

**Exercice n°1 :**

$$(+7) + (-6) = \mathbf{1} ; \quad (-32) + (+40) = \mathbf{8} ; \quad (-8) + (-7) = \mathbf{-15} ; \quad 12 + (-5) = \mathbf{7}$$

$$-7 + 8 = \mathbf{1} ; \quad -9 + (-14) = \mathbf{-23} ; \quad (+8) - (-5) = (+8) + (+5) = \mathbf{13}$$

$$(-12) - (+7) = (-12) + (-7) = \mathbf{-19} ; \quad (-14) - (-6) = (-14) + (+6) = \mathbf{-8}$$

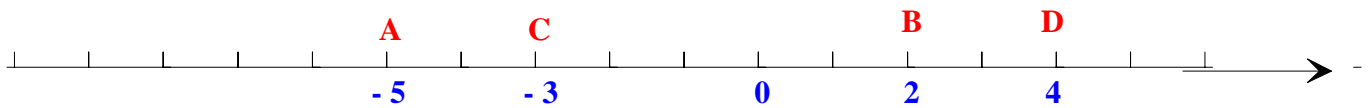
$$3 - 8 = 3 + (-8) = \mathbf{-5} ; \quad -15 - 13 = (-15) + (-13) = \mathbf{-28}$$

$$23 - 10 = \mathbf{13} ; \quad -45 - (-4) = -45 + (+4) = \mathbf{-41}$$

$$-2,5 - (+0,2) = -2,5 + (-0,2) = \mathbf{-2,7} ; \quad 8 - (-6) = 8 + (+6) = \mathbf{14}$$

**Exercice n°2:**

1.



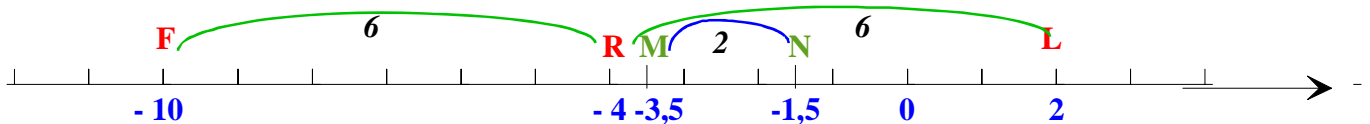
2.

$$AB = 2 - (-5) = 2 + (+5) = \mathbf{7} ; \quad CB = 2 - (-3) = 2 + (+3) = \mathbf{5}$$

$$CD = 4 - (-3) = 4 + 3 = \mathbf{7} ; \quad BD = 4 - 2 = \mathbf{2}$$

**Exercice n°3 :**

1°)



Soit  $x_N$  l'abscisse de N, on a :  $x_N = -3,5 + 2 = -1,5$ . **L'abscisse de N est donc -1,5**

2°) **Calcul de LR :**  $LR = 2 - (-4) = 2 + 4 = 6$ . **La distance LR est de 6 cm**

**Calcul de l'abscisse de F :**

Soit  $x_F$  l'abscisse de F, on a :  $s_F = -4 - 6 = -4 + (-6) = -10$ . **L'abscisse de F est donc -10**