



## EXERCICES GÉNÉRÉS AVEC MATHS.ALÉA()

EX 1

Calculer

1.  $7 \times 10 = \dots\dots\dots$

2.  $7 \times 7 = \dots\dots\dots$

3.  $80 \times 40 = \dots\dots\dots$

4.  $70 \times 3\,000 = \dots\dots\dots$

5.  $3 \times 2 = \dots\dots\dots$

6.  $20 \times 6\,000 = \dots\dots\dots$

7.  $700 \times 900 = \dots\dots\dots$

8.  $900 \times 9\,000 = \dots\dots\dots$

9.  $900 \times 6 = \dots\dots\dots$

10.  $50 \times 800 = \dots\dots\dots$

EX 2

Calculer

1.  $(+19) + (-13) = \dots\dots\dots$

2.  $(-9) + (+2) = \dots\dots\dots$

3.  $(-11) + (-1) = \dots\dots\dots$

4.  $(-5) + (-18) = \dots\dots\dots$

5.  $(+10) + (-8) = \dots\dots\dots$

6.  $(-2) + (+5) = \dots\dots\dots$

7.  $(-7) + (+4) = \dots\dots\dots$

8.  $(-2) + (+18) = \dots\dots\dots$

9.  $(-6) + (+14) = \dots\dots\dots$

10.  $(+5) + (-12) = \dots\dots\dots$

EX 3

Calculer

1.  $-13 + 8 = \dots\dots\dots$

2.  $15 - 19 = \dots\dots\dots$

3.  $16 - 10 = \dots\dots\dots$

4.  $-17 - 8 = \dots\dots\dots$

5.  $-16 + 14 = \dots\dots\dots$

6.  $-6 - 19 = \dots\dots\dots$

7.  $-14 + 11 = \dots\dots\dots$

8.  $3 - 20 = \dots\dots\dots$

9.  $-10 + 12 = \dots\dots\dots$

10.  $7 - 16 = \dots\dots\dots$





## EXERCICES GÉNÉRÉS AVEC MATHS.ALÉA()

**EX 4** Compléter.

1.  $\frac{3}{5} = \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \frac{\quad}{45}$

2.  $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \frac{\quad}{22}$

3.  $\frac{9}{10} = \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \frac{\quad}{100}$

4.  $\frac{1}{5} = \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \frac{\quad}{50}$

5.  $\frac{3}{10} = \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \frac{\quad}{80}$

6.  $\frac{3}{8} = \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \frac{\quad}{64}$

7.  $\frac{1}{6} = \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \frac{\quad}{18}$

8.  $\frac{2}{5} = \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \frac{\quad}{40}$

9.  $\frac{2}{7} = \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \frac{\quad}{63}$

10.  $\frac{1}{8} = \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \frac{\quad}{48}$

**EX 5** Simplifier les fractions suivantes.

1.  $\frac{40}{70} = \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$

2.  $\frac{6}{12} = \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$

3.  $\frac{30}{36} = \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$

4.  $\frac{40}{56} = \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$

5.  $\frac{33}{77} = \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$

6.  $\frac{6}{27} = \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$

7.  $\frac{6}{21} = \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$

8.  $\frac{25}{40} = \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$

9.  $\frac{77}{110} = \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$

10.  $\frac{44}{99} = \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$

**EX 6** Écrire sous la forme de la somme d'un nombre entier et d'une fraction inférieure à 1 puis donner l'écriture décimale

1.  $\frac{17}{4} = \quad + \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \quad$

2.  $\frac{19}{4} = \quad + \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \quad$

3.  $\frac{9}{2} = \quad + \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \quad$

4.  $\frac{25}{8} = \quad + \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \quad$

5.  $\frac{13}{5} = \quad + \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \quad$

6.  $\frac{11}{10} = \quad + \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \quad$





## EXERCICES GÉNÉRÉS AVEC MATHS.ALÉA()

7.  $\frac{13}{4} = \quad + \quad \text{-----} =$

8.  $\frac{13}{10} = \quad + \quad \text{-----} =$

9.  $\frac{3}{2} = \quad + \quad \text{-----} =$

10.  $\frac{22}{5} = \quad + \quad \text{-----} =$

**EX 7** Compléter

1. 0,5 hm = ..... m

2. 6,52 kL = ..... L

3. 0,8 dam = ..... m

4. 12,8 kL = ..... L

5. 0,03 kg = ..... g

6. 2,52 hg = ..... g

7. 2,58 km = ..... m

8. 7,23 dag = ..... g

9. 0,09 dag = ..... g

10. 0,3 dam = ..... m

**EX 8** Compléter

1. 3 hm<sup>2</sup> = ..... m<sup>2</sup>

2. 300 dam<sup>2</sup> = ..... m<sup>2</sup>

3. 900 hm<sup>2</sup> = ..... m<sup>2</sup>

4. 91 dam<sup>2</sup> = ..... m<sup>2</sup>

5. 1 hm<sup>2</sup> = ..... m<sup>2</sup>

6. 30 hm<sup>2</sup> = ..... m<sup>2</sup>

7. 9 km<sup>2</sup> = ..... m<sup>2</sup>

8. 50 km<sup>2</sup> = ..... m<sup>2</sup>

9. 8 km<sup>2</sup> = ..... m<sup>2</sup>

10. 3 km<sup>2</sup> = ..... m<sup>2</sup>

**EX 9** Pour chacune des figures, calculer son périmètre puis son aire (valeur exacte et si nécessaire valeur approchée au dixième près).

1. Un rectangle *TUVW* de 10 cm de longueur et de 5 cm de largeur.

2. Un rectangle *QRST* de 7 cm de longueur et de 3 cm de largeur.

3. Un carré *NOPQ* de 4 cm de côté .

4. Un cercle de 10 cm de rayon.

5. Un cercle de 16 cm de diamètre.

6. Un cercle de 3 cm de rayon.

7. Un rectangle *CDEF* tel que *CD* = 11 cm et *DE* = 2 cm.

8. Un rectangle *EFGH* de 10 cm de longueur et de 7 cm de largeur.

9. Un triangle *STU* rectangle en *T* tel que *ST* = 3 cm, *TU* = 4 cm et *TU* = 5 cm.

10. Un rectangle *EFGH* tel que *EF* = 7 cm et *FG* = 2 cm.





## EXERCICES GÉNÉRÉS AVEC MATHS.ALÉA()

**EX 1** Calculer

1.  $400 \times 2 = \dots\dots\dots$

2.  $8\,000 \times 4 = \dots\dots\dots$

3.  $300 \times 10 = \dots\dots\dots$

4.  $4\,000 \times 5\,000 = \dots\dots\dots$

5.  $4\,000 \times 1\,000 = \dots\dots\dots$

6.  $4\,000 \times 7 = \dots\dots\dots$

7.  $600 \times 300 = \dots\dots\dots$

8.  $6\,000 \times 5\,000 = \dots\dots\dots$

9.  $9\,000 \times 300 = \dots\dots\dots$

10.  $7\,000 \times 30 = \dots\dots\dots$

**EX 2** Calculer

1.  $(-2) + (+10) = \dots\dots\dots$

2.  $(-12) + (+1) = \dots\dots\dots$

3.  $(-7) + (-10) = \dots\dots\dots$

4.  $(-3) + (+15) = \dots\dots\dots$

5.  $(+9) + (-8) = \dots\dots\dots$

6.  $(-19) + (+4) = \dots\dots\dots$

7.  $(-1) + (-5) = \dots\dots\dots$

8.  $(-4) + (+19) = \dots\dots\dots$

9.  $(-11) + (+6) = \dots\dots\dots$

10.  $(-18) + (-4) = \dots\dots\dots$

**EX 3** Calculer

1.  $7 - 20 = \dots\dots\dots$

2.  $-2 - 13 = \dots\dots\dots$

3.  $6 - 17 = \dots\dots\dots$

4.  $11 - 2 = \dots\dots\dots$

5.  $8 - 18 = \dots\dots\dots$

6.  $-11 + 10 = \dots\dots\dots$

7.  $4 - 10 = \dots\dots\dots$

8.  $8 - 10 = \dots\dots\dots$

9.  $-14 - 18 = \dots\dots\dots$

10.  $-14 + 11 = \dots\dots\dots$





## EXERCICES GÉNÉRÉS AVEC MATHS.ALÉA()

**EX 4** Compléter.

1.  $\frac{8}{9} = \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \frac{\quad}{99}$

2.  $\frac{7}{9} = \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \frac{\quad}{45}$

3.  $\frac{4}{5} = \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \frac{\quad}{50}$

4.  $\frac{2}{9} = \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \frac{\quad}{36}$

5.  $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \frac{\quad}{15}$

6.  $\frac{9}{10} = \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \frac{\quad}{50}$

7.  $\frac{1}{5} = \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \frac{\quad}{35}$

8.  $\frac{1}{7} = \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \frac{\quad}{14}$

9.  $\frac{4}{7} = \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \frac{\quad}{56}$

10.  $\frac{6}{7} = \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \frac{\quad}{70}$

**EX 5** Simplifier les fractions suivantes.

1.  $\frac{2}{10} = \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$

2.  $\frac{12}{28} = \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$

3.  $\frac{6}{48} = \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$

4.  $\frac{16}{72} = \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$

5.  $\frac{10}{40} = \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$

6.  $\frac{77}{88} = \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$

7.  $\frac{5}{30} = \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$

8.  $\frac{55}{77} = \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$

9.  $\frac{10}{20} = \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$

10.  $\frac{32}{56} = \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$

**EX 6** Écrire sous la forme de la somme d'un nombre entier et d'une fraction inférieure à 1 puis donner l'écriture décimale

1.  $\frac{17}{8} = \quad + \frac{\quad}{\quad} =$

2.  $\frac{3}{2} = \quad + \frac{\quad}{\quad} =$

3.  $\frac{14}{5} = \quad + \frac{\quad}{\quad} =$

4.  $\frac{5}{4} = \quad + \frac{\quad}{\quad} =$

5.  $\frac{7}{4} = \quad + \frac{\quad}{\quad} =$

6.  $\frac{43}{10} = \quad + \frac{\quad}{\quad} =$





## EXERCICES GÉNÉRÉS AVEC MATHS.ALÉA()

7.  $\frac{15}{4} = \quad + \quad \text{---} =$

8.  $\frac{11}{5} = \quad + \quad \text{---} =$

9.  $\frac{47}{10} = \quad + \quad \text{---} =$

10.  $\frac{5}{2} = \quad + \quad \text{---} =$

**EX 7** Compléter

1. 1,52 daL = ..... L

2. 3,67 dam = ..... m

3. 2,9 hL = ..... L

4. 0,09 kL = ..... L

5. 0,4 dam = ..... m

6. 0,7 dam = ..... m

7. 0,1 k€ = ..... €

8. 18,5 dag = ..... g

9. 0,5 dam = ..... m

10. 9,3 dag = ..... g

**EX 8** Compléter

1. 30 km<sup>2</sup> = ..... m<sup>2</sup>

2. 5 hm<sup>2</sup> = ..... m<sup>2</sup>

3. 8 dam<sup>2</sup> = ..... m<sup>2</sup>

4. 10 hm<sup>2</sup> = ..... m<sup>2</sup>

5. 9 km<sup>2</sup> = ..... m<sup>2</sup>

6. 7 hm<sup>2</sup> = ..... m<sup>2</sup>

7. 90 dam<sup>2</sup> = ..... m<sup>2</sup>

8. 80 hm<sup>2</sup> = ..... m<sup>2</sup>

9. 1 dam<sup>2</sup> = ..... m<sup>2</sup>

10. 300 dam<sup>2</sup> = ..... m<sup>2</sup>

**EX 9** Pour chacune des figures, calculer son périmètre puis son aire (valeur exacte et si nécessaire valeur approchée au dixième près).

1. Un rectangle  $UVWX$  tel que  $UV = 7$  cm et  $VW = 3$  cm.

2. Un carré  $ABCD$  de 5 cm de côté .

3. Un cercle de 8 cm de rayon.

4. Un carré  $CDEF$  de 9 cm de côté .

5. Un triangle  $STU$  rectangle en  $T$  tel que  $ST = 24$  cm,  $TU = 10$  cm et  $SU = 26$  cm.

6. Un carré  $OPQR$  de 4 cm de côté .

7. Un triangle  $TUV$  rectangle en  $U$  tel que  $TU = 21$  cm,  $UV = 20$  cm et  $TV = 29$  cm.

8. Un rectangle  $STUV$  de 11 cm de longueur et de 5 cm de largeur.

9. Un cercle de 20 cm de diamètre.

10. Un carré  $NOPQ$  tel que  $NO = 4$  cm.





## EXERCICES GÉNÉRÉS AVEC MATHS.ALÉA()

EX 1

Calculer

1.  $800 \times 10 = \dots\dots\dots$

2.  $4 \times 80 = \dots\dots\dots$

3.  $300 \times 500 = \dots\dots\dots$

4.  $60 \times 800 = \dots\dots\dots$

5.  $9 \times 40 = \dots\dots\dots$

6.  $9 \times 8 = \dots\dots\dots$

7.  $3 \times 3\,000 = \dots\dots\dots$

8.  $7 \times 200 = \dots\dots\dots$

9.  $50 \times 4 = \dots\dots\dots$

10.  $2\,000 \times 2 = \dots\dots\dots$

EX 2

Calculer

1.  $(-11) + (+2) = \dots\dots\dots$

2.  $(+4) + (-6) = \dots\dots\dots$

3.  $(-10) + (-11) = \dots\dots\dots$

4.  $(-13) + (-18) = \dots\dots\dots$

5.  $(-20) + (-10) = \dots\dots\dots$

6.  $(-4) + (+1) = \dots\dots\dots$

7.  $(-6) + (-10) = \dots\dots\dots$

8.  $(-19) + (+20) = \dots\dots\dots$

9.  $(-4) + (-17) = \dots\dots\dots$

10.  $(-10) + (+2) = \dots\dots\dots$

EX 3

Calculer

1.  $-13 + 17 = \dots\dots\dots$

2.  $-20 + 7 = \dots\dots\dots$

3.  $-5 + 4 = \dots\dots\dots$

4.  $9 - 10 = \dots\dots\dots$

5.  $6 - 13 = \dots\dots\dots$

6.  $-17 - 12 = \dots\dots\dots$

7.  $19 - 11 = \dots\dots\dots$

8.  $-3 - 10 = \dots\dots\dots$

9.  $-14 - 2 = \dots\dots\dots$

10.  $-9 - 20 = \dots\dots\dots$

EX 4

Compléter.





## EXERCICES GÉNÉRÉS AVEC MATHS.ALÉA()

1.  $\frac{1}{4} = \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \frac{\quad}{32}$

2.  $\frac{9}{10} = \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \frac{\quad}{90}$

3.  $\frac{1}{5} = \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \frac{\quad}{30}$

4.  $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \frac{\quad}{10}$

5.  $\frac{4}{7} = \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \frac{\quad}{42}$

6.  $\frac{1}{6} = \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \frac{\quad}{30}$

7.  $\frac{3}{4} = \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \frac{\quad}{20}$

8.  $\frac{7}{10} = \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \frac{\quad}{80}$

9.  $\frac{2}{9} = \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \frac{\quad}{36}$

10.  $\frac{7}{8} = \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \frac{\quad}{80}$

**EX 5** Simplifier les fractions suivantes.

1.  $\frac{21}{56} = \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$

2.  $\frac{6}{14} = \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$

3.  $\frac{27}{30} = \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$

4.  $\frac{4}{10} = \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$

5.  $\frac{48}{54} = \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$

6.  $\frac{56}{72} = \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$

7.  $\frac{9}{36} = \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$

8.  $\frac{9}{15} = \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$

9.  $\frac{56}{80} = \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$

10.  $\frac{32}{40} = \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$

**EX 6** Écrire sous la forme de la somme d'un nombre entier et d'une fraction inférieure à 1 puis donner l'écriture décimale

1.  $\frac{7}{2} = \quad + \frac{\quad}{\quad} =$

2.  $\frac{25}{8} = \quad + \frac{\quad}{\quad} =$

3.  $\frac{21}{10} = \quad + \frac{\quad}{\quad} =$

4.  $\frac{9}{4} = \quad + \frac{\quad}{\quad} =$

5.  $\frac{15}{4} = \quad + \frac{\quad}{\quad} =$

6.  $\frac{12}{5} = \quad + \frac{\quad}{\quad} =$

7.  $\frac{43}{10} = \quad + \frac{\quad}{\quad} =$

8.  $\frac{39}{10} = \quad + \frac{\quad}{\quad} =$







## EXERCICES GÉNÉRÉS AVEC MATHS.ALÉA()

9.  $\frac{41}{10} = \quad + \quad \text{---} =$

10.  $\frac{27}{8} = \quad + \quad \text{---} =$

**EX 7** Compléter

1. 0,07 hg = ..... g

2. 5,16 hg = ..... g

3. 0,7 dag = ..... g

4. 0,09 hm = ..... m

5. 4,67 kL = ..... L

6. 1,8 hg = ..... g

7. 1,41 daL = ..... L

8. 12,4 kL = ..... L

9. 2,62 km = ..... m

10. 0,2 km = ..... m

**EX 8** Compléter

1. 34 hm<sup>2</sup> = ..... m<sup>2</sup>

2. 3 dam<sup>2</sup> = ..... m<sup>2</sup>

3. 43 dam<sup>2</sup> = ..... m<sup>2</sup>

4. 10 km<sup>2</sup> = ..... m<sup>2</sup>

5. 74 dam<sup>2</sup> = ..... m<sup>2</sup>

6. 11 dam<sup>2</sup> = ..... m<sup>2</sup>

7. 8 km<sup>2</sup> = ..... m<sup>2</sup>

8. 2 dam<sup>2</sup> = ..... m<sup>2</sup>

9. 80 hm<sup>2</sup> = ..... m<sup>2</sup>

10. 40 hm<sup>2</sup> = ..... m<sup>2</sup>

**EX 9** Pour chacune des figures, calculer son périmètre puis son aire (valeur exacte et si nécessaire valeur approchée au dixième près).1. Un triangle *STU* rectangle en *T* tel que *ST* = 15 cm, *TU* = 8 cm et *TU* = 17 cm.2. Un rectangle *DEFG* tel que *DE* = 6 cm et *EF* = 5 cm.3. Un triangle rectangle *KLM* a pour côtés : 21 cm, 29 cm et 20 cm.4. Un carré *MNOP* tel que *MN* = 10 cm.

5. Un cercle de 6 cm de diamètre.

6. Un rectangle *KLMN* de 6 cm de longueur et de 3 cm de largeur.7. Un carré *KLMN* de 2 cm de côté .8. Un carré *NOPQ* de 5 cm de côté .9. Un rectangle *PQRS* tel que *PQ* = 4 cm et *QR* = 2 cm.

10. Un cercle de 16 cm de diamètre.





## EXERCICES GÉNÉRÉS AVEC MATHS.ALÉA()

## Corrections

**Ex 1**

**1.**  $7 \times 10 = 70$

**2.**  $7 \times 7 = 49$

**3.**  $80 \times 40 = 3\,200$

**4.**  $70 \times 3\,000 = 210\,000$

**5.**  $3 \times 2 = 6$

**6.**  $20 \times 6\,000 = 120\,000$

**7.**  $700 \times 900 = 630\,000$

**8.**  $900 \times 9\,000 = 8\,100\,000$

**9.**  $900 \times 6 = 5\,400$

**10.**  $50 \times 800 = 40\,000$

**Ex 2**

**1.**  $(+19) + (-13) = (+6)$

**2.**  $(-9) + (+2) = (-7)$

**3.**  $(-11) + (-1) = (-12)$

**4.**  $(-5) + (-18) = (-23)$

**5.**  $(+10) + (-8) = (+2)$

**6.**  $(-2) + (+5) = (+3)$

**7.**  $(-7) + (+4) = (-3)$

**8.**  $(-2) + (+18) = (+16)$

**9.**  $(-6) + (+14) = (+8)$

**10.**  $(+5) + (-12) = (-7)$

**Ex 3**

**1.**  $-13 + 8 = -5$

**2.**  $15 - 19 = -4$

**3.**  $16 - 10 = 6$

**4.**  $-17 - 8 = -25$

**5.**  $-16 + 14 = -2$

**6.**  $-6 - 19 = -25$

**7.**  $-14 + 11 = -3$

**8.**  $3 - 20 = -17$

**9.**  $-10 + 12 = 2$

**10.**  $7 - 16 = -9$





## EXERCICES GÉNÉRÉS AVEC MATHS.ALÉA()

Ex 4

$$1. \frac{3}{5} = \frac{9 \times 3}{9 \times 5} = \frac{27}{45}$$

$$2. \frac{1}{2} = \frac{11 \times 1}{11 \times 2} = \frac{11}{22}$$

$$3. \frac{9}{10} = \frac{10 \times 9}{10 \times 10} = \frac{90}{100}$$

$$4. \frac{1}{5} = \frac{10 \times 1}{10 \times 5} = \frac{10}{50}$$

$$5. \frac{3}{10} = \frac{8 \times 3}{8 \times 10} = \frac{24}{80}$$

$$6. \frac{3}{8} = \frac{8 \times 3}{8 \times 8} = \frac{24}{64}$$

$$7. \frac{1}{6} = \frac{3 \times 1}{3 \times 6} = \frac{3}{18}$$

$$8. \frac{2}{5} = \frac{8 \times 2}{8 \times 5} = \frac{16}{40}$$

$$9. \frac{2}{7} = \frac{9 \times 2}{9 \times 7} = \frac{18}{63}$$

$$10. \frac{1}{8} = \frac{6 \times 1}{6 \times 8} = \frac{6}{48}$$

Ex 5

$$1. \frac{40}{70} = \frac{10 \times 4}{10 \times 7} = \frac{4}{7}$$

$$2. \frac{6}{12} = \frac{6 \times 1}{6 \times 2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$3. \frac{30}{36} = \frac{6 \times 5}{6 \times 6} = \frac{5}{6}$$

$$4. \frac{40}{56} = \frac{8 \times 5}{8 \times 7} = \frac{5}{7}$$

$$5. \frac{33}{77} = \frac{11 \times 3}{11 \times 7} = \frac{3}{7}$$

$$6. \frac{6}{27} = \frac{3 \times 2}{3 \times 9} = \frac{2}{9}$$

$$7. \frac{6}{21} = \frac{3 \times 2}{3 \times 7} = \frac{2}{7}$$

$$8. \frac{25}{40} = \frac{5 \times 5}{5 \times 8} = \frac{5}{8}$$

$$9. \frac{77}{110} = \frac{11 \times 7}{11 \times 10} = \frac{7}{10}$$

$$10. \frac{44}{99} = \frac{11 \times 4}{11 \times 9} = \frac{4}{9}$$





## EXERCICES GÉNÉRÉS AVEC MATHS.ALÉA()

Ex 6

1.  $\frac{17}{4} = 4 + \frac{1}{4} = 4,25$

2.  $\frac{19}{4} = 4 + \frac{3}{4} = 4,75$

3.  $\frac{9}{2} = 4 + \frac{1}{2} = 4,5$

4.  $\frac{25}{8} = 3 + \frac{1}{8} = 3,125$

5.  $\frac{13}{5} = 2 + \frac{3}{5} = 2,6$

6.  $\frac{11}{10} = 1 + \frac{1}{10} = 1,1$

7.  $\frac{13}{4} = 3 + \frac{1}{4} = 3,25$

8.  $\frac{13}{10} = 1 + \frac{3}{10} = 1,3$

9.  $\frac{3}{2} = 1 + \frac{1}{2} = 1,5$

10.  $\frac{22}{5} = 4 + \frac{2}{5} = 4,4$

Ex 7

1.  $0,5 \text{ hm} = 0,5 \times 100 \text{ m} = 50 \text{ m}$

2.  $6,52 \text{ kL} = 6,52 \times 1\,000 \text{ L} = 6\,520 \text{ L}$

3.  $0,8 \text{ dam} = 0,8 \times 10 \text{ m} = 8 \text{ m}$

4.  $12,8 \text{ kL} = 12,8 \times 1\,000 \text{ L} = 12\,800 \text{ L}$

5.  $0,03 \text{ kg} = 0,03 \times 1\,000 \text{ g} = 30 \text{ g}$

6.  $2,52 \text{ hg} = 2,52 \times 100 \text{ g} = 252 \text{ g}$

7.  $2,58 \text{ km} = 2,58 \times 1\,000 \text{ m} = 2\,580 \text{ m}$

8.  $7,23 \text{ dag} = 7,23 \times 10 \text{ g} = 72,3 \text{ g}$

9.  $0,09 \text{ dag} = 0,09 \times 10 \text{ g} = 0,9 \text{ g}$

10.  $0,3 \text{ dam} = 0,3 \times 10 \text{ m} = 3 \text{ m}$

Ex 8

1.  $3 \text{ hm}^2 = 3 \times 10\,000 \text{ m}^2 = 30\,000 \text{ m}^2$

2.  $300 \text{ dam}^2 = 300 \times 100 \text{ m}^2 = 30\,000 \text{ m}^2$

3.  $900 \text{ hm}^2 = 900 \times 10\,000 \text{ m}^2 = 9\,000\,000 \text{ m}^2$

4.  $91 \text{ dam}^2 = 91 \times 100 \text{ m}^2 = 9\,100 \text{ m}^2$

5.  $1 \text{ hm}^2 = 1 \times 10\,000 \text{ m}^2 = 10\,000 \text{ m}^2$

6.  $30 \text{ hm}^2 = 30 \times 10\,000 \text{ m}^2 = 300\,000 \text{ m}^2$

7.  $9 \text{ km}^2 = 9 \times 1\,000\,000 \text{ m}^2 = 9\,000\,000 \text{ m}^2$

8.  $50 \text{ km}^2 = 50 \times 1\,000\,000 \text{ m}^2 = 50\,000\,000 \text{ m}^2$

9.  $8 \text{ km}^2 = 8 \times 1\,000\,000 \text{ m}^2 = 8\,000\,000 \text{ m}^2$

10.  $3 \text{ km}^2 = 3 \times 1\,000\,000 \text{ m}^2 = 3\,000\,000 \text{ m}^2$





## EXERCICES GÉNÉRÉS AVEC MATHS.ALÉA()

EX  
9

1.  $\mathcal{P}_{TUVW} = (10 \text{ cm} + 5 \text{ cm}) \times 2 = 30 \text{ cm}$   
 $\mathcal{A}_{TUVW} = 10 \text{ cm} \times 5 \text{ cm} = 50 \text{ cm}^2$

2.  $\mathcal{P}_{QRST} = (7 \text{ cm} + 3 \text{ cm}) \times 2 = 20 \text{ cm}$   
 $\mathcal{A}_{QRST} = 7 \text{ cm} \times 3 \text{ cm} = 21 \text{ cm}^2$

3.  $\mathcal{P}_{NOPQ} = 4 \times 4 \text{ cm} = 16 \text{ cm}$   
 $\mathcal{A}_{NOPQ} = 4 \text{ cm} \times 4 \text{ cm} = 16 \text{ cm}^2$

4.  $\mathcal{P} = 2 \times 10 \times \pi \text{ cm} = 20\pi \text{ cm} \approx 62,8 \text{ cm}$   
 $\mathcal{A} = 10 \times 10 \times \pi \text{ cm}^2 = 100\pi \text{ cm}^2 \approx 314,2 \text{ cm}^2$

5. Le diamètre est de 16 cm donc le rayon est de 8 cm.  
 $\mathcal{P} = 2 \times 8 \times \pi \text{ cm} = 16\pi \text{ cm} \approx 50,3 \text{ cm}$

$$\mathcal{A} = 8 \times 8 \times \pi \text{ cm}^2 = 64\pi \text{ cm}^2 \approx 201,1 \text{ cm}^2$$

6.  $\mathcal{P} = 2 \times 3 \times \pi \text{ cm} = 6\pi \text{ cm} \approx 18,8 \text{ cm}$   
 $\mathcal{A} = 3 \times 3 \times \pi \text{ cm}^2 = 9\pi \text{ cm}^2 \approx 28,3 \text{ cm}^2$

7.  $\mathcal{P}_{CDEF} = (11 \text{ cm} + 2 \text{ cm}) \times 2 = 26 \text{ cm}$   
 $\mathcal{A}_{CDEF} = 11 \text{ cm} \times 2 \text{ cm} = 22 \text{ cm}^2$

8.  $\mathcal{P}_{EFGH} = (10 \text{ cm} + 7 \text{ cm}) \times 2 = 34 \text{ cm}$   
 $\mathcal{A}_{EFGH} = 10 \text{ cm} \times 7 \text{ cm} = 70 \text{ cm}^2$

9.  $\mathcal{P}_{STU} = 3 \text{ cm} + 4 \text{ cm} + 5 \text{ cm} = 12 \text{ cm}$   
 $\mathcal{A}_{STU} = 3 \text{ cm} \times 4 \text{ cm} \div 2 = 6 \text{ cm}^2$

10.  $\mathcal{P}_{EFGH} = (7 \text{ cm} + 2 \text{ cm}) \times 2 = 18 \text{ cm}$   
 $\mathcal{A}_{EFGH} = 7 \text{ cm} \times 2 \text{ cm} = 14 \text{ cm}^2$





## Corrections

Ex 1

1.  $400 \times 2 = 800$

2.  $8\,000 \times 4 = 32\,000$

3.  $300 \times 10 = 3\,000$

4.  $4\,000 \times 5\,000 = 20\,000\,000$

5.  $4\,000 \times 1\,000 = 4\,000\,000$

6.  $4\,000 \times 7 = 28\,000$

7.  $600 \times 300 = 180\,000$

8.  $6\,000 \times 5\,000 = 30\,000\,000$

9.  $9\,000 \times 300 = 2\,700\,000$

10.  $7\,000 \times 30 = 210\,000$

Ex 2

1.  $(-2) + (+10) = (+8)$

2.  $(-12) + (+1) = (-11)$

3.  $(-7) + (-10) = (-17)$

4.  $(-3) + (+15) = (+12)$

5.  $(+9) + (-8) = (+1)$

6.  $(-19) + (+4) = (-15)$

7.  $(-1) + (-5) = (-6)$

8.  $(-4) + (+19) = (+15)$

9.  $(-11) + (+6) = (-5)$

10.  $(-18) + (-4) = (-22)$

Ex 3

1.  $7 - 20 = -13$

2.  $-2 - 13 = -15$

3.  $6 - 17 = -11$

4.  $11 - 2 = 9$

5.  $8 - 18 = -10$

6.  $-11 + 10 = -1$

7.  $4 - 10 = -6$

8.  $8 - 10 = -2$

9.  $-14 - 18 = -32$

10.  $-14 + 11 = -3$





## EXERCICES GÉNÉRÉS AVEC MATHS.ALÉA()

Ex 4

$$1. \frac{8}{9} = \frac{11 \times 8}{11 \times 9} = \frac{88}{99}$$

$$2. \frac{7}{9} = \frac{5 \times 7}{5 \times 9} = \frac{35}{45}$$

$$3. \frac{4}{5} = \frac{10 \times 4}{10 \times 5} = \frac{40}{50}$$

$$4. \frac{2}{9} = \frac{4 \times 2}{4 \times 9} = \frac{8}{36}$$

$$5. \frac{1}{3} = \frac{5 \times 1}{5 \times 3} = \frac{5}{15}$$

$$6. \frac{9}{10} = \frac{5 \times 9}{5 \times 10} = \frac{45}{50}$$

$$7. \frac{1}{5} = \frac{7 \times 1}{7 \times 5} = \frac{7}{35}$$

$$8. \frac{1}{7} = \frac{2 \times 1}{2 \times 7} = \frac{2}{14}$$

$$9. \frac{4}{7} = \frac{8 \times 4}{8 \times 7} = \frac{32}{56}$$

$$10. \frac{6}{7} = \frac{10 \times 6}{10 \times 7} = \frac{60}{70}$$

Ex 5

$$1. \frac{2}{10} = \frac{2 \times 1}{2 \times 5} = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$2. \frac{12}{28} = \frac{4 \times 3}{4 \times 7} = \frac{3}{7}$$

$$3. \frac{6}{48} = \frac{6 \times 1}{6 \times 8} = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$4. \frac{16}{72} = \frac{8 \times 2}{8 \times 9} = \frac{2}{9}$$

$$5. \frac{10}{40} = \frac{10 \times 1}{10 \times 4} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$6. \frac{77}{88} = \frac{11 \times 7}{11 \times 8} = \frac{7}{8}$$

$$7. \frac{5}{30} = \frac{5 \times 1}{5 \times 6} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$8. \frac{55}{77} = \frac{11 \times 5}{11 \times 7} = \frac{5}{7}$$

$$9. \frac{10}{20} = \frac{10 \times 1}{10 \times 2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$10. \frac{32}{56} = \frac{8 \times 4}{8 \times 7} = \frac{4}{7}$$





## EXERCICES GÉNÉRÉS AVEC MATHS.ALÉA()

Ex 6

1.  $\frac{17}{8} = 2 + \frac{1}{8} = 2,125$

2.  $\frac{3}{2} = 1 + \frac{1}{2} = 1,5$

3.  $\frac{14}{5} = 2 + \frac{4}{5} = 2,8$

4.  $\frac{5}{4} = 1 + \frac{1}{4} = 1,25$

5.  $\frac{7}{4} = 1 + \frac{3}{4} = 1,75$

6.  $\frac{43}{10} = 4 + \frac{3}{10} = 4,3$

7.  $\frac{15}{4} = 3 + \frac{3}{4} = 3,75$

8.  $\frac{11}{5} = 2 + \frac{1}{5} = 2,2$

9.  $\frac{47}{10} = 4 + \frac{7}{10} = 4,7$

10.  $\frac{5}{2} = 2 + \frac{1}{2} = 2,5$

Ex 7

1.  $1,52 \text{ daL} = 1,52 \times 10 \text{ L} = 15,2 \text{ L}$

2.  $3,67 \text{ dam} = 3,67 \times 10 \text{ m} = 36,7 \text{ m}$

3.  $2,9 \text{ hL} = 2,9 \times 100 \text{ L} = 290 \text{ L}$

4.  $0,09 \text{ kL} = 0,09 \times 1\,000 \text{ L} = 90 \text{ L}$

5.  $0,4 \text{ dam} = 0,4 \times 10 \text{ m} = 4 \text{ m}$

6.  $0,7 \text{ dam} = 0,7 \times 10 \text{ m} = 7 \text{ m}$

7.  $0,1 \text{ k€} = 0,1 \times 1\,000 \text{ €} = 100 \text{ €}$

8.  $18,5 \text{ dag} = 18,5 \times 10 \text{ g} = 185 \text{ g}$

9.  $0,5 \text{ dam} = 0,5 \times 10 \text{ m} = 5 \text{ m}$

10.  $9,3 \text{ dag} = 9,3 \times 10 \text{ g} = 93 \text{ g}$

Ex 8

1.  $30 \text{ km}^2 = 30 \times 1\,000\,000 \text{ m}^2 = 30\,000\,000 \text{ m}^2$

2.  $5 \text{ hm}^2 = 5 \times 10\,000 \text{ m}^2 = 50\,000 \text{ m}^2$

3.  $8 \text{ dam}^2 = 8 \times 100 \text{ m}^2 = 800 \text{ m}^2$

4.  $10 \text{ hm}^2 = 10 \times 10\,000 \text{ m}^2 = 100\,000 \text{ m}^2$

5.  $9 \text{ km}^2 = 9 \times 1\,000\,000 \text{ m}^2 = 9\,000\,000 \text{ m}^2$

6.  $7 \text{ hm}^2 = 7 \times 10\,000 \text{ m}^2 = 70\,000 \text{ m}^2$

7.  $90 \text{ dam}^2 = 90 \times 100 \text{ m}^2 = 9\,000 \text{ m}^2$

8.  $80 \text{ hm}^2 = 80 \times 10\,000 \text{ m}^2 = 800\,000 \text{ m}^2$

9.  $1 \text{ dam}^2 = 1 \times 100 \text{ m}^2 = 100 \text{ m}^2$

10.  $300 \text{ dam}^2 = 300 \times 100 \text{ m}^2 = 30\,000 \text{ m}^2$







## EXERCICES GÉNÉRÉS AVEC MATHS.ALÉA()

EX  
9

1.  $\mathcal{P}_{UVWX} = (7 \text{ cm} + 3 \text{ cm}) \times 2 = 20 \text{ cm}$

$\mathcal{A}_{UVWX} = 7 \text{ cm} \times 3 \text{ cm} = 21 \text{ cm}^2$

2.  $\mathcal{P}_{ABCD} = 4 \times 5 \text{ cm} = 20 \text{ cm}$

$\mathcal{A}_{ABCD} = 5 \text{ cm} \times 5 \text{ cm} = 25 \text{ cm}^2$

3.  $\mathcal{P} = 2 \times 8 \times \pi \text{ cm} = 16\pi \text{ cm} \approx 50,3 \text{ cm}$

$\mathcal{A} = 8 \times 8 \times \pi \text{ cm}^2 = 64\pi \text{ cm}^2 \approx 201,1 \text{ cm}^2$

4.  $\mathcal{P}_{CDEF} = 4 \times 9 \text{ cm} = 36 \text{ cm}$

$\mathcal{A}_{CDEF} = 9 \text{ cm} \times 9 \text{ cm} = 81 \text{ cm}^2$

5.  $\mathcal{P}_{STU} = 24 \text{ cm} + 10 \text{ cm} + 26 \text{ cm} = 60 \text{ cm}$

$\mathcal{A}_{STU} = 24 \text{ cm} \times 10 \text{ cm} \div 2 = 120 \text{ cm}^2$

6.  $\mathcal{P}_{OPQR} = 4 \times 4 \text{ cm} = 16 \text{ cm}$

$\mathcal{A}_{OPQR} = 4 \text{ cm} \times 4 \text{ cm} = 16 \text{ cm}^2$

7.  $\mathcal{P}_{TUV} = 21 \text{ cm} + 20 \text{ cm} + 29 \text{ cm} = 70 \text{ cm}$

$\mathcal{A}_{TUV} = 21 \text{ cm} \times 20 \text{ cm} \div 2 = 210 \text{ cm}^2$

8.  $\mathcal{P}_{STUV} = (11 \text{ cm} + 5 \text{ cm}) \times 2 = 32 \text{ cm}$

$\mathcal{A}_{STUV} = 11 \text{ cm} \times 5 \text{ cm} = 55 \text{ cm}^2$

9. Le diamètre est de 20 cm donc le rayon est de 10 cm.

$\mathcal{P} = 2 \times 10 \times \pi \text{ cm} = 20\pi \text{ cm} \approx 62,8 \text{ cm}$

$\mathcal{A} = 10 \times 10 \times \pi \text{ cm}^2 = 100\pi \text{ cm}^2 \approx 314,2 \text{ cm}^2$

10.  $\mathcal{P}_{NOPQ} = 4 \times 4 \text{ cm} = 16 \text{ cm}$

$\mathcal{A}_{NOPQ} = 4 \text{ cm} \times 4 \text{ cm} = 16 \text{ cm}^2$





## EXERCICES GÉNÉRÉS AVEC MATHS.ALÉA()



## Corrections

Ex 1

1.  $800 \times 10 = 8\,000$

2.  $4 \times 80 = 320$

3.  $300 \times 500 = 150\,000$

4.  $60 \times 800 = 48\,000$

5.  $9 \times 40 = 360$

6.  $9 \times 8 = 72$

7.  $3 \times 3\,000 = 9\,000$

8.  $7 \times 200 = 1\,400$

9.  $50 \times 4 = 200$

10.  $2\,000 \times 2 = 4\,000$

Ex 2

1.  $(-11) + (+2) = (-9)$

2.  $(+4) + (-6) = (-2)$

3.  $(-10) + (-11) = (-21)$

4.  $(-13) + (-18) = (-31)$

5.  $(-20) + (-10) = (-30)$

6.  $(-4) + (+1) = (-3)$

7.  $(-6) + (-10) = (-16)$

8.  $(-19) + (+20) = (+1)$

9.  $(-4) + (-17) = (-21)$

10.  $(-10) + (+2) = (-8)$

Ex 3

1.  $-13 + 17 = 4$

2.  $-20 + 7 = -13$

3.  $-5 + 4 = -1$

4.  $9 - 10 = -1$

5.  $6 - 13 = -7$

6.  $-17 - 12 = -29$

7.  $19 - 11 = 8$

8.  $-3 - 10 = -13$

9.  $-14 - 2 = -16$

10.  $-9 - 20 = -29$





## EXERCICES GÉNÉRÉS AVEC MATHS.ALÉA()

Ex 4

$$1. \frac{1}{4} = \frac{8 \times 1}{8 \times 4} = \frac{8}{32}$$

$$2. \frac{9}{10} = \frac{9 \times 9}{9 \times 10} = \frac{81}{90}$$

$$3. \frac{1}{5} = \frac{6 \times 1}{6 \times 5} = \frac{6}{30}$$

$$4. \frac{1}{2} = \frac{5 \times 1}{5 \times 2} = \frac{5}{10}$$

$$5. \frac{4}{7} = \frac{6 \times 4}{6 \times 7} = \frac{24}{42}$$

$$6. \frac{1}{6} = \frac{5 \times 1}{5 \times 6} = \frac{5}{30}$$

$$7. \frac{3}{4} = \frac{5 \times 3}{5 \times 4} = \frac{15}{20}$$

$$8. \frac{7}{10} = \frac{8 \times 7}{8 \times 10} = \frac{56}{80}$$

$$9. \frac{2}{9} = \frac{4 \times 2}{4 \times 9} = \frac{8}{36}$$

$$10. \frac{7}{8} = \frac{10 \times 7}{10 \times 8} = \frac{70}{80}$$

Ex 5

$$1. \frac{21}{56} = \frac{7 \times 3}{7 \times 8} = \frac{3}{8}$$

$$2. \frac{6}{14} = \frac{2 \times 3}{2 \times 7} = \frac{3}{7}$$

$$3. \frac{27}{30} = \frac{3 \times 9}{3 \times 10} = \frac{9}{10}$$

$$4. \frac{4}{10} = \frac{2 \times 2}{2 \times 5} = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$5. \frac{48}{54} = \frac{6 \times 8}{6 \times 9} = \frac{8}{9}$$

$$6. \frac{56}{72} = \frac{8 \times 7}{8 \times 9} = \frac{7}{9}$$

$$7. \frac{9}{36} = \frac{9 \times 1}{9 \times 4} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$8. \frac{9}{15} = \frac{3 \times 3}{3 \times 5} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$9. \frac{56}{80} = \frac{8 \times 7}{8 \times 10} = \frac{7}{10}$$

$$10. \frac{32}{40} = \frac{8 \times 4}{8 \times 5} = \frac{4}{5}$$





## EXERCICES GÉNÉRÉS AVEC MATHS.ALÉA()

Ex 6

1.  $\frac{7}{2} = 3 + \frac{1}{2} = 3,5$

2.  $\frac{25}{8} = 3 + \frac{1}{8} = 3,125$

3.  $\frac{21}{10} = 2 + \frac{1}{10} = 2,1$

4.  $\frac{9}{4} = 2 + \frac{1}{4} = 2,25$

5.  $\frac{15}{4} = 3 + \frac{3}{4} = 3,75$

6.  $\frac{12}{5} = 2 + \frac{2}{5} = 2,4$

7.  $\frac{43}{10} = 4 + \frac{3}{10} = 4,3$

8.  $\frac{39}{10} = 3 + \frac{9}{10} = 3,9$

9.  $\frac{41}{10} = 4 + \frac{1}{10} = 4,1$

10.  $\frac{27}{8} = 3 + \frac{3}{8} = 3,375$

Ex 7

1.  $0,07 \text{ hg} = 0,07 \times 100 \text{ g} = 7 \text{ g}$

2.  $5,16 \text{ hg} = 5,16 \times 100 \text{ g} = 516 \text{ g}$

3.  $0,7 \text{ dag} = 0,7 \times 10 \text{ g} = 7 \text{ g}$

4.  $0,09 \text{ hm} = 0,09 \times 100 \text{ m} = 9 \text{ m}$

5.  $4,67 \text{ kL} = 4,67 \times 1\,000 \text{ L} = 4\,670 \text{ L}$

6.  $1,8 \text{ hg} = 1,8 \times 100 \text{ g} = 180 \text{ g}$

7.  $1,41 \text{ daL} = 1,41 \times 10 \text{ L} = 14,1 \text{ L}$

8.  $12,4 \text{ kL} = 12,4 \times 1\,000 \text{ L} = 12\,400 \text{ L}$

9.  $2,62 \text{ km} = 2,62 \times 1\,000 \text{ m} = 2\,620 \text{ m}$

10.  $0,2 \text{ km} = 0,2 \times 1\,000 \text{ m} = 200 \text{ m}$

Ex 8

1.  $34 \text{ hm}^2 = 34 \times 10\,000 \text{ m}^2 = 340\,000 \text{ m}^2$

2.  $3 \text{ dam}^2 = 3 \times 100 \text{ m}^2 = 300 \text{ m}^2$

3.  $43 \text{ dam}^2 = 43 \times 100 \text{ m}^2 = 4\,300 \text{ m}^2$

4.  $10 \text{ km}^2 = 10 \times 1\,000\,000 \text{ m}^2 = 10\,000\,000 \text{ m}^2$

5.  $74 \text{ dam}^2 = 74 \times 100 \text{ m}^2 = 7\,400 \text{ m}^2$

6.  $11 \text{ dam}^2 = 11 \times 100 \text{ m}^2 = 1\,100 \text{ m}^2$

7.  $8 \text{ km}^2 = 8 \times 1\,000\,000 \text{ m}^2 = 8\,000\,000 \text{ m}^2$

8.  $2 \text{ dam}^2 = 2 \times 100 \text{ m}^2 = 200 \text{ m}^2$

9.  $80 \text{ hm}^2 = 80 \times 10\,000 \text{ m}^2 = 800\,000 \text{ m}^2$

10.  $40 \text{ hm}^2 = 40 \times 10\,000 \text{ m}^2 = 400\,000 \text{ m}^2$





## EXERCICES GÉNÉRÉS AVEC MATHS.ALÉA()

EX  
9

1.  $\mathcal{P}_{STU} = 15 \text{ cm} + 8 \text{ cm} + 17 \text{ cm} = 40 \text{ cm}$   
 $\mathcal{A}_{STU} = 15 \text{ cm} \times 8 \text{ cm} \div 2 = 60 \text{ cm}^2$

2.  $\mathcal{P}_{DEFG} = (6 \text{ cm} + 5 \text{ cm}) \times 2 = 22 \text{ cm}$   
 $\mathcal{A}_{DEFG} = 6 \text{ cm} \times 5 \text{ cm} = 30 \text{ cm}^2$

3.  $\mathcal{P}_{KLM} = 21 \text{ cm} + 20 \text{ cm} + 29 \text{ cm} = 70 \text{ cm}$   
 $\mathcal{A}_{KLM} = 21 \text{ cm} \times 20 \text{ cm} \div 2 = 210 \text{ cm}^2$

4.  $\mathcal{P}_{MNOP} = 4 \times 10 \text{ cm} = 40 \text{ cm}$   
 $\mathcal{A}_{MNOP} = 10 \text{ cm} \times 10 \text{ cm} = 100 \text{ cm}^2$

5. Le diamètre est de 6 cm donc le rayon est de 3 cm.  
 $\mathcal{P} = 2 \times 3 \times \pi \text{ cm} = 6\pi \text{ cm} \approx 18,8 \text{ cm}$   
 $\mathcal{A} = 3 \times 3 \times \pi \text{ cm}^2 = 9\pi \text{ cm}^2 \approx 28,3 \text{ cm}^2$

6.  $\mathcal{P}_{KLMN} = (6 \text{ cm} + 3 \text{ cm}) \times 2 = 18 \text{ cm}$   
 $\mathcal{A}_{KLMN} = 6 \text{ cm} \times 3 \text{ cm} = 18 \text{ cm}^2$

7.  $\mathcal{P}_{KLMN} = 4 \times 2 \text{ cm} = 8 \text{ cm}$   
 $\mathcal{A}_{KLMN} = 2 \text{ cm} \times 2 \text{ cm} = 4 \text{ cm}^2$

8.  $\mathcal{P}_{NOPQ} = 4 \times 5 \text{ cm} = 20 \text{ cm}$   
 $\mathcal{A}_{NOPQ} = 5 \text{ cm} \times 5 \text{ cm} = 25 \text{ cm}^2$

9.  $\mathcal{P}_{PQRS} = (4 \text{ cm} + 2 \text{ cm}) \times 2 = 12 \text{ cm}$   
 $\mathcal{A}_{PQRS} = 4 \text{ cm} \times 2 \text{ cm} = 8 \text{ cm}^2$

10. Le diamètre est de 16 cm donc le rayon est de 8 cm.  
 $\mathcal{P} = 2 \times 8 \times \pi \text{ cm} = 16\pi \text{ cm} \approx 50,3 \text{ cm}$   
 $\mathcal{A} = 8 \times 8 \times \pi \text{ cm}^2 = 64\pi \text{ cm}^2 \approx 201,1 \text{ cm}^2$

