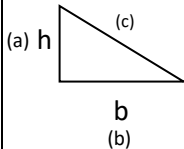
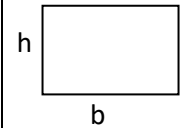
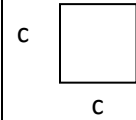
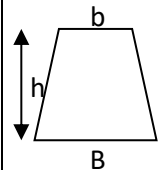
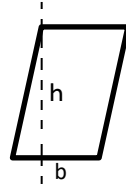
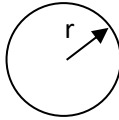
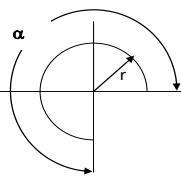
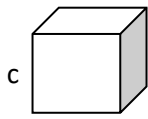
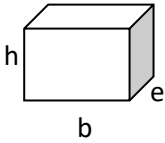
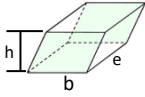
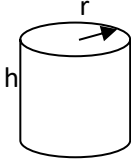
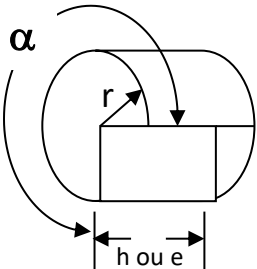
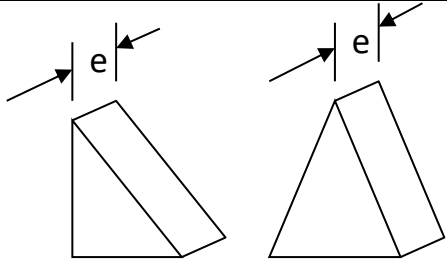
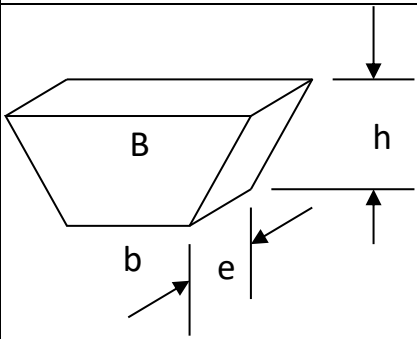
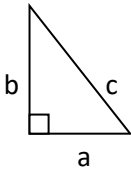
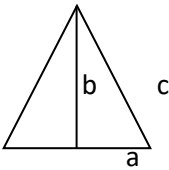


Feuille de formules

Figure plane		Aire	Périmètre ou circonférence	
Triangle		$A = \frac{b \cdot h}{2}$	$P = a + b + c$	
Rectangle		$A = b \cdot h$	$P = 2(b + h)$	
Carré		$A = c \cdot c$	$P = 4 \cdot C$	
Trapèze		$A = \frac{(B + b) \cdot h}{2}$	$P = B + b + a + c$	
Parallélogramme		$A = b \cdot h$	$P = (2 \cdot b) + (2 \cdot c)$	
Cercle		$A = \pi r^2$	$C = 2\pi r$ ou $C = \pi D$	
Portion d'un cercle		$A = \left(\pi r^2 \cdot \frac{\alpha}{360} \right)$	Arc de cercle $C = \left(D\pi \cdot \frac{\alpha}{360} \right)$	
			Périmètre total $C = \left(\left(D\pi \cdot \frac{a}{360} \right) + 2 \cdot r \right)$	
Solide		Aire latérale	Aire totale	Volume
Cube		$A_l = 4 \cdot c^2$	$A_t = 6 \cdot c^2$	$V = c^3$

Prisme rectangulaire		$Al = (4 \cdot (b \cdot h))$	$At = (4 \cdot (b \cdot h)) + (2 \cdot (e \cdot h))$	$V = (e \cdot h) \cdot b$
Parallélogramme				$V = (b \cdot h) \cdot e$
Cylindre		$A_l = ((D \cdot \pi) \cdot h)$	$A_t = ((D \cdot \pi) \cdot h) + (2\pi r^2)$	$V = \pi r^2 \cdot h$
Portion d'un cylindre				$V = \pi r^2 \cdot \frac{\alpha}{360} \cdot h$
Prisme triangulaire				$V = \frac{b \cdot h}{2} \cdot e$
Prisme trapézoïdale				$V = \frac{(B + b) \cdot h}{2} \cdot e$
Pythagore		$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$ $\sqrt{a^2 + b^2} = c$ $\sqrt{c^2 - b^2} = a$		

Conversion d'unité de mesure

1 pouce = 25,4 mm

1 pied = 0,3048 m

1 m = 3,2808 pi

1 m = 1 000 mm

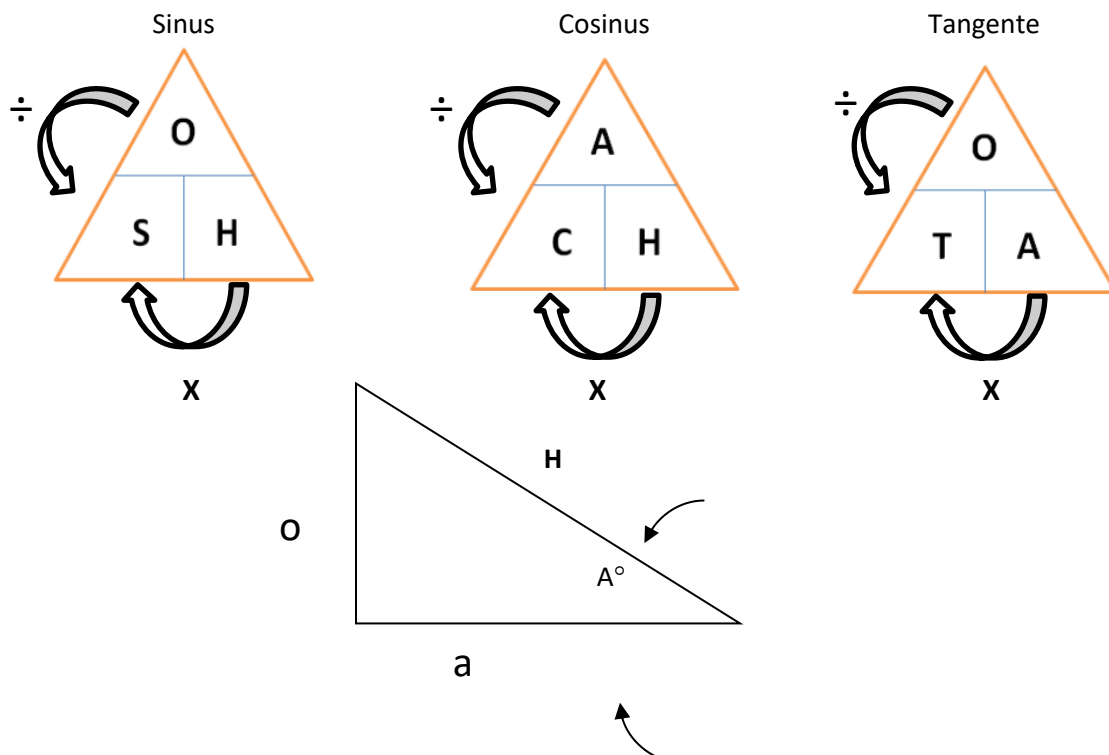
Conversion d'unité au carré

1 m² = 1 000 000 mm²

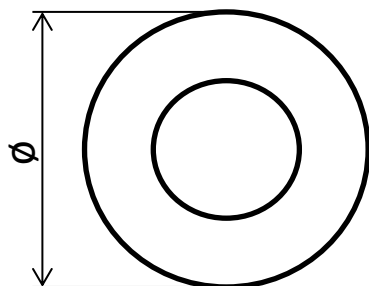
1 m² = 10 000 cm²

1 cm² = 100 mm²

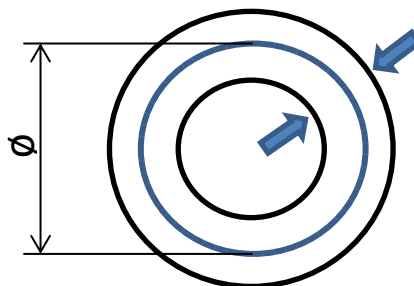
Trigonométrie



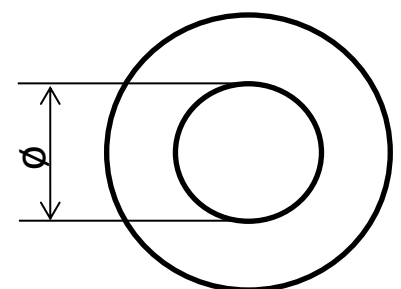
Périmètre extérieur, au centre et à l'intérieur



Ø extérieur x π



Ø extérieur – 1 fois l'épaisseur x π



Ø intérieur x π

Fibre neutre (aucune déformation)