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a) $\frac{2}{6} = \frac{2 \times 1}{2 \times 3} = \frac{1}{3}$

b) $\frac{7}{28} = \frac{7 \times 1}{7 \times 4} = \frac{1}{4}$

c) $\frac{10}{45} = \frac{2 \times 5}{9 \times 5} = \frac{2}{9}$

d) $\frac{30}{12} = \frac{6 \times 5}{6 \times 2} = \frac{5}{2}$

e) $\frac{50}{42} = \frac{2 \times 25}{2 \times 21} = \frac{25}{21}$

f) $\frac{17}{51} = \frac{17 \times 1}{17 \times 3} = \frac{1}{3}$

g) $\frac{16}{18} = \frac{2 \times 8}{2 \times 9} = \frac{8}{9}$

h) $\frac{15}{25} = \frac{3 \times 5}{5 \times 5} = \frac{3}{5}$

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a) $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1 \times 3}{2 \times 3} + \frac{1 \times 2}{3 \times 2} = \frac{3}{6} + \frac{2}{6} = \frac{5}{6}$

b) $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{5} = \frac{1 \times 5}{2 \times 5} - \frac{1 \times 2}{5 \times 2} = \frac{5}{10} - \frac{2}{10} = \frac{3}{10}$

c) $\frac{3}{4} + \frac{4}{5} = \frac{3 \times 5}{4 \times 5} + \frac{4 \times 4}{5 \times 4} = \frac{15}{20} + \frac{16}{20} = \frac{31}{20}$

d) $\frac{5}{4} - \frac{3}{5} = \frac{5 \times 5}{4 \times 5} - \frac{3 \times 4}{5 \times 4} = \frac{25}{20} - \frac{12}{20} = \frac{13}{20}$

e) $\frac{7}{4} + \frac{1}{9} = \frac{7 \times 9}{4 \times 9} + \frac{1 \times 4}{9 \times 4} = \frac{63}{36} + \frac{4}{36} = \frac{67}{36}$

f) $\frac{7}{2} + \left(\frac{12}{3} \right)_{=4} = \frac{7}{2} + \frac{4 \times 2}{\times 2} = \frac{7}{2} + \frac{8}{2} = \frac{15}{2}$

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a) Les coordonnées sont : A(-4; -2)
B ~~(2; -4)~~ (2; -4)
C (5; 5)

b) Puisqu'on est dans un repère orthonormé, la formule de la distance euclidienne s'applique :

$$\begin{aligned} AB &= \sqrt{(x_B - x_A)^2 + (y_B - y_A)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(2 - (-4))^2 + (-4 - (-2))^2} \\ &= \sqrt{6^2 + (-2)^2} = \sqrt{36 + 4} = \sqrt{40} \end{aligned}$$