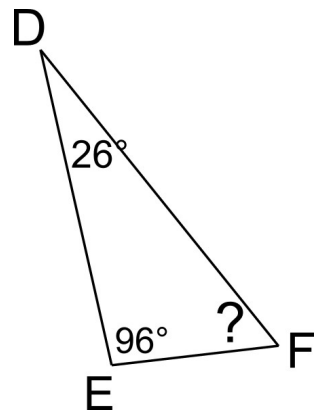
SOMME DES ANGLES D'UN TRIANGLE

Utiliser la somme des angles d'un triangle

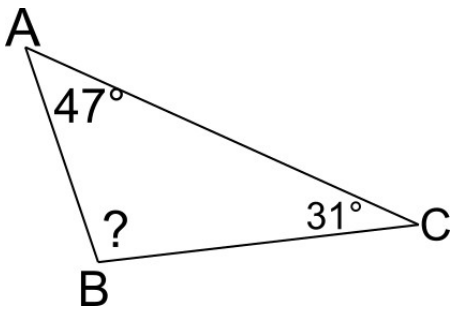
CORRECTION

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

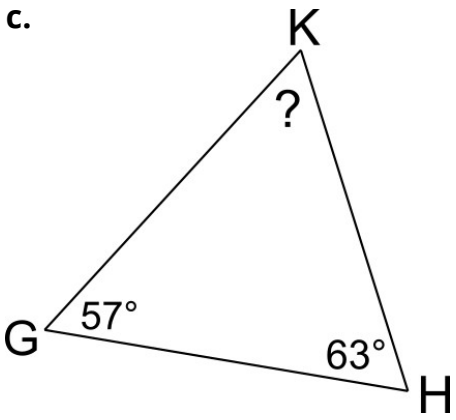
a.



b.



c.



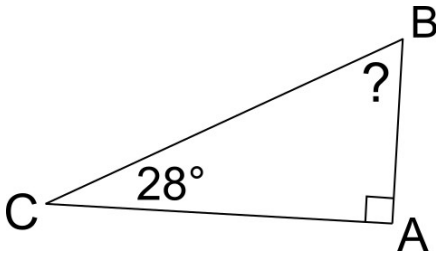
$\widehat{DFE}$ = 180 - 26 - 96 = **58°**

$\widehat{ABC}$ = 180 – 47 – 31 = **102°**

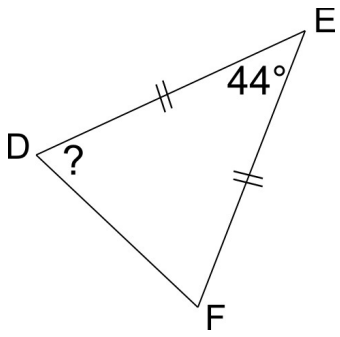
$\widehat{GKH}$ = 180 – 57 – 43 = **60°**

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

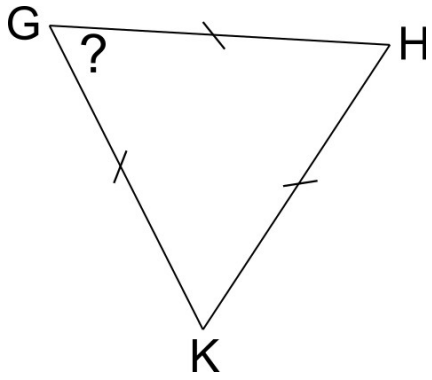
a. ABC est rectangle en A



b. DEF est isocèle en E



c. GHK est équilatéral

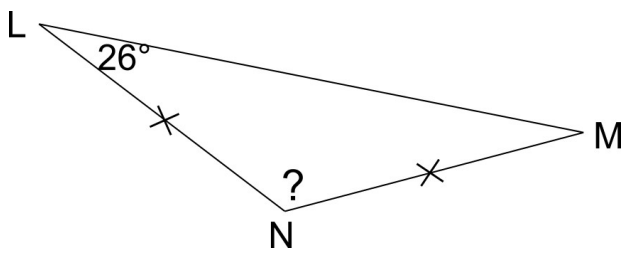


$\widehat{ABC}$ = 90 – 28 = **62°**

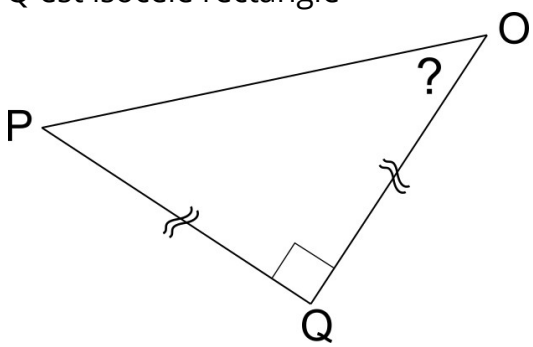
$\widehat{EDF}$ = (180 – 44)÷2 = **68°**

$\widehat{KGH}$ = 180 ÷ 3 = **60°**

d. MNL est isocèle en N



e. OPQ est isocèle rectangle



$\widehat{LNM}$ = 180 – (2×26) = **128°**

$\widehat{POQ}$ = 90 ÷ 2 = **45°**