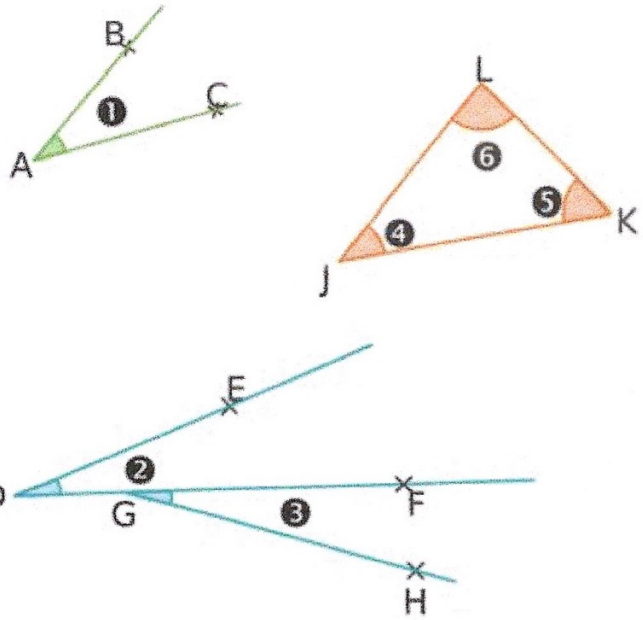
AP – Révision sur les angles et triangles (6ème)

Exercice 1

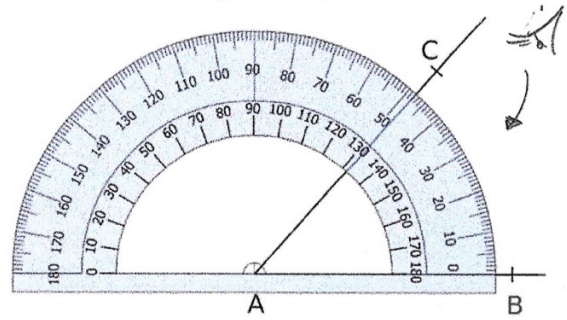


Angle	Nom	Sommet	Côtés
1	$\widehat{BAC}$ (ou $\widehat{CAB}$)	A	[AB) et [AC)
2	$\widehat{EDF}$	D	[DE) et [DF)
3	$\widehat{FGH}$	G	[GF) et [GH)
4	$\widehat{LJK}$	J	[JL) et [JK)
5	$\widehat{JKL}$	K	[KJ) et [KL)
6	$\widehat{JLK}$	L	[LJ) et [LK)

Exercice 2

Lis la mesure des angles $\widehat{BAC}$ et $\widehat{MON}$.

a.

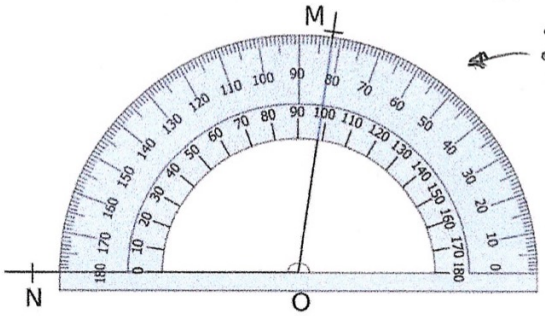


aigu !

$\widehat{BAC} = 48°$ (aigu !)

OK !

b.



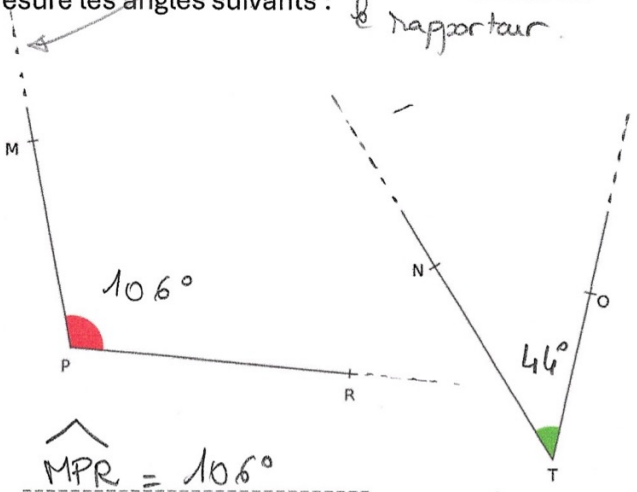
obtu !

$\widehat{NOM} = 98°$ (obtu !)

Exercice 3

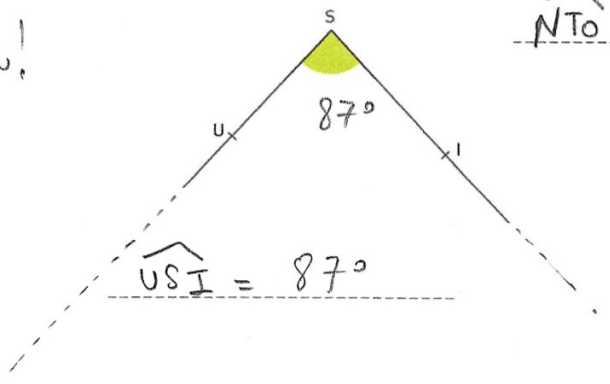
Mesure les angles suivants :

on prolonge en pointillé pour utiliser correctement le rapporteur



$\widehat{MPR} = 106°$

$\widehat{NTO} = 44°$

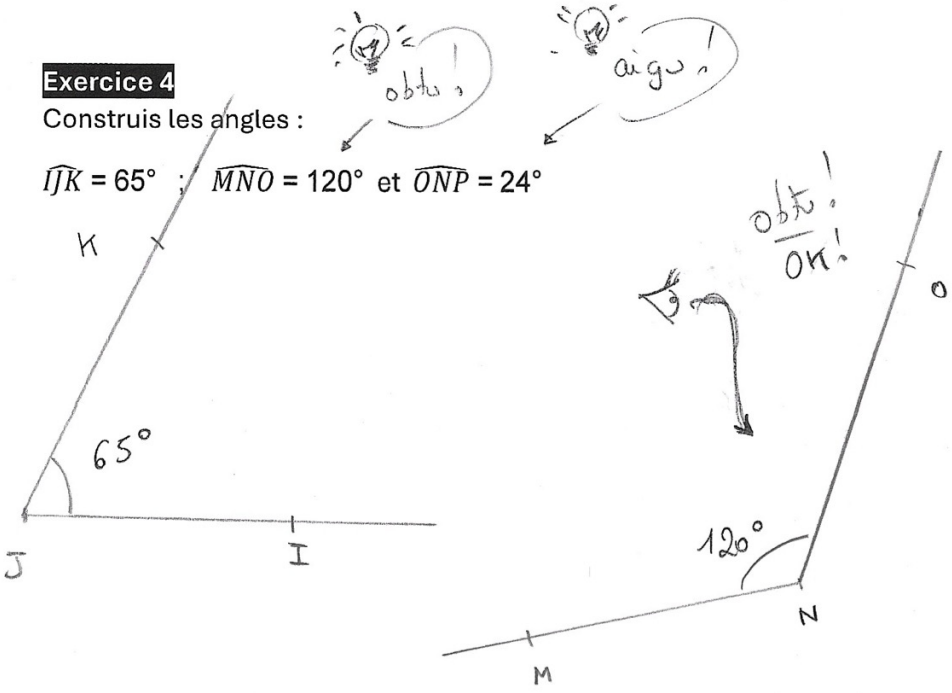


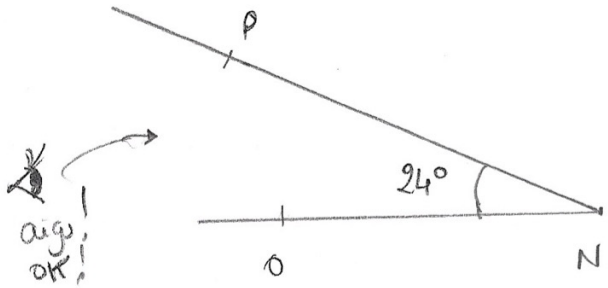
$\widehat{USI} = 87°$

Exercice 4

Construis les angles :

$\widehat{IJK} = 65°$; $\widehat{MNO} = 120°$ et $\widehat{ONP} = 24°$





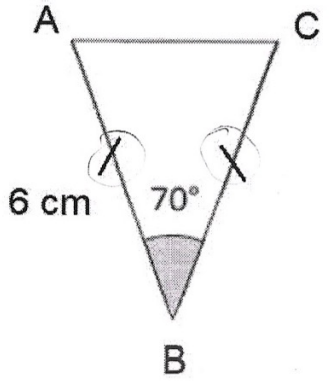
SUR TON CAHIER :

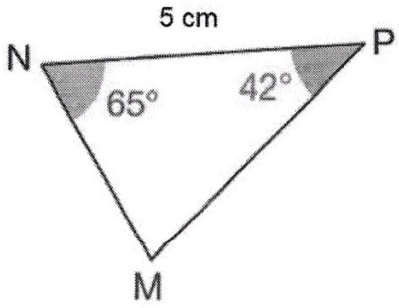
Exercice 5

1) Construire un triangle MNO tel que MP = 4 cm ; MN = 5 cm et MO = 6 cm
2) Construire un triangle ABC tel que AB = 5,5 cm ; $\widehat{CAB}$ = 57° et AC = 7,2 cm
3) Construire un triangle IJK isocèle en K tel que IJ = 8,3 cm ; $\widehat{KIJ}$ = 71°

Exercice 6

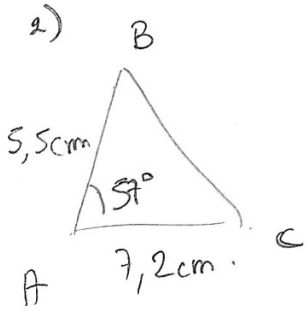
Reproduire les figures en vraie grandeur :

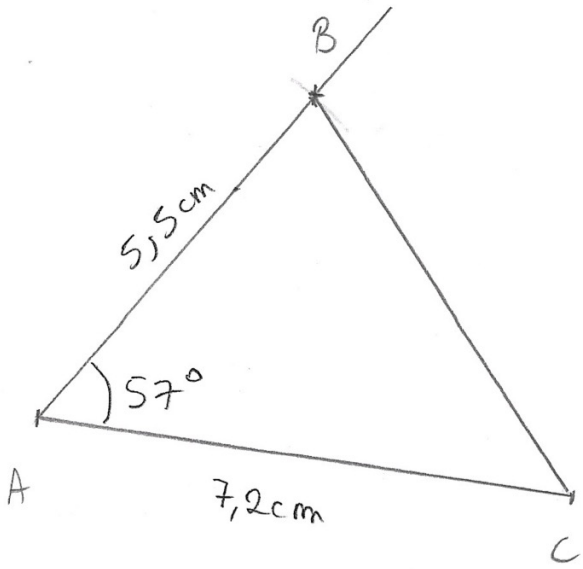




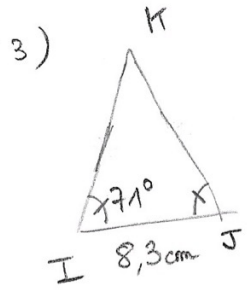
Exercice 5

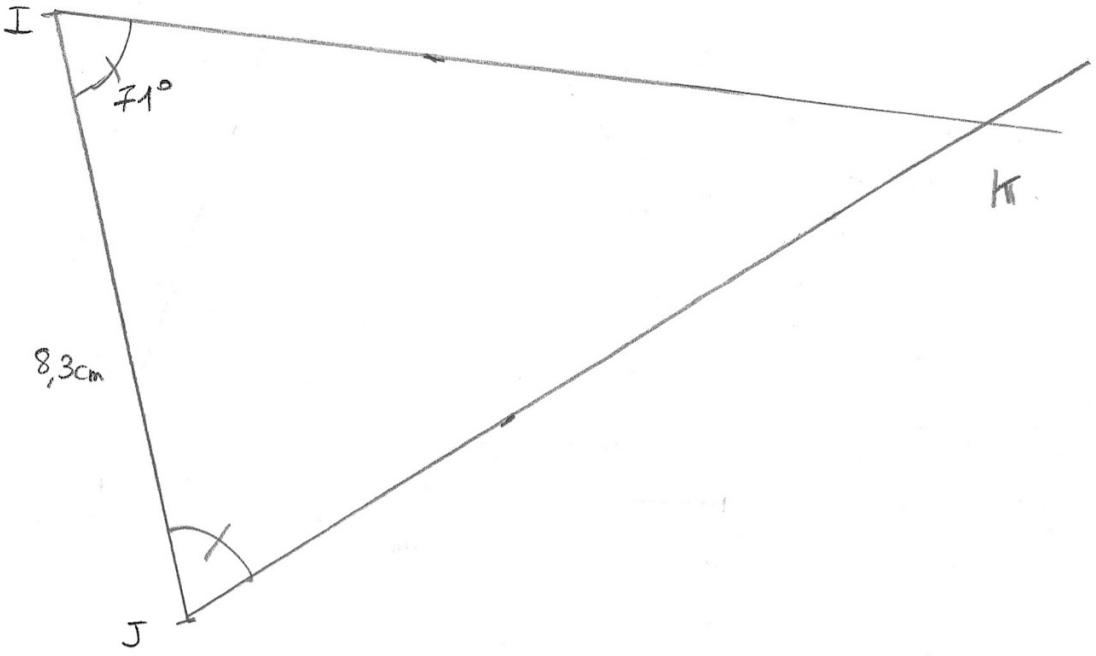
2)



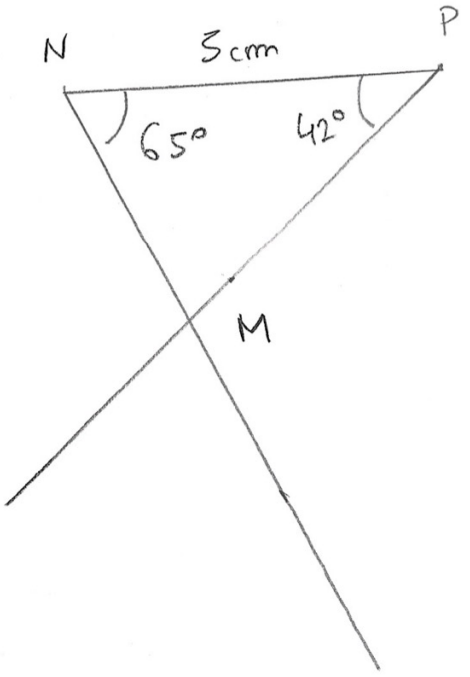


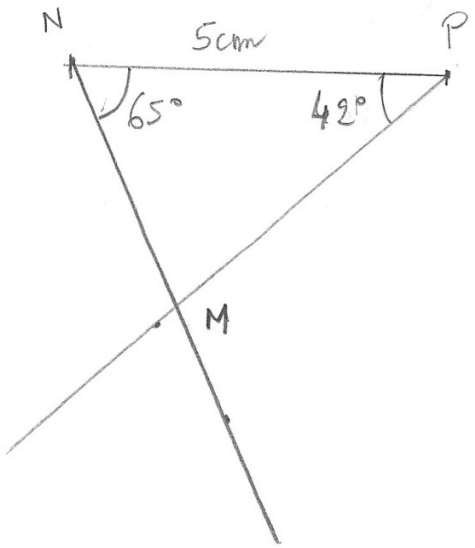
3)





Exercice 6




N
5cm
P
65°
42°
M