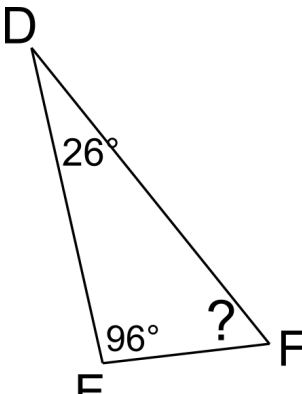
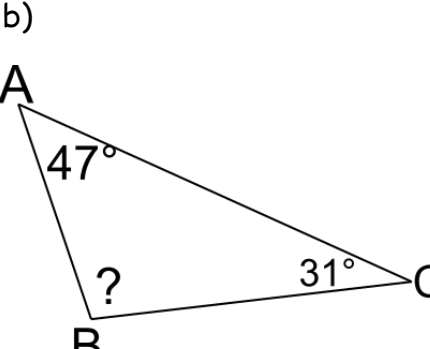
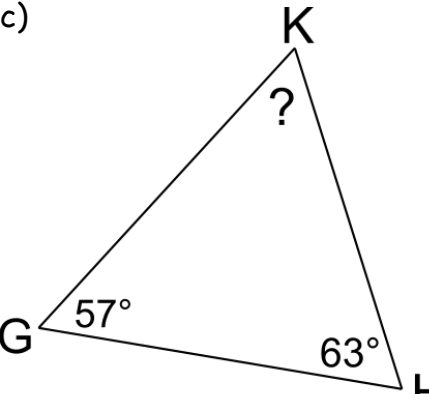


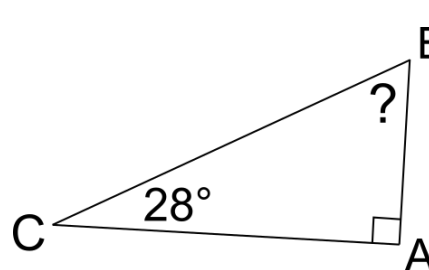
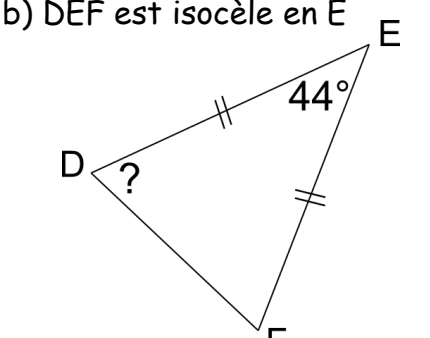
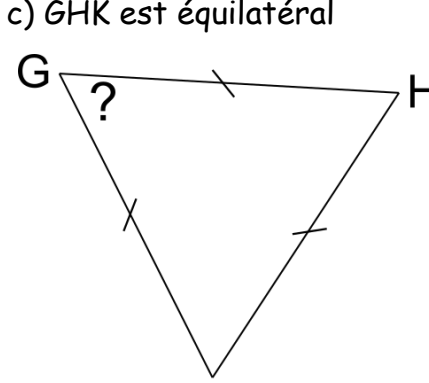
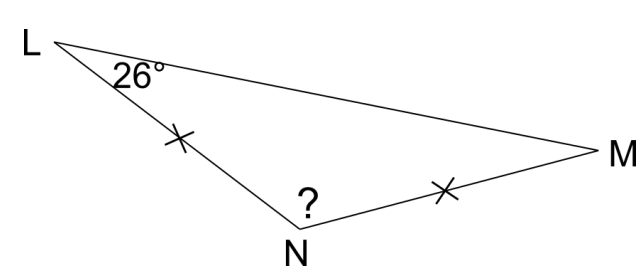
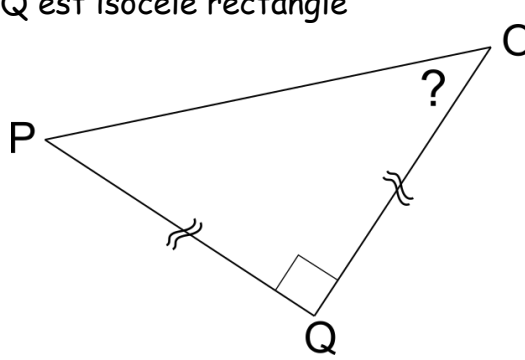
Somme des angles dans un triangle

Correction

1) Détermine dans chaque cas la mesure de l'angle marqué par un point d'interrogation.

a)  $\widehat{DFE} = 180^\circ - \widehat{EDF} - \widehat{FED}$ $\widehat{DFE} = 180^\circ - 26^\circ - 96^\circ = 58^\circ$	b)  $\widehat{ABC} = 180^\circ - \widehat{BAC} - \widehat{BCA}$ $\widehat{ABC} = 180^\circ - 47^\circ - 31^\circ = 102^\circ$	c)  $\widehat{GKH} = 180^\circ - \widehat{KGH} - \widehat{GHK}$ $\widehat{GKH} = 180^\circ - 57^\circ - 63^\circ = 60^\circ$
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2) Détermine dans chaque cas la mesure de l'angle marqué par un point d'interrogation.

a) ABC est rectangle en A  $\widehat{ABC} = 180^\circ - \widehat{BAC} - \widehat{BCA}$ $\widehat{ABC} = 180^\circ - 90^\circ - 28^\circ = 62^\circ$	b) DEF est isocèle en E  $\widehat{EDF} = \widehat{EFD} \text{ et }$ $\widehat{EDF} + \widehat{EFD} = 180^\circ - 44^\circ = 136^\circ$ $\widehat{EDF} = 136^\circ \div 2 = 68^\circ$	c) GHK est équilatéral  $\widehat{KGH} = 180^\circ \div 3 = 60^\circ$
d) MNL est isocèle en N  $\widehat{NML} = \widehat{MLN} = 26^\circ$ $\widehat{LNM} = 180^\circ - \widehat{NML} - \widehat{MLN}$ $\widehat{LNM} = 180^\circ - 26^\circ - 26^\circ = 128^\circ$	e) OPQ est isocèle rectangle  $\widehat{POQ} = \widehat{OPQ} \text{ et }$ $\widehat{POQ} + \widehat{OPQ} = 180^\circ - 90^\circ = 90^\circ$ $\widehat{POQ} = 90^\circ \div 2 = 45^\circ$	