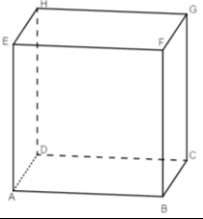
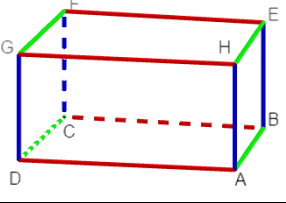
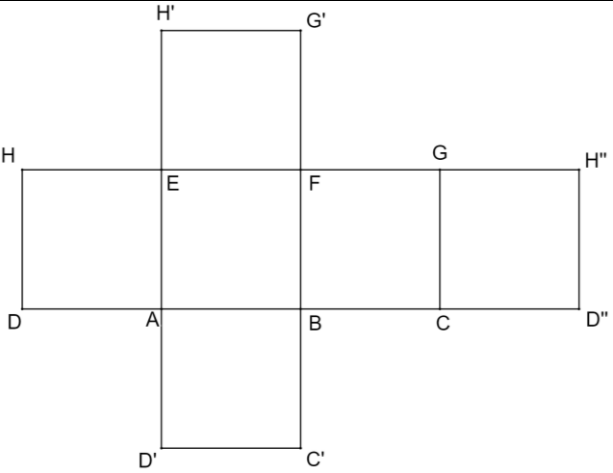
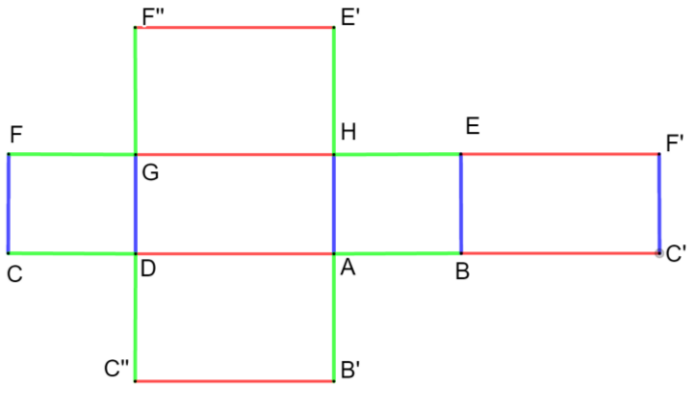
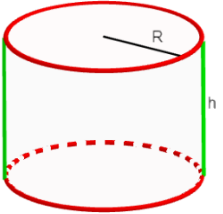
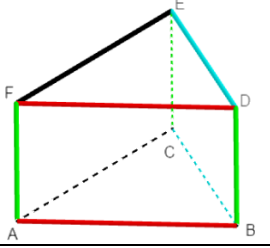
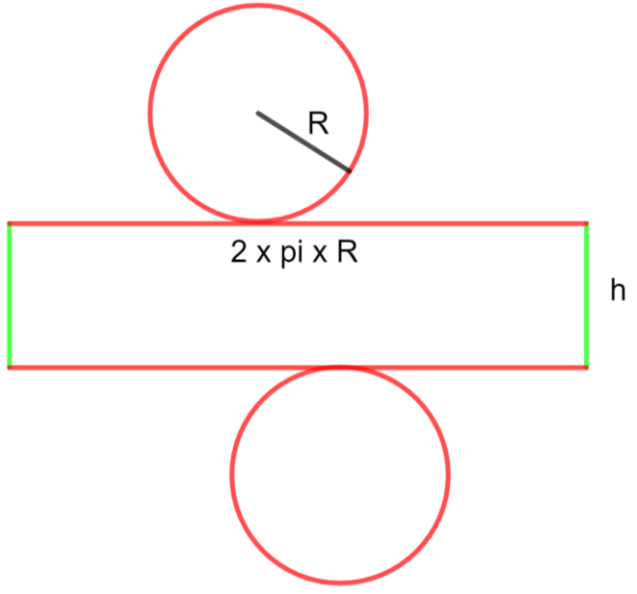
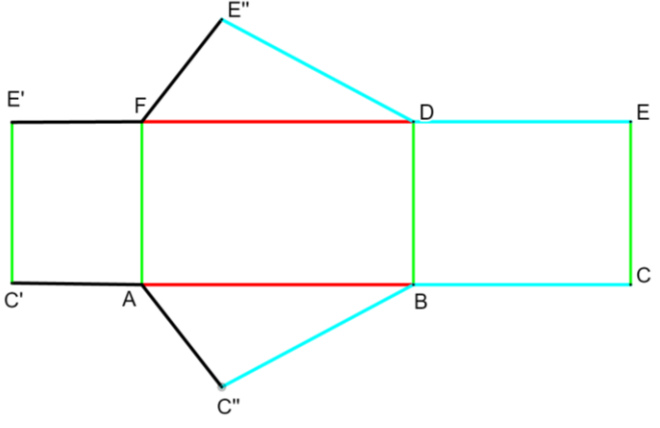


SOLIDES

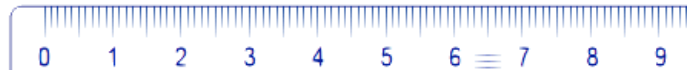
I – Perspectives cavalières et patrons

Cube	Pavé droit / parallélépipède rectangle
	
	
Cylindre	Prisme droit
	
	

II – Unités et conversions

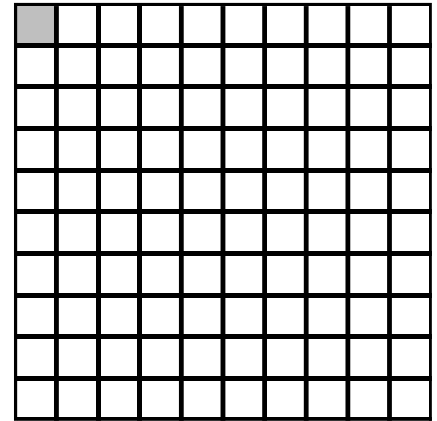
Longueurs

km	hm	da	m	dm	cm	m



Aires

km ²		hm ²		dam ²		m ²		dm ²		cm ²		mm ²	
		ha		a		ca							

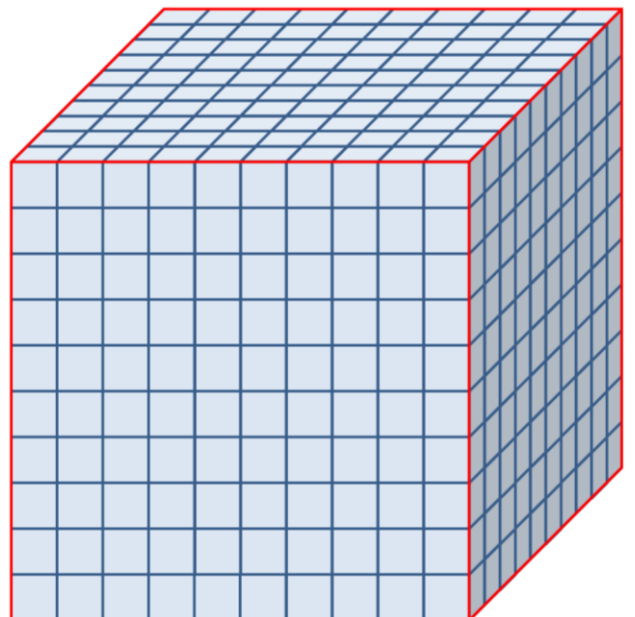


- 1 ha se lit « un hectare »
- 1 a se lit « un are »
- 1 ca se lit « un centiare »

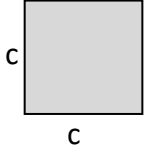
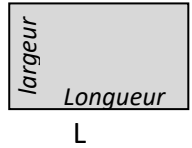
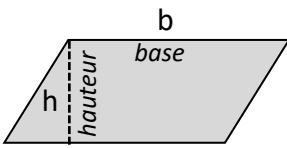
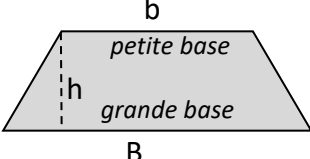
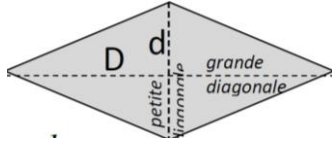
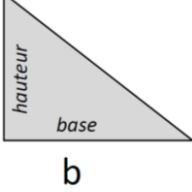
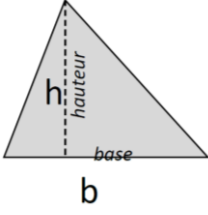
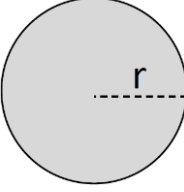
Volumes

km ³			hm ³			dam ³			m ³			dm ³			cm ³			mm ³			

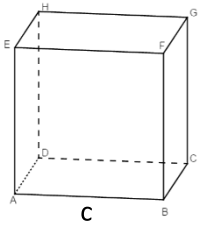
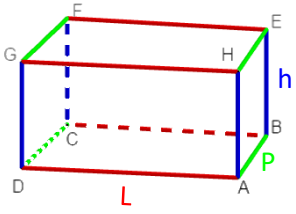
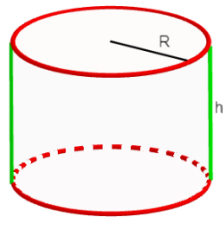
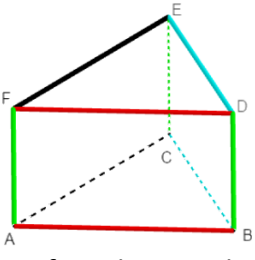
1 dm³ = 1L



III – Aires

<p>Carré</p>  <p>Aire = $c^2 = c \times c$</p>	<p>Rectangle</p>  <p>Aire = $L \times l$</p>	<p>Parallélogramme</p>  <p>Aire = $b \times h$</p>	<p>Trapèze</p>  <p>Aire = $\frac{(b + B) \times h}{2}$</p>
<p>Losange</p>  <p>Aire = $\frac{d \times D}{2}$</p>	<p>Triangle rectangle</p>  <p>Aire = $\frac{b \times h}{2}$</p>	<p>Triangle</p>  <p>Aire = $\frac{b \times h}{2}$</p>	<p>Cercle / disque</p>  <p>Aire = $\pi \times r^2$ Périmètre = $2 \times \pi \times r$</p>

IV – Volumes

Volume = Surface de la base \times hauteur			
 <p>$V = c^3 = c \times c \times c$</p>	 <p>$V = L \times P \times h$</p>	 <p>$V = \pi \times R^2 \times h$</p>	 <p>$V = \text{Surface du triangle} \times h$</p>