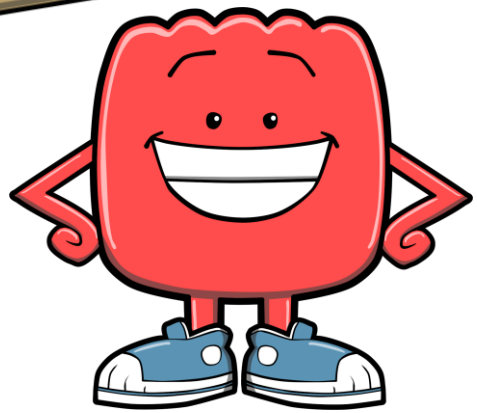
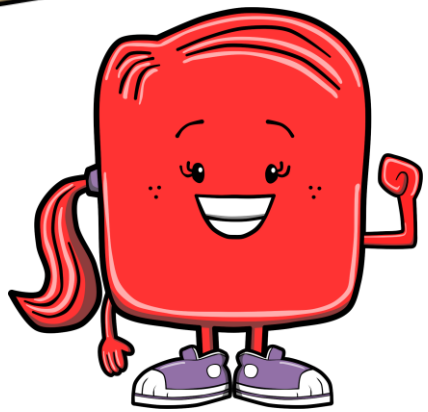
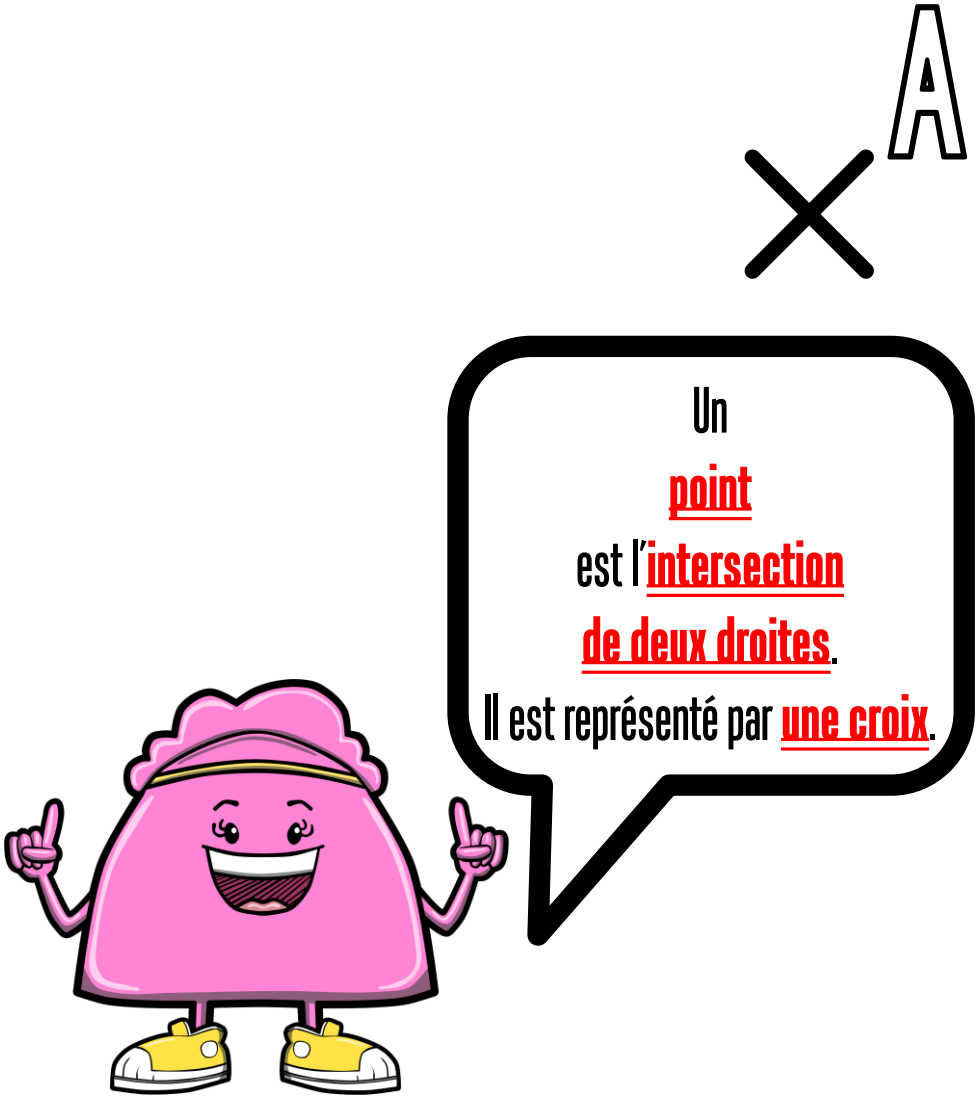
MON P'TIT DICTIONNAIRE DE GÉOMÉTRIE !

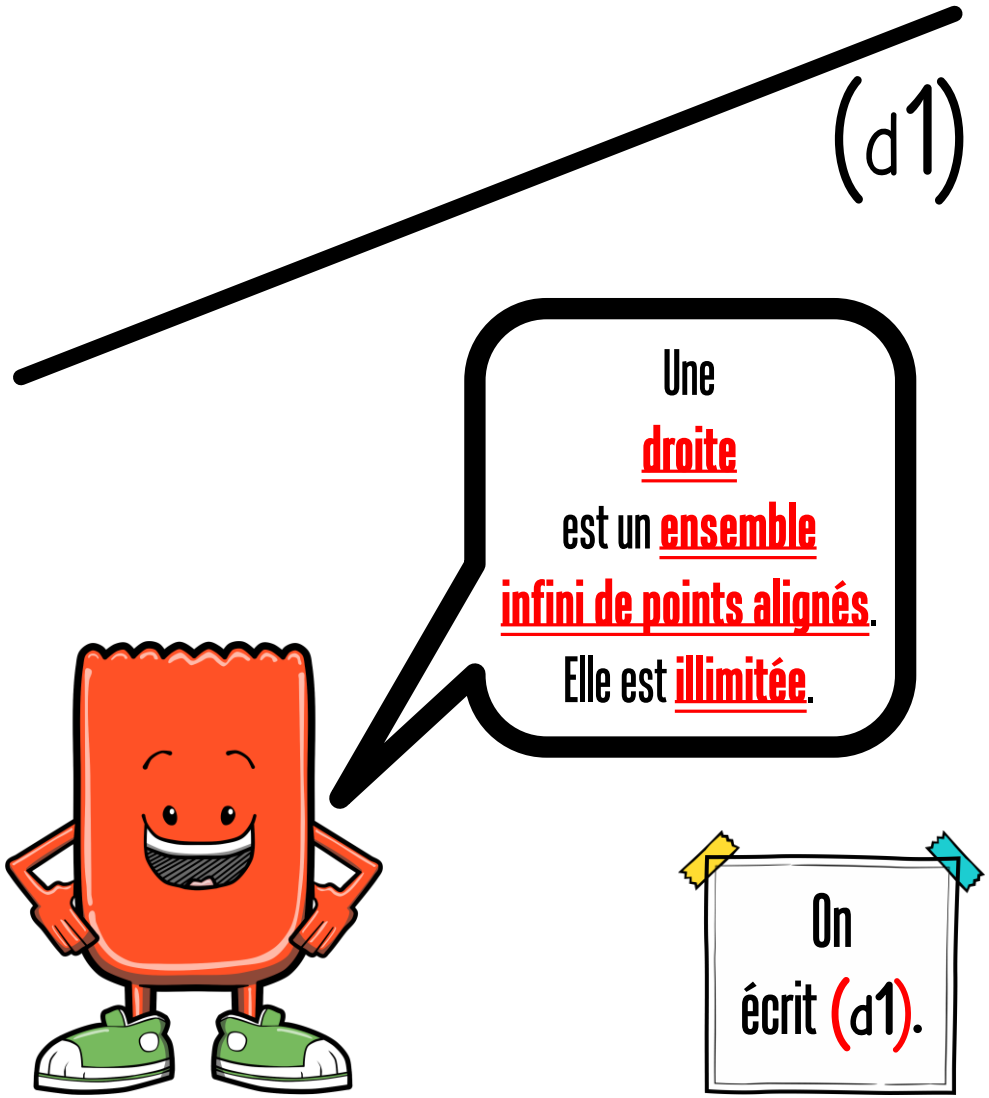


MON P'TIT DICTIONNAIRE DE GÉOMÉTRIE !





POINT



DROITE

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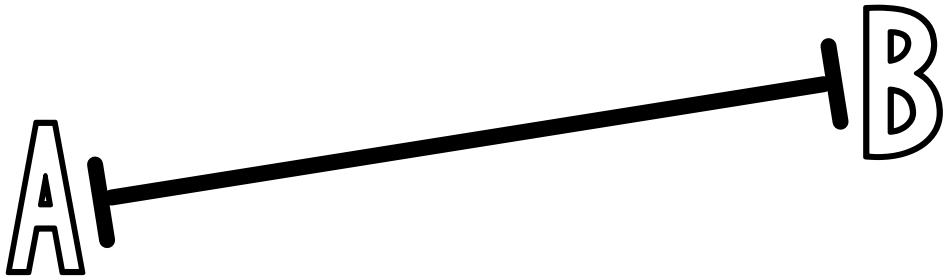
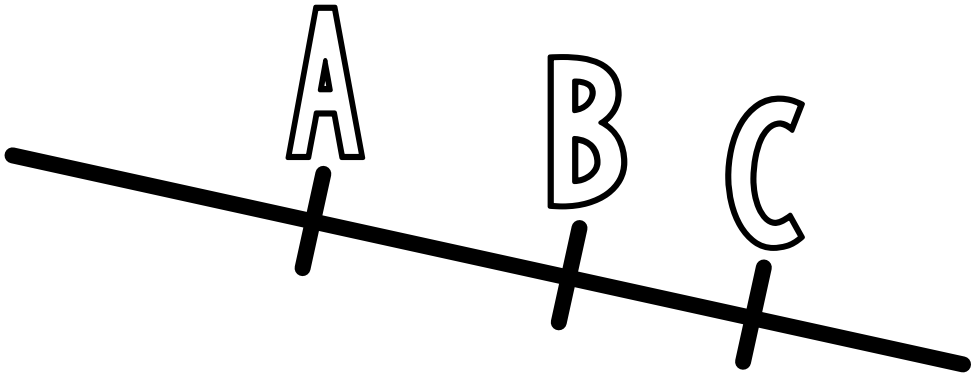


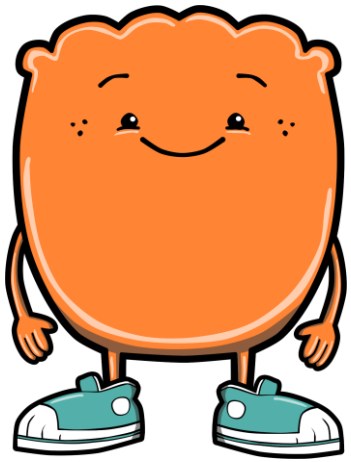
Un
segment
est un trait **délimité**.

On
écrit [AB].

SEGMENT

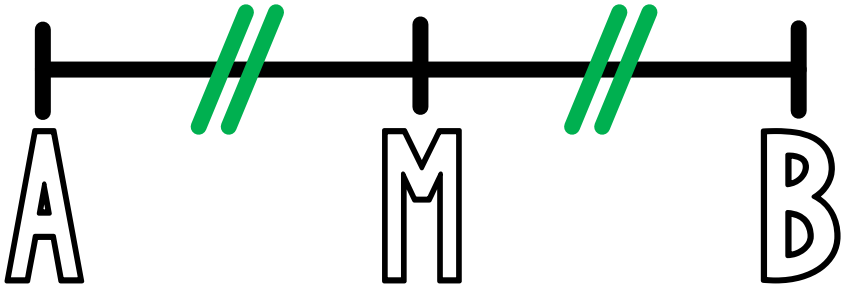
https://laclasseableue.fr/

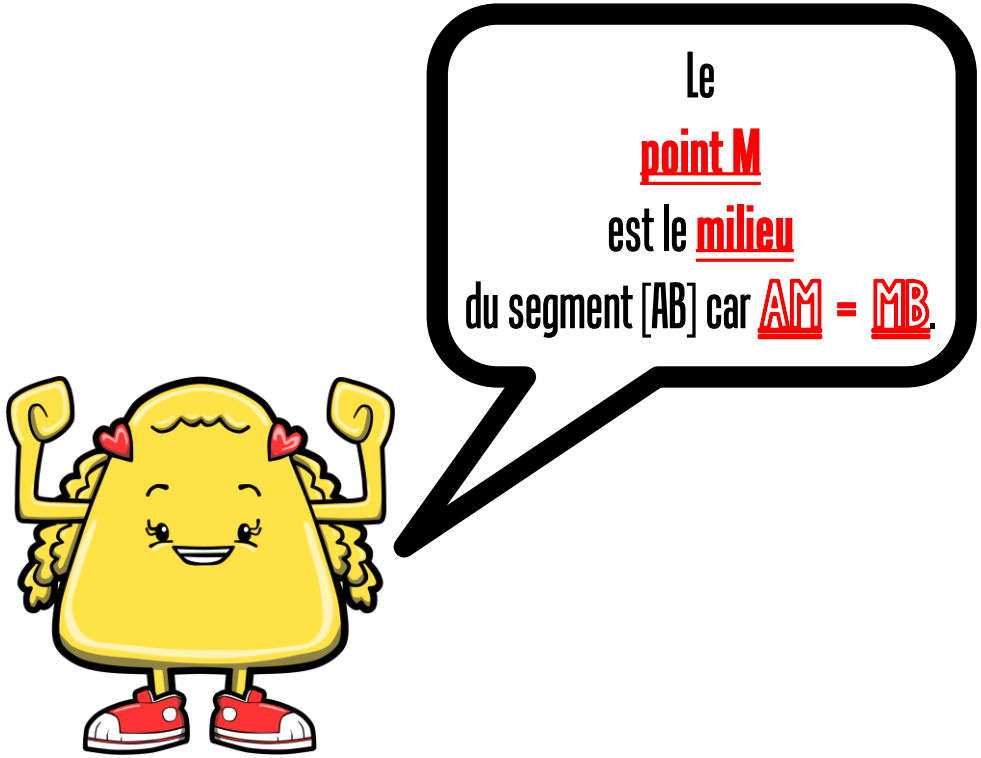




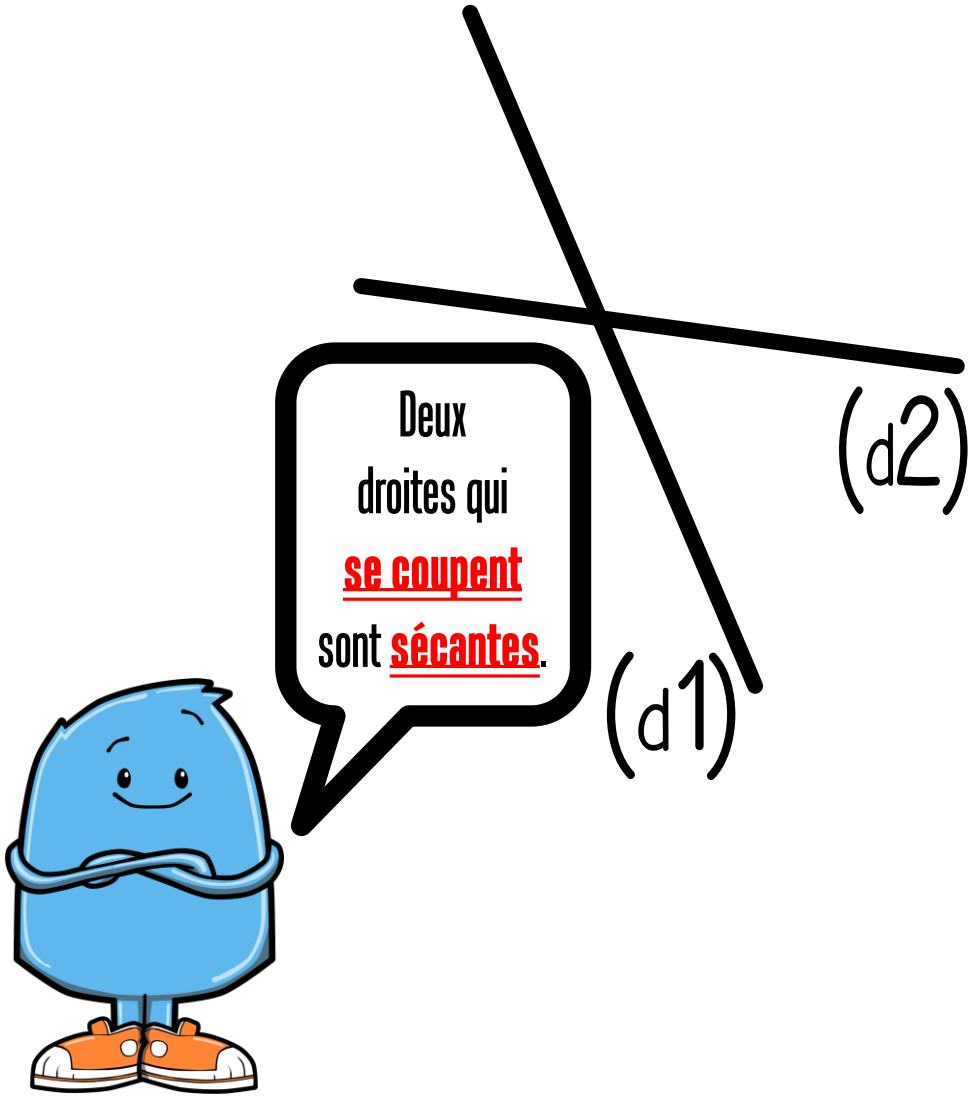
Des
points sont **alignés**
s'ils sont **sur la même droite**.

POINTS ALIGNÉS



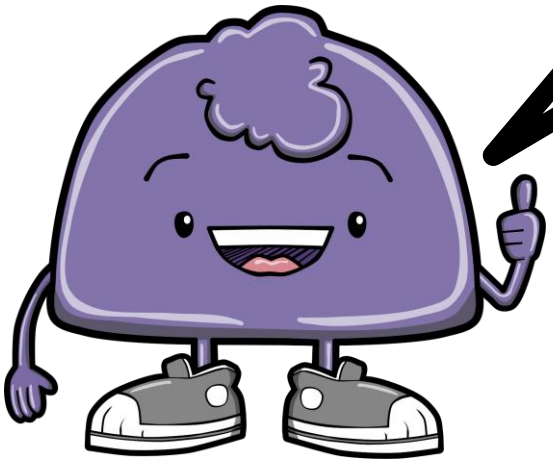


MILIEU

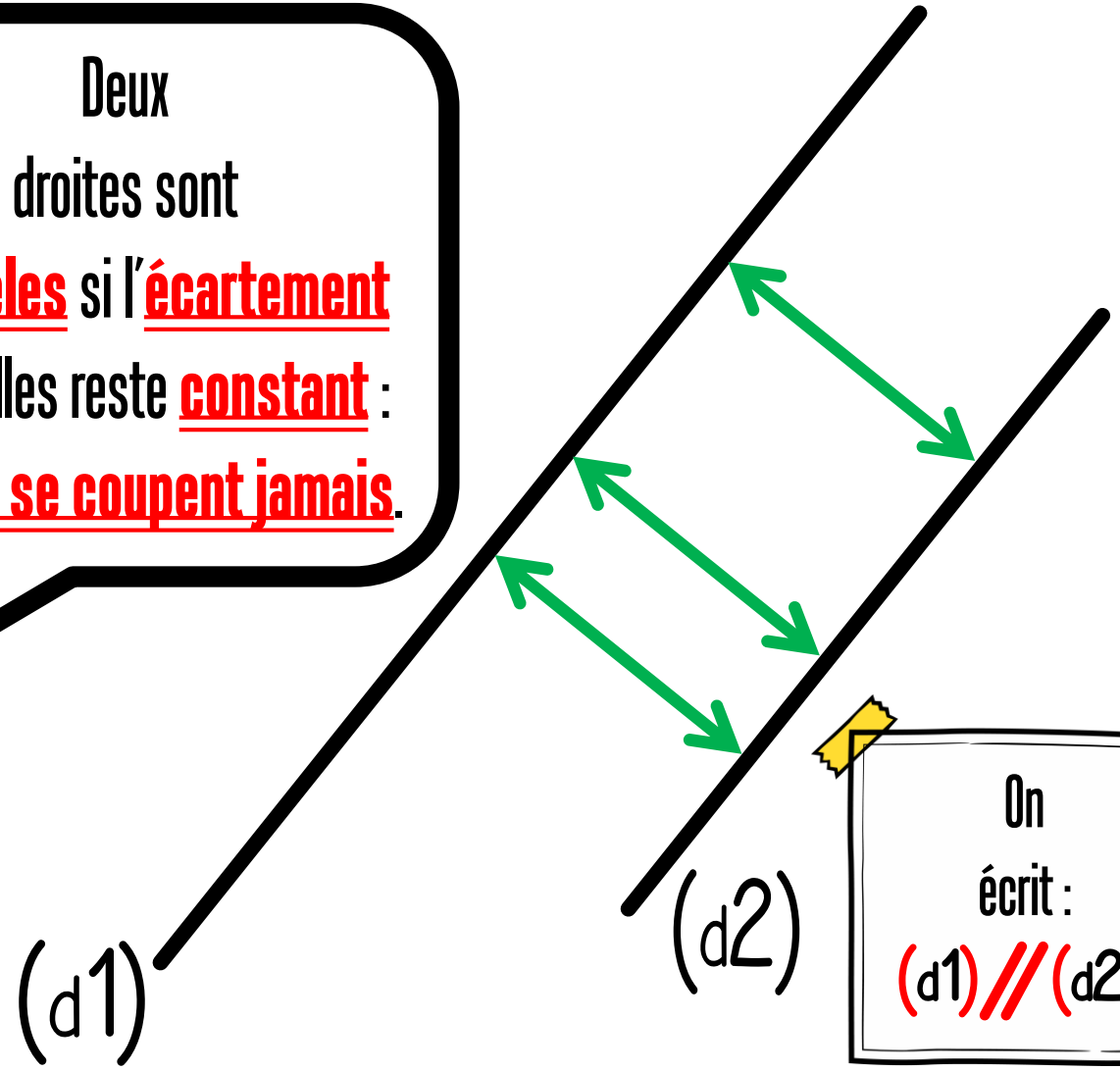


SÉCANTE

https://laclasseebleue.fr/



Deux droites sont **parallèles** si l'**écartement** entre elles reste **constant** : elles **ne se coupent jamais**.

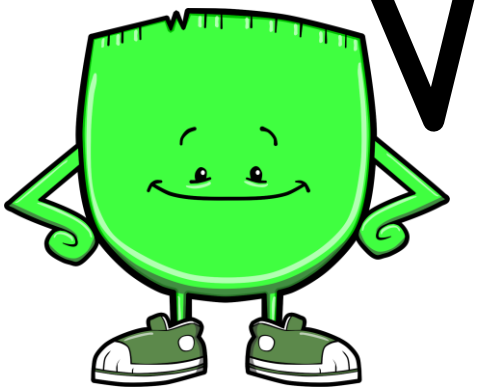


On écrit : (d1) // (d2).

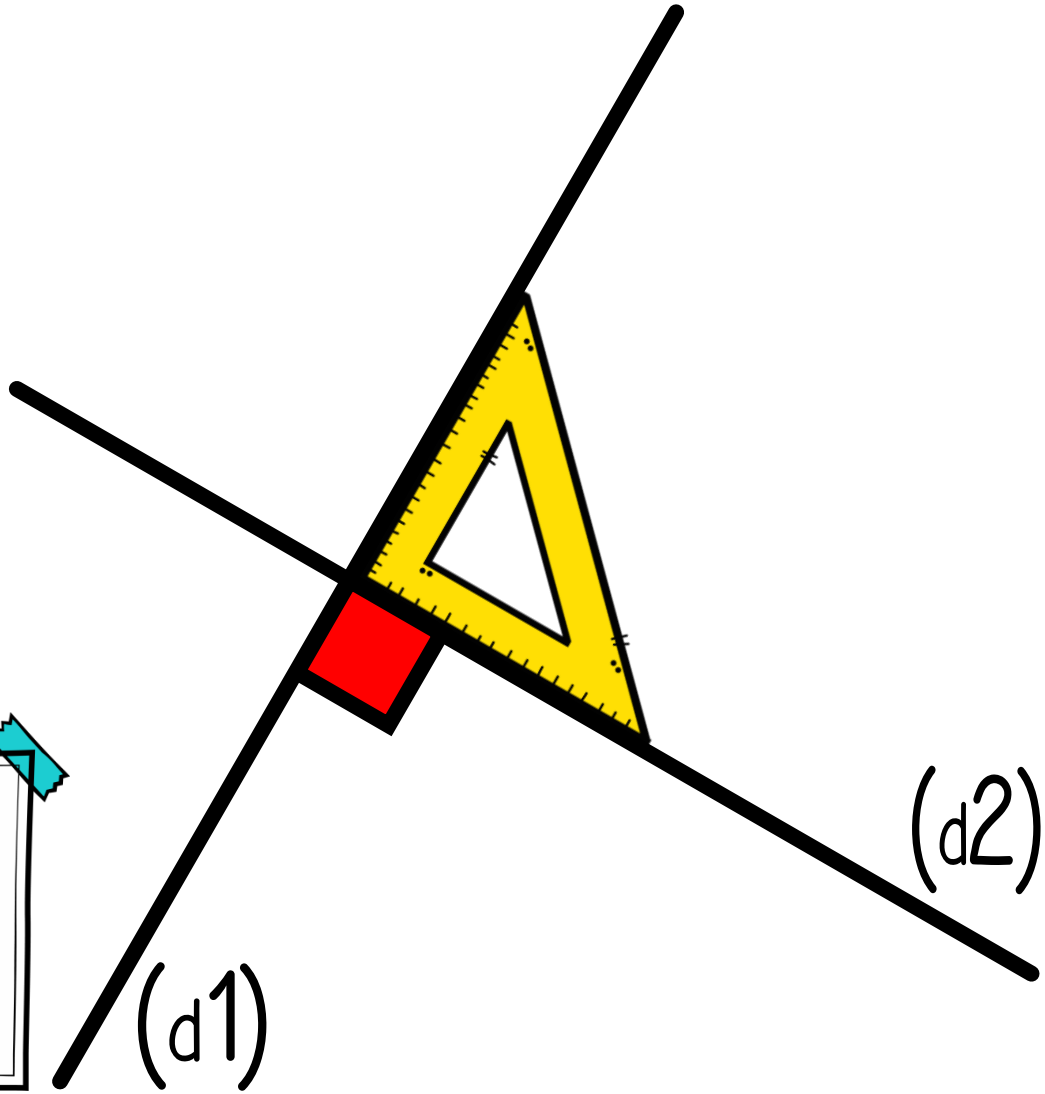
PARALLÈLE

https://laclassebleue.fr/

Deux droites sont **perpendiculaires** si elles forment **un angle droit**.



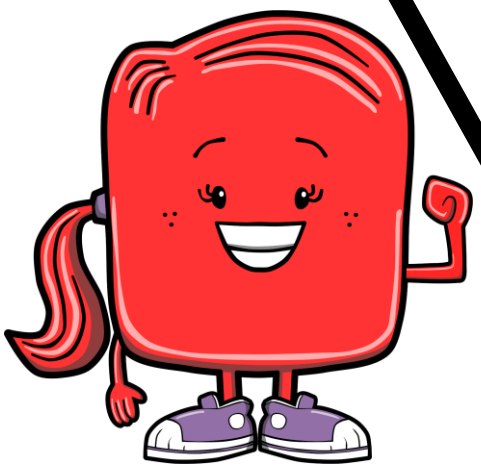
On écrit : (d1) ⊥ (d2).

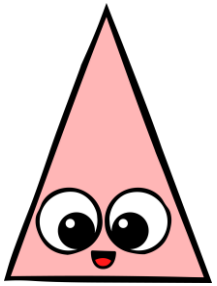


PERPENDICULAIRE

https://laclassebleue.fr/

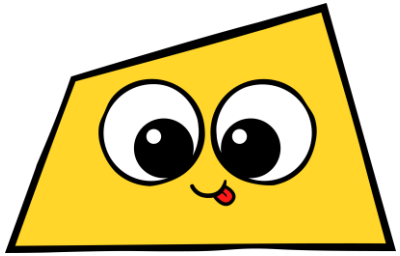
Un **polygone** est une **ligne brisée fermée**.





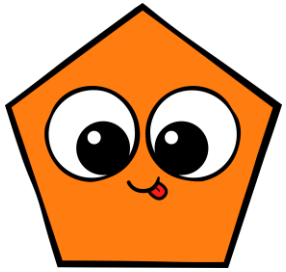
3 côtés

TRIANGLE



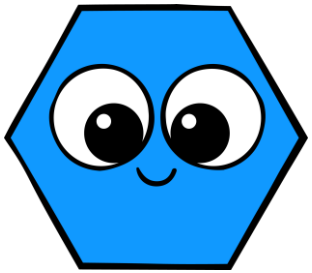
4 côtés

QUADRILATÈRE



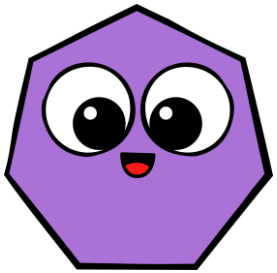
5 côtés

PENTAGONE



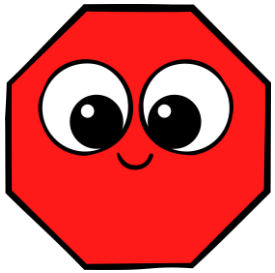
6 côtés

HEXAGONE



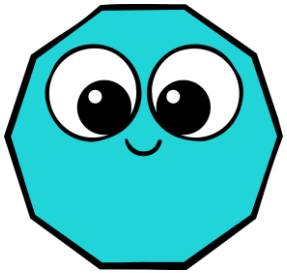
7 côtés

HEPTAGONE



8 côtés

OCTOGONE

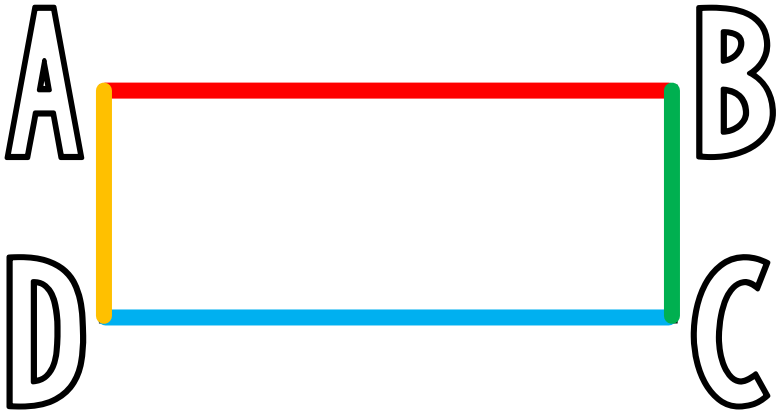


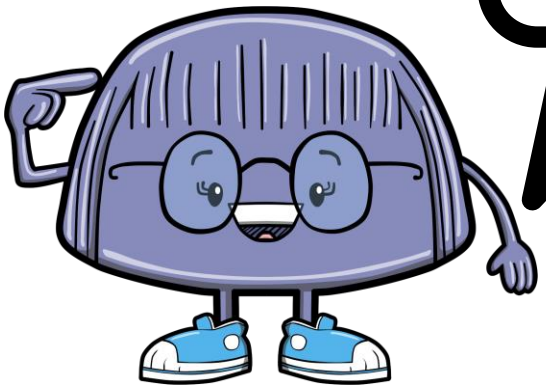
10 côtés

DÉCAGONE

POLYGONE

https://laclasseableue.fr/

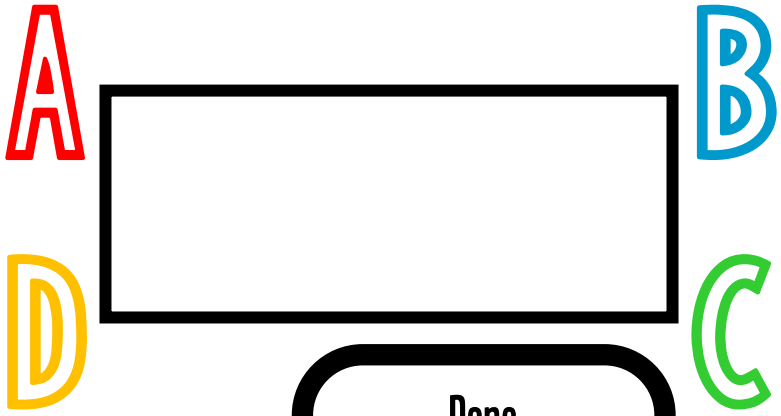




Les **côtés** sont les **segments** qui **délimitent le polygone**.

On écrit **[AB]**.

CÔTÉ

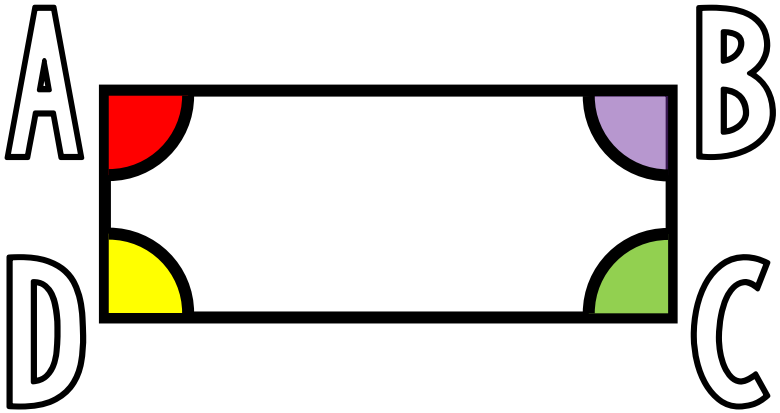


Dans un polygone, les **sommets** sont les **extrémités des segments**.

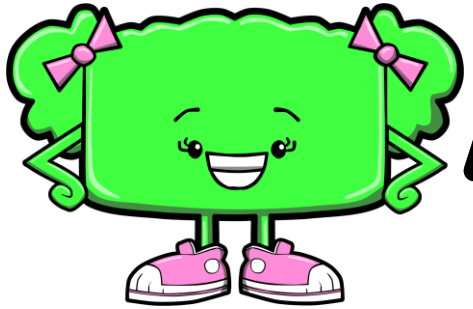
On écrit **A**.

SOMMET

https://laclassebleue.fr/

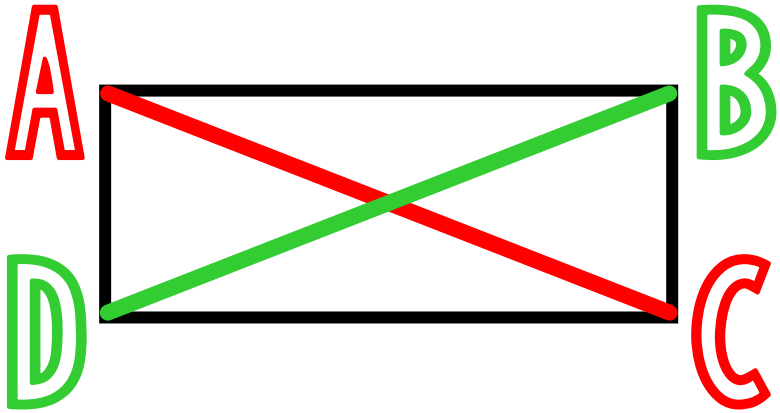


Un **angle** est l'**ouverture** définie **entre deux segments**.

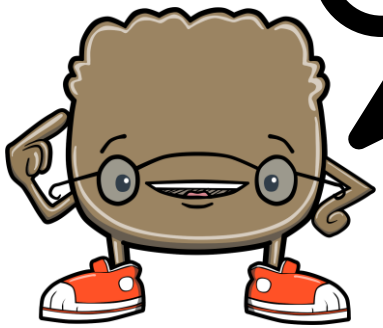


On écrit $\widehat{A}$.

ANGLE



Une **diagonale** est un **segment** qui relie **2 sommets non-consécutifs** (= qui **ne se suivent pas**).

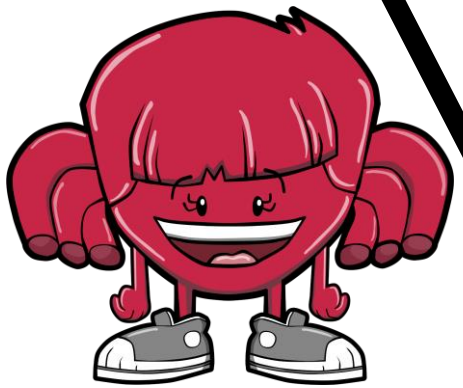


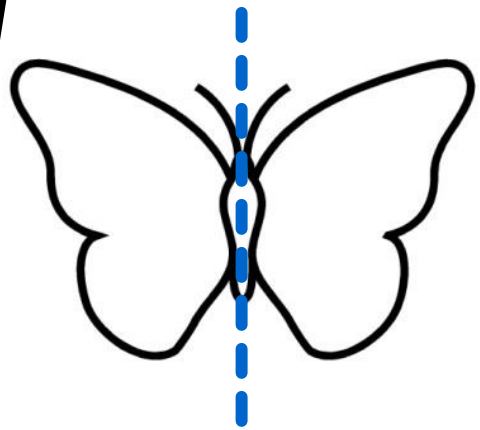
On écrit [AC].

DIAGONALE

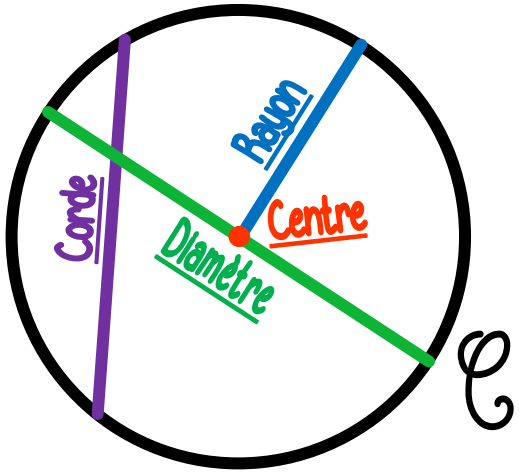
https://laclasseebleue.fr/

Un
axe de symétrie
est une **droite** qui **partage**
une figure **en 2 parties superposables**
par pliage le long de cette droite.

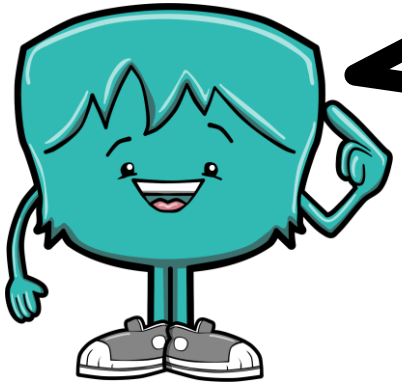




AXE DE SYMÉTRIE



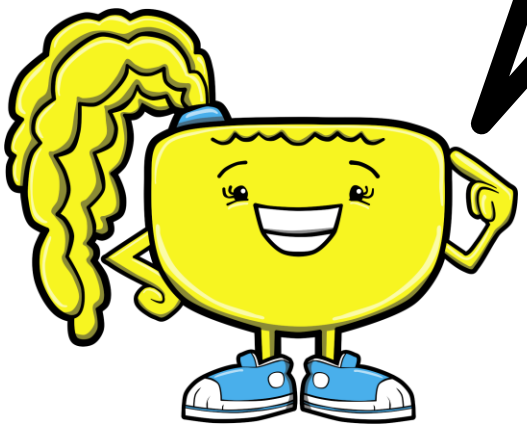
Un
cercle
est une **ligne courbe fermée**
dont **tous les points** sont
à égale distance d'un point
intérieur **appelé centre**.

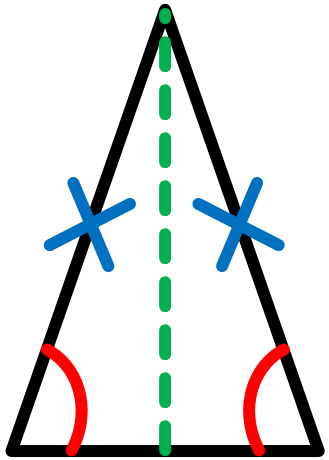


CERCLE

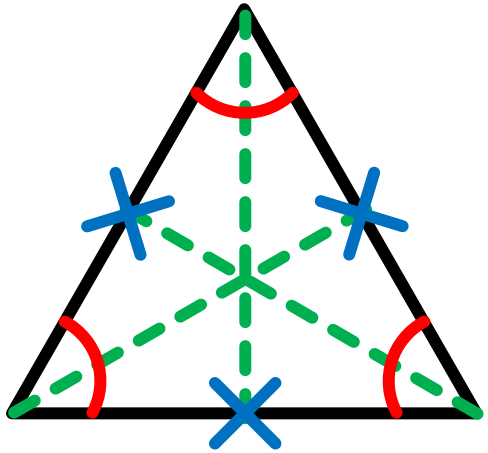
https://laclassebleue.fr/

Un **triangle** est un **polygone** qui a **3 côtés**.

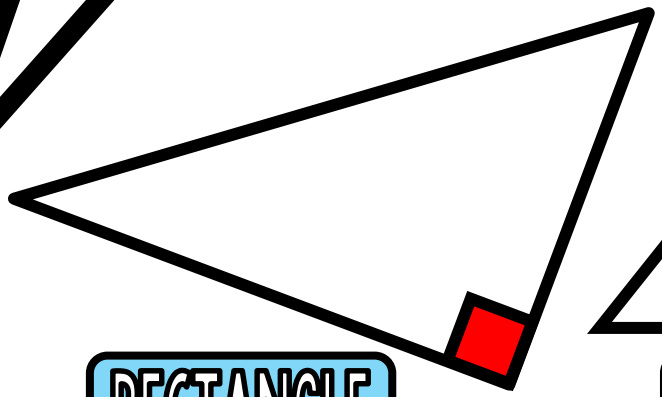




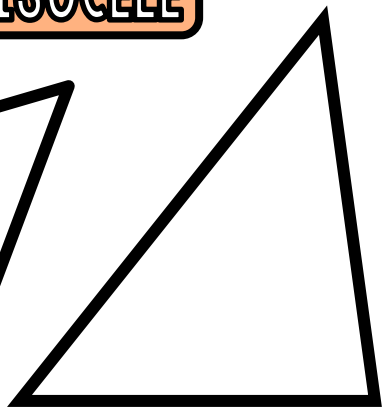
ISOCÈLE



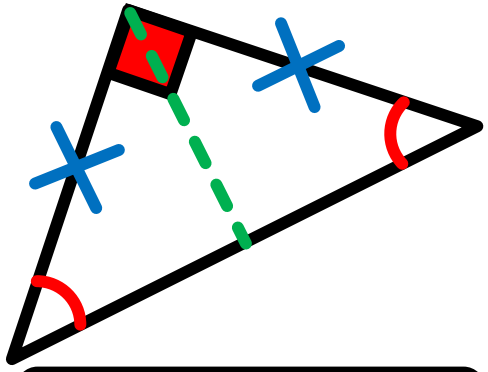
ÉQUILATÉRAL



RECTANGLE



SCALÈNE

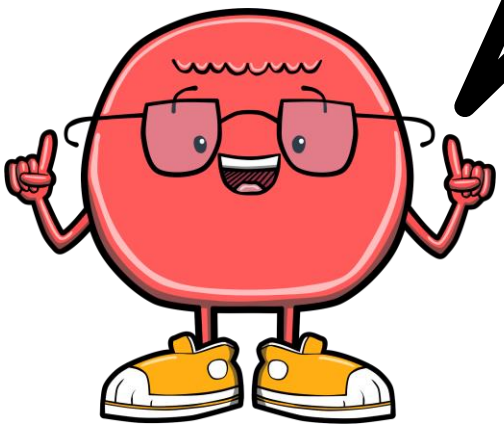


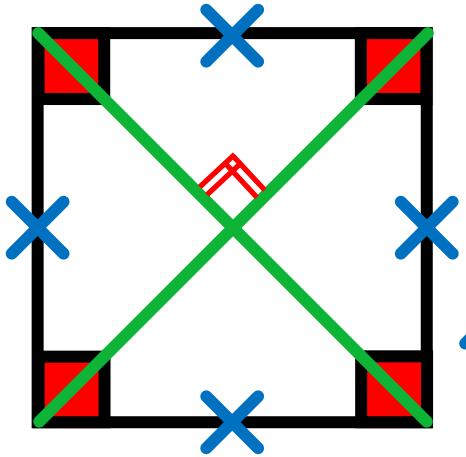
ISOCÈLE RECTANGLE

TRIANGLE

https://laclassebleue.fr/

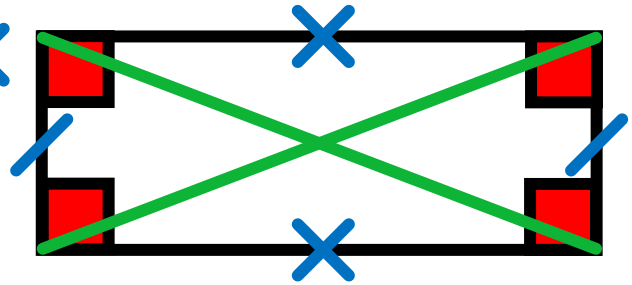
Un **parallélogramme** est un **quadrilatère** dont les **côtés opposés** sont **parallèles**.

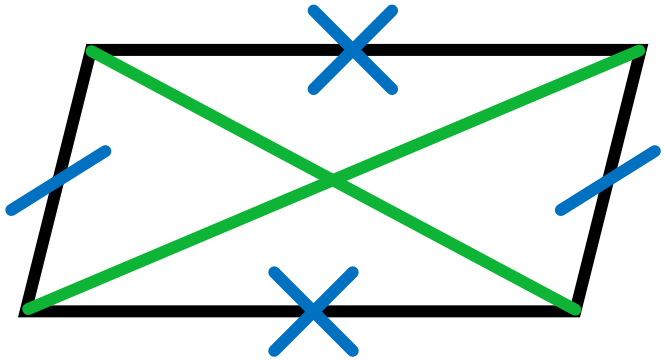




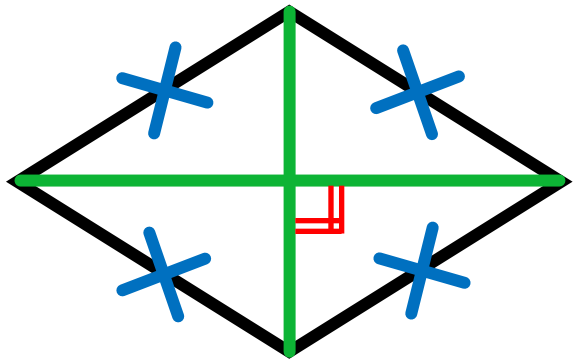
CARRÉ

RECTANGLE





PARALLÉLOGRAMME QUELCONQUE

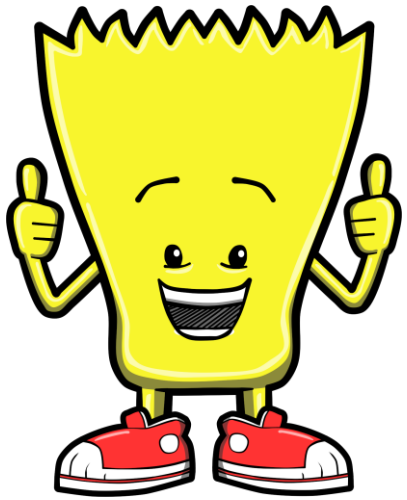


LOSANGE

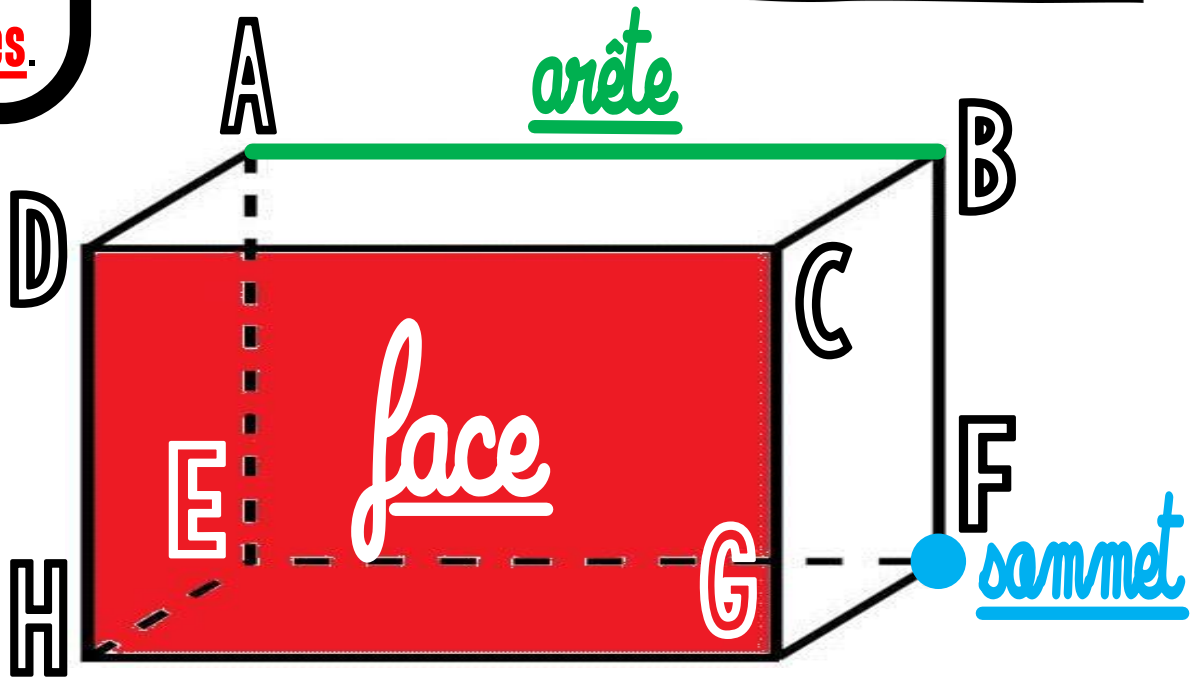
PARALLÉLOGRAMME

https://laclasseebleue.fr/

Un
solide
est une **forme géométrique**
en **3 dimensions**.
On peut le voir **sous toutes ses faces**.

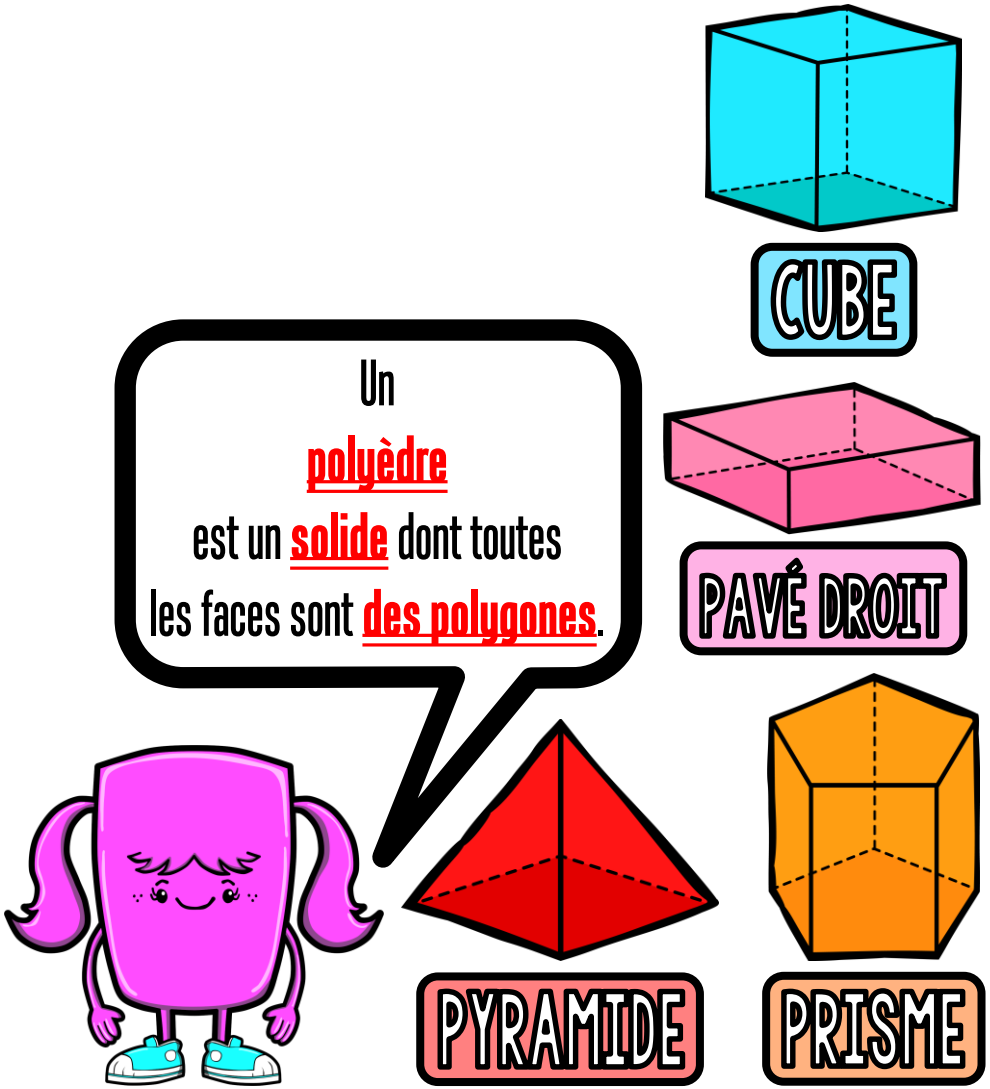


DCGH est une **face**.
F est un **sommet**.
[AB] est une **arête**.

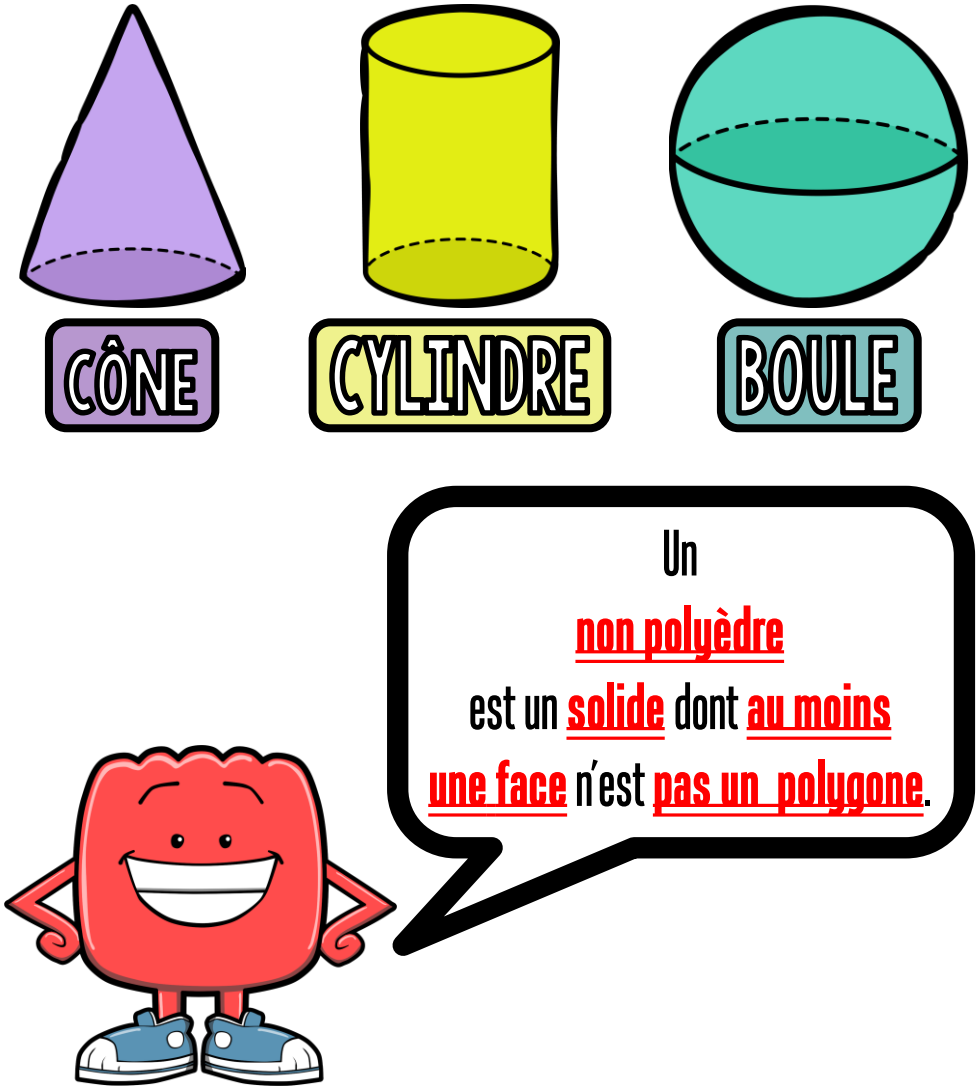


SOLIDE

https://laclassebleue.fr/

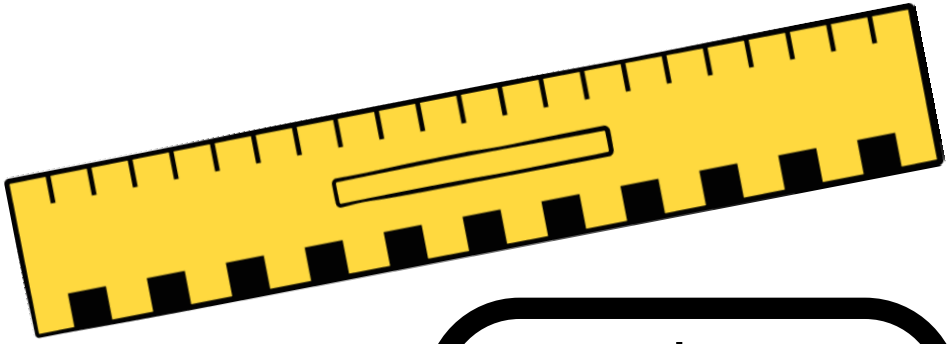


POLYÈDRE

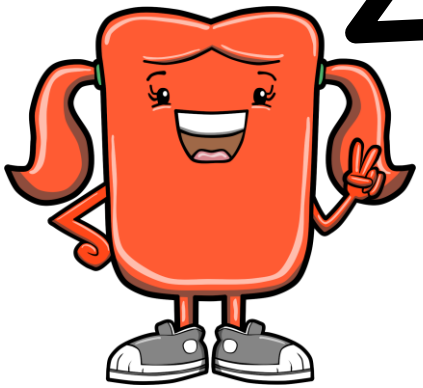


NON POLYÈDRE

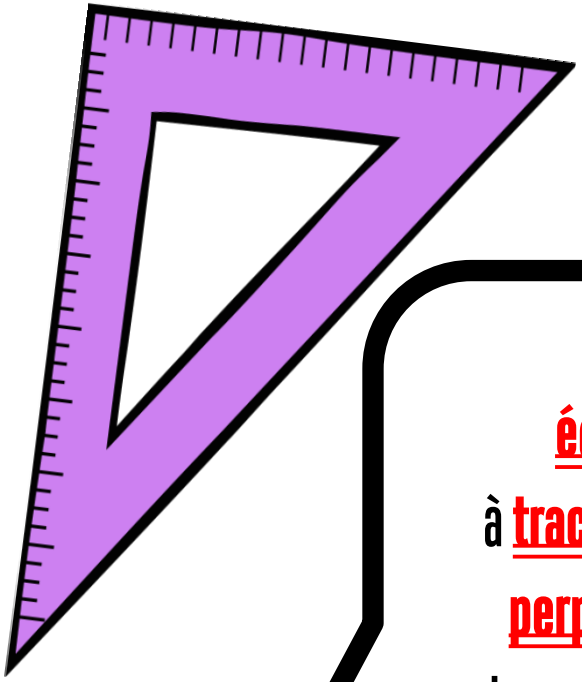
https://laclasseblene.fr/



La
règle sert
à tracer une droite,
un segment ou
à vérifier un alignement.



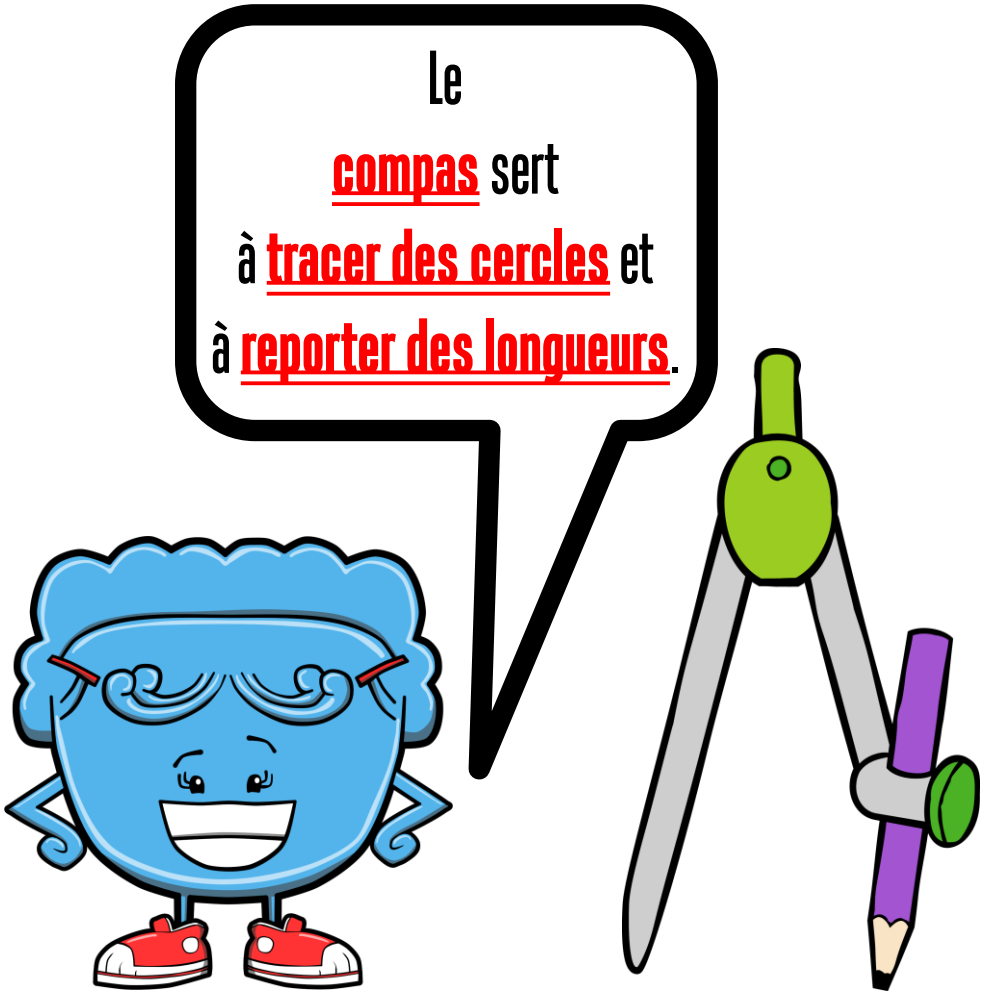
RÈGLE



L'
équerre sert
à tracer des droites
perpendiculaires
et parallèles ainsi qu'à
chercher des angles droits.

ÉQUERRE

https://laclassebleue.fr/



COMPAS

https://laclasseebleue.fr/