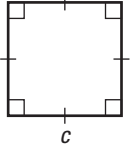
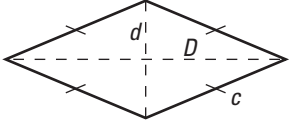
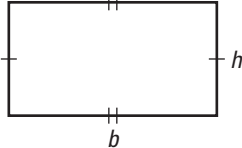
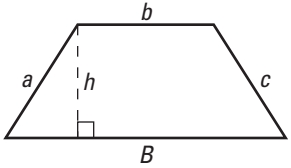
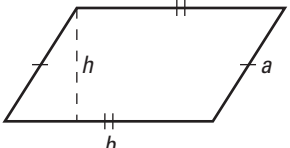
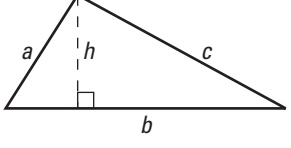
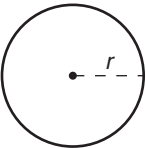
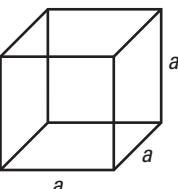
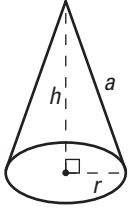
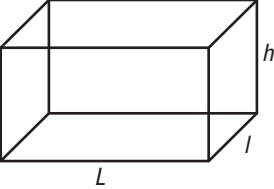
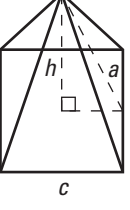
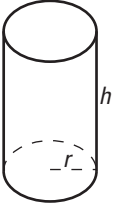
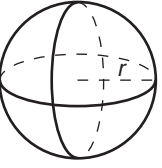


## Principales formules de géométrie

### Périmètre et aire des figures planes

	<p><b>Le carré</b></p> $P = 4c$ $A = c^2$		<p><b>Le losange</b></p> $P = 4c$ $A = \frac{D \times d}{2}$
	<p><b>Le rectangle</b></p> $P = 2(b + h)$ $A = b \times h$		<p><b>Le trapèze</b></p> $P = a + b + c + B$ $A = \frac{(B + b) \times h}{2}$
	<p><b>Le parallélogramme</b></p> $P = 2(a + b)$ $A = b \times h$		<p><b>Le triangle</b></p> $P = a + b + c$ $A = \frac{b \times h}{2}$
	<p><b>Le cercle</b></p> $C = 2\pi r$ $A = \pi r^2$		

### Aire latérale, aire totale et volume des solides

	<p><b>Le cube</b></p> $A_l = 4a^2$ $A_t = 6a^2$ $V = a^3$		<p><b>Le cône</b></p> $A_l = \pi r a$ $A_t = \pi r (a + r)$ $V = \frac{\pi r^2 h}{3}$
	<p><b>Le prisme droit</b></p> $A_l = 2(Lh + lh)$ $A_t = 2(Lh + lh + Ll)$ $V = L \times l \times h$		<p><b>La pyramide droite à base carrée</b></p> $A_l = 2ac$ $A_t = c(2a + c)$ $V = \frac{c^2 h}{3}$
	<p><b>Le cylindre</b></p> $A_l = 2\pi r h$ $A_t = 2\pi r (h + r)$ $V = \pi r^2 h$		<p><b>La sphère ou la boule</b></p> $A_l = 4\pi r^2$ $A_t = 4\pi r^2$ $V = \frac{4\pi r^3}{3}$