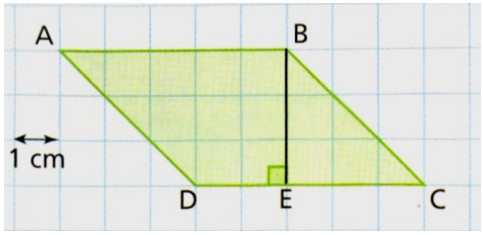
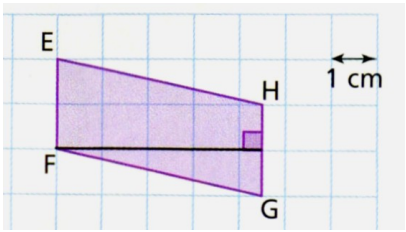
EXERCICES OBLIGATOIRES

Exercice L16-TMO1 (exercice n°3 p. 163)





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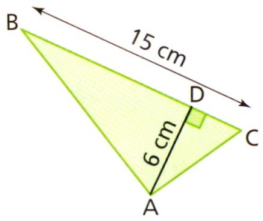
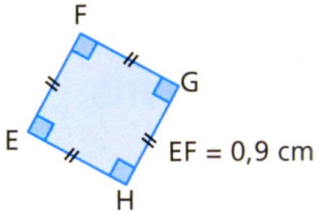
Exercice L16-TMO2 : (exercice n°5 p. 163)

Calculer l'aire de chacun de ces polygones.





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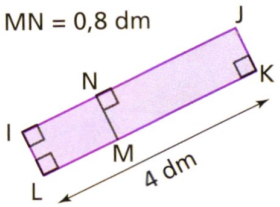

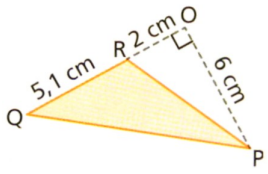

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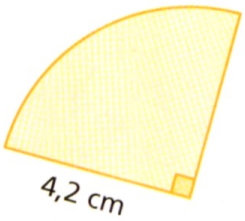
Exercice L16-TMO3 : (exercice n°13 p. 165)

Calculer les aires (donner la valeur exacte puis la valeur approchée)



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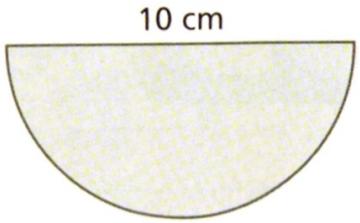

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Aire = ……

Aire = ……

Aire = ……

Exercice L16-TMO4 Convertir les aires suivantes.

a. 0,004 hm^2 = ... m^2

b. 15 mm^2 = ... cm^2

c. 17 300 mm^2 = ... dm^2

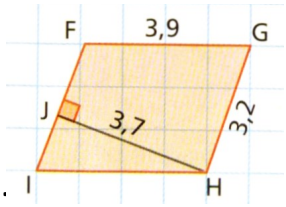
d. 73,1 m^2 = ... cm^2

e. 0,08 mm^2 = ... cm^2

EXERCICES FACULTATIFS

Exercice L16-TMF1 (exercice n°4 p. 163)

Calculer l'aire de ce parallélogramme.



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Exercice L16-TMF2 (exercice n°6 p. 163)

Quel triangle a la plus grande aire ? Justifier.

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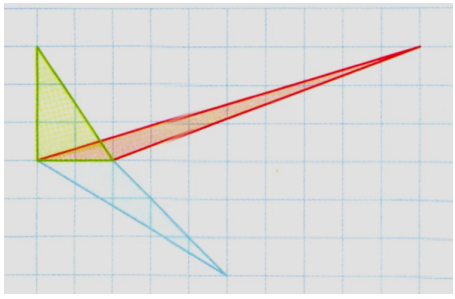

Exercice L16-TMF3 (exercice n°7 p. 163)

Un garage rectangulaire possède une aire de 41,8 m². Un de ses côtés mesure 4 m.

Quelles sont les dimensions de ce garage ?

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Exercice L16-TMF4 (exercice n°14 p. 165)

Quelle est l'aire de cette figure ?

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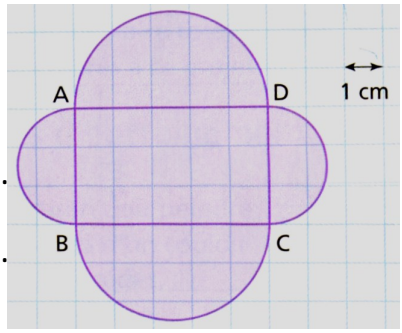

Exercice L16-TMF5 Convertir les aires suivantes.

a. 1 m² = ... cm²

b. 1 dam² = ... km²

c. 0,7 dm² = ... m²

d. 460 dm² = ... dam²

e. 80 mm² = ... dm²

f. 12 ha = ... m²