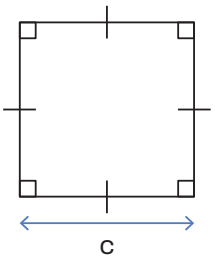
Périmètres et Aires

Carré

$P = 4 \times c$

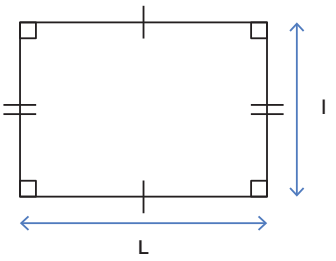
$A = c \times c = c^2$



Rectangle

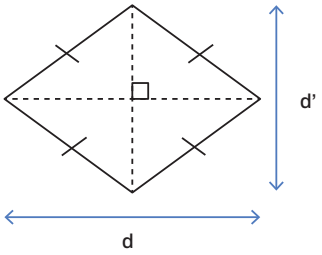
$P = 2 \times L + 2 \times l$

$A = L \times l$



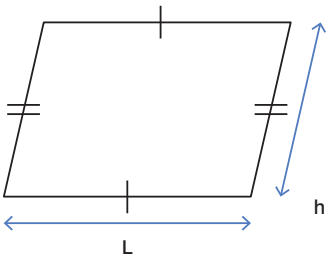
Losange

$A = (d \times d') \div 2$



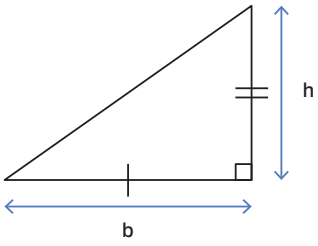
Parallélogramme

$A = L \times h$



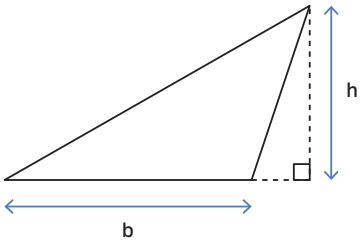
Triangle rectangle

$A = (b \times h) \div 2$



Triangle quelconque

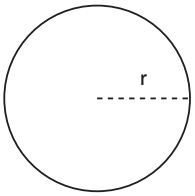
$A = (b \times h) \div 2$



Cercle et disque

$P = 2 \times \pi \times r$

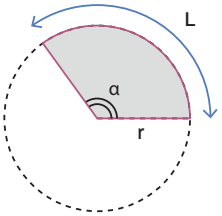
$A = \pi \times r^2$



Secteur circulaire

$L = 2 \times \pi \times r \times (\alpha / 360)$

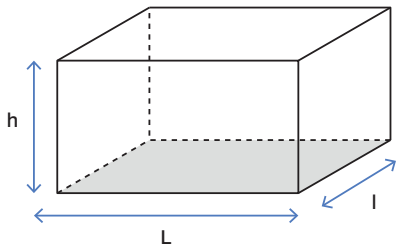
$A = \pi \times r^2 \times (\alpha / 360)$



Volumes

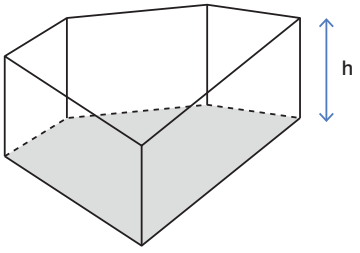
Pavé droit

$V = (\text{aire de la base}) \times h = L \times l \times h$



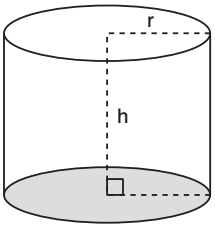
Prisme droit

$V = (\text{aire de la base}) \times h$



Cylindre

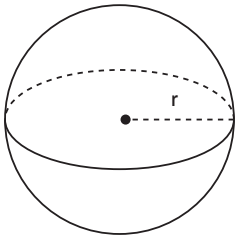
$V = (\text{aire de la base}) \times h = \pi \times r^2 \times h$



Sphère et boule

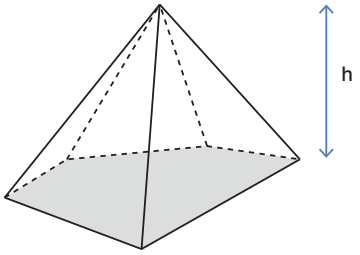
$A = 4 \times \pi \times r^2$

$V = (4/3) \times \pi \times r^3$



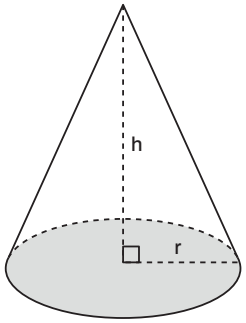
Pyramide

$V = (\text{aire de la base} \times h) \div 3$



Cône de révolution

$V = (\pi \times r^2 \times h) \div 3$



P : Périmètre, A : Aire, V : volume