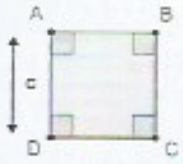
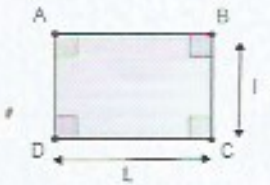
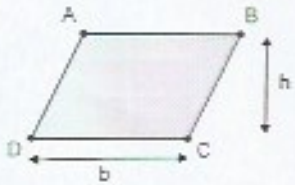
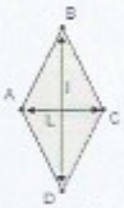
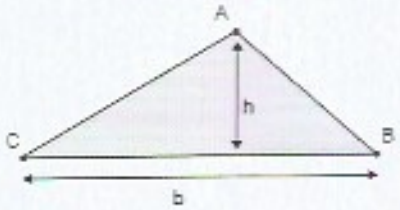
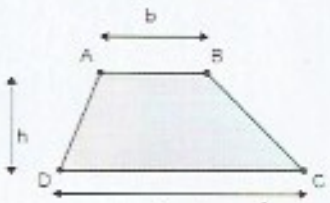
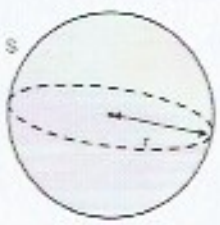
# Aires de surfaces particulières.

Pour appliquer une formule, les longueurs doivent être exprimées dans la même unité ; l'aire est alors donnée dans l'unité carrée correspondante.....

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Le carré**<br>  <br>$\mathcal{A}_{ABCD}$ = ..$c^2$..... | **Le rectangle**<br>  <br>$\mathcal{A}_{ABCD}$ = L x l... | **Le parallélogramme**<br>  <br>$\mathcal{A}_{ABCD}$ = h x h.. |
| **Le losange**<br>  <br>$\mathcal{A}_{ABCD}$ = $\frac{L \times l}{2}$ | **Le triangle**<br>  <br>$\mathcal{A}_{ABC}$ = $\frac{b \times h}{2}$ | **Le trapèze**<br>  <br>$\mathcal{A}_{ABCD}$ = $\frac{(B+b) \times h}{2}$ |
| **Le disque**<br>  <br>$\mathcal{A}_{Disque}$ = $\pi$ x $r^2$... | **La sphère**<br>  <br>$\mathcal{A}_{sphère}$ = $4\pi r^2$..... | |