

Règles de calcul

1 Priorités opératoires

Exercice 1.1 : Compléter chaque calcul en deux étapes, en respectant les priorités opératoires.

$A = 5 + 6 \times 3$	$B = 8 - 10 \div 2$	$C = 6 \times 8 + 3 \times 5$	$D = 7 \times (3 + 8)$	$E = (3 + 10) \times 2$	$F = 15 \times 3 - 8 \times 2$
A =	B =	C =	D =	E =	F =
A =	B =	C =	D =	E =	F =

Exercice 1.2 : Compléter directement, en effectuant le calcul de tête.

$A = 10 - 13$	$B = -8 + 1$	$C = -7 - 3$	$D = -8 + 2$	$E = -1 - 1$	$F = -7 + 11$
A =	B =	C =	D =	E =	F =

Exercice 1.3 : Compléter directement, en effectuant le calcul de tête. Déterminer d'abord le signe du résultat !

$A = -6 \times 3$	$B = -2 \times (-10)$	$C = 12 \div (-3)$	$D = -3 \times 13$	$E = 8 \times (-8)$	$F = -9 \times (-9)$
A =	B =	C =	D =	E =	F =

Exercice 1.4 : Compléter chaque calcul en deux étapes, en respectant les priorités opératoires.

$A = -6 \times 3 + 2$	$B = 6 - 8 \times 2$	$C = 1 + 3 \times (-7)$	$D = 20 \div (-3 - 1)$	$E = (3 - 5) \times 6$	$F = 13 - 6 \times (-2)$
A =	B =	C =	D =	E =	F =
A =	B =	C =	D =	E =	F =

2 Fractions

Exercice 1.5 : Simplifier au maximum les fractions suivantes :

$A = \frac{7 \times 3}{7 \times 8}$	$B = \frac{6 \times 2}{7 \times 6}$	$C = \frac{3 \times 3 \times 11}{11 \times 5 \times 3}$	$D = \frac{10 \times 4 \times 5}{5 \times 11 \times 3}$	$E = \frac{7}{2} \times \frac{2}{10}$	$F = \frac{14}{2} \times \frac{2}{10} \times \frac{13}{14}$
A =	B =	C =	D =	E =	F =
$G = \frac{10}{5} =$	$H = \frac{21}{9} =$	$I = \frac{49}{7} =$	$J = \frac{80}{100} =$	$K = \frac{11}{66} =$	$L = \frac{42}{36} =$

Exercice 1.6 : Compléter les calculs puis simplifier les fractions si possible :

$A = \frac{7+2}{7-3} =$	$B = \frac{5+1}{3+5} =$	$C = \frac{3 \times 3}{3+8} =$	$D = \frac{2-7}{2+1} =$	$E = \frac{8-8}{4} =$	$F = \frac{15-2}{9+4} =$
$G = \frac{8-11}{-1-7}$	$H = \frac{10 \times 17}{2}$	$I = \frac{4-3 \times 6}{-1+15}$	$J = \frac{-8 \times (-7)}{-2}$	$K = \frac{-10+2}{-10-2}$	$L = \frac{-6 \times (-3)}{-6-3}$
G =	H =	I =	J =	K =	L =
G =	H =	I =	J =	K =	L =