



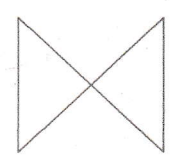
Corrigé

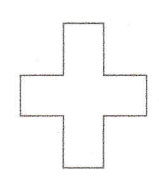
Les polygones


1. Indique si les formes suivantes sont des polygones ou non.

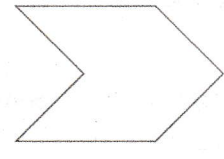
a)  Non


b)  oui

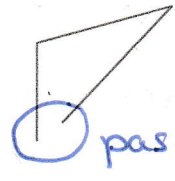
c)  oui

d)  oui

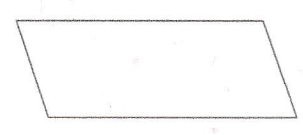
e)  Non

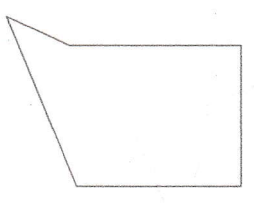
f)  oui

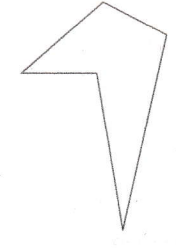
g)  Non

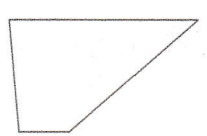
h)  Non.

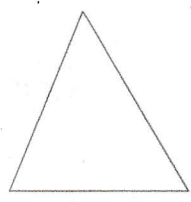
2. Indique si les polygones suivants sont convexes ou non convexes (concaves).

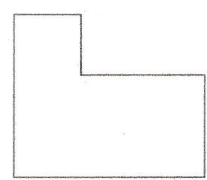
a)  Convexe

b)  non convexe (concave)

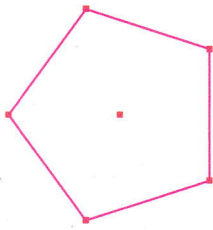
c)  non convexe (concave)

d)  Convexe

e)  Convexe

f)  non convexe (concave)

3. Donne le nom des polygones suivants, ainsi que la somme des angles intérieurs.

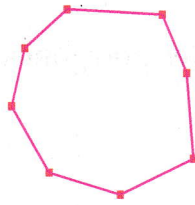


a)
Nom :

Pentagone

Somme angles (calculs) :

$$\begin{aligned} S &= 180 \cdot (n-2) \\ &= 180 \cdot (5-2) \\ &= 540 \\ S &= 540^\circ \end{aligned}$$

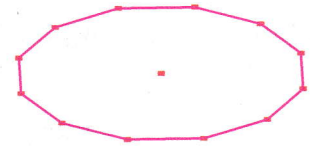


b)
Nom :

octogone

Somme angles (calculs) :

$$\begin{aligned} S &= 180 \cdot (n-2) \\ &= 180 \cdot (8-2) \\ &= 1080 \\ S &= 1080^\circ \end{aligned}$$



c)
Nom :

dodécagone

Somme angles (calculs) :

$$\begin{aligned} S &= 180 \cdot (n-2) \\ &= 180 \cdot (12-2) \\ &= 1800 \\ S &= 1800^\circ \end{aligned}$$

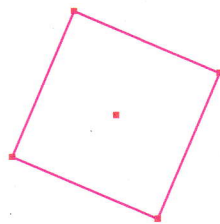


d)
Nom :

quadrilatère

Somme angles (calculs) :

$$\begin{aligned} S &= 180 \cdot (n-2) \\ &= 180 \cdot (4-2) \\ &= 360 \\ S &= 360^\circ \end{aligned}$$

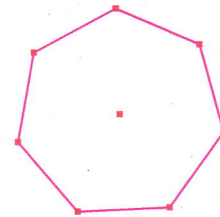


e)
Nom :

quadrilatère

Somme angles (calculs) :

$$\begin{aligned} S &= 180 \cdot (n-2) \\ &= 180 \cdot (4-2) \\ &= 360 \\ S &= 360^\circ \end{aligned}$$

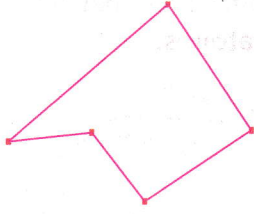


f)
Nom :

heptagone

Somme angles (calculs) :

$$\begin{aligned} S &= 180 \cdot (n-2) \\ &= 180 \cdot (7-2) \\ &= 900 \\ S &= 900^\circ \end{aligned}$$



g)

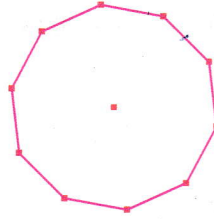
Nom :

Pentagone

Somme angles (calculs) :

$$\begin{aligned} S &= 180 \cdot (n-2) \\ &= 180 \cdot (5-2) \\ &= 540 \end{aligned}$$

$$S = 540^\circ$$



h)

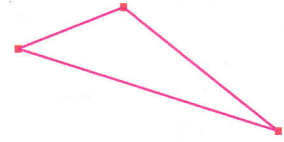
Nom :

décagone

Somme angles (calculs) :

$$\begin{aligned} S &= 180 \cdot (n-2) \\ &= 180 \cdot (10-2) \\ &= 1440 \end{aligned}$$

$$S = 1440^\circ$$



i)

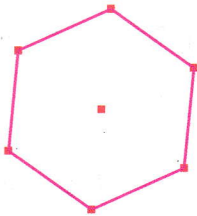
Nom :

triangle

Somme angles (calculs) :

$$\begin{aligned} S &= 180 \cdot (n-2) \\ &= 180 \cdot (3-2) \\ &= 180 \end{aligned}$$

$$S = 180^\circ$$



j)

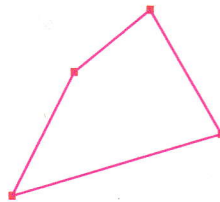
Nom :

hexagone

Somme angles (calculs) :

$$\begin{aligned} S &= 180 \cdot (n-2) \\ &= 180 \cdot (6-2) \\ &= 720 \end{aligned}$$

$$S = 720^\circ$$



k)

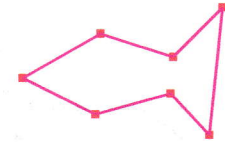
Nom :

quadrilatère

Somme angles (calculs) :

$$\begin{aligned} S &= 180 \cdot (n-2) \\ &= 180 \cdot (4-2) \\ &= 360 \end{aligned}$$

$$S = 360^\circ$$



l)

Nom :

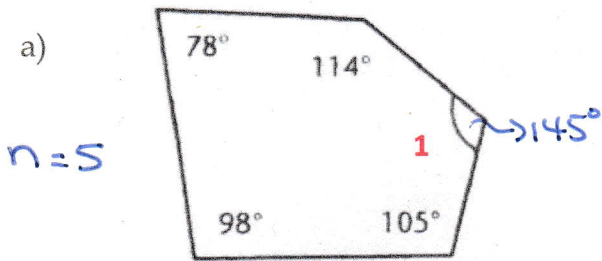
heptagone

Somme angles (calculs) :

$$\begin{aligned} S &= 180 \cdot (n-2) \\ &= 180 \cdot (7-2) \\ &= 900 \end{aligned}$$

$$S = 900^\circ$$

4. Détermine la mesure des angles numérotés de **1 à 5**. Tu dois d'abord commencer par calculer la somme des angles intérieurs pour chacun des polygones. **Calculs obligatoires.**



$$S = 180 \cdot (n-2)$$

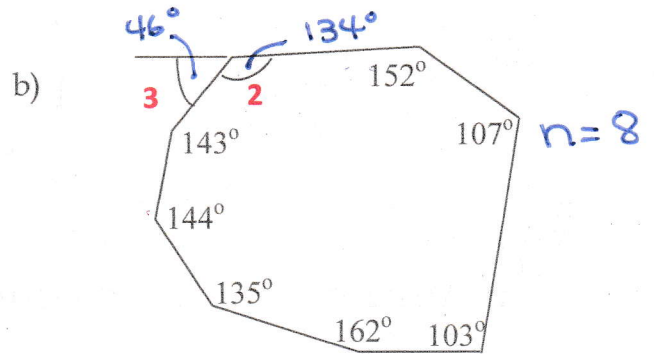
$$= 180 \cdot (5-2)$$

$$= 540^\circ$$

$$m\angle 1 = 540^\circ - (78^\circ + 98^\circ + 105^\circ + 114^\circ)$$

$$= 540^\circ - 395^\circ$$

$$m\angle 1 = 145^\circ$$



$$S = 180 \cdot (n-2)$$

$$= 180 \cdot (8-2)$$

$$= 1080^\circ$$

$$\text{Total } \angle = (143^\circ + 144^\circ + 135^\circ + 162^\circ + 103^\circ + 107^\circ + 152^\circ)$$

$$= 946^\circ$$

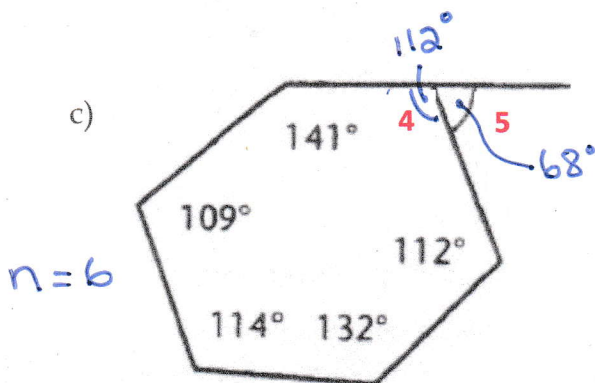
$$m\angle 2 = 1080^\circ - 946^\circ$$

$$= 134^\circ$$

$$\ast m\angle 3 = 180^\circ - 134^\circ$$

$$= 46^\circ$$

$\ast \angle 2$ et $\angle 3$ sont adjacents supplémentaires



$$S = 180 \cdot (n-2)$$

$$= 180 \cdot (6-2)$$

$$= 720^\circ$$

$$\text{Total } \angle = (109^\circ + 114^\circ + 132^\circ + 112^\circ + 141^\circ)$$

$$= 608^\circ$$

$$m\angle 4 = 720^\circ - 608^\circ$$

$$= 112^\circ$$

$$m\angle 5 = 180^\circ - 112^\circ$$

$$= 68^\circ$$

$\ast \angle 4$ et $\angle 5$ sont adjacents supplémentaires