

$$06 = 6 \times 10$$

$$08 = 8 \times 10$$

$$10 = 7 \times 10$$

$$10 = 6 \times 10$$

$$10 = 5 \times 10$$

$$10 = 4 \times 10$$

$$10 = 3 \times 10$$

$$10 = 2 \times 10$$

## Table de 10

Technique de la multiplication posée

Je multiplie  
les unités :

$$3 \times 3 = 9$$

puis je multiplie  
les dizaines :

$$3 \times 2 = 6$$

$$23 \times 3 = 69$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \quad 3 \\ \times \quad \quad 3 \\ \hline 6 \quad 9 \end{array}$$

Je multiplie  
les unités :

$$5 \times 8 = 40$$

(J'écris le 0 et je  
mets le 4  
en retenue.)

puis je multiplie  
les dizaines :

$$5 \times 1 = 5, \text{ j'ajoute ma retenue :}$$

$$5 + 4 = 9.$$

$$18 \times 5 = 90$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \quad 8 \\ \times \quad \quad 5 \\ \hline 9 \quad 0 \end{array}$$

J'apprends  
les tables  
de  
multiplication !



$$\begin{array}{l} 5 \times 9 = 45 \\ 5 \times 8 = 40 \\ 5 \times 7 = 35 \\ 5 \times 6 = 30 \\ 5 \times 5 = 25 \\ 5 \times 4 = 20 \\ 5 \times 3 = 15 \\ 5 \times 2 = 10 \end{array}$$

## Table de 5

$$\begin{array}{l} 4 \times 9 = 36 \\ 4 \times 8 = 32 \\ 4 \times 7 = 28 \\ 4 \times 6 = 24 \\ 4 \times 5 = 20 \\ 4 \times 4 = 16 \\ 4 \times 3 = 12 \\ 4 \times 2 = 8 \end{array}$$

## Table de 4

$$\begin{array}{l} 3 \times 9 = 27 \\ 3 \times 8 = 24 \\ 3 \times 7 = 21 \\ 3 \times 6 = 18 \\ 3 \times 5 = 15 \\ 3 \times 4 = 12 \\ 3 \times 3 = 9 \\ 3 \times 2 = 6 \end{array}$$

## Table de 3

## Table de 0

$$* \times 0 = 0$$

Exemples :  $5 \times 0 = 0$ ;  $12 \times 0 = 0$

## Table de 1

$$\underline{*} \times 1 = \underline{*}$$

Exemples :  $\underline{5} \times 1 = \underline{5}$ ;  $\underline{12} \times 1 = \underline{12}$

## Table de 2

$$2 \times 2 = 4$$

$$2 \times 3 = 6$$

$$2 \times 4 = 8$$

$$2 \times 5 = 10$$

$$2 \times 6 = 12$$

$$2 \times 7 = 14$$

$$2 \times 8 = 16$$

$$2 \times 9 = 18$$