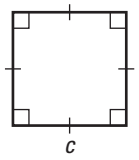
Principales formules de géométrie

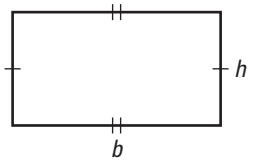
Périmètre et aire des figures planes



Le carré

$P = 4c$

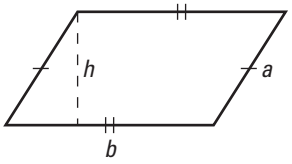
$A = c^2$



Le rectangle

$P = 2\,(b + h)$

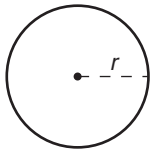
$A = b \times h$



Le parallélogramme

$P = 2\,(a + b)$

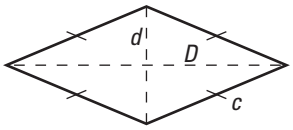
$A = b \times h$



Le cercle

$C = 2\pi r$

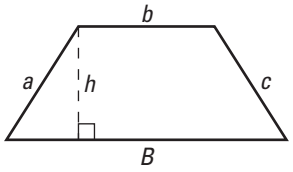
$A = \pi r^2$



Le losange

$P = 4c$

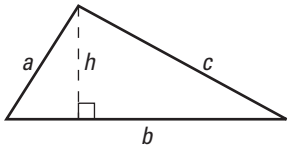
$A = \dfrac{D \times d}{2}$



Le trapèze

$P = a + b + c + B$

$A = \dfrac{(B + b) \times h}{2}$

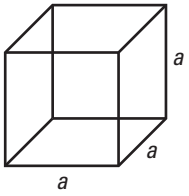


Le triangle

$P = a + b + c$

$A = \dfrac{b \times h}{2}$

Aire latérale, aire totale et volume des solides

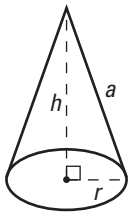


Le cube

$A_l = 4a^2$

$A_t = 6a^2$

$V = a^3$

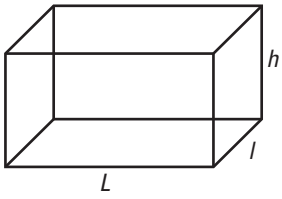


Le cône

$A_l = \pi r a$

$A_t = \pi r\,(a + r)$

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

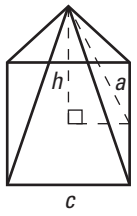


Le prisme droit

$A_l = 2\,(Lh + lh)$

$A_t = 2\,(Lh + lh + Ll)$

$V = L \times l \times h$

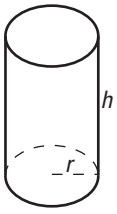


La pyramide droite à base carrée

$A_l = 2ac$

$A_t = c\,(2a + c)$

$V = \dfrac{c^2 h}{3}$

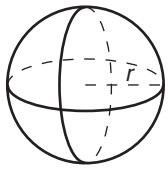


Le cylindre

$A_l = 2\pi r h$

$A_t = 2\pi r\,(h + r)$

$V = \pi r^2 h$



La sphère ou la boule

$A_l = 4\pi r^2$

$A_t = 4\pi r^2$

$V = \dfrac{4\pi r^3}{3}$