

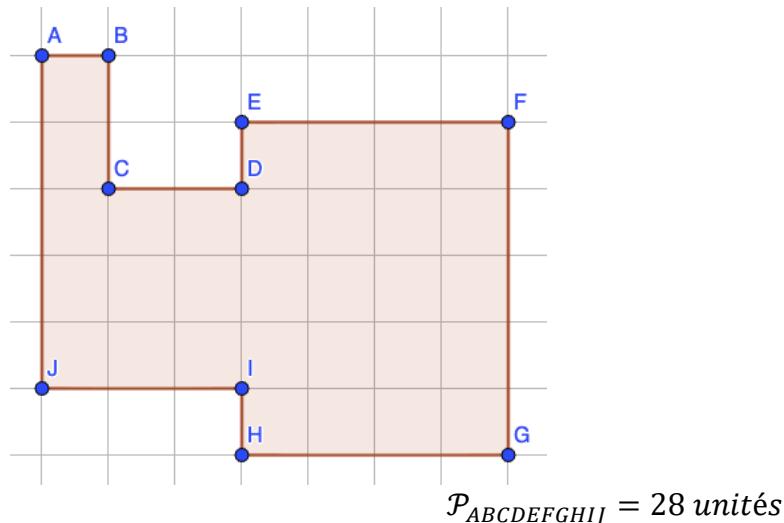
Chapitre 2 : Périmètres et aires

1. Périmètres

Définition

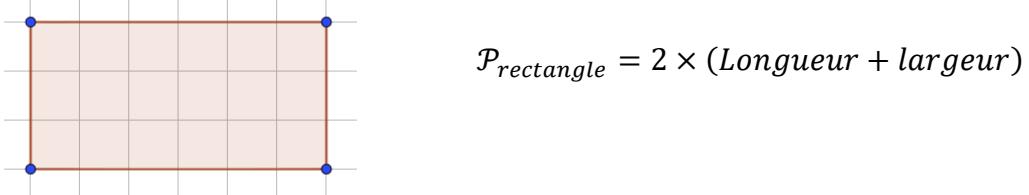
Le périmètre d'une figure est la mesure de son contour.

Exemple



Propriété : Figures usuelles

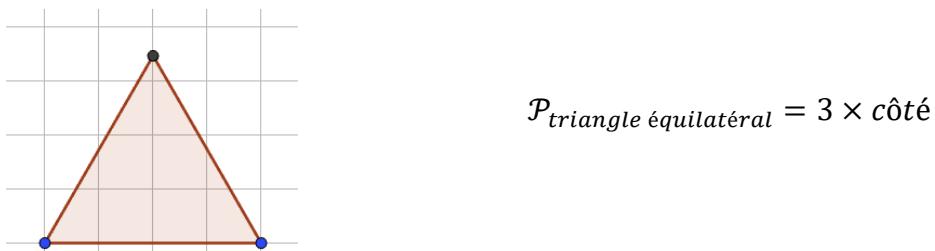
- Rectangle



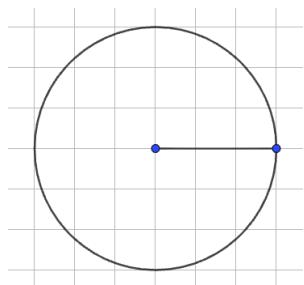
- Losange, carré



- Triangle équilatéral



- Disque



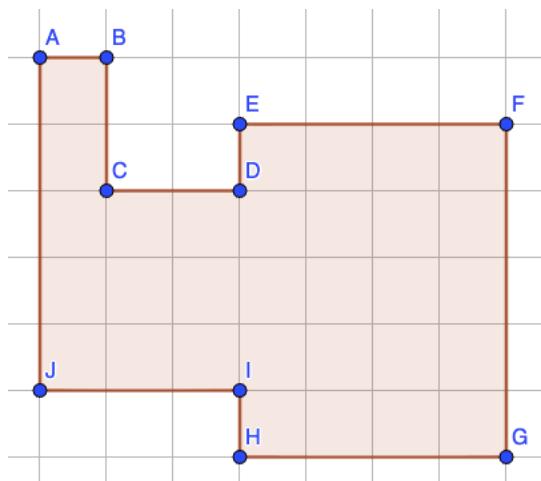
$$\mathcal{P}_{disque} = 2 \times \pi \times \text{rayon}$$

2. Aires

Définition

Le périmètre d'une figure est la mesure de son contour.

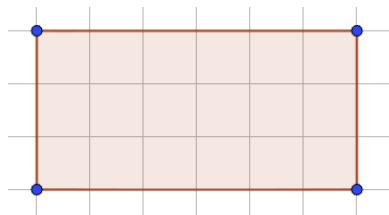
Exemple



$$\mathcal{A}_{ABCDEFGHIJ} = 31 \text{ carreaux}$$

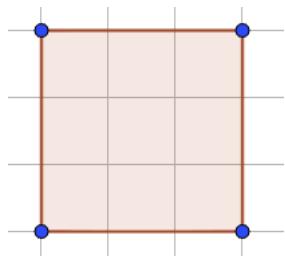
Propriété : Figures usuelles

- Rectangle



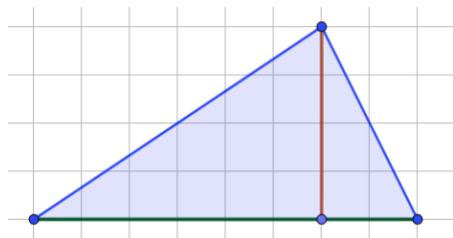
$$\mathcal{A}_{rectangle} = \text{Longueur} \times \text{largeur}$$

- Losange, carré



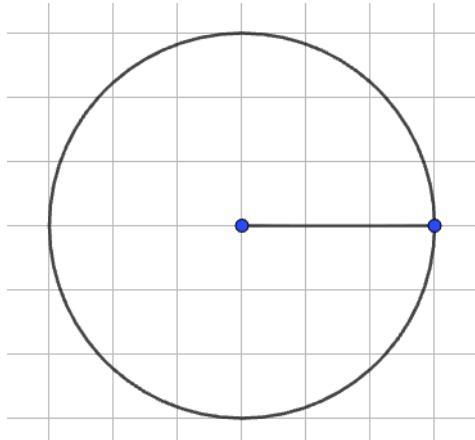
$$\mathcal{A}_{carré} = \text{côté} \times \text{côté} = (\text{côté})^2$$

- Triangle équilatéral



$$\mathcal{A}_{rectangle} = \frac{\text{Hauteur} \times \text{Base}}{2}$$

- Disque



$$\mathcal{A}_{disque} = \pi \times \text{rayon} \times \text{rayon} = \pi \times \text{rayon}^2$$