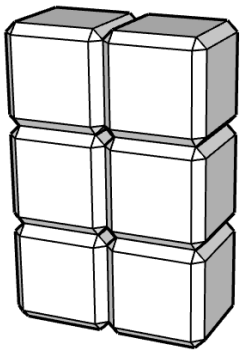
Les nombres de 0 à 100

10 planches illustrées pour l’école

- pour apprendre les tables de multiplication
- avec une représentation visuelles des nombres composés
- pourquoi y a-t’il des nombres carrés ou cubes ?
- qu’est-ce qu’un nombre triangulaire ?
- il y plus de nombres que ceux qu’on trouve dans les tables de multiplication : les nombres premiers.

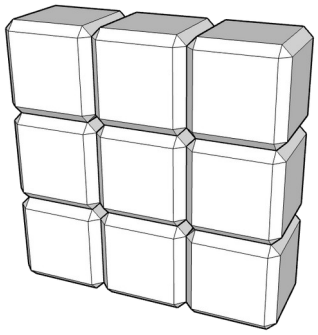
Ecole Voltaire, Montreuil 2024

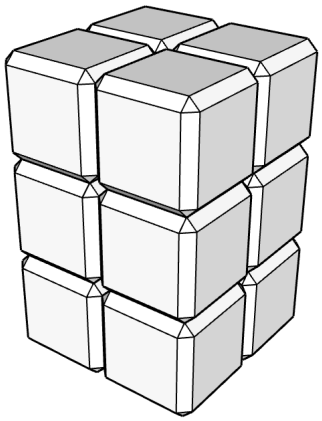
Des multiples de 3



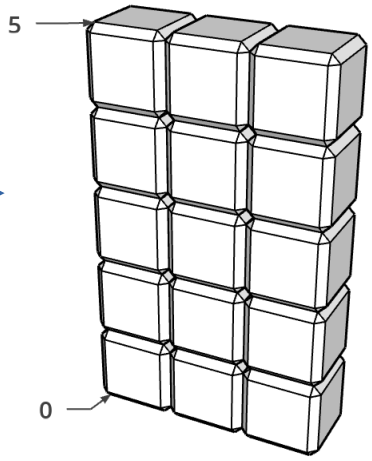
3 x 2 = 6

3 x 3 = 9

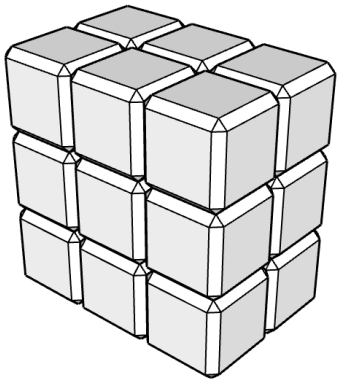




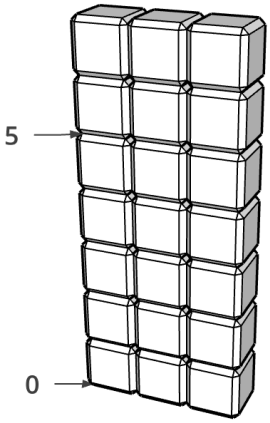
3 x 4 = 12



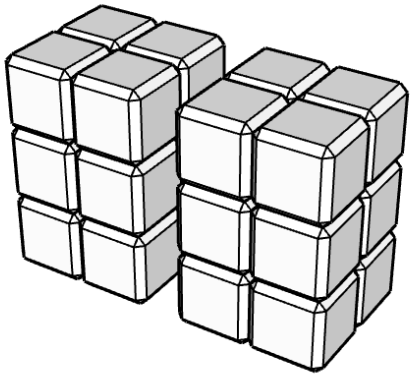
3 x 5 = 15



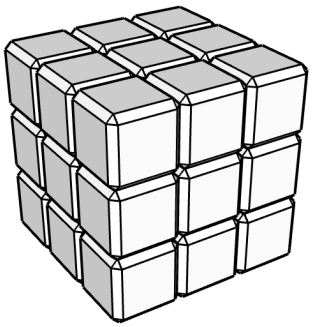
3 x 6 = 18



3 x 7 = 21

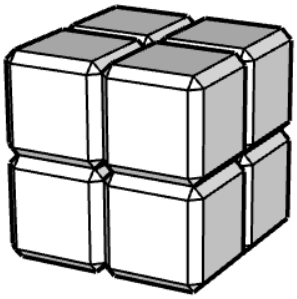


3 x 8 = 24



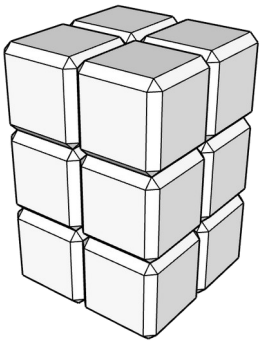
3 x 9 = 27

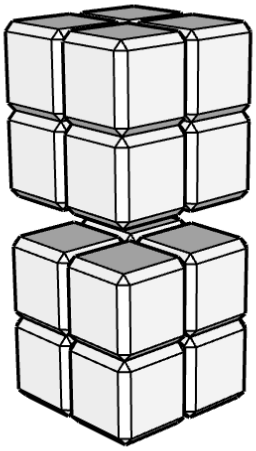
Des multiples de 4



4 x 2 = 8

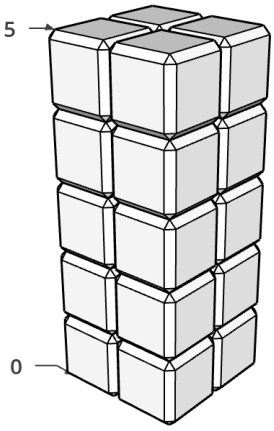
4 x 3 = 12

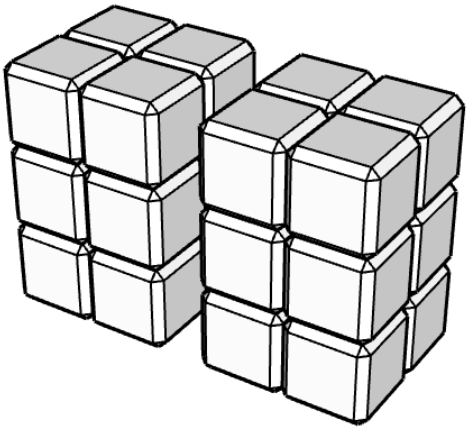




4 x 4 = 16

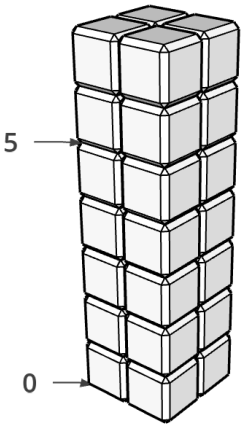
4 x 5 = 20

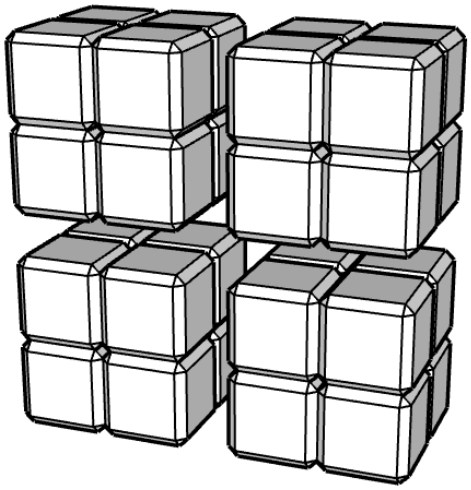




4 x 6 = 24

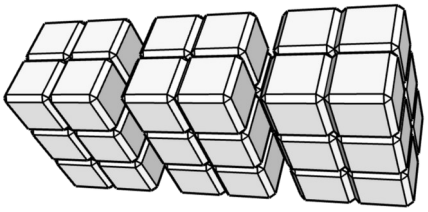
4 x 7 = 28



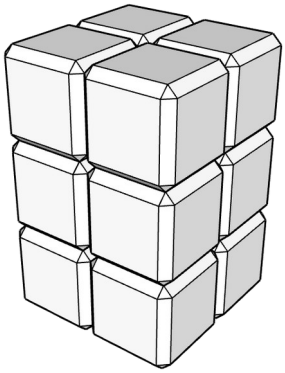


4 x 8 = 32

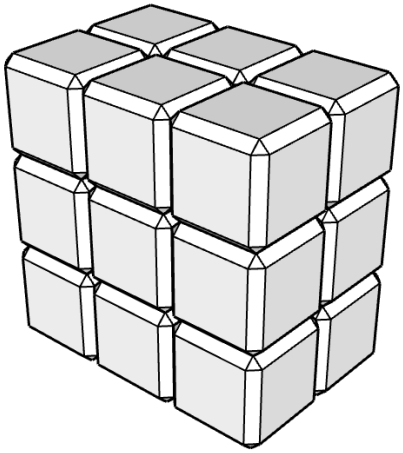
4 x 9 = 36



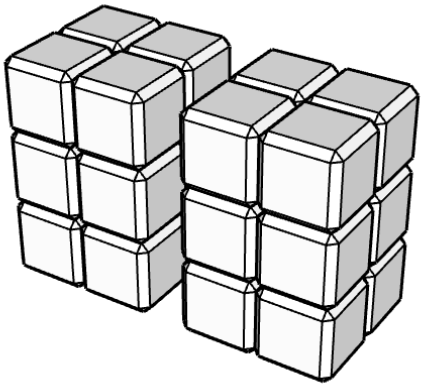
Des multiples de 6



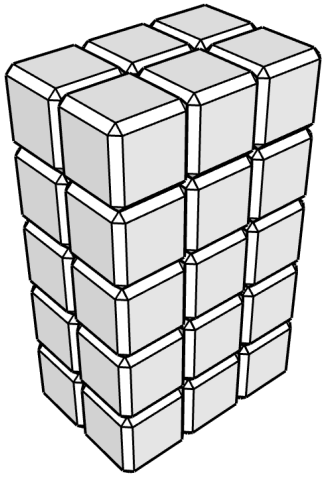
6 x 2 = 12



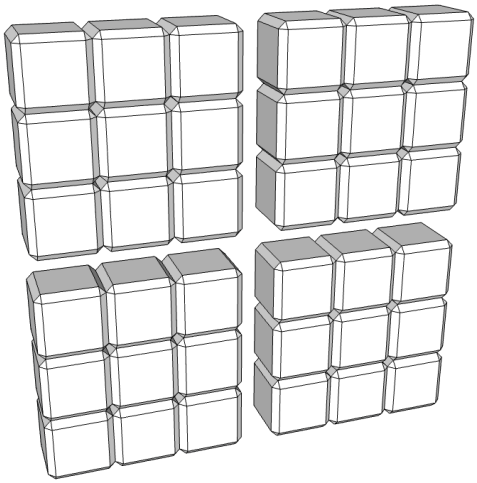
6 x 3 = 18



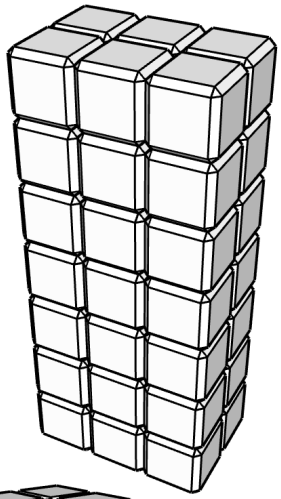
6 x 4 = 24



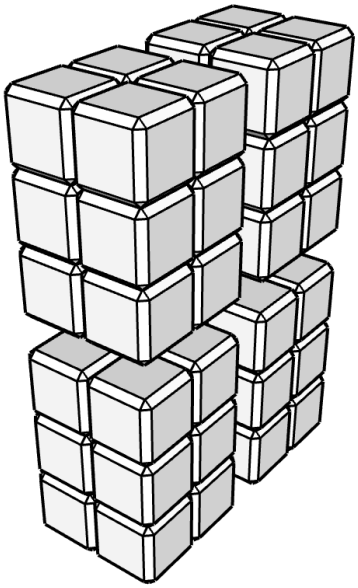
6 x 5 = 30



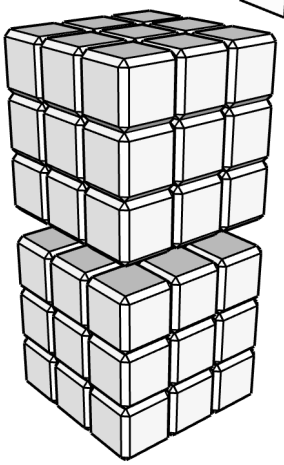
6 x 6 = 36



6 x 7 = 42



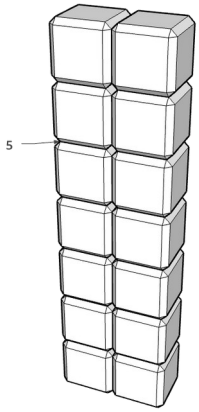
6 x 8 = 48



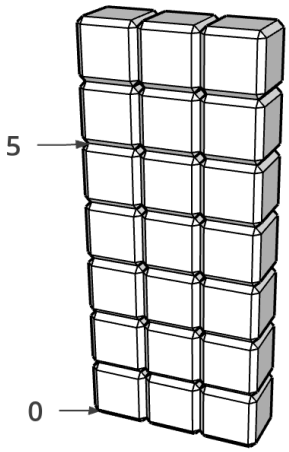
6 x 9 = 54

Des multiples de 7

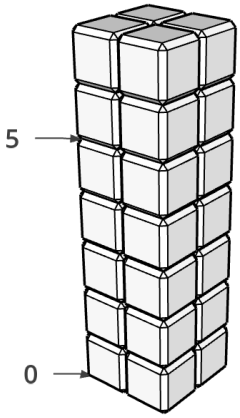
7 x 2 = 14



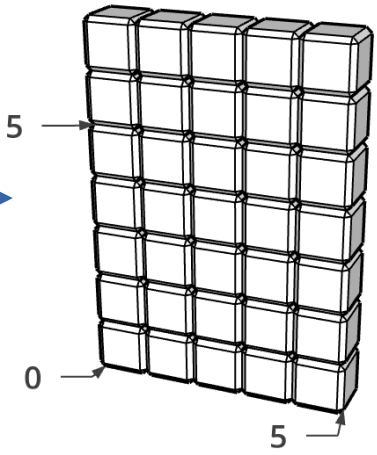
7 x 3 = 21



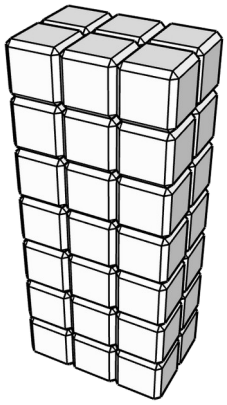
7 x 4 = 28



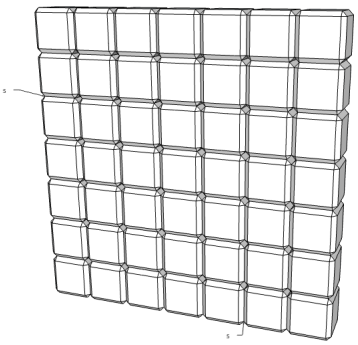
7 x 5 = 35



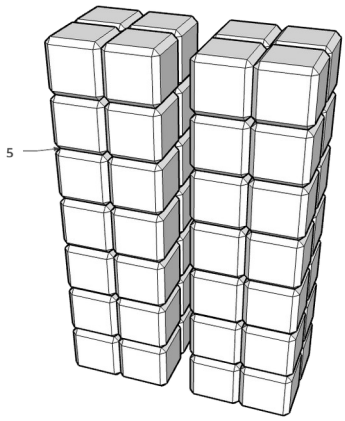
7 x 6 = 42



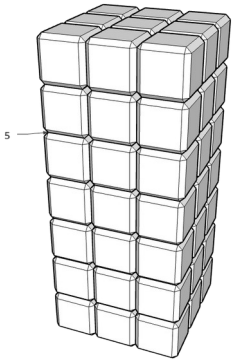
7 x 7 = 49



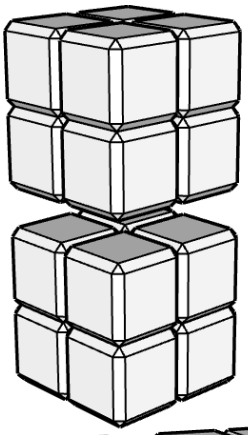
7 x 8 = 56



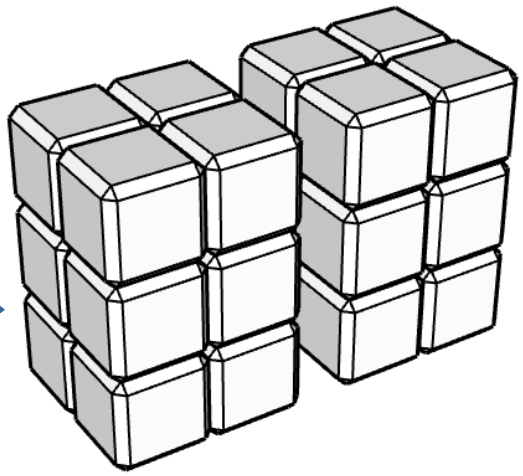
7 x 9 = 63



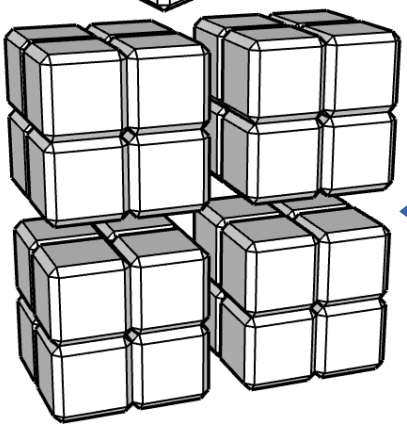
Des multiples de 8



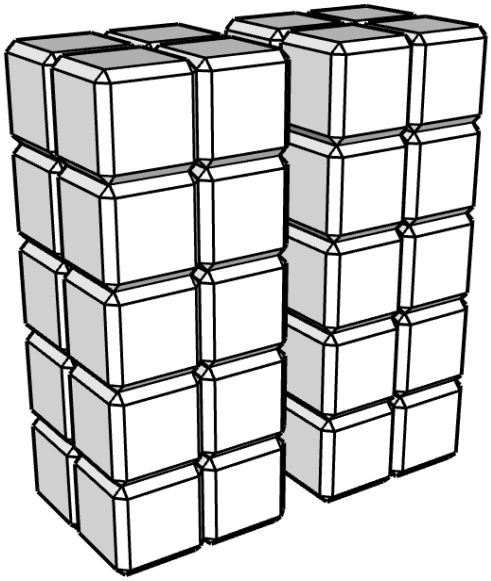
8 x 2 = 16



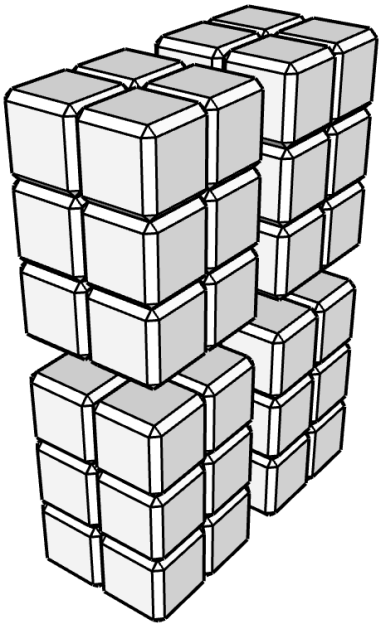
8 x 3 = 24



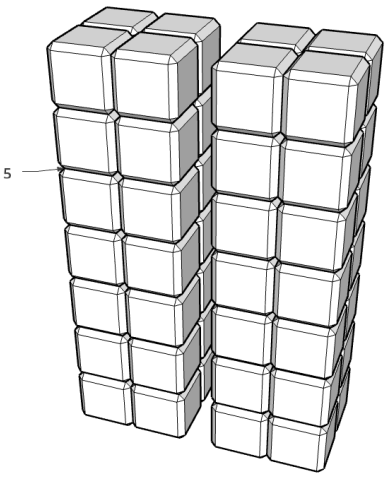
8 x 4 = 32



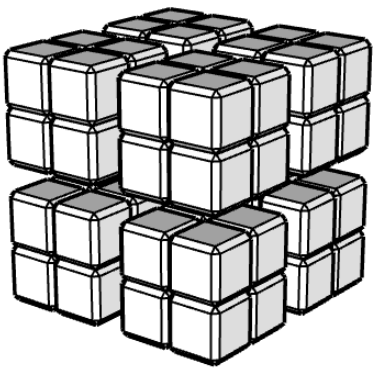
8 x 5 = 40



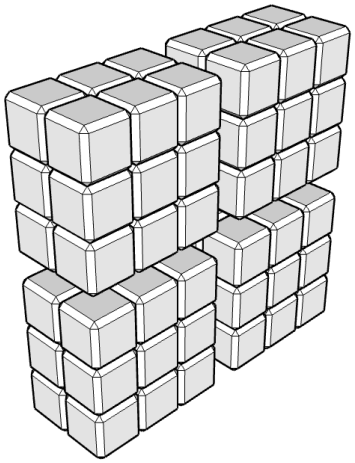
8 x 6 = 48



8 x 7 = 56

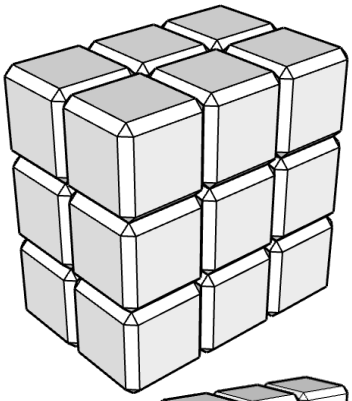


8 x 8 = 64

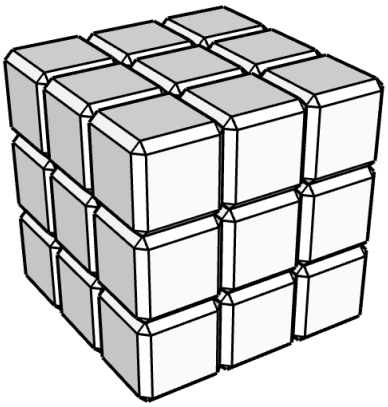


8 x 9 = 72

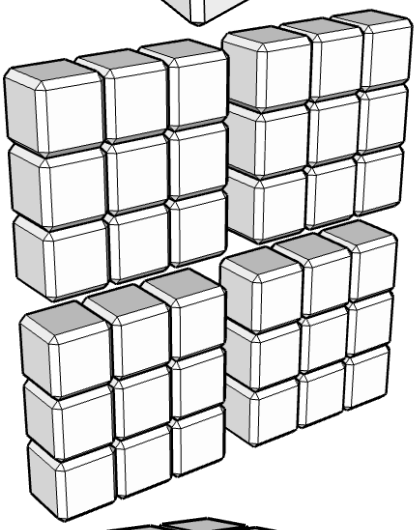
Des multiples de 9



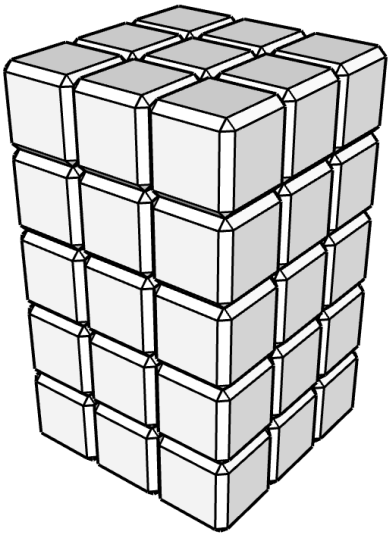
9 x 2 = 18



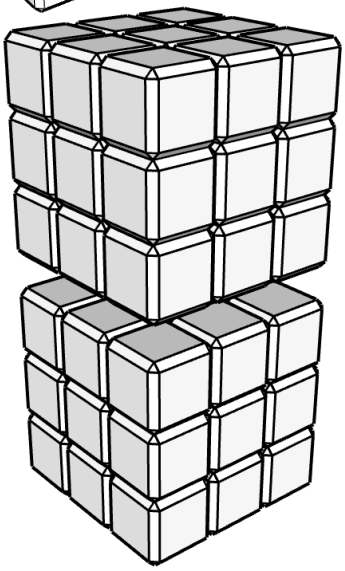
9 x 3 = 27



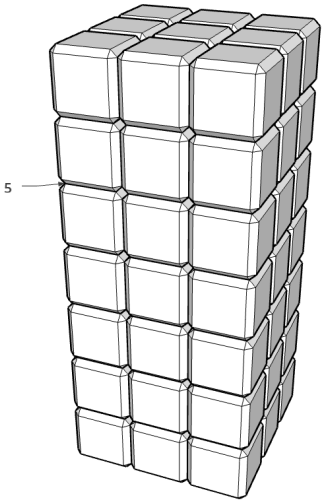
9 x 4 = 36



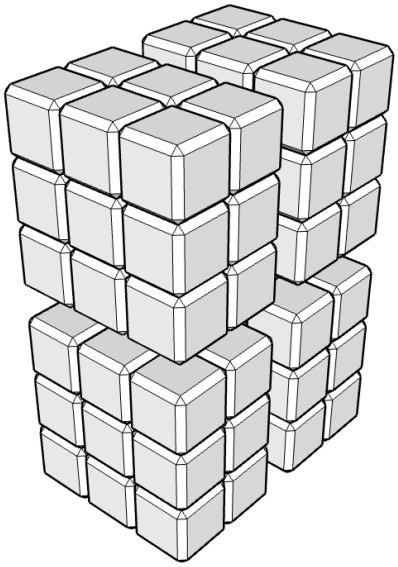
9 x 5 = 45



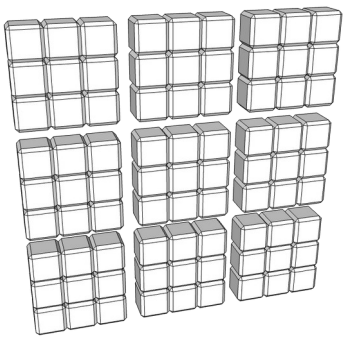
9 x 6 = 54



9 x 7 = 63



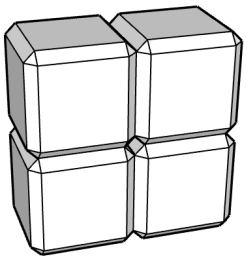
9 x 8 = 72



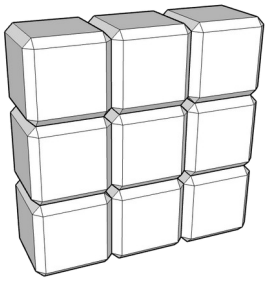
9 x 9 = 81

Des (nombres) carrés

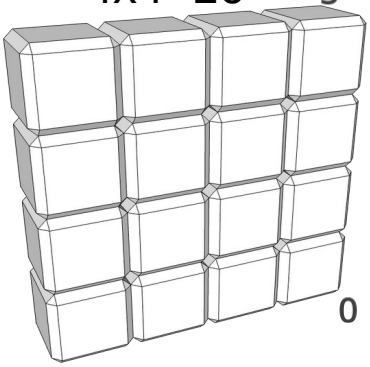
2x2=4



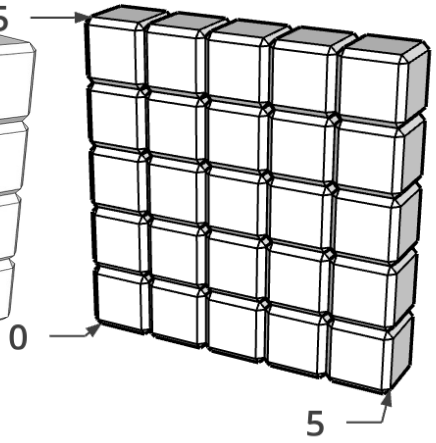
3x3=9



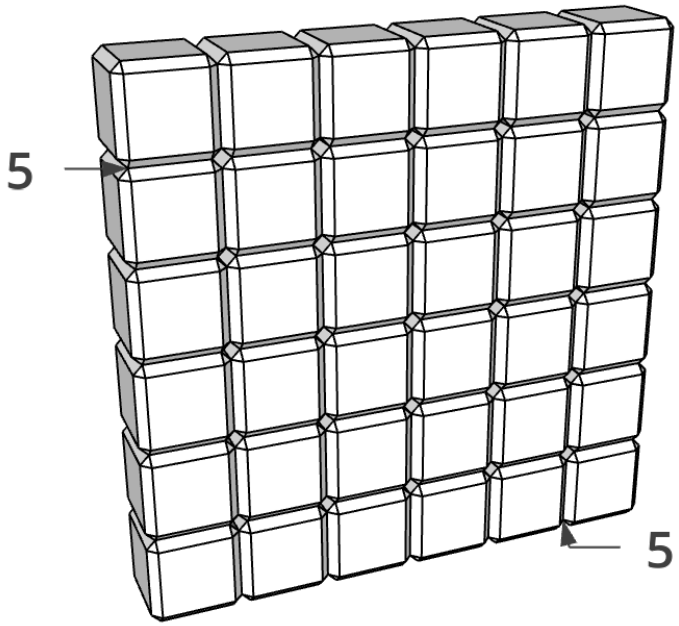
4x4=16



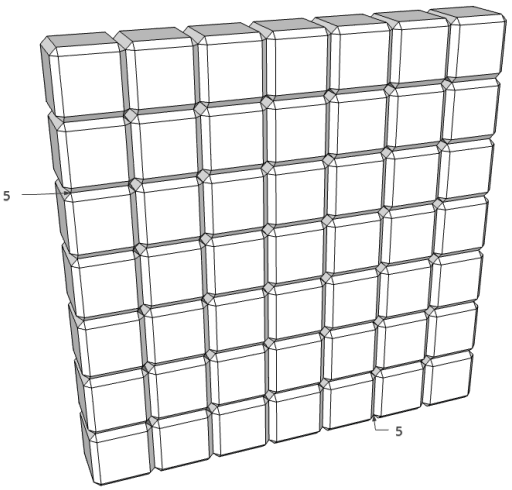
5x5=25



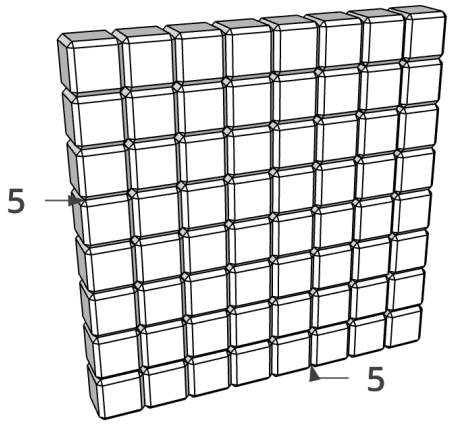
6x6=36



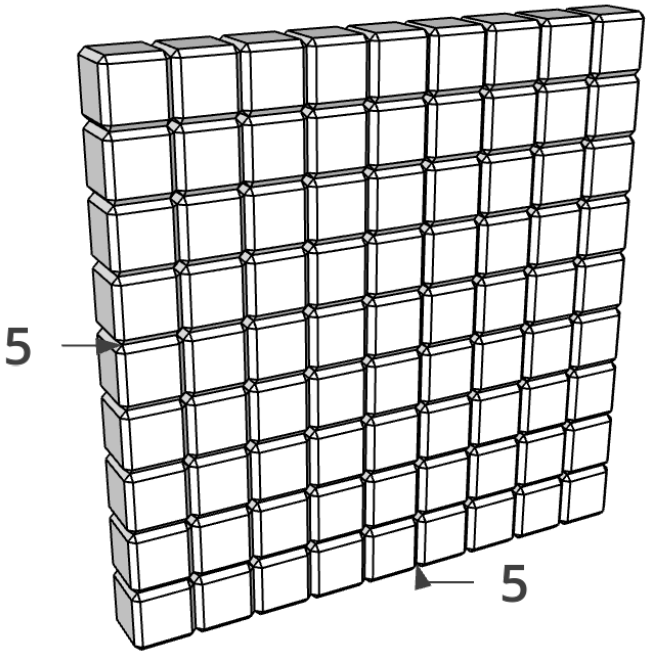
7x7=49



8x8=64

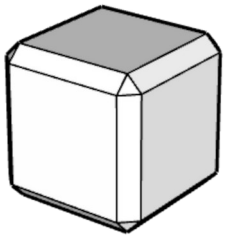


9x9=81

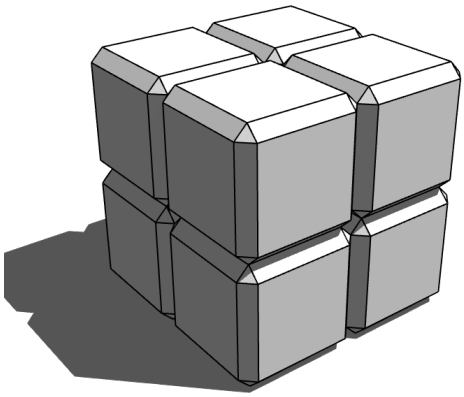


Des (nombres) cubes

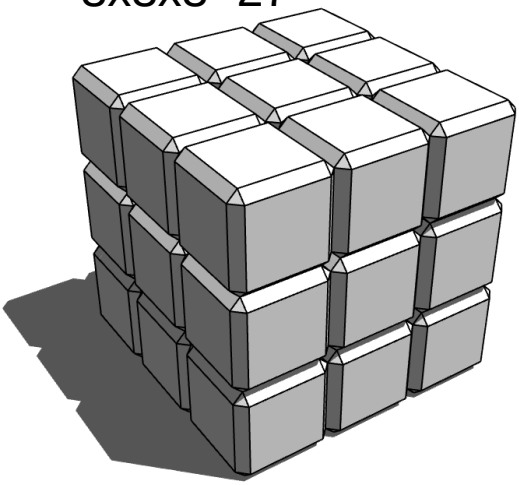
1x1x1 = 1



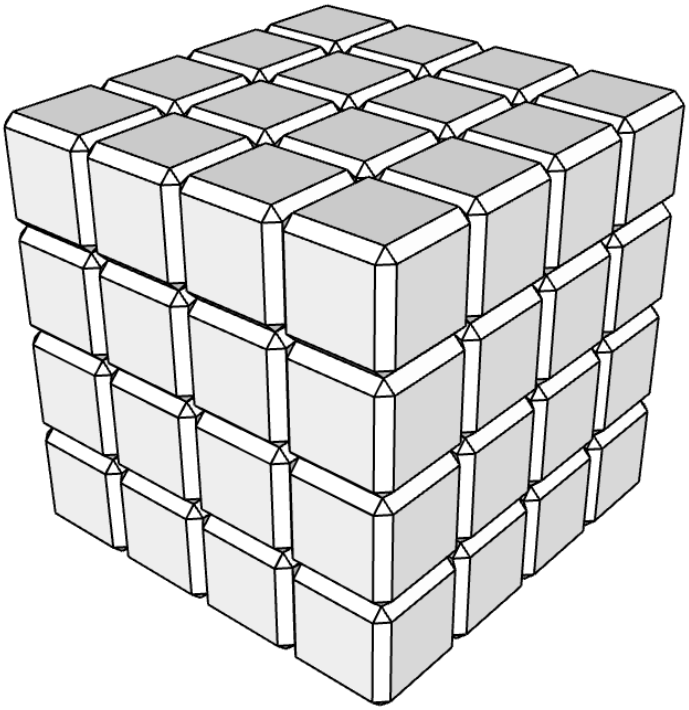
2x2x2=8



3x3x3=27



4x4x4=64



5x5x5 = 125

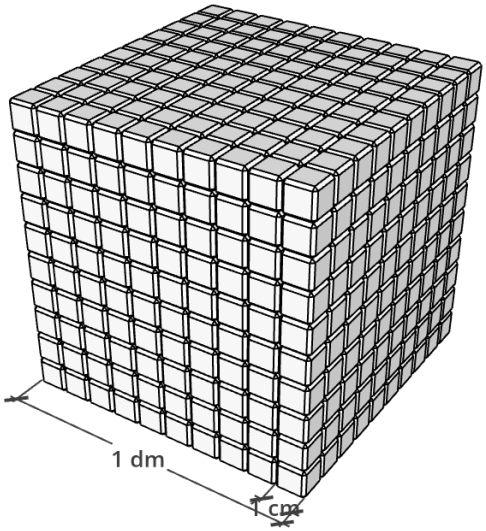
6x6x6 = 216

7x7x7 = 343

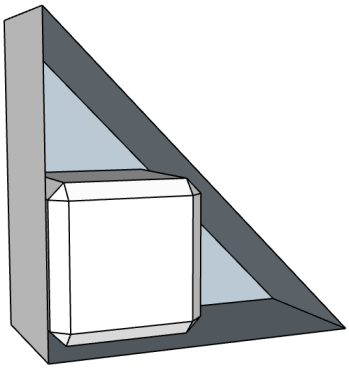
8x8x8 = 512

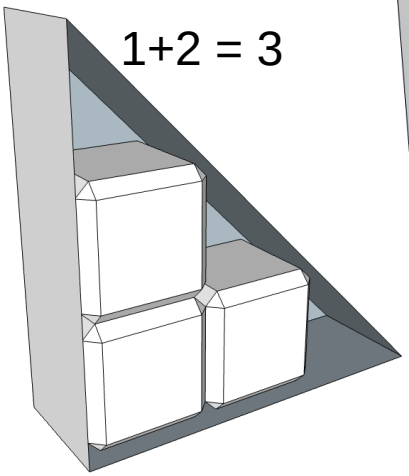
9x9x9 = 729

10x10x10 = 1000

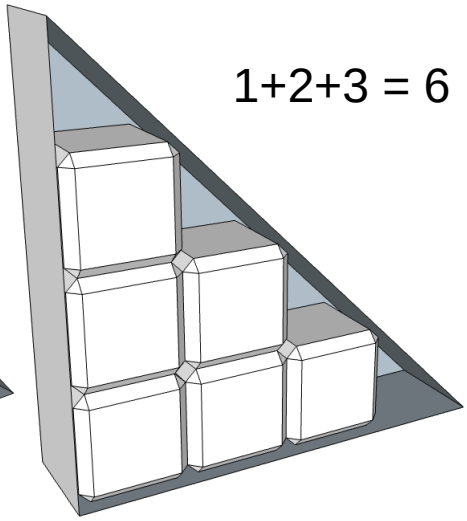


Des nombres triangulaires !

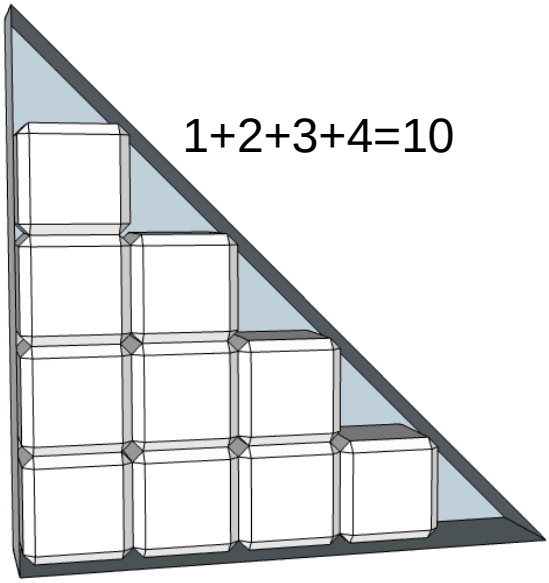




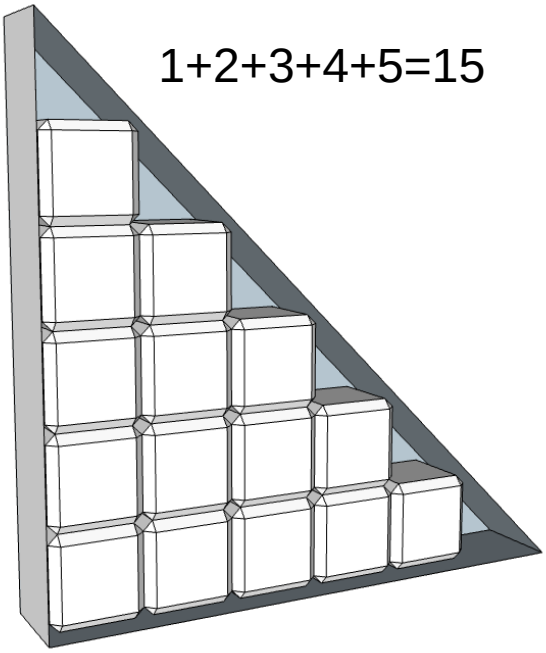
1+2 = 3



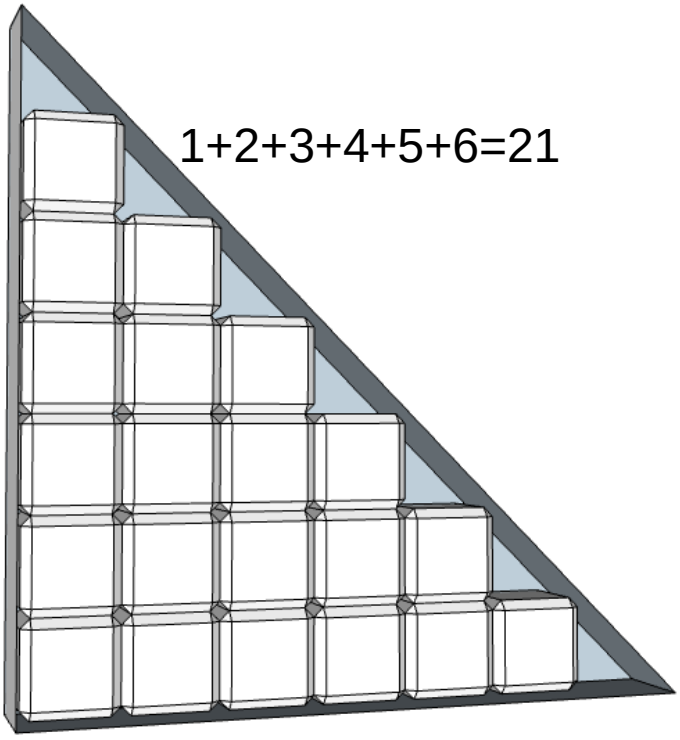
1+2+3 = 6



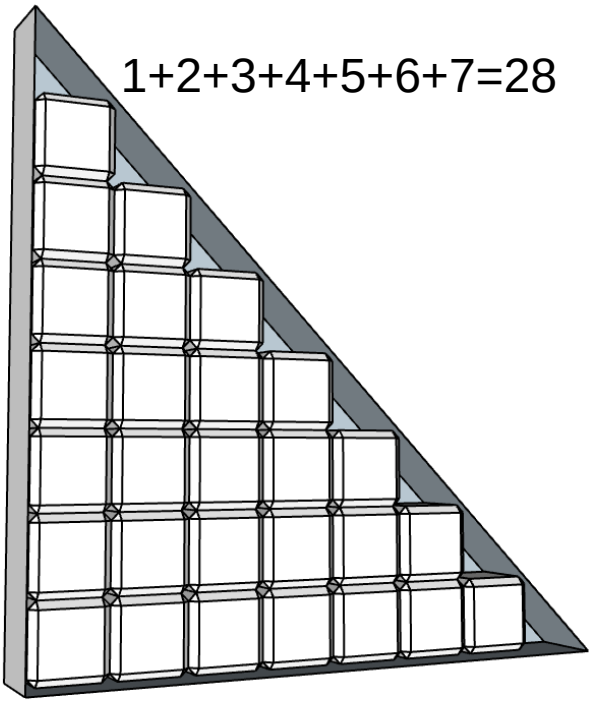
1+2+3+4=10



1+2+3+4+5=15



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

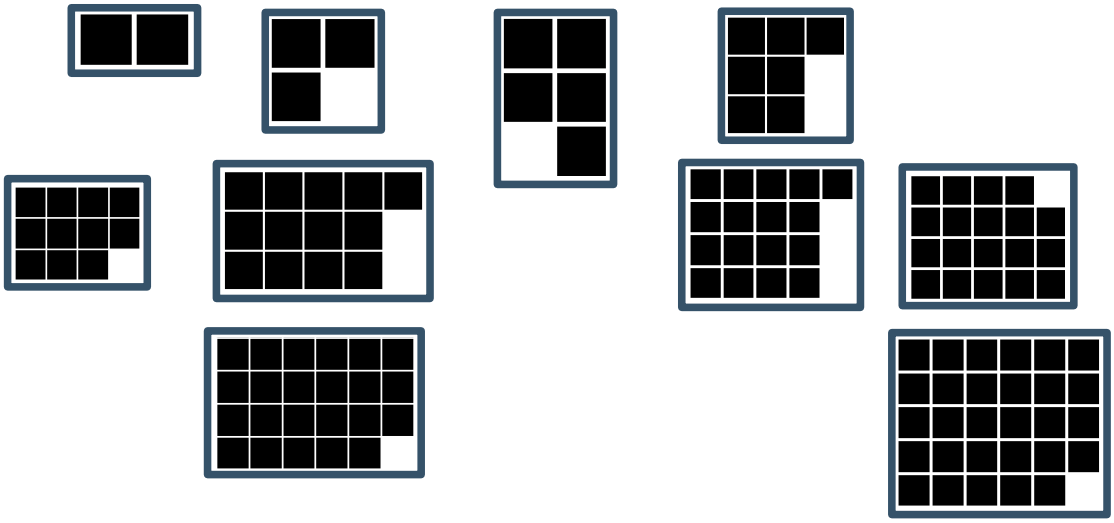


1+2+3+4+5+6+7=28

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 boite rectangle laisse des trous, sauf une boite de 2.



Conception, illustrations : Clément Marshall, parent d’élève

Outils :
LibreOffice : Tableur et dessin vectoriel, libre et gratuit.
Sketchup : dessin 3D simple et gratuit.
https://help.sketchup.com/fr/sketchup-web/sketchup-web