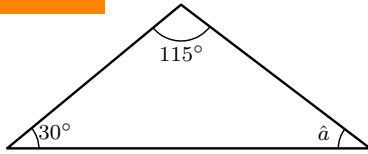


Angles dans les triangles (A)

LES SCHÉMAS NE
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Section A Utilise les modèles en barres pour calculer les angles manquants dans les triangles.

Exemple

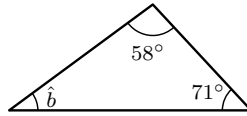


180°		
30°	115°	â
145°		â

$$\hat{a} = 180^\circ - 145^\circ$$

$$\hat{a} = 35^\circ$$

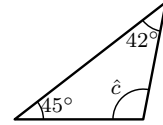
1)



180°		

$$\hat{b} =$$

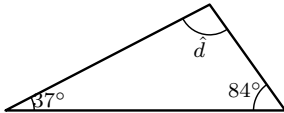
2)



180°		

$$\hat{c} =$$

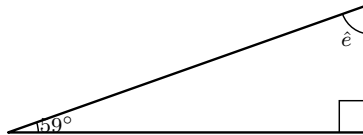
3)



180°		

$$\hat{d} =$$

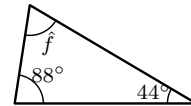
4)



180°		

$$\hat{e} =$$

5)

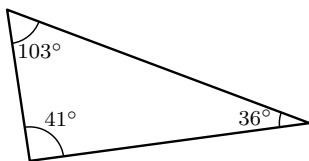


180°		

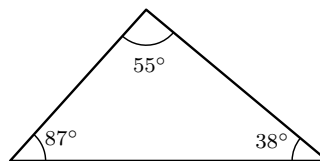
$$\hat{f} =$$

Section B Deux triangles ci-dessous sont impossibles. Lesquels ?

1



2



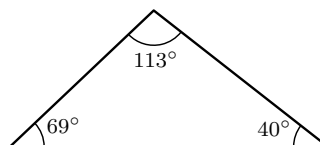
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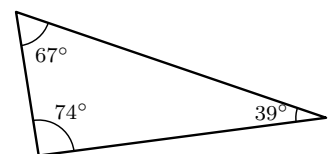
4



5



6



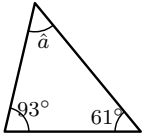
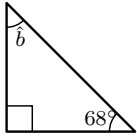
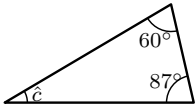
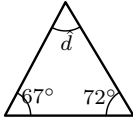
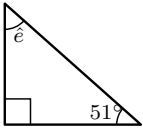
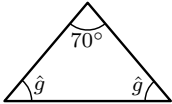
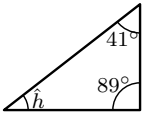
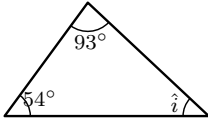
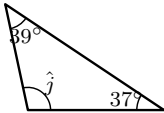
Triangles impossibles :

et

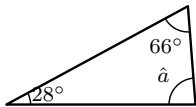
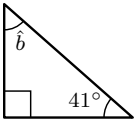
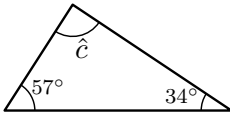
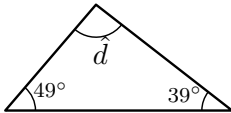
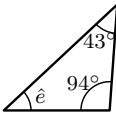
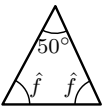
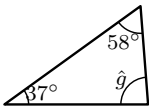
Angles dans les triangles (A)

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Section C *Calcule la mesure des angles manquants.*

1)  $\hat{a} =$	2)  $\hat{b} =$	3)  $\hat{c} =$	4)  $\hat{d} =$	5)  $\hat{e} =$
6)  $\hat{f} =$	7)  $\hat{g} =$	8)  $\hat{h} =$	9)  $\hat{i} =$	10)  $\hat{j} =$

Section D *Calcule la mesure des angles manquants.*

1)  $\hat{a} =$	2)  $\hat{b} =$	3)  $\hat{c} =$	4)  $\hat{d} =$
5)  $\hat{e} =$	6)  $\hat{f} =$	7)  $\hat{g} =$	8) Le rapport des trois angles $\hat{h}$, $\hat{i}$ et $\hat{j}$ d'un triangle est 2:3:4. $\hat{h} =$ $\hat{i} =$ $\hat{j} =$