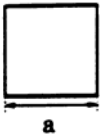
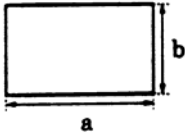
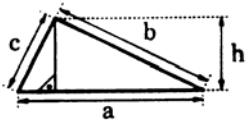
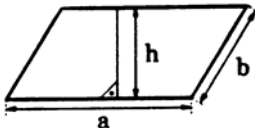
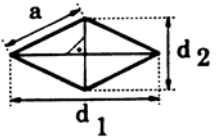
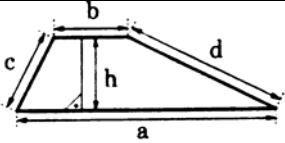
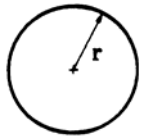


SERIE 41 – Géométrie

Périmètres & Aires (Surfaces)

calculatrice autorisée

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	$P = 4a$	$A = \frac{d_1 \cdot d_2}{2}$
	Trapèze	$P = a + d + b + c$	$A = \frac{(a + b) \cdot h}{2}$
	Cercle / Disque	$P = 2 \cdot \pi \cdot r$ $P = \pi \cdot d$	$A = \pi \cdot r^2$

Unités de longueur :

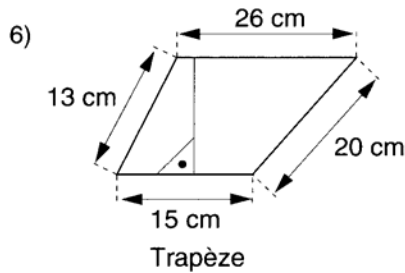
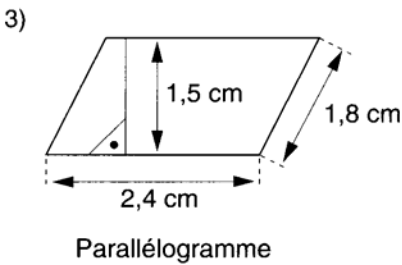
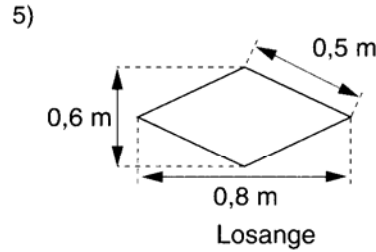
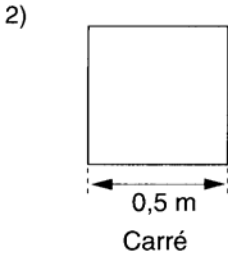
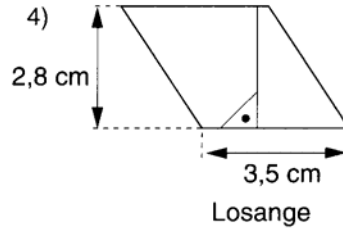
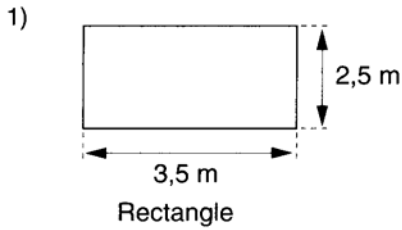
km	hm	dam	m	dm	cm	mm
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Unités d'aire (surface) :

km ²	hm ²	dam ²	m ²	dm ²	cm ²	mm ²
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Exercice 1 :

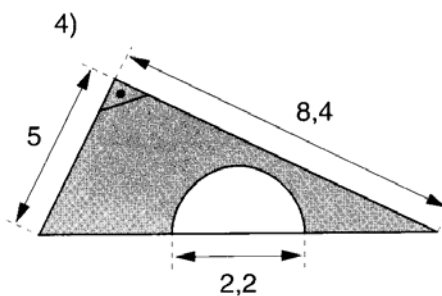
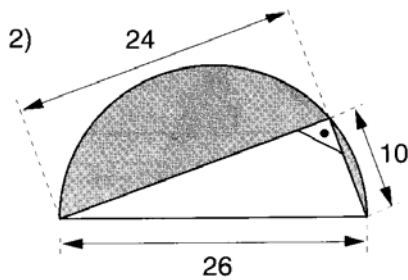
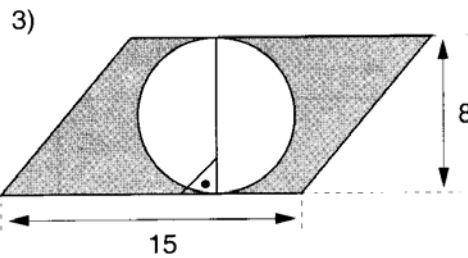
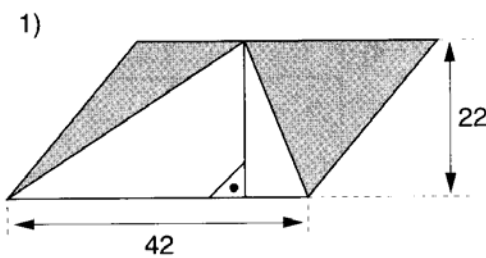
Calculer le périmètre et l'aire de chacune de ces figures :



Exercice 2 :

Calculer l'aire de chacune des surfaces ombrées.

Unité de longueur : le cm



Solutions :

Ex 1 :

1) $P = 12\text{ m} ; A = 8,75\text{ m}^2$

2) $P = 2\text{ m} ; A = 0,25\text{ m}^2$

3) $P = 8,4\text{ cm} ; A = 3,6\text{ cm}^2$

4) $P = 14\text{ cm} ; A = 9,8\text{ cm}^2$

5) $P = 2\text{ m} ; A = 0,24\text{ m}^2$

6) $P = 74\text{ cm} ; \text{l'aire est indéterminée (hauteur inconnue)}$

Ex 2 :

1) $A = 924 - 462 = 462\text{ cm}^2$

2) $A = 265,33 - 120 = 145,33\text{ cm}^2$

3) $A = 120 - 50,24 = 69,76\text{ cm}^2$

4) $A = 21 - 1,8997 = 19,1003\text{ cm}^2$