

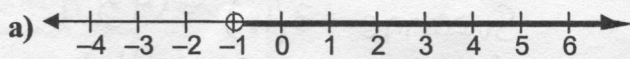
I. Résoudre pour x (l'inconnu)

<p>60. $2x + 1 = 9$</p> $\begin{array}{r} -1 \quad -1 \\ 2x = 8 \\ \hline 2 \quad 2 \\ x = 4 \end{array}$	<p>61. $3y + 5y + 6 = 22$</p> $\begin{array}{r} 8y + 6 = 22 \\ -6 \quad -6 \\ \hline 8y = 16 \\ \hline 8 \quad 8 \\ y = 2 \end{array}$	<p>62. $3(b + 4) = 36 - 3b$</p> $\begin{array}{r} 3b + 12 = 36 - 3b \\ +3b \qquad \qquad +3b \\ \hline 6b + 12 = 36 \\ -12 \quad -12 \\ \hline 6b = 24 \\ \hline 6 \quad 6 \\ b = 4 \end{array}$
<p>63. $0.5(x + 4) = 4.5$</p> $\begin{array}{r} 0.5x + 2 = 4.5 \\ -2 \quad -2 \\ \hline 0.5x = 2.5 \\ \hline 0.5 \quad 0.5 \\ x = 5 \end{array}$	<p>64. $2q + 8 = 7q - 27$</p> $\begin{array}{r} -8 \quad -8 \\ 2q = 7q - 35 \\ -7q \quad -7q \\ \hline -5q = -35 \\ \hline -5 \quad -5 \\ q = 7 \end{array}$	<p>65. $9.1m + 13.8 = 2.7m - 5.4$</p> $\begin{array}{r} -13.8 \quad -13.8 \\ 9.1m = 2.7m - 19.2 \\ -2.7m \quad -2.7m \\ \hline 6.4m = -19.2 \\ \hline 6.4 \quad 6.4 \\ m = 3 \end{array}$
<p>66. $\frac{x}{8} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{4}$</p> $\begin{array}{r} \frac{x}{8} = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{x}{8} = \frac{6}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{x}{8} = \frac{5}{4} \\ \hline 8 \left(\frac{x}{8} \right) = \left(\frac{5}{4} \right) 8 \end{array}$ <p style="text-align: right;">$x = 10$</p>	<p>67. $\frac{9(x+3)}{5} = \frac{2x+3}{9}$</p> $\begin{array}{r} 9(x+3) = 5(2x+3) \\ 9x + 27 = 10x + 15 \\ -27 \quad -27 \\ \hline 9x = 10x - 12 \\ -10x \quad -10x \\ \hline -x = -12 \\ \hline -1 \quad -1 \\ x = 12 \end{array}$	<p>68. $\frac{2x+4}{4} = 4$</p> $\begin{array}{r} 4 \left(\frac{2x+4}{4} \right) = (4) 4 \\ 2x + 4 = 16 \\ -4 \quad -4 \\ \hline 2x = 12 \\ \hline 2 \quad 2 \\ x = 6 \end{array}$

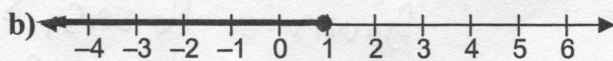


J. Les expressions algébriques et inégalités

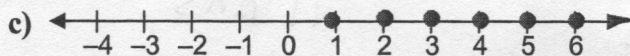
70. Écris la notation ensembliste représentée sur la droite numérique.



$\{x \mid x > -1, x \in \mathbb{R}\}$



$\{x \mid x \leq 1, x \in \mathbb{R}\}$



$\{x \mid x \geq 1, x \in \mathbb{Z}\}$