

La multiplication : décomposition

C 7

Pour **décomposer les nombres** afin d'obtenir des calculs plus simples à faire, il y a une méthode plus rapide que le quadrillage : un simple tableau.

Exemples :

$$\begin{aligned} 56 \times 4 &= (\underline{50} \times \underline{4}) + (6 \times 4) \\ &= \underline{200} + 24 \\ &= 224 \end{aligned}$$

x	50	6
4	50 x 4 = 200	6 x 4 = 24

$$\begin{aligned} 32 \times 9 &= (\dots\dots\dots \times 9) + (\dots\dots \times 9) \\ &= \dots\dots\dots + \dots\dots\dots \\ &= \dots\dots\dots \end{aligned}$$

x
9	... x 9 = x 9 = ...

$$\begin{aligned} 63 \times 5 &= (\dots\dots \times \dots\dots) + (\dots\dots \times \dots\dots) \\ &= \dots\dots\dots + \dots\dots\dots \\ &= \dots\dots\dots \end{aligned}$$

x
...	... x ... = x ... = ...

$$\begin{aligned} 27 \times 82 &= (\dots\dots \times \dots\dots) + (\dots\dots \times \dots\dots) + (\dots\dots \times \dots\dots) + (\dots\dots \times \dots\dots) \\ &= \dots\dots\dots + \dots\dots\dots + \dots\dots\dots + \dots\dots\dots \\ &= \dots\dots\dots \end{aligned}$$

x		