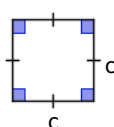
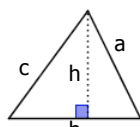
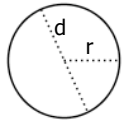
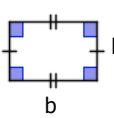
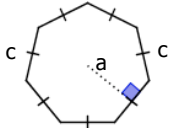
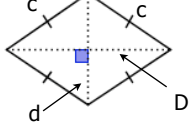
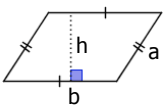
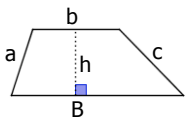

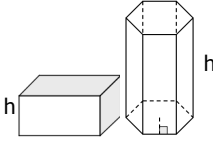
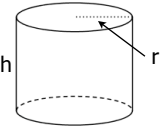
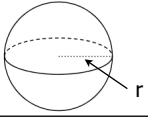
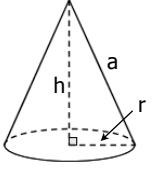
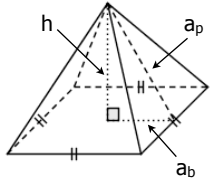
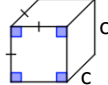


Aire et volume de solides

Aire et périmètre des polygones

Carré  $P = 4c$ $A = c^2$	Triangle  $P = a + b + c$ $A = \frac{b \times h}{2}$	Cercle  $C = 2\pi r$ $A = \pi r^2$ $C = d\pi$
Rectangle  $P = 2(b + h)$ $A = b \times h$	Polygone régulier (n côtés congrus)  $P = nc$ $A = \frac{P \times a}{2}$ $A = n \times \left(\frac{c \times a}{2} \right)$ (P est le périmètre)	Losange  $P = 4c$ $A = \frac{D \times d}{2}$
Parallélogramme  $P = 2(a + b)$ $A = b \times h$	Trapèze  $P = a + b + c + B$ $A = \frac{(B + b) \times h}{2}$	

Aire totale et volume des solides

Solide	Aire	Volume
[A_T = aire totale] [A_l = aire latérale] [A_b = aire base] [P_b = périmètre base] [a_p = apothème pyramide]		
Prisme droit  On peut empiler des bases jusqu'à obtenir la hauteur h.	$A_T = 2A_b + A_l$ $A_l = P_b \times h$ A_b et P_b dépendent du polygone formant la base du prisme.	$V = A_b \times h$ A_b dépend du polygone formant la base du prisme.
Cylindre 	$A_T = 2A_b + A_l$ $A_b = \pi r^2$ $A_l = P_b \times h = 2\pi r h$	$V = A_b \times h$ $V = \pi r^2 h$
Sphère 	$A_T = 4\pi r^2$	$V = \frac{4\pi r^3}{3}$
Cône 	$A_T = A_b + A_l$ $A_b = \pi r^2$ $A_l = \pi r a$	$V = \frac{A_b \times h}{3}$ $V = \frac{\pi r^2 h}{3}$
Pyramide 	$A_T = A_b + A_l$ $A_l = \frac{P_b \times a_p}{2}$ A_b et P_b dépendent du polygone formant la base de la pyramide.	$V = \frac{A_b \times h}{3}$ A_b dépend du polygone formant la base de la pyramide.
Cube 	$A_T = 6c^2$	$V = c^3$