

Nom: corrige



La Grande Révision des Mathématiques 9!!!!



1. Les Nombres Rationnels

$0,9 \oplus (-8,2) = \boxed{19,11}$	$-0,2 + 5,1(2,8)$ $-0,2 + 14,28 = \boxed{14,08}$
$2 \times \frac{2}{9} \oplus \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \times 9$ $\frac{4}{18} + \frac{9}{18} = \boxed{\frac{13}{18}}$	$-\frac{2}{3} \div \frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{4}{1} = \boxed{\frac{-8}{3}} \text{ ou } \boxed{-2\frac{2}{3}}$
$\left(-\frac{3}{5} \right) \times \left(-\frac{2}{7} \right)$ $\boxed{\frac{6}{35}}$	$\frac{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5}{2 \times 5 \times 4 \times 5}$ $\frac{10 - 8 + 15}{20} = \boxed{\frac{17}{20}}$
$\left(\frac{2}{3} + \left(-\frac{3}{4} \right) \right) \times \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{6} \right)$ $\left(\frac{8-9}{12} \right) \times \left(\frac{3-1}{6} \right)$ $= -\frac{1}{12} \times \frac{2}{6}$ $= -\frac{1}{12} \times \frac{1}{3} = \boxed{\frac{-1}{36}}$	$-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{2 \times 1}{7} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \times 7$ $-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{4+7}{14} \right)$ $= -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{11}{14} \right)$ $= \boxed{\frac{-11}{28}}$

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$\frac{7}{8} - \frac{2}{3} \div \frac{5}{6} + \frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{7}{8} - \left(\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{6}{5}\right) + \frac{1}{2}$ $15 \times \frac{7}{8} - \frac{12 \times 8}{15 \times 8} + \frac{1 \times 60}{2 \times 60}$ $15 \times \frac{105 - 96 + 60}{120} = \frac{69}{120} = \boxed{\frac{23}{40}}$	$-\frac{2}{3} \left[\left(\frac{1 \times 3}{2 \times 4} \right) \times \left(\frac{2 \times 5}{3 \times 6} \right) \right]$ $-\frac{2}{3} \left[\left(\frac{2-3}{4} \right) \times \left(\frac{4+5}{6} \right) \right]$ $-\frac{2}{3} \left[-\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{9}{6} \right]$ $= -\frac{2}{3} \left(-\frac{9}{24} \right)$ $= -\frac{2}{3} \left(-\frac{3}{9} \right) = \frac{6}{24} = \boxed{\frac{1}{4}}$
$2\frac{1}{2} - 3\frac{2}{3} \div \left(-2\frac{1}{4}\right)$ $\frac{5}{2} - \frac{11}{3} \div \left(-\frac{9}{4}\right)$ $= \frac{5}{2} - \frac{11}{3} \times \left(-\frac{4}{9}\right)$ $= \frac{5}{2} + \frac{44}{27} \times 2$ $\frac{135}{54} + \frac{88}{54} = \boxed{\frac{223}{54}} \text{ ou } \boxed{4\frac{7}{54}}$	$-\frac{4}{1} \times \frac{3}{8} - 2\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2}$ $-\frac{12}{8} - \frac{7}{3} \times \frac{1}{2}$ $3 \times \frac{-3}{2} - \frac{7}{6}$ $\frac{-9-7}{6} = -\frac{16}{6} = \boxed{-\frac{8}{3}} \text{ ou } \boxed{-2\frac{2}{3}}$

2. Les Exposants

Simplifiez

$x^2 \times x^5 = x^{2+5} = \boxed{x^7}$	$m^6 \div m^5 = m^{6-5} = m^1 \text{ ou } \boxed{m}$
$(k^3)^4 = k^{3 \times 4} = \boxed{k^{12}}$	$(a^2 \times a^3)^2 = (a^{2+3})^2 = a^{5 \times 2} = \boxed{a^{10}}$
$\frac{c^4 \times c^6}{c^2 \times c^3} = \frac{c^{4+6}}{c^{2+3}} = \frac{c^{10}}{c^5} = c^{10-5} = \boxed{c^5}$	$(e^2 \times e^8) \div (e^3 \times e^4)$ $(e^{2+8}) \div (e^{3+4})$ $= e^{10-7} = \boxed{e^3}$

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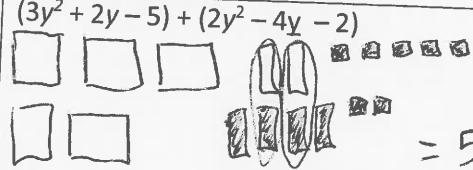
$(n^2)^6 \times (n^3)^2$ $n^{2 \times 6} \times n^{3 \times 2}$ $n^{12} \times n^6 = n^{12+6} = \boxed{n^{18}}$	$\frac{a^{12} \div a^2}{a^7 \times a}$ $\frac{a^{12-2}}{a^{7+1}} = \frac{a^{10}}{a^8} = a^{10-8} = \boxed{a^2}$
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Simplifiez puis évaluez

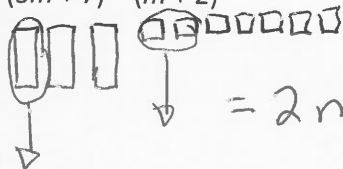





$4^7 \div 4^2 = 4^{7-2} = \boxed{4^5}$ $= \boxed{1024}$	$(-2)^2 \times (-2)^3 = (-2)^{2+3} = \boxed{(-2)^5} = \boxed{-32}$
$-3^2 \times 3^4 = -3^{2+4} = \boxed{-3^6} = \boxed{-729}$	$(5^2)^3 = 5^{2 \times 3} = \boxed{5^6} = \boxed{15625}$
$(-8)^6 \div (-8)^3 + 7^2$ $(-8)^3 + 7^2$ ← expression simplifiée $-512 + 49 = \boxed{-463}$	$2^3 \times 2^5 - 2^3 \times 2^7 = 2^8 - 2^{10} = 256 - 1024 = \boxed{-768}$
$\frac{2^3 \times 2^4 \times 3^2 \times 2^2 \times 3^5}{3^3 \times 2^4 \times 3^2 \times 2^5} = \frac{2^{11} \times 3^7}{2^9 \times 3^5} = \boxed{2^2 \times 3^2} = 4 \times 9 = \boxed{36}$	$\frac{(-2)^3 \times 4^3 \times (-2)^5 \times (-2)^5 \times 4 \times 4^7}{4^2 \times 4^4 \times (-2)^4 \times 4^3 \times (-2)^5} = \frac{(-2)^{13} \times 4^{11}}{(-2)^9 \times 4^9} = \boxed{(-2)^4 \times 4^2} = 16 \times 16 = \boxed{256}$

3. Les Polynômes

Montrez les solutions avec les algètiles puis donnez la réponse simplifiée

$(2x+3) + (4x-1)$  $= 6x + 2$	$(3y^2 + 2y - 5) + (2y^2 - 4y - 2)$  $= 5y^2 - 2y - 7$
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$(3m + 7) - (m + 2)$  $= 2m + 5$	$(3p^2 + 5p - 2) - (2p^2 - 2p - 1)$  $= p^2 + 7p - 1$
$2(2x - 1)$  $= 4x - 2$	$2n(3n - 2)$  $= 6n^2 - 4n$
$(6k + 3) \div 3$  $= 2k + 1$	$(4m^2 - 8m) \div 2m$  $= 2m - 4$

Effectuez les calculs sans algétilles

$(6m) - 4 + (2m) + 9$ $8m + 5$	$(5j - 2) + (3j + 6) + (3j - 1)$ $5j - 2$ $3j + 6$ $3j - 1$ $\hline 11j + 3$
$(4k + 8) - (2k - 2)$ $4k + 8$ $-2k + 2$ $\hline 2k + 10$	$(5u^2 + 7u - 6) - (2u^2 - 2u + 4)$ $5u^2 + 7u - 6$ $-2u^2 + 2u - 4$ $\hline 3u^2 + 9u - 10$
$4(t - 7)$ $4t - 28$	$3m(2m^2 - 3m + 4)$ $6m^3 - 9m^2 + 12m$
$16w^2 - 24w$ $\hline -8w$ $\frac{16w^2}{-8w} - \frac{24w}{-8w} = \boxed{2w + 3}$	$(45m^2 - 63m - 18) \div 9$ $\frac{45m^2}{9} - \frac{63m}{9} - \frac{18}{9}$ $= \boxed{5m^2 - 7m - 2}$

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Indiquez la base, la puissance, le coefficient et le variable

$7b^5$ base: b puissance: 5 coefficient: 7 variable: b	a^2 base: a puissance: 2 coefficient: 1 variable: a	$-k^9$ base: k puissance: 9 coefficient: -1 variable: k
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Indiquez le degré du polynôme

$3x^4 - 8x^3 + 2$ degré 4	$9 - 2n^5$ degré 5
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4. L'Algebre

Trouvez la valeur de l'inconnu

$2x + 7 = -11$ $\begin{array}{r} -7 \quad -7 \\ \hline 2x = -18 \\ \frac{2x}{2} = \frac{-18}{2} \end{array}$ $x = -9$	$8 - 3c = 38$ $\begin{array}{r} -8 \quad -8 \\ \hline -3c = 30 \\ \frac{-3c}{-3} = \frac{30}{-3} \end{array}$ $c = -10$
$8y - 5 = 6y + 21$ $\begin{array}{r} +5 \quad +5 \\ \hline 8y = 6y + 26 \\ -6y \quad -6y \\ \hline 2y = 26 \\ \frac{2y}{2} = \frac{26}{2} \end{array}$ $y = 13$	$13k + 12 = 39 + 10k$ $\begin{array}{r} -12 \quad -12 \\ \hline 13k = 27 + 10k \\ -10k \quad -10k \\ \hline 3k = 27 \\ \frac{3k}{3} = \frac{27}{3} \end{array}$ $k = 9$
$\frac{2m}{8} = -12 \times 3$ $\begin{array}{r} 2m = -36 \\ \frac{2m}{2} = \frac{-36}{2} \end{array}$ $m = -18$	$\frac{3}{n} = 9 \times n$ $\frac{3}{9} = \frac{9n}{9}$ $n = \frac{1}{3}$
$0,5b - 1,2 = 9,4$ $\begin{array}{r} +1,2 \quad +1,2 \\ \hline 0,5b = 10,6 \\ \frac{0,5b}{0,5} = \frac{10,6}{0,5} \end{array}$ $b = 21,2$	$\left(\frac{4x}{7} = \frac{2}{3}\right) \times 21$ $\frac{84x}{7} = \frac{42}{3}$ $\frac{12x}{12} = \frac{14}{12}$ $x = \frac{7}{6}$ ou $1\frac{1}{6}$

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$$2(3n-2) = 4(2n-11)$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6n-4 = 8n-44 \\ +4 \quad +4 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6n = 8n-40 \\ -8n \quad -8n \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -2n = -40 \\ \underline{-2 \quad -2} \end{array} \quad \boxed{n=20}$$

$$6(2u-5) = 5(8-3u)$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 12u-30 = 40-15u \\ +30 \quad +30 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 12u = 70-15u \\ +15u \quad +15u \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 27u = 70 \\ \underline{27 \quad 27} \end{array} \quad \boxed{u = \frac{70}{27} \text{ ou } 2\frac{16}{27}}$$

$$7h-4(-5h+10) = 1+3(4h)+20+2h$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2h+6 = 6h+24 \\ -6 \quad -6 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2h = 6h+18 \\ -6h \quad -6h \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -4h = 18 \\ \underline{-4 \quad -4} \end{array} \quad \boxed{h = -\frac{9}{4} \text{ ou } -2\frac{1}{4}}$$

$$9w-6w = 9+3+18-27$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3w = 3 \\ \underline{3 \quad 3} \end{array}$$

$$\boxed{w=1}$$

$$5u-(6u+4) = 2(3u-1)$$

$$5u-6u-4 = 6u-2$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -u-4 = 6u-2 \\ +u \quad +u \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -4 = 7u-2 \\ +2 \quad +2 \\ -2 = 7u/7 \end{array} \quad \boxed{u = -\frac{2}{7}}$$

$$8p-4+2p = 3(4p-3)$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10p-4 = 12p-9 \\ -10p \quad -10p \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -4 = 2p-9 \\ +9 \quad +9 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 = 2p \\ \underline{2 \quad 2} \end{array} \quad \boxed{p = \frac{5}{2} \text{ ou } 2\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\left(\frac{2x}{3} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{4}\right) \times 12$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 24x + 12 = \frac{36}{4} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8x+6 = 9 \\ -6 \quad -6 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8x = 3 \\ \underline{8 \quad 8} \end{array}$$

$$\boxed{x = \frac{3}{8}}$$

$$\left(\frac{5}{6} - \frac{n}{2} = \frac{3n}{5} + \frac{1}{10}\right) \times 30$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 150 - 30n = \frac{90n}{5} + \frac{30}{10} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 25 - 15n = 18n + 3 \\ -25 \quad -25 \end{array}$$

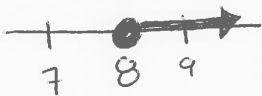


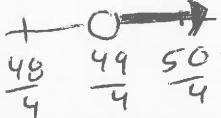
$$\begin{array}{r} -15n = 18n - 22 \\ -18n \quad +18n \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -33n = -22 \\ \underline{-33 \quad -33} \end{array}$$

$$\boxed{n = \frac{2}{3}}$$

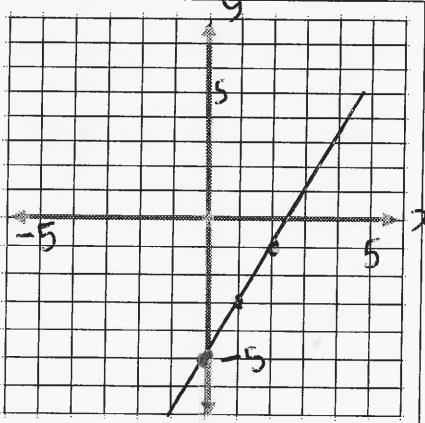
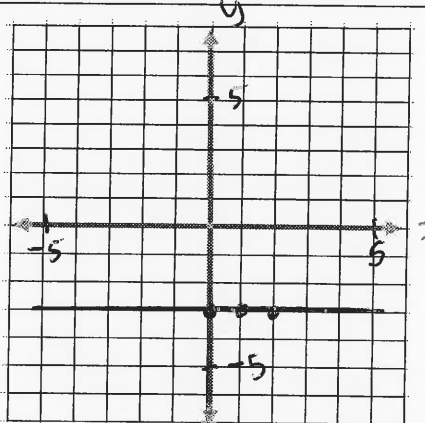
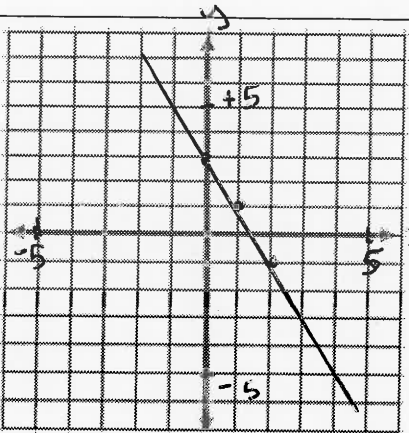
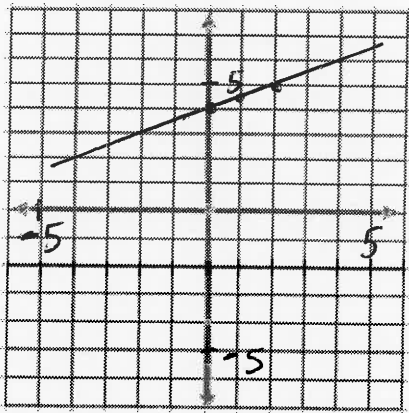
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Résolvez les inégalités puis montrez la réponse sur une droite numérique

$3x - 8 \geq 16$ $\begin{array}{r} +8 \\ \hline 3x \geq 24 \\ \frac{3}{3} \quad \frac{3}{3} \\ x \geq 8 \end{array}$ 	$5m - 9 < 3m + 21$ $\begin{array}{r} +9 \quad +9 \\ \hline 5m < 3m + 30 \\ -3m \quad -3m \\ \hline 2m < 30 \\ \frac{2}{2} \quad \frac{2}{2} \\ m < 15 \end{array}$ 
$7 - 5m \leq 47$ $\begin{array}{r} -7 \quad -7 \\ \hline -5m \leq 40 \\ \frac{-5}{-5} \quad \frac{-5}{-5} \\ m \geq -8 \end{array}$ 	$\left(\frac{x}{7} + 2 > \frac{1}{4}\right) \times 28$ $\frac{28x}{7} + 56 > \frac{28}{4}$ $4x + 56 > 7$ $\begin{array}{r} -56 \quad -56 \\ \hline 4x > -49 \\ \frac{4}{4} \quad \frac{4}{4} \end{array}$ $x > -\frac{49}{4}$ 

5. Les Équations Linéaires

Remplissez les tableaux de valeurs pour chaque équation puis tracez les graphiques.

$y = 2x - 5$ <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; margin-right: 10px;"> <thead> <tr><th>x</th><th>y</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>0</td><td>-5</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>-3</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>-1</td></tr> </tbody> </table> 	x	y	0	-5	1	-3	2	-1	$y = -3$ <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; margin-right: 10px;"> <thead> <tr><th>x</th><th>y</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>0</td><td>-3</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>-3</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>-3</td></tr> </tbody> </table> 	x	y	0	-3	1	-3	2	-3
x	y																
0	-5																
1	-3																
2	-1																
x	y																
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$y = 3 - 2x$ <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; margin-right: 10px;"> <thead> <tr><th>x</th><th>y</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>0</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>-1</td></tr> </tbody> </table> 	x	y	0	3	1	1	2	-1	$2y - x = 8$ <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; margin-right: 10px;"> <thead> <tr><th>x</th><th>y</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>0</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>4.5</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>5</td></tr> </tbody> </table> $2y = 8$ $\frac{2y}{2} = \frac{8}{2}$ $y = 4$ $2y - 1 = 8$ $+1 \quad +1$ 	x	y	0	4	1	4.5	2	5
x	y																
0	3																
1	1																
2	-1																
x	y																
0	4																
1	4.5																
2	5																

$$2y = 9$$

$$\frac{2y}{2} = \frac{9}{2}$$

$$y = 4.5$$

$$2y - 2 = 8$$

$$+2 \quad +2$$

$$2y = 10$$

$$\frac{2y}{2} = \frac{10}{2}$$

$$y = 5$$

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Trouvez les équations

x	y
0	7
1	9
2	11
3	13

 $y = 2x + 7$

x	y
1	2
2	5
3	8
4	11

 $y = 3x - 1$

x	y
2	7
3	3
4	-1
5	-5

 $y = -4x + 15$

x	y
1	3,5
2	4
3	4,5
4	5

 $y = 0,5x + 3$
 ou $y = \frac{1}{2}x + 3$

Trouvez une équation puis tracez le graphique.

Pour faire une excursion en classe, ça coûte 50\$ pour l'autobus plus 10\$ par élève pour les frais d'admission. Si « n » est le nombre d'élèves et « C » est le coût, trouvez une équation.

$$C = 50 + 10n$$

Tracez un graphique. Étiquetez les axes!

n	C
1	60
2	70
3	80
4	90
5	100

