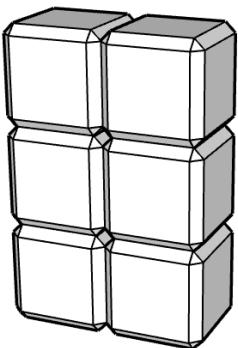


## Les nombres de 0 à 100

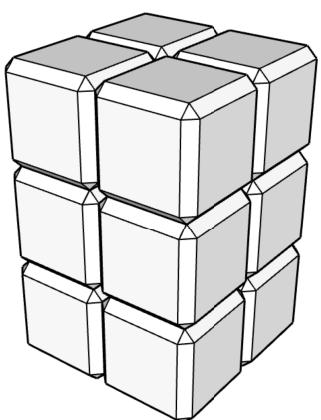
### 10 planches illustrées pour l'école

- pour apprendre les tables de multiplication
- avec une représentation visuelle des nombres composés
- pourquoi les nombres peuvent-ils être carrés ou cubes ?
- qu'est-ce qu'un nombre triangulaire ?
- entre 0 et 100 il y a plus de nombres que ceux qu'on trouve dans les tables de multiplication : les nombres premiers.

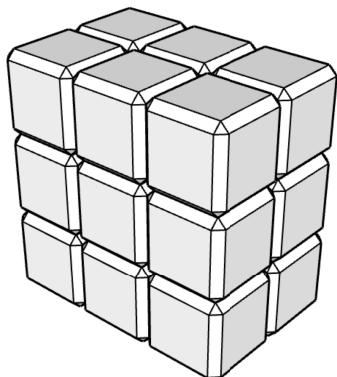
## Des multiples de 3



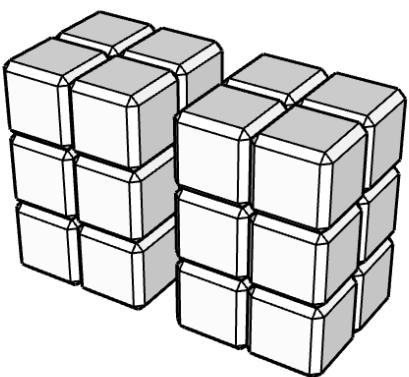
$$3 \times 2 = 6$$



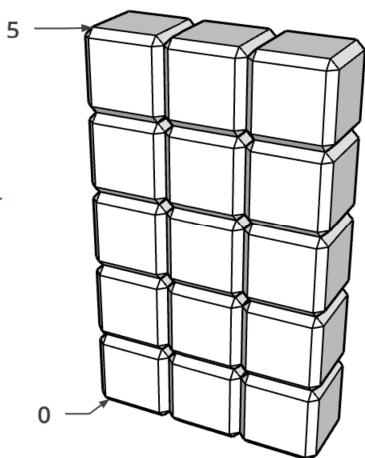
$$3 \times 4 = 12$$



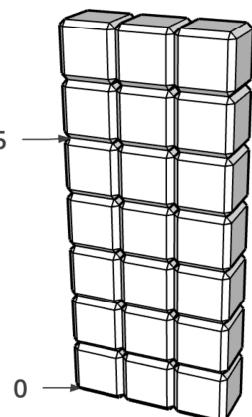
$$3 \times 5 = 15$$



$$3 \times 6 = 18$$

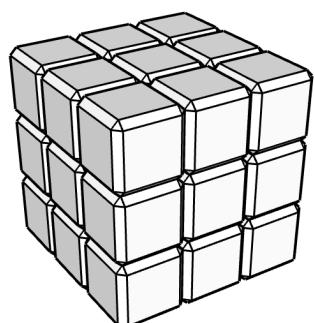


$$3 \times 7 = 21$$

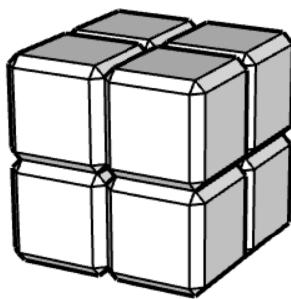


$$3 \times 8 = 24$$

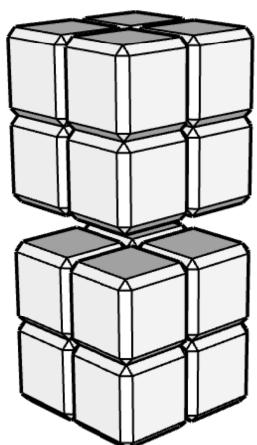
$$3 \times 9 = 27$$



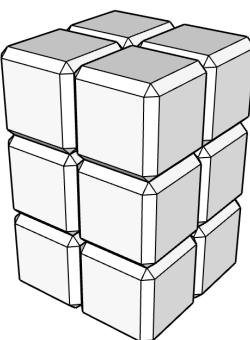
Des multiples de 4



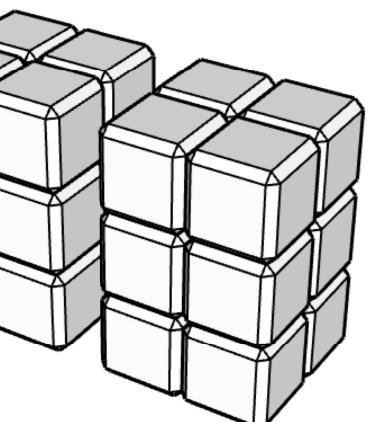
$$4 \times 2 = 8$$



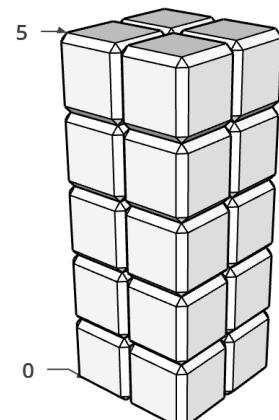
$$4 \times 3 = 12$$



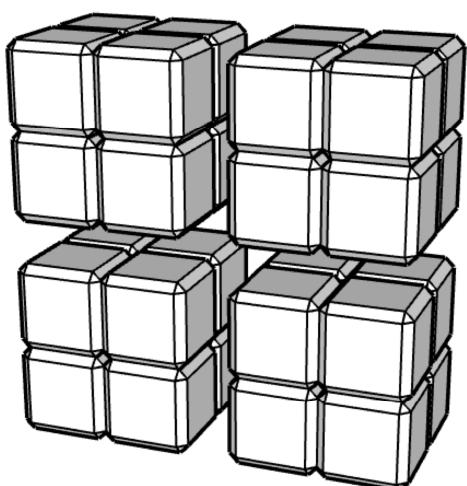
$$4 \times 4 = 16$$



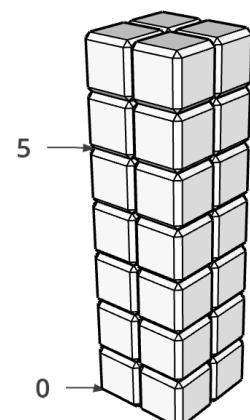
$$4 \times 6 = 24$$



$$4 \times 5 = 20$$



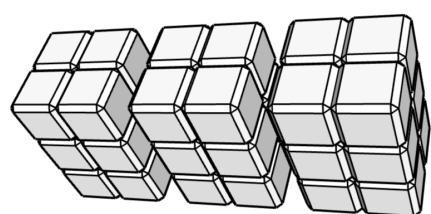
$$4 \times 7 = 28$$



$$4 \times 8 = 32$$

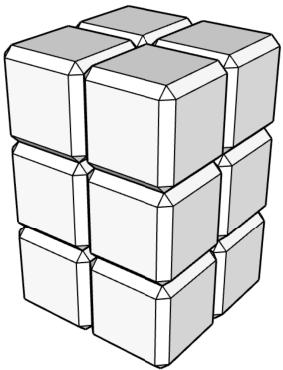


$$4 \times 9 = 36$$

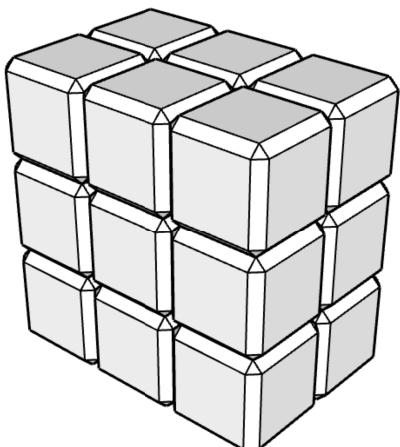


Des multiples de 6

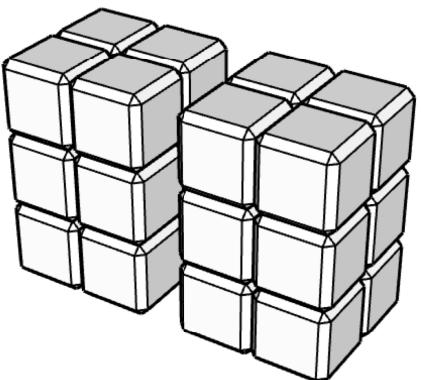
$$6 \times 2 = 12$$



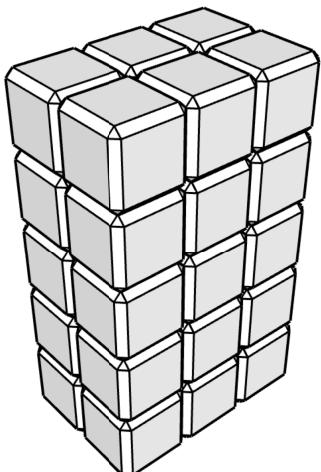
$$6 \times 3 = 18$$



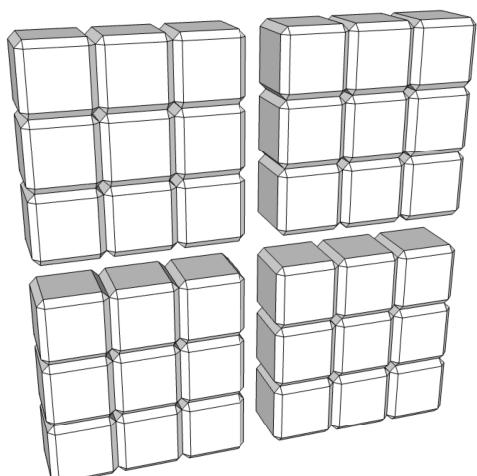
$$6 \times 4 = 24$$



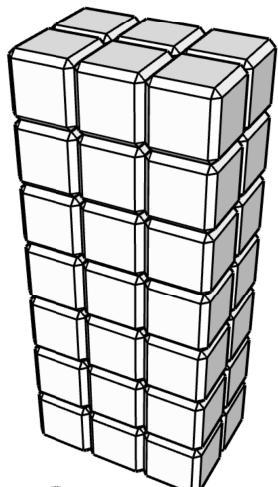
$$6 \times 5 = 30$$



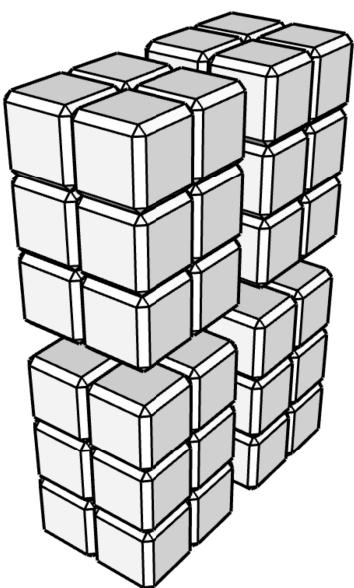
$$6 \times 6 = 36$$



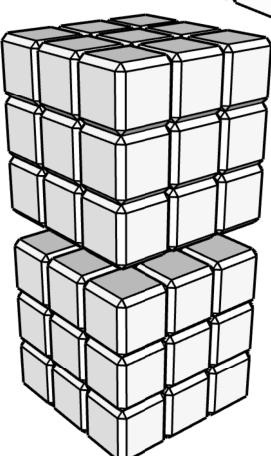
$$6 \times 7 = 42$$



$$6 \times 8 = 48$$

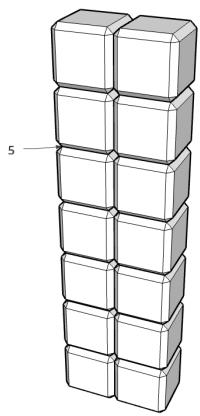


$$6 \times 9 = 54$$

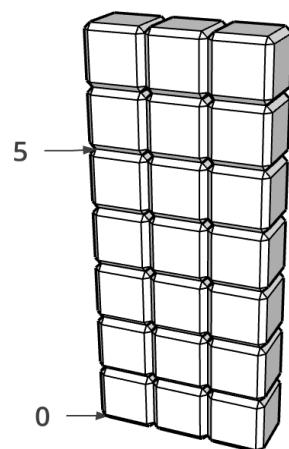


## Des multiples de 7

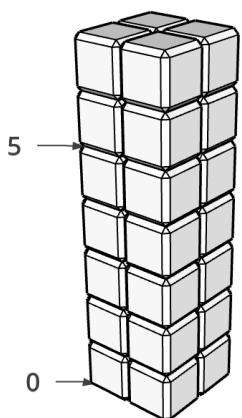
$$7 \times 2 = 14$$



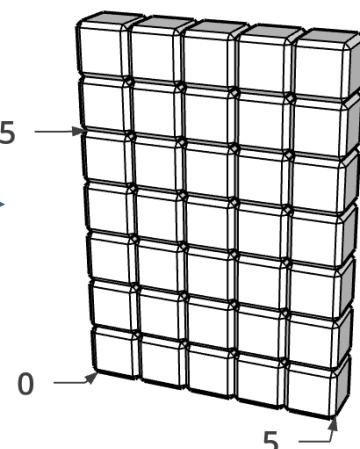
$$7 \times 3 = 21$$



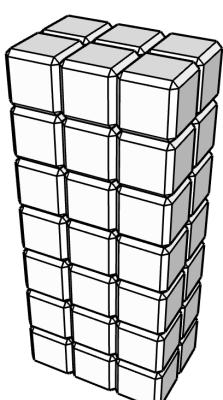
$$7 \times 4 = 28$$



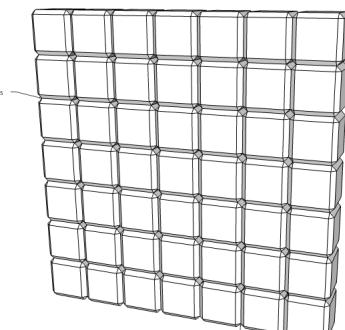
$$7 \times 5 = 35$$



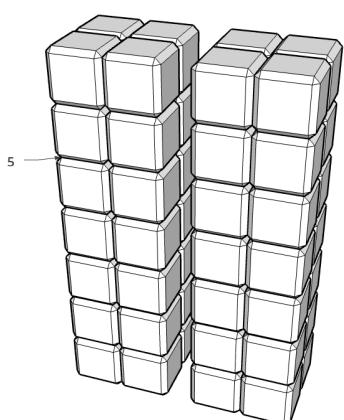
$$7 \times 6 = 42$$



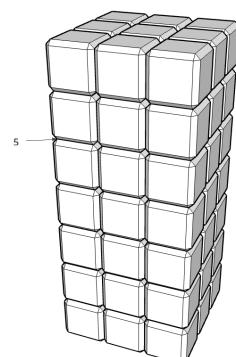
$$7 \times 7 = 49$$



$$7 \times 8 = 56$$

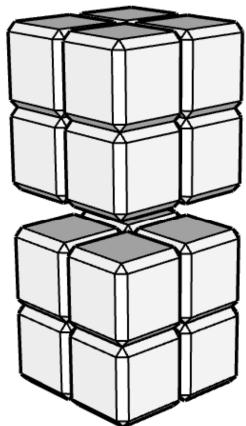


$$7 \times 9 = 63$$

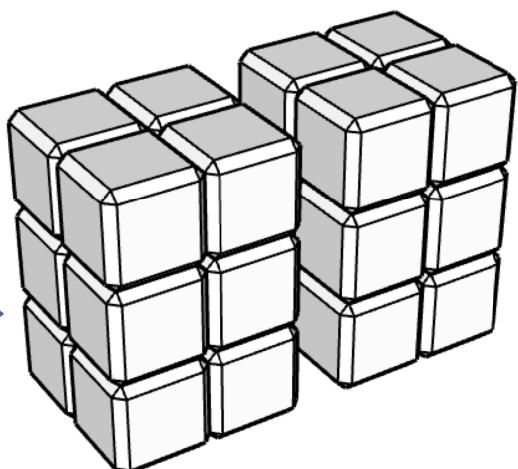


## Des multiples de 8

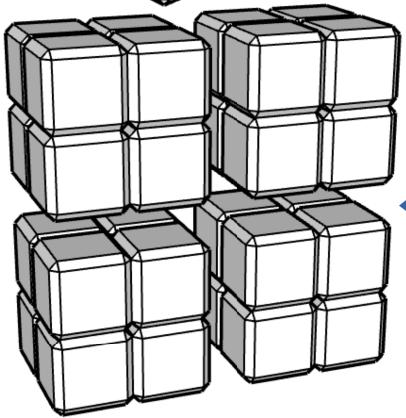
$$8 \times 2 = 16$$



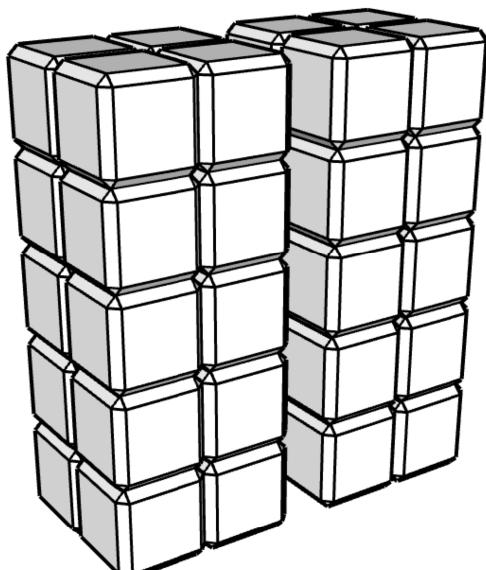
$$8 \times 3 = 24$$



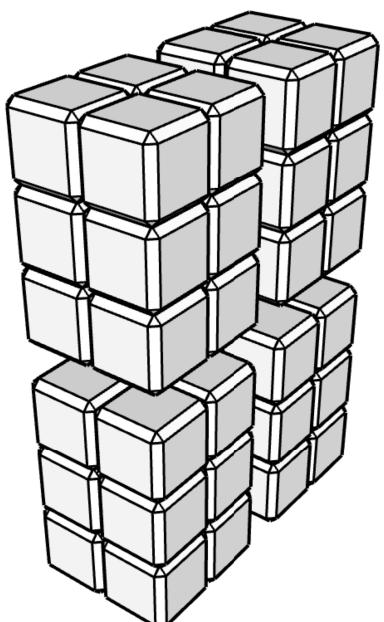
$$8 \times 4 = 32$$



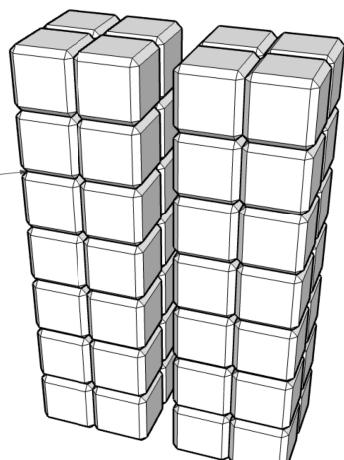
$$8 \times 5 = 40$$



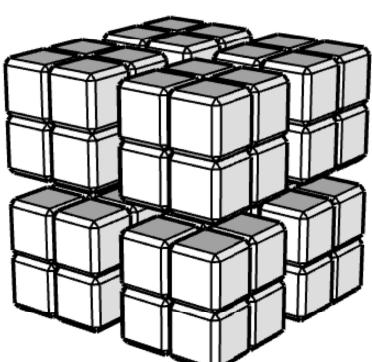
$$8 \times 6 = 48$$



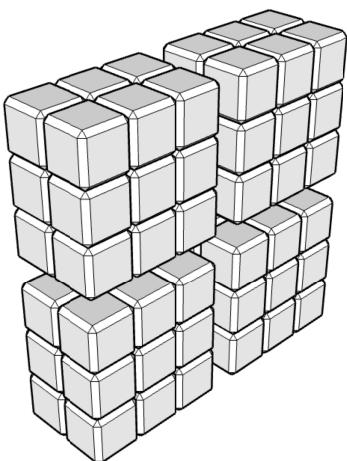
$$8 \times 7 = 56$$



$$8 \times 8 = 64$$

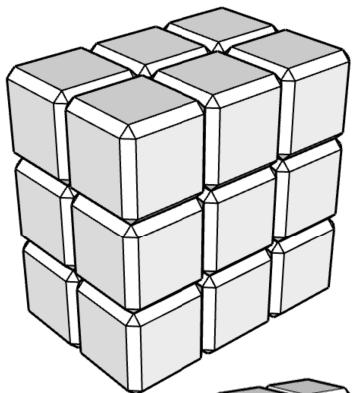


$$8 \times 9 = 72$$

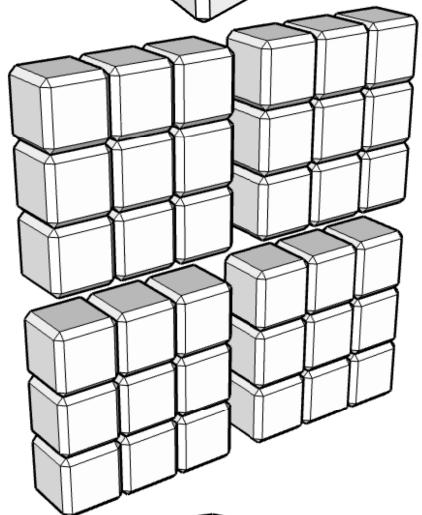


Des multiples de 9

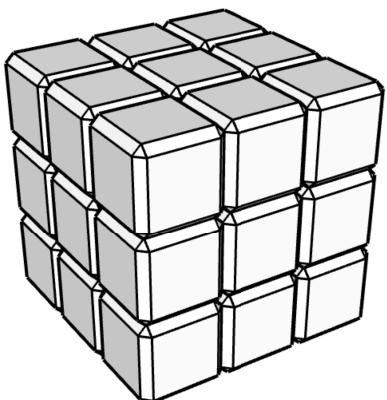
$$9 \times 2 = 18$$



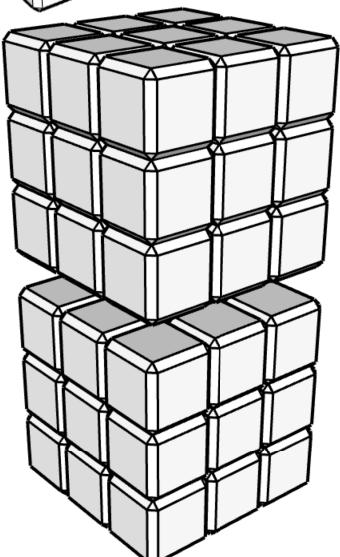
$$9 \times 3 = 27$$



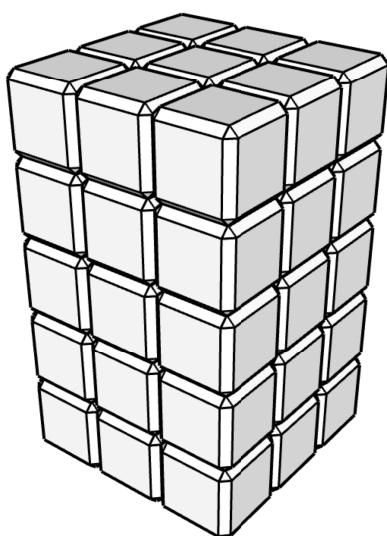
$$9 \times 4 = 36$$



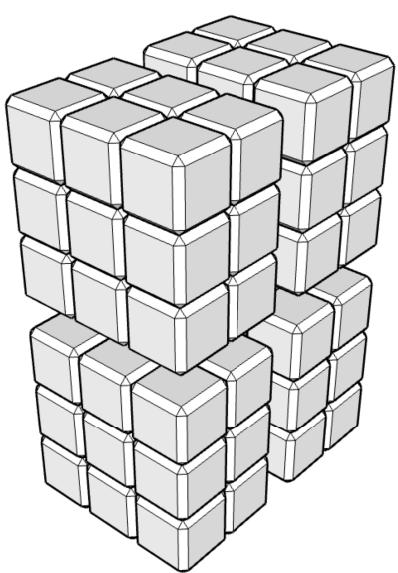
$$9 \times 5 = 45$$



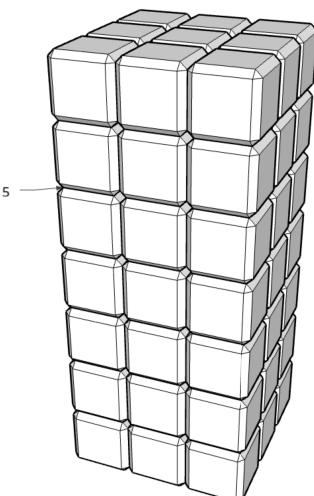
$$9 \times 6 = 54$$



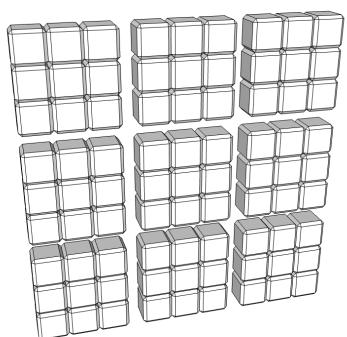
$$9 \times 7 = 63$$



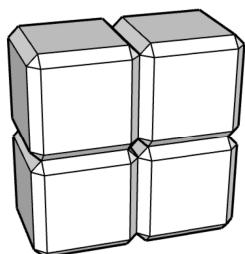
$$9 \times 8 = 72$$

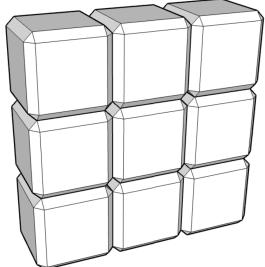


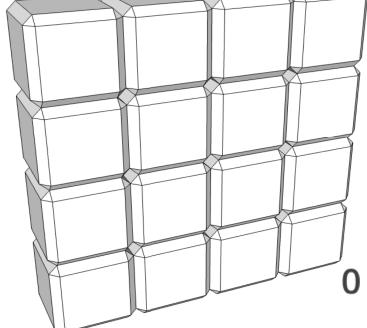
$$9 \times 9 = 81$$

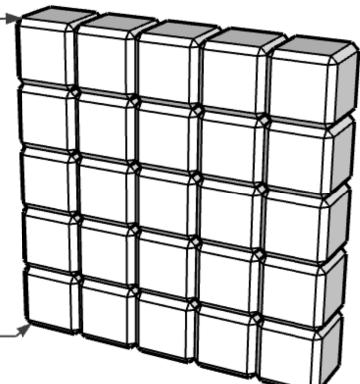


## Des (nombres) carrés

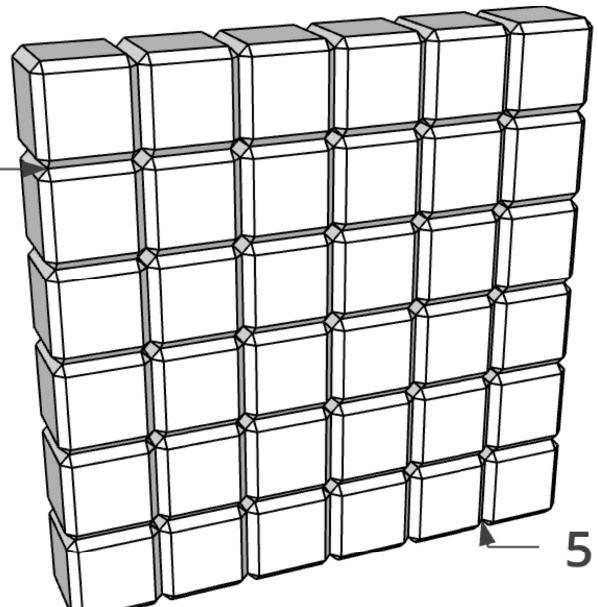
$$2 \times 2 = 4$$


$$3 \times 3 = 9$$


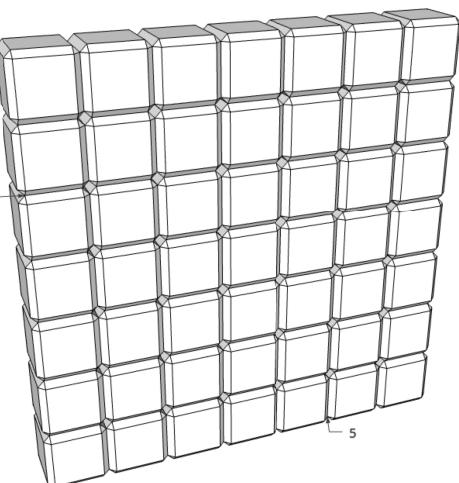
$$4 \times 4 = 16$$


$$5 \times 5 = 25$$


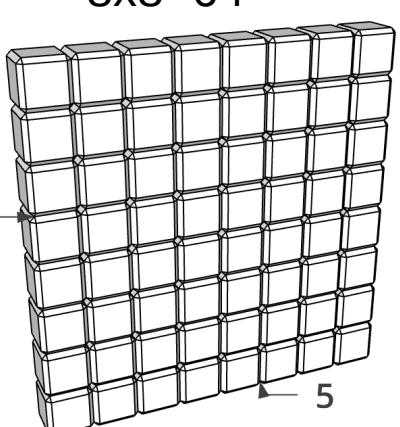
0 → 5 → 5

$$6 \times 6 = 36$$


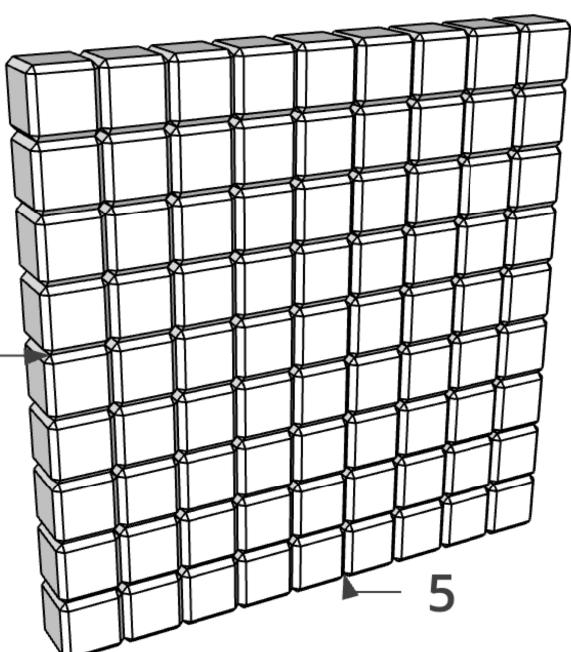
5 → 5

$$7 \times 7 = 49$$


5 → 5 → 5

$$8 \times 8 = 64$$


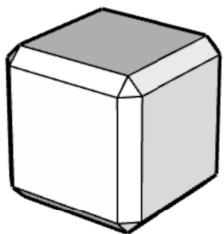
5 → 5

$$9 \times 9 = 81$$


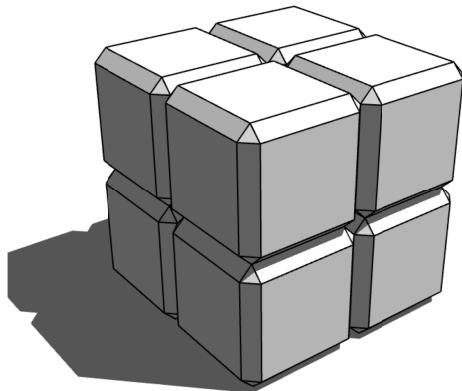
5 → 5 → 5

## Des (nombres) cubes

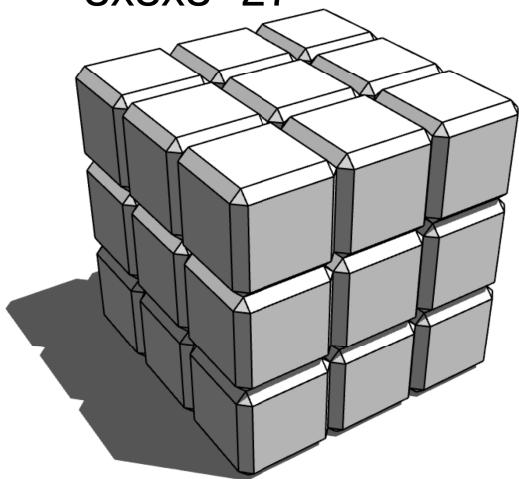
$$1 \times 1 \times 1 = 1$$



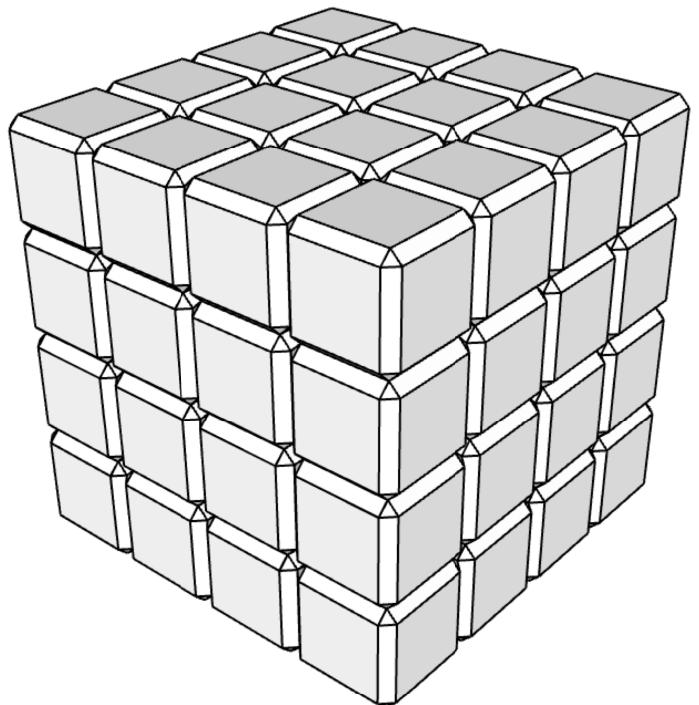
$$2 \times 2 \times 2 = 8$$



$$3 \times 3 \times 3 = 27$$



$$4 \times 4 \times 4 = 64$$



$$5 \times 5 \times 5 = 125$$

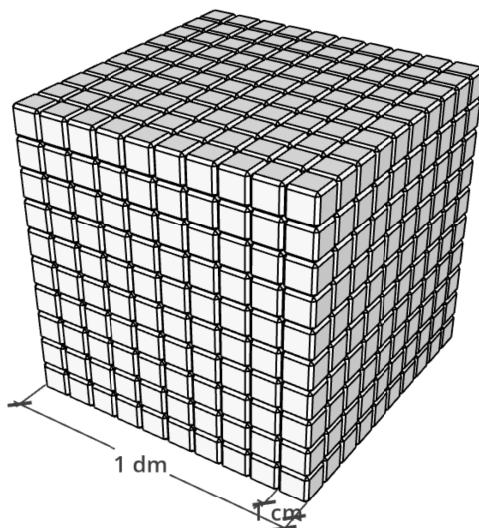
$$6 \times 6 \times 6 = 216$$

$$7 \times 7 \times 7 = 343$$

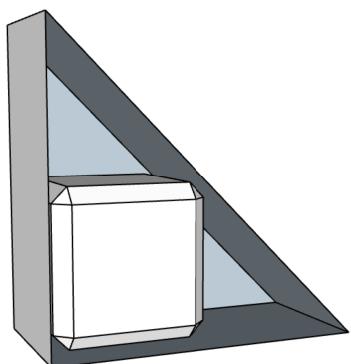
$$8 \times 8 \times 8 = 512$$

$$9 \times 9 \times 9 = 729$$

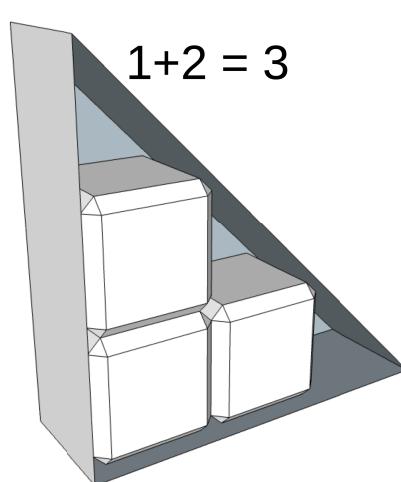
$$10 \times 10 \times 10 = 1000$$



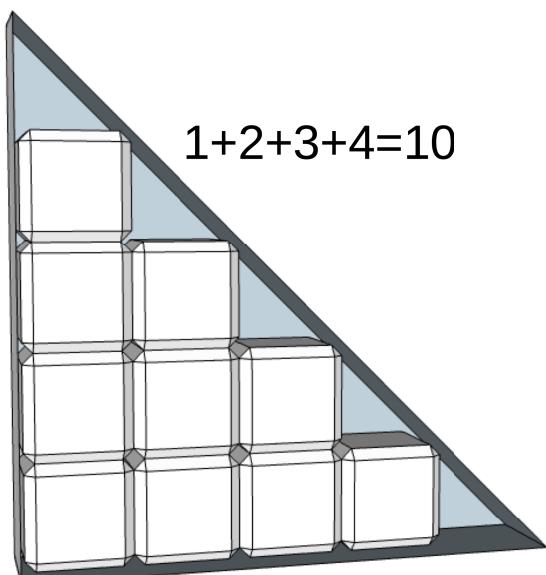
## Des nombres triangulaires !



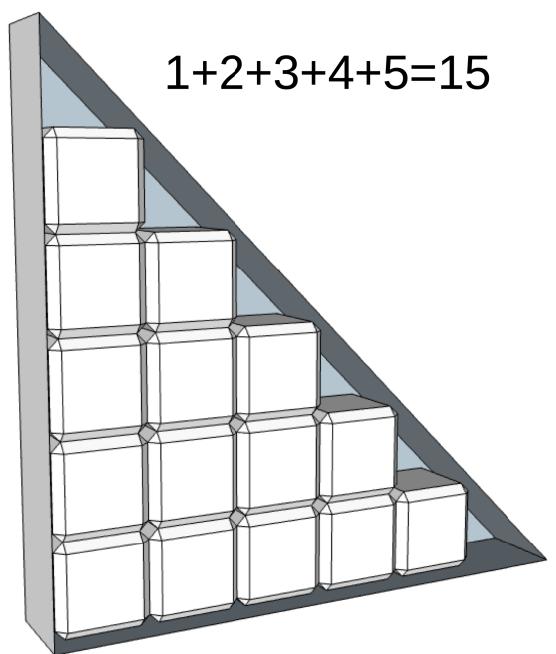
$$1+2 = 3$$



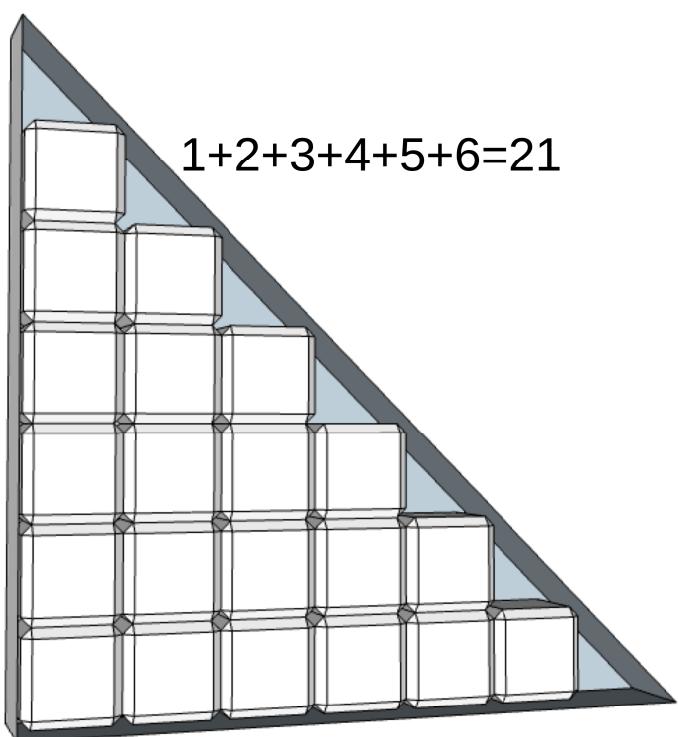
$$1+2+3 = 6$$



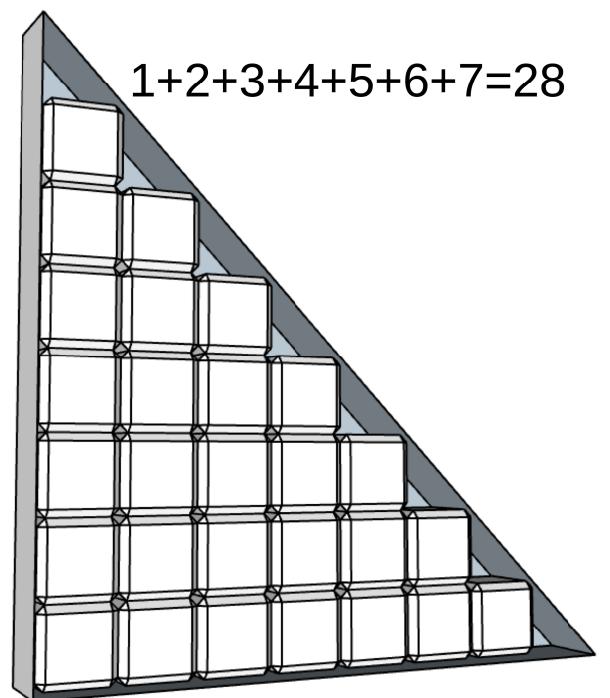
$$1+2+3+4=10$$



$$1+2+3+4+5=15$$



$$1+2+3+4+5+6=21$$



$$1+2+3+4+5+6+7=28$$

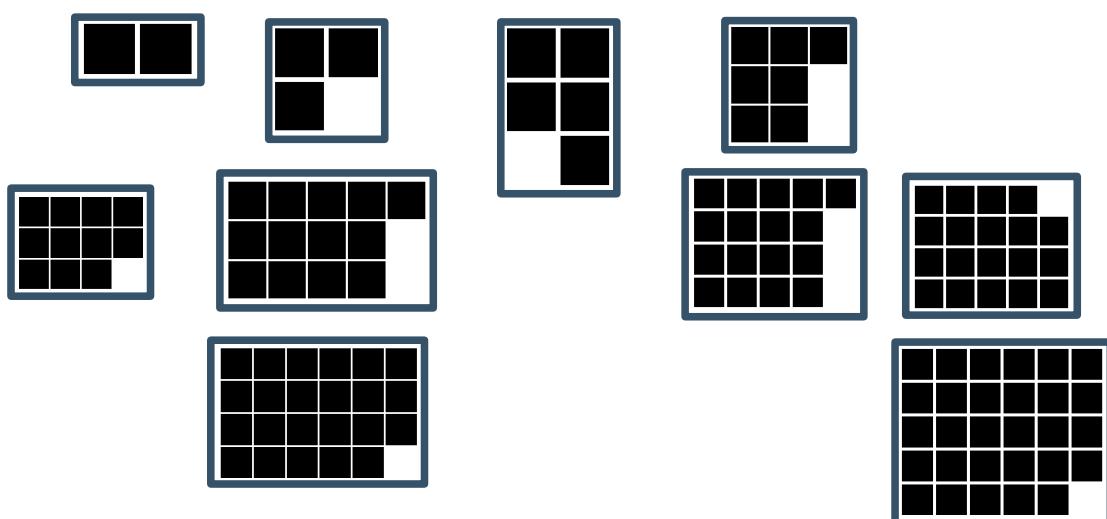
# Les nombres premiers

1	2	3	2x2	5	2x3 =6	7	2x4 =8	3x3 =9	2x5 =10
11	3x4 =12	13	2x7 =14	5x3 =15	2x8 =16	17	2x9 =18	19	2*10 =20
3x7 =21	2x11 =22	23	2x12 =24	5x5 =25	2x13 =26	3x9 =27	4x8 =32	29	3x10 =30
31	2x16 =32	3x11 =33	2x17 =34	5x7 =35	6x6 =36	37	2x19 =38	3x13 =39	4x10 =40
41	2x21 =42	43	4x11 =44	5x9 =45	2x23 =46	47	6x8 =48	7x7 =49	5x10 =50
3x17 =51	2x26 =52	53	2x27 =54	5x11 =55	7x8 =56	57	2x29 =58	59	6x10 =60
61	2x31 =62	9x7 =63	8x8 =64	5x13 =65	6x11 =66	67	4x17 =68	3x23 =69	7x10 =70
71	8x9 =72	73	2x37 =74	3x25 =75	4x19 =76	7x11 =77	6x13 =78	79	8x10 =80
9x9 =81	2x41 =82	83	7x12 =84	5x17 =85	2x43 =86	87	8x11 =88	89	9x10 =90
7x13 =91	4x23 =92	3x31 =93	2x47 =94	5x19 =95	3x32 =96	97	2x49 =98	9x11 =99	10x10 =100

Les nombres sur fond jaune sont composés.

Les nombres sur fond noir sont premiers.

Un nombre premier d'objets carrés dans une boîte rectangle laissent forcément des trous, sauf une boîte de 2.



Conception, illustrations : Clément Marshall

Outils :

LibreOffice : Tableur et dessin vectoriel, libre et gratuit.

Sketchup : dessin 3D simple et gratuit.

<https://help.sketchup.com/fr/sketchup-web/sketchup-web>

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