Périmètres, Aires et Volumes

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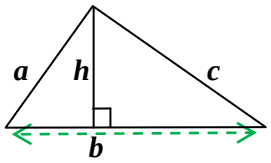
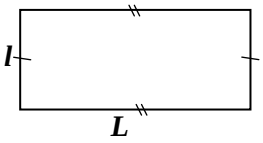
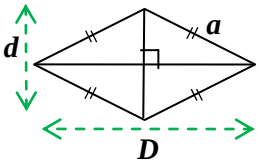
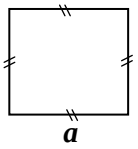
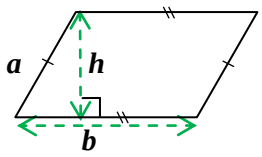
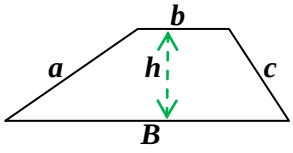
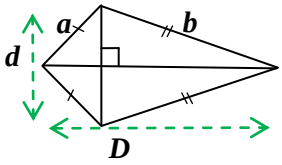
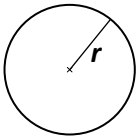
1. Périmètres et Aires:

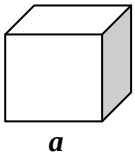
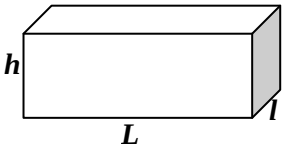
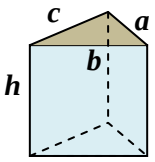
$\mathcal{P}$: désigne le périmètre $\mathcal{A}$: désigne l'aire

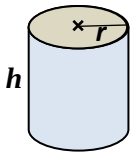
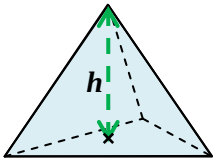
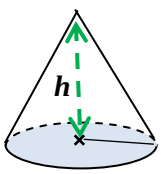
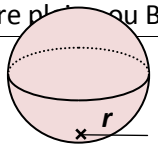
Triangle	Rectangle	Losange	Carré
			
$\mathcal{P} = a + b + c$ $\mathcal{A} = \frac{h \times b}{2}$	$\mathcal{P} = (l + L)x2$ $\mathcal{A} = l \times L$	$\mathcal{P} = a \times 4$ $\mathcal{A} = \frac{d \times D}{2}$	$\mathcal{P} = a \times 4$ $\mathcal{A} = a \times a$

Parallélogramme	Trapèze	Cerf-volant	Cercle
			
$\mathcal{P} = (a + b)x2$ $\mathcal{A} = h \times b$	$\mathcal{P} = a + c + b + B$ $\mathcal{A} = \frac{(b + B) \times h}{2}$	$\mathcal{P} = (a + b)x2$ $\mathcal{A} = \frac{d \times D}{2}$	$\mathcal{P} = 2 \times r \times \pi$ $\mathcal{A} = r \times r \times \pi$

2. Aires et Volumes:

$\mathcal{A}_\ell$: désigne l'aire latérale $\mathcal{A}_t$: désigne l'aire total $\mathcal{V}$ désigne le volume

Cube	Pavé droit	Prisme droit
		
$\mathcal{A}_t = 6 \times a^2$ $\mathcal{V} = a^3$	$\mathcal{A}_t = 2 \times (l + L) \times h$ $\mathcal{V} = l \times L \times h$	$\mathcal{A}_\ell = (a + b + c)xh$ $\mathcal{V} = B \times h$ $\mathcal{A}_t = (a + b + c)xh + 2xB$ (*B:aire de la base*)

Cylindre	Pyramide	Cône	Sphère ou Boule
			
$\mathcal{A}_\ell = (2 \times r \times \pi) \times h$ $\mathcal{V} = (r \times r \times \pi) \times h$	$\mathcal{V} = \frac{h \times B}{3}$ (*B:aire de la base*)	$\mathcal{V} = \frac{h \times B}{3}$ (*B:aire de la base*)	$\mathcal{A} = 4 \times \pi \times r^2$ $\mathcal{V} = \frac{4}{3} \times \pi \times r^3$