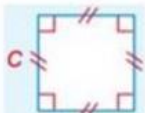
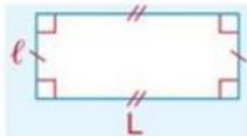
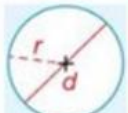



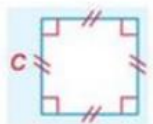
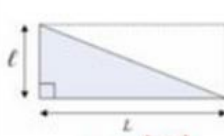
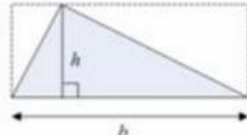
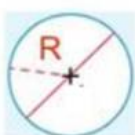
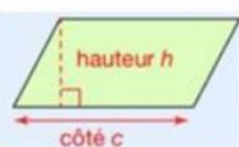
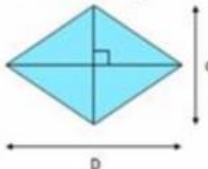
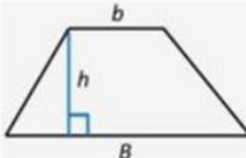
## FORMULAIRE PÉRIMÈTRE, AIRES ET VOLUMES

Pour appliquer une formule, les longueurs doivent être exprimées dans la même unité.

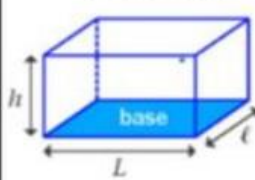
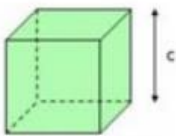
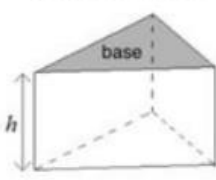
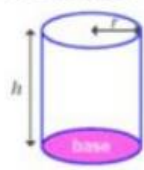
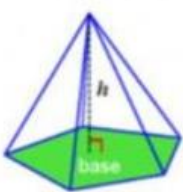
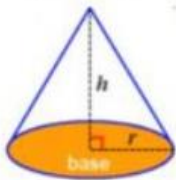
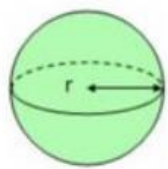
### I. Périmètre

<p>Carré</p>  <p><math>P = 4 \times c</math></p>	<p>Rectangle</p>  <p><math>P = 2 \times L + 2 \times l</math> ou <math>P = 2 \times (L + l)</math></p>	<p>Cercle</p>  <p><math>P = d \times \pi</math> ou <math>P = 2 \times r \times \pi</math></p>
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### II. Aire

<p>Rectangle</p>  <p><math>A = L \times l</math></p>	<p>Carré</p>  <p><math>A = c \times c = c^2</math></p>	<p>Triangle rectangle</p>  <p><math>A = \frac{L \times l}{2}</math></p>	<p>Triangle</p>  <p><math>A = \frac{b \times h}{2}</math></p>
<p>Disque</p>  <p><math>A = \pi \times R \times R = \pi \times R^2</math></p>	<p>Parallélogramme</p>  <p><math>A = c \times h</math></p>	<p>Losange</p>  <p><math>A = \frac{d \times D}{2}</math></p>	<p>Trapeze</p>  <p><math>A = \frac{(b+B) \times h}{2}</math></p>

### III. Volumes

<p>Pavé droit</p>  <p><math>V = L \times l \times h</math></p>	<p>Cube</p>  <p><math>V = c \times c \times c = c^3</math></p>	<p>Prisme droit</p>  <p><math>V = \text{Aire de la base} \times h</math></p>	<p>Cylindre de révolution</p>  <p><math>V = \pi \times r^2 \times h</math></p>
<p>Pyramide</p>  <p><math>V = \frac{\text{Aire de la base} \times h}{3}</math></p>	<p>Cône de révolution</p>  <p><math>V = \frac{\pi \times r^2 \times h}{3}</math></p>	<p>Boule</p>  <p><math>V = \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3</math></p>	