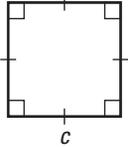
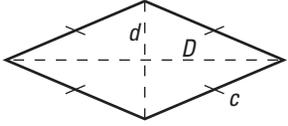
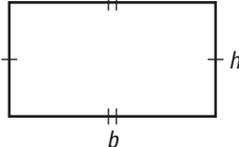
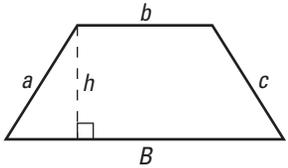
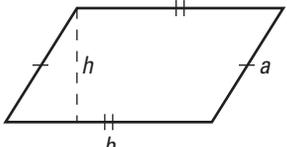
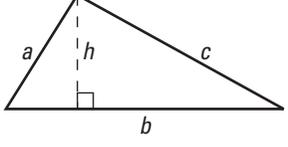
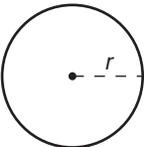
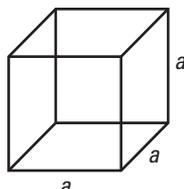
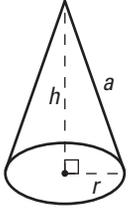
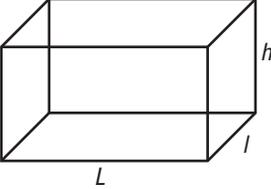
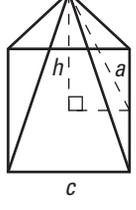
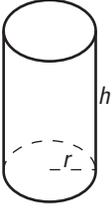
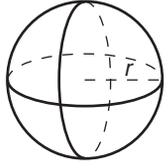


Principales formules de géométrie

Périmètre et aire des figures planes

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

Aire latérale, aire totale et volume des solides

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