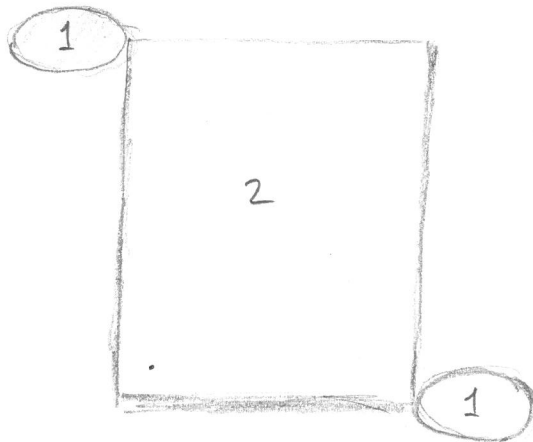


1.4 L'aire de la surface d'autres objets composés

Le 11 fév/2016

L'aire d'un cylindre



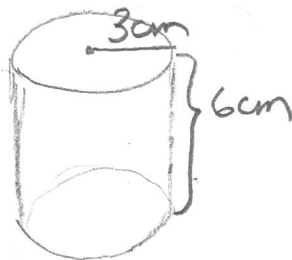
① Cercle $\rightarrow A = \pi r^2$
2 cercles $\rightarrow A = 2\pi r^2$

② $A = Ll$

① + ②

$A_c = 2\pi r^2 + Ll$

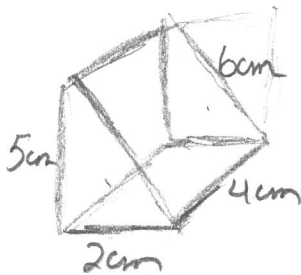
$A_c = 2\pi r^2 + 2\pi r h$



$A_c = 2\pi(3\text{cm})^2 + 2\pi(3\text{cm})(6\text{cm})$
 $= 56,6\text{cm}^2 + 113,1\text{cm}^2$

$A_c = 169,70\text{cm}^2$

L'aire d'un prisme triangulaire



$A_{PT} = Ll + Ll + Ll + 2A_T$

$A_{PT} = (4\text{cm})(6\text{cm}) + (4\text{cm})(2\text{cm}) +$

$(5\text{cm})(4\text{cm}) + \frac{1}{2}bh$

$A_{PT} = 24\text{cm}^2 + 8\text{cm}^2 + 20\text{cm}^2 + \underbrace{(5\text{cm})(2\text{cm})}_{10\text{cm}^2}$

$A_{PT} = 62\text{cm}^2$