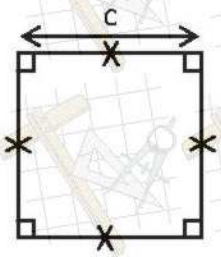
Collège Jean MERMOZ Blagnac

Périmètres et Aires des figures particulières

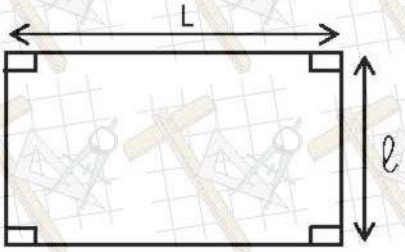
Le carré



Périmètre = $4 \times c$

Aire = c^2

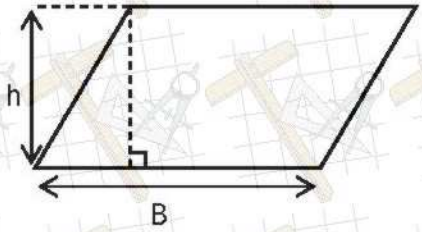
Le rectangle



Périmètre = $2 \times (L + \ell)$

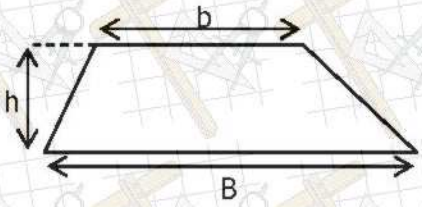
Aire = $L \times \ell$

Le parallélogramme



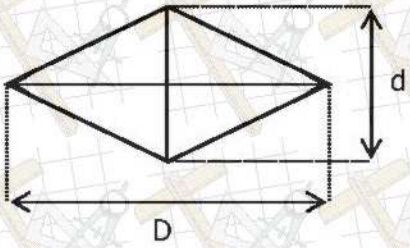
Aire = $B \times h$

Le trapèze



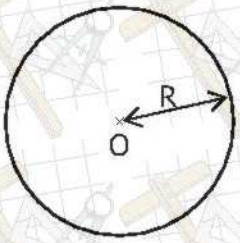
Aire = $\frac{(B + b) \times h}{2}$

Le losange



Aire = $\frac{D \times d}{2}$

Le cercle et le disque

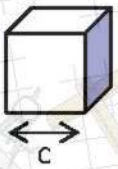


Périmètre du cercle = $2 \times \pi \times R$

Aire du disque = $\pi \times R^2$

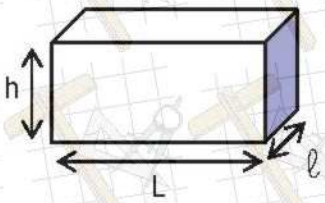
Volumes et Surfaces de solides particuliers

Le cube



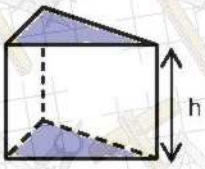
Volume = c^3

Le pavé droit
(parallélépipède rectangle)



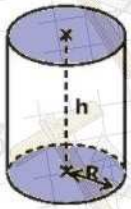
Volume = $L \times \ell \times h$

Le prisme droit



Volume = aire de la base $\times$ h

Le cylindre
(de révolution)

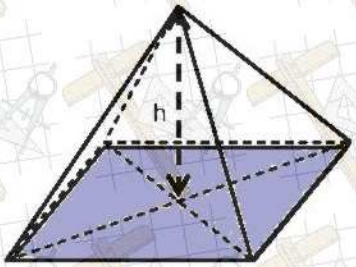


Surface = $2 \times \pi \times R \times h$

↑Surface latérale

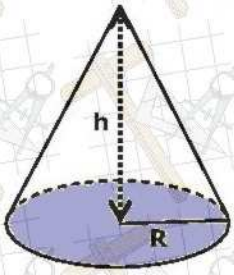
Volume = $\pi \times R^2 \times h$

La Pyramide



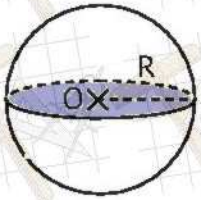
Volume = $\frac{\text{Aire de la base} \times h}{3}$

Le cône de révolution



Volume = $\frac{\pi \times R^2 \times h}{3}$

La sphère – La boule



Volume = $\frac{4}{3} \times \pi \times R^3$

Surface = $4 \times \pi \times R^2$