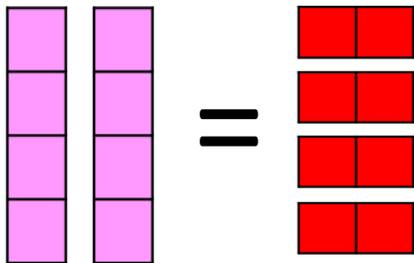
3 Faire des bonds



$$4 \times 2 = 8$$

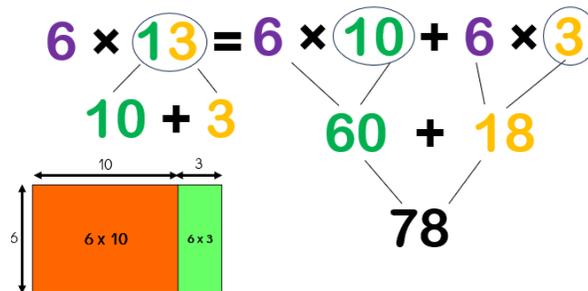
Je fais des bonds en avançant toujours du même nombre.

4 Utiliser la commutativité



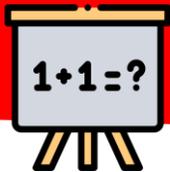
Si je sais que $2 \times 4 = 8$ alors $4 \times 2 = 8$ aussi.

5 Utiliser la distributivité



Je décompose les nombres puis je multiplie les dizaines et les unités.

6



C30: Multiplier en ligne (1)



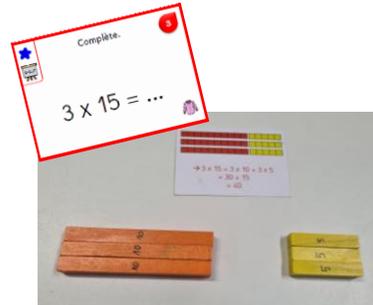
Pour multiplier en ligne deux nombres, on décompose le plus grand nombre.

Ensuite on multiplie les dizaines puis les unités et on rassemble tout.

C30: Multiplier en ligne (1)



**Educajou:
Chocomultiple**



**Cartes
chemise**

