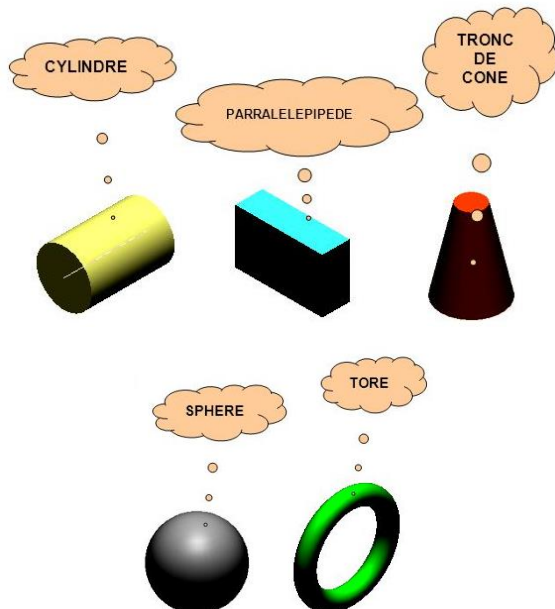


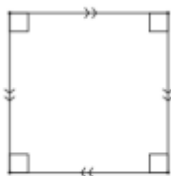
Périmètres, surfaces, volumes

I. Noms des volumes



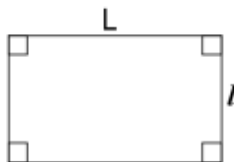
II. Périmètres et surfaces

Le carré



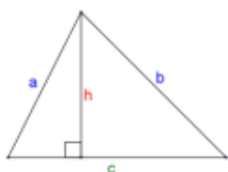
Périmètre = $c \times 4$
Aire = c^2

Le rectangle



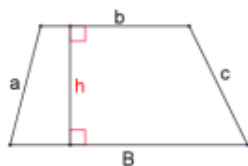
Périmètre = $(L + l) \times 2$
Aire = $L \times l$

Le triangle



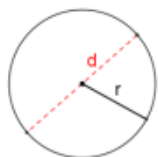
Périmètre = $a + b + c$
Aire = $\frac{c \times h}{2}$

Le trapèze



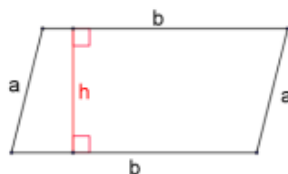
Périmètre = $a + b + c + B$
Aire = $\frac{(B + b) \times h}{2}$

Le cercle



Longueur du cercle = $d \times \pi$ ou $2 \pi r$
Aire du disque = πr^2

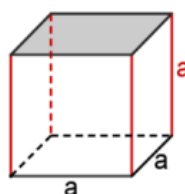
Le parallélogramme



Périmètre = $a + b + a + b$
Aire = $b \times h$

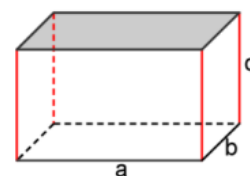
III. Volumes

Le cube



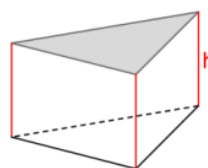
Volume = a^3
Aire totale = $6 \times a^2$

Le pave droit



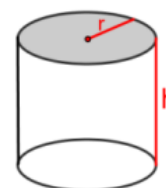
Volume = $a \times b \times c$

Le prisme



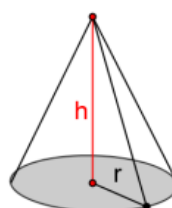
Volume = Aire de la base $\times h$
Aire latérale = périmètre de la base $\times h$

Le cylindre



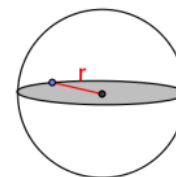
Volume = $\pi r^2 h$
Aire latérale = $2 \pi r h$

Le cône



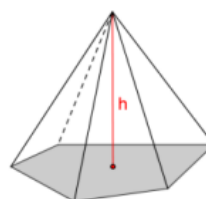
$V = \frac{\pi r^2 h}{3}$

La boule



Volume = $\frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$
Aire de la sphère = $4 \pi r^2$

La pyramide



$V = \frac{\text{Aire de la base} \times h}{3}$