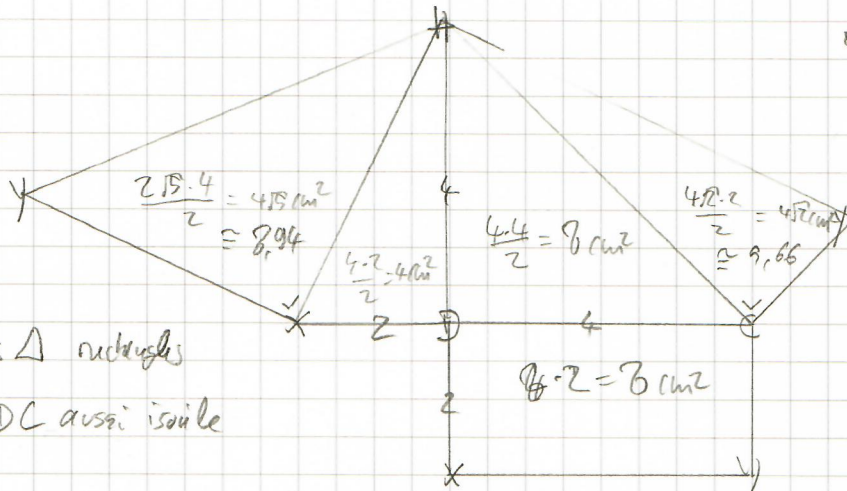


1 A a) $V = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 4 = \frac{32}{3} \text{ cm}^3$

b)

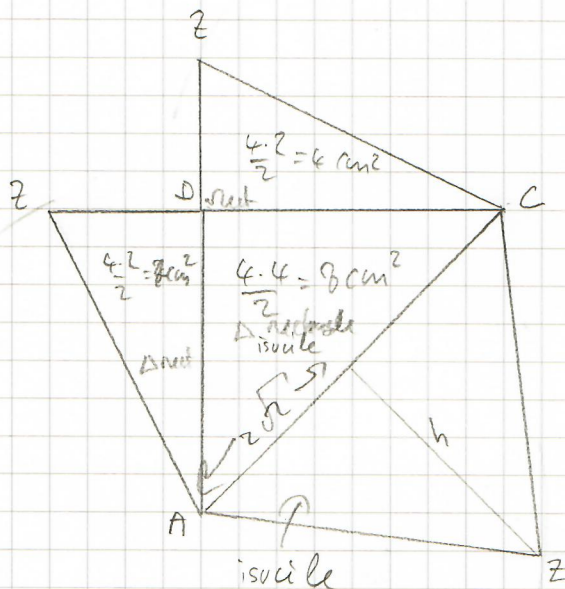


q-ue les Δ rectangles
et HDC aussi isocèle

c) $A_{\text{tot}} = 4\sqrt{5} + 4 + 8 + 4\sqrt{2} = 20 + 4(\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{2}) \approx 34,60 \text{ cm}^2$

2 A a) $V = \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{4 \cdot 4}{2} \right) \cdot 2 = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 16 = \frac{16}{3} \text{ cm}^3$

b)



c)

• $AC^2 = 4^2 + 4^2 = 32$

$AC = \sqrt{16 \cdot 2} = 4\sqrt{2}$

• $BC^2 = 4^2 + 2^2 = 20$

$BC = \sqrt{4 \cdot 5} = 2\sqrt{5} = AB$

• $h^2 = 20 - (2\sqrt{2})^2 = 20 - 8 = 12$

$h = \sqrt{4 \cdot 3} = 2\sqrt{3}$

• aire triangle isocèle ACB:

$A_{\text{triangle ACB}} = 2\sqrt{2} \cdot 2\sqrt{3} = 4\sqrt{6}$

aire totale = $4 + 4 + 8 + 4\sqrt{6} = 16 + 4\sqrt{6} \text{ cm}^2$

$\approx 29,80 \text{ cm}^2$