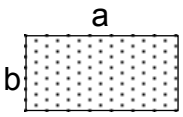
AIRES

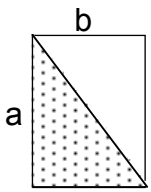
Définition

aire du rectangle



a x b

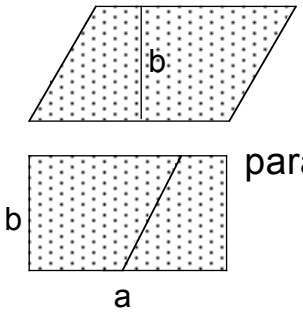
Conséquence 1



triangle rectangle

$$\frac{a \times b}{2}$$

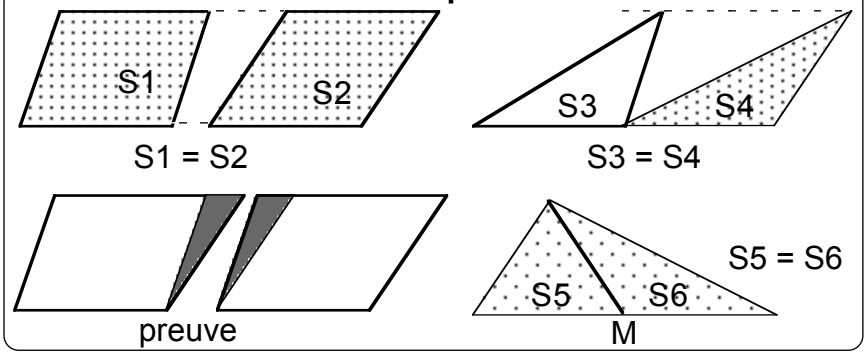
Conséquence 2



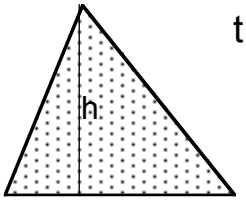
parallélogramme

a x b

Conséquence 3

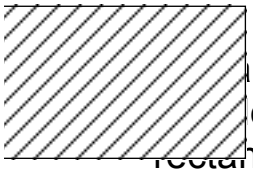


Conséquence 4

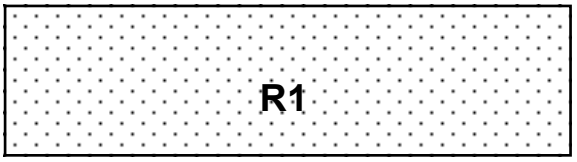


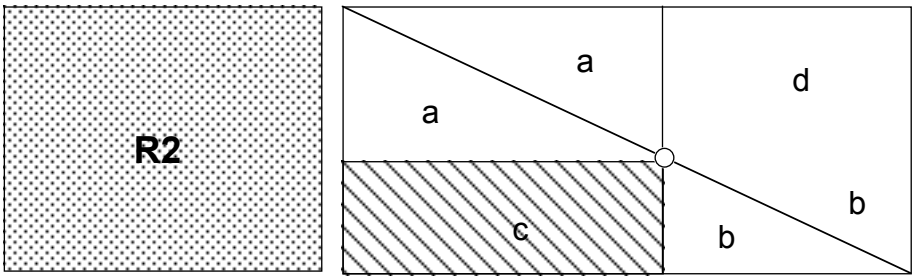
triangle

$$\frac{a \times h}{2}$$



raison
eux
ngles

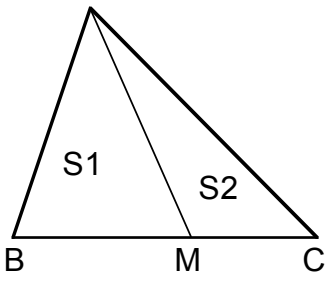




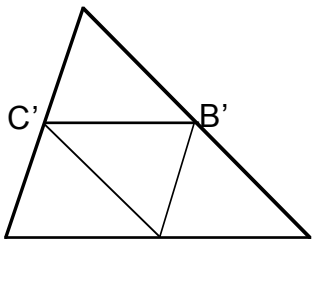
On décompose les grands triangles rectangles en a + b + d et a + b = c

donc **c = d**

par suite : les rectangles on même aire.

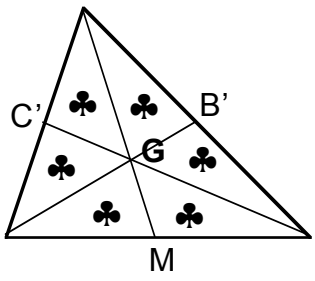


$$\frac{S1}{S2} = \frac{BM}{MC}$$



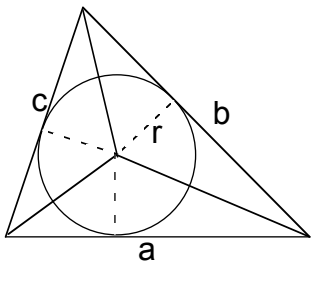
B' et C' milieux des côtés

Donc B'C' parallèle à BC et BC = 2 B'C'



les six petits triangles ont même aire.

Donc AM est médiane et AG = 2 GM



S = ra + rb + rc

p = (a+b+c) / 2

S = p x r