

DÉMONSTRATIONS

addition —— $a + b = b + a$	multiplication —— $a \times b = b \times a$
$(a + b) + c = a + (b + c)$	$(a \times b) \times c = a \times (b \times c)$
$a \times (b + c) = a \times b + a \times c$	
$a + 0 = a$	$a \times 1 = a$

$$a = b \rightarrow a + c = b + c$$

$$a = b \rightarrow a \times c = b \times c$$

\forall

\exists

soustraction

$$\forall q, \exists q' : \\ q + q' = 0$$

division

$$\forall d \neq 0, \exists d' : \\ d \times d' = 1$$

notations

$$q' = -q$$

$$d' = 1 / d$$

Cliquez sur la formule dont vous souhaitez la démonstration !

- $a \times 0 = 0$

$-(-a) = a$

- $1/(1/a) = a$

$(-1) \times a = -a$

- $(-a) \times b = -(a \times b)$

$(-a) \times (-b) = a \times b$

Pourquoi $a \times 0 = 0$?

$$a \times (1+0) = (a \times 1) + (a \times 0)$$

$$(1+0) = 1$$

$$a \times 1 = a$$

$$a = a + (a \times 0)$$

$$a + \underline{(-a)} = a + \underline{(-a)} + (a \times 0)$$

$$0 = 0 + (a \times 0)$$

$$0 = (a \times 0)$$

addition	multiplication
$a + b = b + a$	$a \times b = b \times a$
$(a+b) + c = a + (b+c)$	$(a \times b) \times c = a \times (b \times c)$
$a \times (b+c) = (a \times b) + (a \times c)$	
$a + 0 = a$	$a \times 1 = a$
$a + x = 0 \leftrightarrow x = -a$	$a \times u = 1 \leftrightarrow u = 1/a$
$a = b \rightarrow a + c = b + c$	$a = b \rightarrow a \times c = b \times c$

Pourquoi $-(-a) = a$?

$-(-a)$, c'est l'opposé de $(-a)$

c'est-à-dire le nombre ? tel que

$$(-a) + ? = 0$$

C'est donc a

$$-(-a) = a$$

addition	multiplication
$a + b = b + a$	$a \times b = b \times a$
$(a+b) + c = a + (b+c)$	$(a \times b) \times c = a \times (b \times c)$
$a \times (b+c) = a \times b + a \times c$	
$a + 0 = a$	$a \times 1 = a$
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$a = b \rightarrow a + c = b + c$	$a = b \rightarrow a \times c = b \times c$

Pourquoi

$$\frac{1}{\frac{1}{a}} = a ?$$

$\frac{1}{\frac{1}{a}}$ c'est l'inverse de $\frac{1}{a}$

c'est-à-dire le nombre ? tel que

$$\frac{1}{a} \times ? = 1$$

C'est donc a

$$\frac{1}{\frac{1}{a}} = a$$

addition	multiplication
$a + b = b + a$	$a \times b = b \times a$
$(a+b) + c = a + (b+c)$	$(a \times b) \times c = a \times (b \times c)$
$a \times (b+c) = (a \times b) + (a \times c)$	
$a + 0 = a$	$a \times 1 = a$
$a + x = 0 \leftrightarrow x = -a$	$a \times u = 1 \leftrightarrow u = \frac{1}{a}$
$a = b \rightarrow a + c = b + c$	$a = b \rightarrow a \times c = b \times c$

Pourquoi $(-1) \times a = -a$?

$$a + [(-1) \times a]$$

$$= [1 \times a] + [(-1) \times a]$$

a

$$= [1 + (-1)] \times a$$

$$= 0 \times a$$

On sait déjà que $0 \times a = 0$.

$$a + [(-1) \times a] = 0$$

$$[(-1) \times a] = -a$$

addition	multiplication
$a + b = b + a$	$a \times b = b \times a$
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$a + 0 = a$	$a \times 1 = a$
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$a = b \rightarrow a + c = b + c$	$a = b \rightarrow a \times c = b \times c$

Pourquoi $(-a) \times b = -(a \times b)$?

On sait déjà que $(-1) \times a = -a$. Diapo 6.

$$\begin{aligned}[-a] \times b &= [(-1) \times a] \times b \\ &= (-1) \times [a \times b]\end{aligned}$$

$(-1) \times A = -A$. Diapo 6.

$$(-a) \times b = -[a \times b]$$

addition	multiplication
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$(a+b) + c = a + (b+c)$	$(a \times b) \times c = a \times (b \times c)$
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Pourquoi $(-a) \times (-b) = a \times b$?

D'après la diapo précédente :

$$\begin{aligned}(-a) \times (-b) &= [(-1) \times a] \times [(-1) \times b] \\ &= (-1) \times a \times (-1) \times b \\ &= [(-1) \times (-1)] \times [a \times b]\end{aligned}$$

On sait déjà que $(-1) \times a = -a$.

$$\begin{aligned}&= [-(-1)] \times [a \times b] \\ &= [1] \times [a \times b]\end{aligned}$$

$$(-a) \times (-b) = [a \times b]$$

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