

PREUVE PAR 9

Divisions

* Revoir les principes à respecter de la preuve par 9 multiplication

x

128	5
28	25
3	
D	

Diagram illustrating a multiplication problem with labels A, B, C, and D. A is the dividend (128), B is the divisor (5), C is the quotient (25), and D is the remainder (3).

~~A~~ ~~B~~ ~~C~~ $(B \times C) + D$

Diagram illustrating the relationship between the dividend (A), divisor (B), quotient (C), and the result of the multiplication (B x C) plus the remainder (D).

~~2~~ ~~5~~ ~~7~~ $(5 \times 7) + 3 = 38$

$\hookrightarrow 11$
 $\hookrightarrow 2$

Diagram illustrating the calculation of the remainder (3) from the multiplication of the divisor (5) and the quotient (7), resulting in 38, which is then subtracted from the dividend (25) to find the remainder (3).