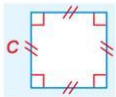
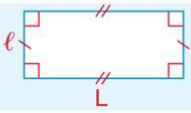
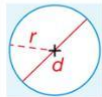


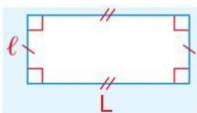
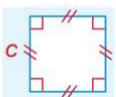
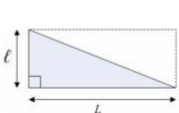
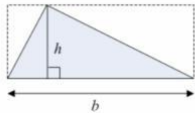
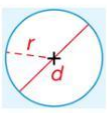

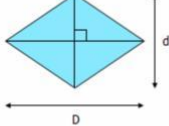
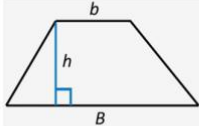
**FORMULAIRE PÉRIMÈTRE, AIRES ET VOLUMES**

Pour appliquer une formule, les longueurs doivent être exprimées dans la même unité.

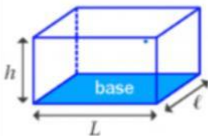
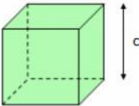
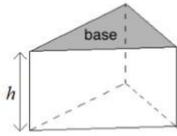
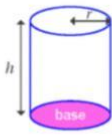
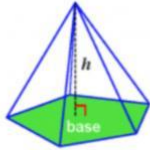
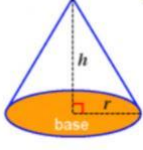
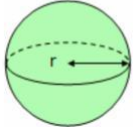
**I. Périmètre**

<p>Carré</p>  <p><math>P = 4 \times c</math></p>	<p>Rectangle</p>  <p><math>P = 2 \times L + 2 \times l</math> ou <math>P = 2 \times (L + l)</math></p>	<p>Cercle</p>  <p><math>P = d \times \pi</math> ou <math>P = 2 \times r \times \pi</math></p>
---	---	--

**II. Aire**

<p>Rectangle</p>  <p><math>A = L \times l</math></p>	<p>Carré</p>  <p><math>A = c \times c = c^2</math></p>	<p>Triangle rectangle</p>  <p><math>A = \frac{L \times l}{2}</math></p>	<p>Triangle</p>  <p><math>A = \frac{b \times h}{2}</math></p>
<p>Cercle</p>  <p><math>A = \pi \times R \times R = \pi \times R^2</math></p>	<p>Parallélogramme</p>  <p><math>A = c \times h</math></p>	<p>Losange</p>  <p><math>A = \frac{d \times D}{2}</math></p>	<p>Trapèze</p>  <p><math>A = \frac{(b+B) \times h}{2}</math></p>

**III. Volumes**

<p>Pavé droit</p>  <p><math>V = L \times l \times h</math></p>	<p>Cube</p>  <p><math>V = c \times c \times c = c^3</math></p>	<p>Prisme droit</p>  <p><math>V = \text{Aire de la base} \times h</math></p>	<p>Cylindre de révolution</p>  <p><math>V = \pi \times r^2 \times h</math></p>
<p>Pyramide</p>  <p><math>V = \frac{\text{Aire de la base} \times h}{3}</math></p>	<p>Cône de révolution</p>  <p><math>V = \frac{\pi \times r^2 \times h}{3}</math></p>	<p>Boule</p>  <p><math>V = \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3</math></p>	

Définition du volume :

Le volume correspond à l'espace occupé par un objet.

vidéo à consulter:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bXdwXeSmhbI>

Exercice d'application :

- a. Calculer le volume  $V_S$  d'une sphère de rayon  $R = 1,5\text{m}$
- b. Calculer le volume  $V_C$  d'un cube de côté  $c = 2\text{m}$
- c. Calculer le volume  $V_P$  d'un pavé droit de dimensions :  $L = 3\text{m}$  et de largeur  $l = 2\text{m}$  et de hauteur  $h = 1,5\text{m}$
- d. Calculer le volume  $V_C$  d'un cylindre de hauteur  $h = 4\text{ m}$  et de rayon  $R = 0,8\text{m}$

Réponses à la page suivante

## REPONSES

a.  $V_S = \frac{4}{3} \times \pi \times R^3 = \frac{4}{3} \times \pi \times 1,5^3 = \mathbf{14,14 \text{ m}^3}$

b.  $V_c = c \times c \times c = c^3 = 2^3 = \mathbf{8 \text{ m}^3}$

c.  $V_p = L \times l \times h = 3 \times 2 \times 1,5 = \mathbf{9 \text{ m}^3}$

d.  $V_C = h \times \pi \times R^2 = 0,8 \times \pi \times 4^2 = \mathbf{40,2 \text{ m}^3}$