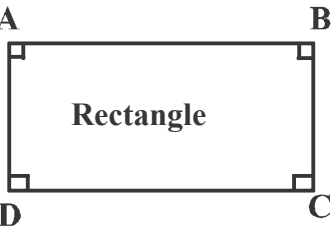
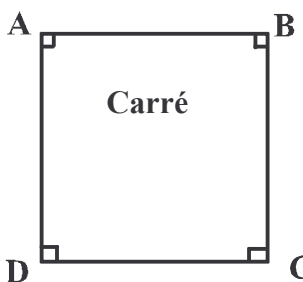
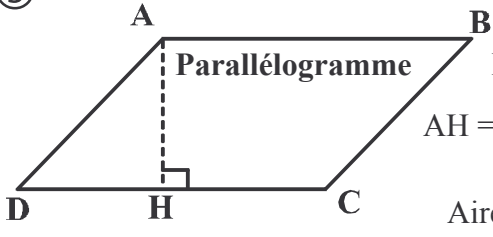
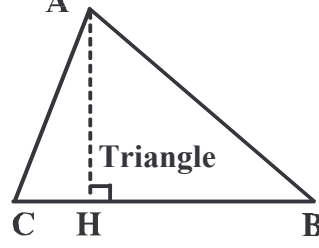
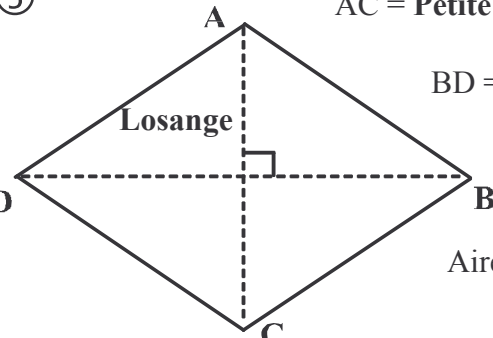
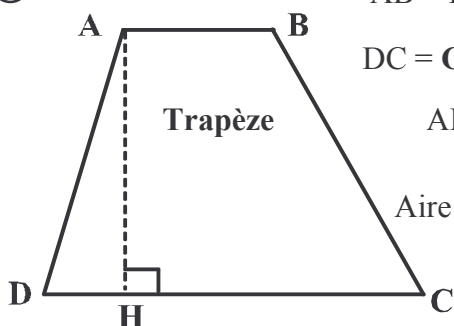
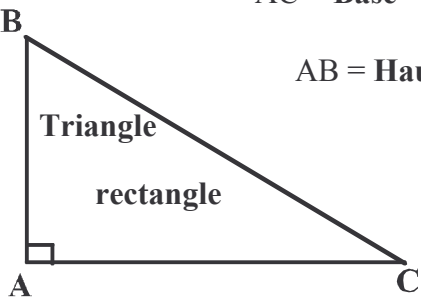
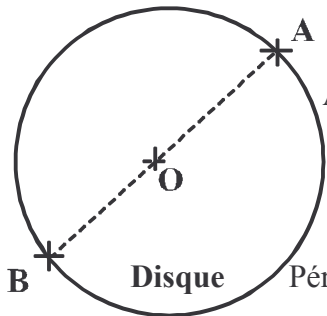


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| <p>①  Rectangle</p> <p>AB = Longueur = L BC = Largeur = l</p> <p>Aire = $L \times l$</p> <p>Périmètre = $(L + l) \times 2$</p> | <p>②  Carré</p> <p>AB = Côté = c</p> <p>Aire = $c \times c = c^2$</p> <p>Périmètre = $4 \times c$</p> |
| <p>③  Parallélogramme</p> <p>DC = Base = b AH = Hauteur = h</p> <p>Aire = $b \times h$</p> | <p>④  Triangle</p> <p>BC = Base = b AH = Hauteur = h</p> <p>Aire = $\frac{b \times h}{2}$</p> |
| <p>⑤  Losange</p> <p>AC = Petite diagonale = d BD = Grande diagonale = D</p> <p>Aire = $\frac{D \times d}{2}$</p> | <p>⑥  Trapèze</p> <p>AB = Petite base = b DC = Grande base = B AH = Hauteur = h</p> <p>Aire = $\frac{(B + b) \times h}{2}$</p> |
| <p>⑦  Triangle rectangle</p> <p>AC = Base = b AB = Hauteur = h</p> <p>Aire = $\frac{b \times h}{2}$</p> | <p>⑧  Disque</p> <p>OA = Rayon = R AB = Diamètre = $2 \times R$</p> <p>Aire = $\pi \times R^2$</p> <p>Périmètre = $2 \times \pi \times R$</p> |

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| ① Volume d'un cube : (arête a) | $V = a \times a \times a = a^3$ |
| ② Volume d'un pavé droit : (Longueur L , largeur l , hauteur h) | $V = L \times l \times h$ |
| ③ Volume d'un prisme droit : (Aire de la base A , hauteur h) | $V = A \times h$ |
| ④ Volume d'un cylindre de révolution : (Rayon R , hauteur h) | $V = A \times h = \pi \times R^2 \times h$ |
| ⑤ Aire latérale d'un cylindre de révolution : (Rayon R , hauteur h) | $A = p \times h = 2 \times \pi \times R \times h$ |
| ⑥ Aire totale extérieure d'un cylindre : (Rayon R , hauteur h) | $A = 2 \times \pi \times R^2 + 2 \times \pi \times R \times h$ |
| ⑦ Volume d'une pyramide : (Aire de la base A , hauteur h) | $V = \frac{A \times h}{3}$ |
| ⑧ Volume d'un cône de révolution : (Rayon R , hauteur h) | $V = \frac{A \times h}{3} = \frac{\pi \times R^2 \times h}{3}$ |