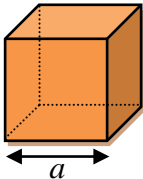
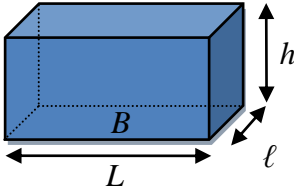
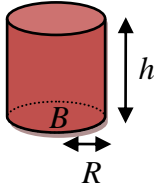
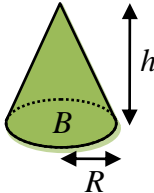
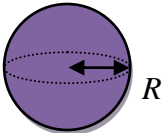




GÉOMÉTRIE DANS L'ESPACE

I) Solides usuels

Nom du solide	Figure
Cube	
Parallélépipède	
Cylindre de révolution	
Cône de révolution	
Sphère	

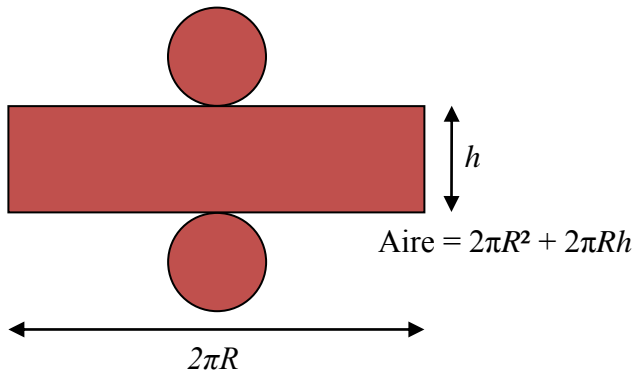
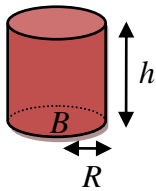
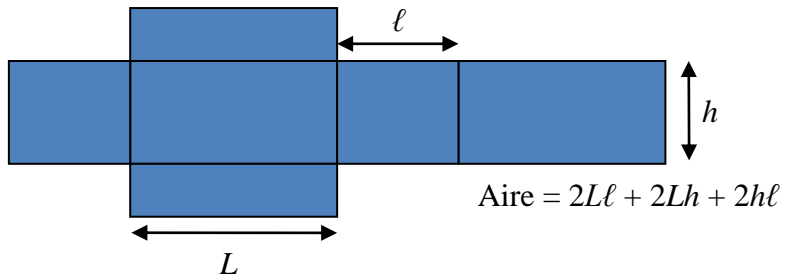
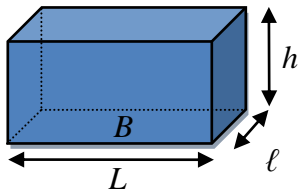
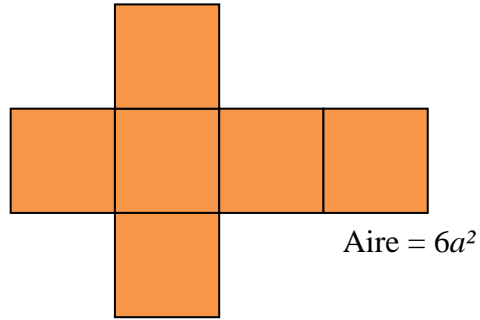
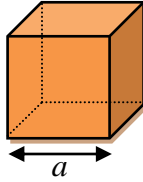
Volume du cube : $V = a \times a \times a = a^3$

Volume du Parallélépipède : $V = L \times l \times h$

Volume du cylindre de révolution : $V = \pi \times R^2 \times h = B \times h$



II) Développement (patrons) et aire



III) Unités de volume

Le volume s'exprime en mètre cube (m^3).

Le volume d'un liquide ou d'un gaz est souvent nommé capacité et exprimé en litres (L).

$$1 \text{ L} = 1 \text{ dm}^3$$

On utilise des multiples et sous-multiples du litre et du mètre cube donnés par le tableau suivant :

km^3			hm^3			dam^3			m^3			dm^3			cm^3			mm^3		
												hL	daL	L	dL	cL	mL			