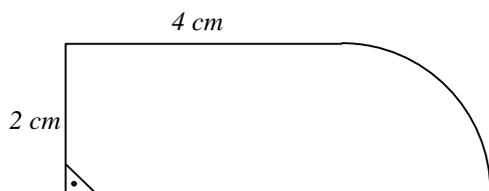


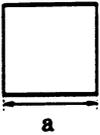
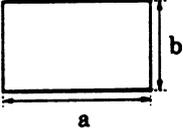
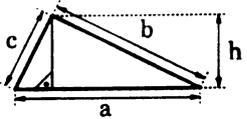
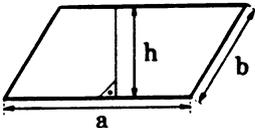
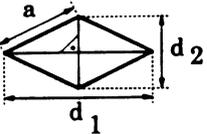
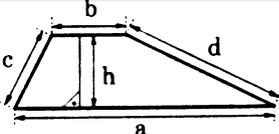
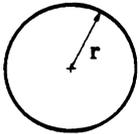
CHAPITRE 7 – Périmètres, aires, volumes et unités

Exemple :

On veut connaître le périmètre de la figure suivante :



Périmètres & Aires (Surfaces)

Figure :	Nom de la figure :	Périmètre :	Aire :
	Carré	$P = 4a$	$A = a^2$
	Rectangle	$P = 2a + 2b = 2 \cdot (a + b)$	$A = a \cdot b$
	Triangle	$P = a + b + c$	$A = \frac{a \cdot h}{2}$
	Parallélogramme	$P = 2a + 2b = 2 \cdot (a + b)$	$A = a \cdot h$
	Losange	$P = 4a$	$A = \frac{d_1 \cdot d_2}{2}$
	Trapeze	$P = a + d + b + c$	$A = \frac{(a + b) \cdot h}{2}$
	Cercle / Disque	$P = 2 \cdot \pi \cdot r$ $P = \pi \cdot d$	$A = \pi \cdot r^2$

Unités de longueur :

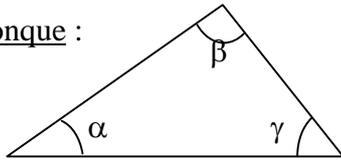
km	hm	dam	m	dm	cm	mm
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Unités d'aire (surface) :

km ²	hm ²	dam ²	m ²	dm ²	cm ²	mm ²
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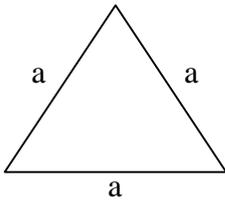
Remarques sure les triangles :

Triangle quelconque :

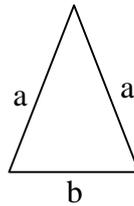


$$\alpha + \beta + \gamma = 180^\circ$$

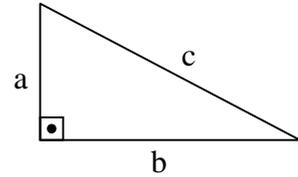
Triangles particuliers :



Triangle *équilatéral*
Trois côtés égaux
Trois angles égaux à 60°



Triangle *isocèle*
Deux côtés égaux
Deux angles égaux



Triangle *rectangle*
Un angle droit