

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$$

$$c^2 = 3^2 + 4^2$$

$$c^2 = 9 + 16$$
$$\sqrt{c^2} = \sqrt{25}$$

$$c = 5$$

Les nombres fractionnaires et les fractions impropres.

Pour écrire $3\frac{5}{8}$ sous la forme d'une fraction impropre:

$$= 3 + \frac{5}{8}$$

$$= \frac{24}{8} + \frac{5}{8}$$

$$= \frac{29}{8}$$

$$3 = \frac{24}{8}$$

Handwritten diagram showing the conversion of the whole number 3 to a fraction with denominator 8. A curved arrow labeled 'x8' points from the 3 to the numerator 24. Another curved arrow labeled 'x8' points from the denominator 8 to the denominator 8 of the fraction.

Pour écrire $\frac{17}{5}$ sous la forme d'un nombre fractionnaire.

$$= \frac{15}{5} + \frac{2}{5} = 3\frac{2}{5}$$

Pour faire:

$$3\frac{4}{5} = \frac{15}{5} + \frac{4}{5} = \frac{19}{5}$$

Handwritten work showing the conversion of the mixed number 3 4/5 to the improper fraction 19/5. The 3 is written as 15/5, and 4/5 is added to it. The final result 19/5 is written in blue.

$$\frac{29}{12} = 2\frac{5}{12}$$

Handwritten work showing the conversion of the improper fraction 29/12 to the mixed number 2 5/12. The 29 is written as 24 + 5, and 24/12 is simplified to 2. The final result 2 5/12 is written in black.

N6 multiplier les fractions

Des modèles pour multiplier une fraction et un nombre naturel.

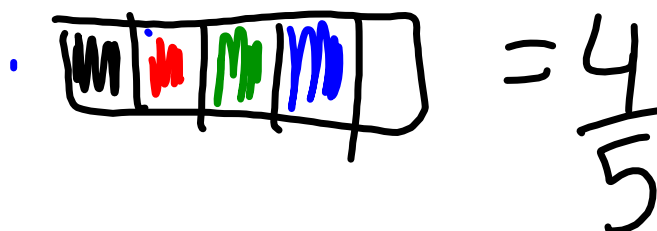
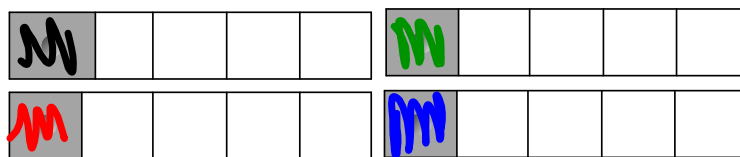
Un multiplication est un addition répéter.



$$\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$4 \times \frac{1}{5} = \frac{4}{5}$$

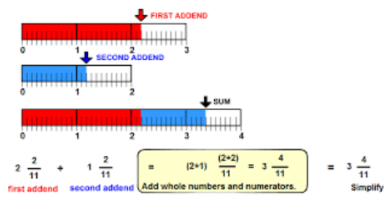
$$\frac{4}{1} \times \frac{1}{5} = \frac{4}{5}$$



Écris le question et la réponse.

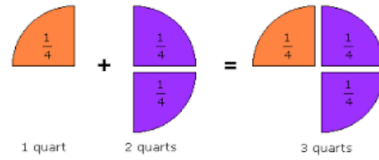
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$$2\frac{1}{7}$$



| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|--|------|-----|------|--|------|--|------|-----|------|--|
| 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1/2 | | | | 1/2 | | | | | | | |
| 1/3 | | | 1/3 | | | 1/3 | | | 1/3 | | |
| 1/4 | | 1/4 | | 1/4 | | 1/4 | | 1/4 | | 1/4 | |
| 1/5 | | 1/5 | | 1/5 | | 1/5 | | 1/5 | | 1/5 | |
| 1/6 | | 1/6 | | 1/6 | | 1/6 | | 1/6 | | 1/6 | |
| 1/8 | | 1/8 | | 1/8 | | 1/8 | | 1/8 | | 1/8 | |
| 1/9 | | 1/9 | | 1/9 | | 1/9 | | 1/9 | | 1/9 | |
| 1/10 | | 1/10 | | 1/10 | | 1/10 | | 1/10 | | 1/10 | |
| 1/12 | | 1/12 | | 1/12 | | 1/12 | | 1/12 | | 1/12 | |

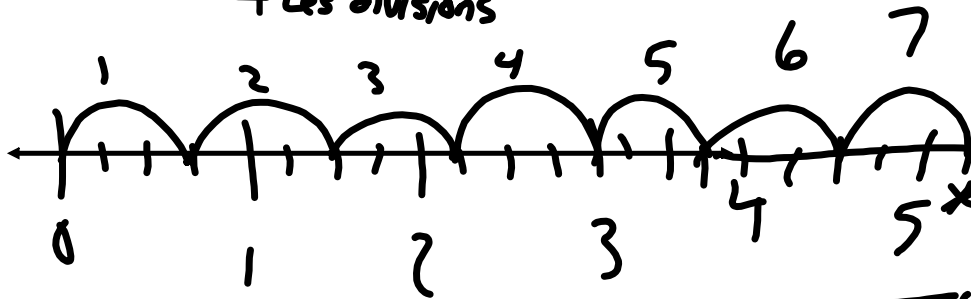
Les modèles peuvent prendre des différentes formes.



Les droites numériques pour multiplier.

$$7 \times \frac{3}{4} =$$

grandeur des bonds
Les divisions

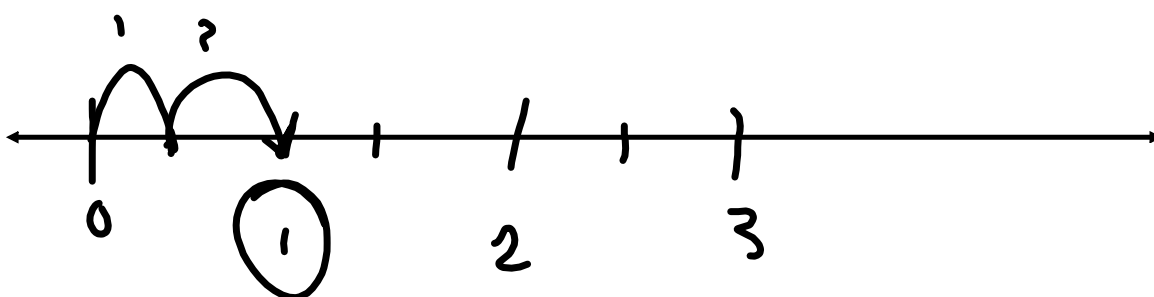


- Divise la droite numérique en quarts.
- Tu ajoutes 3/4 sept fois.

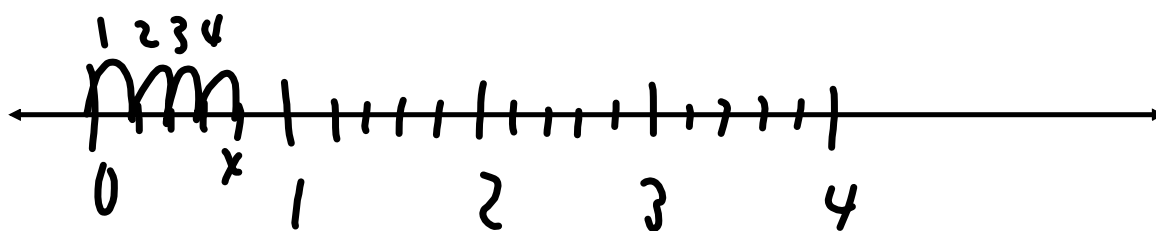


$$5 \frac{1}{4}$$

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



$$4 \times \frac{1}{5} = \frac{4}{5}$$



$$\frac{3}{4} \overset{\text{de}}{\underset{\text{of}}{\times}} \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{8}$$

$\frac{3}{4}$

$\frac{1}{2}$



La réponse = $\frac{3}{8}$

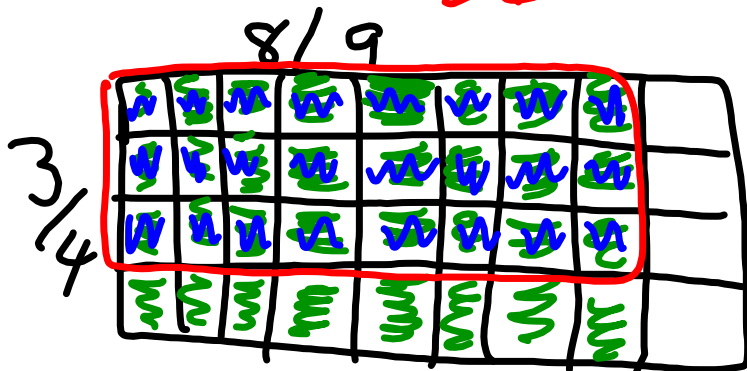
$$\frac{2}{5} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{4}{15}$$

$\frac{2}{5}$

$\frac{2}{3}$



$$\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{8}{9} = \frac{24 \div 4}{36} = \frac{6 \div 3}{9 \div 3} = \frac{2}{3}$$



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