

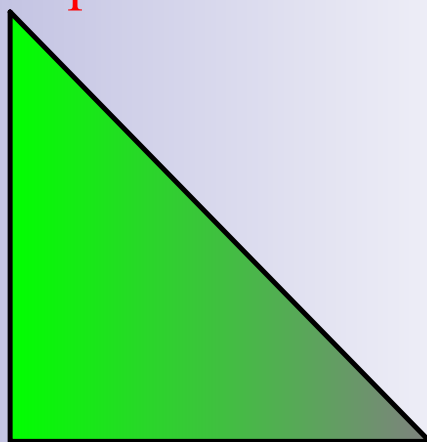
Toutes ces leçons sont à la disposition des profs. Sachez qu'il y a quelques petites fautes ici et là. Elles y sont pour une raison. Si les élèves les remarquent, je vous encourage de les récompenser d'une façon ou d'une autre, car ils font bien attention à la leçon. Mieux un élève qui fasse attention qu'un qui est endormi!

P.S. J'emploie Chenelière Mathématiques 5 comme livre de Mathématiques.

Robert Chaffart
robert.chaffart@dsbn.edu.on.ca

5. Construire des Triangles p. 94-

97. En groupe: Construis un triangle équilatéral sur papier. Est-ce facile? pourquoi ou pourquoi pas?



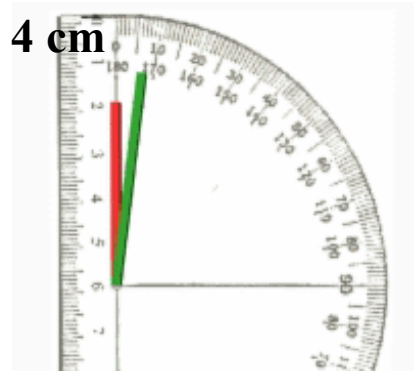
Il y a 3 façons pour construire des triangles

La première façon: Having the length of 2 sides and the angle between them. (s.a.s)

Example: $AB = 3\text{ cm}$, $\angle A = 45\text{ degs.}$, $AC = 4\text{ cm}$

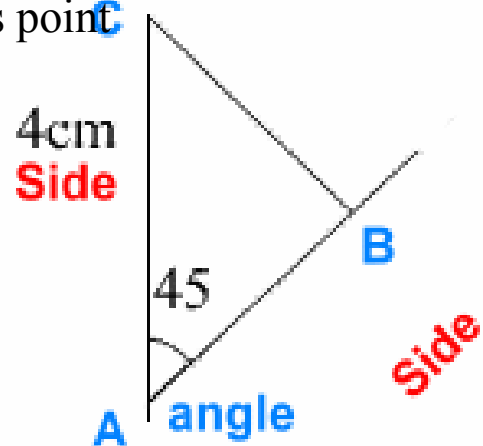
Step 1: draw a line in length 3cm .

Step 2: use a protractor and draw a 45 degrees from point A.



Step 3: use your ruler to measure 4 cm from the angle you have just drawn. This is point C.

Step 4: draw a line from B to C.



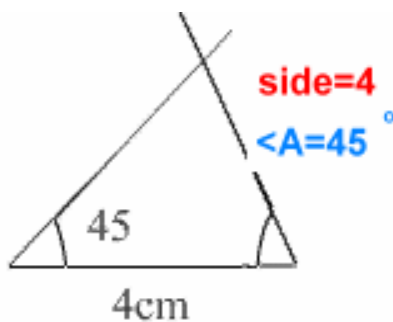
La deuxième façon: Having 2 angles and one side between them.

**(a.s.a) Example: $\angle A = 45^\circ$. $AB = 4\text{cm}$
 $\angle B = 60^\circ$.**

Step1: Draw a line in 4cm length

Step2: From one side of that draw an angle in 45 degrees. (blue line)

Step3: From the other side draw another angle in 60 degrees.



Notation: After drawing the AC line ,you should put the middle of protractor on point that you want to draw a and line set on the horizontal line of protector . If line were at the right hand side of point you should read the degrees from the below Numbers of protector but if the line were at left hand side you should read the degrees from above row of numbers on protector .Look at the movie very carefully.

La troisième façon: By having three side of a triangle.

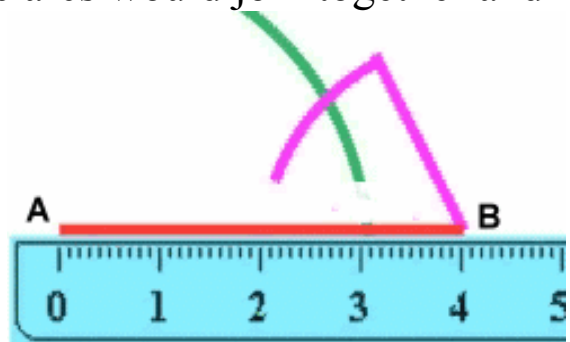
(S.S.S) Example: $AB = 4\text{ cm}$, $AC = 3\text{ cm}$, $BC = 2\text{ cm}$

Step 1: Draw the 4cm line as AB.

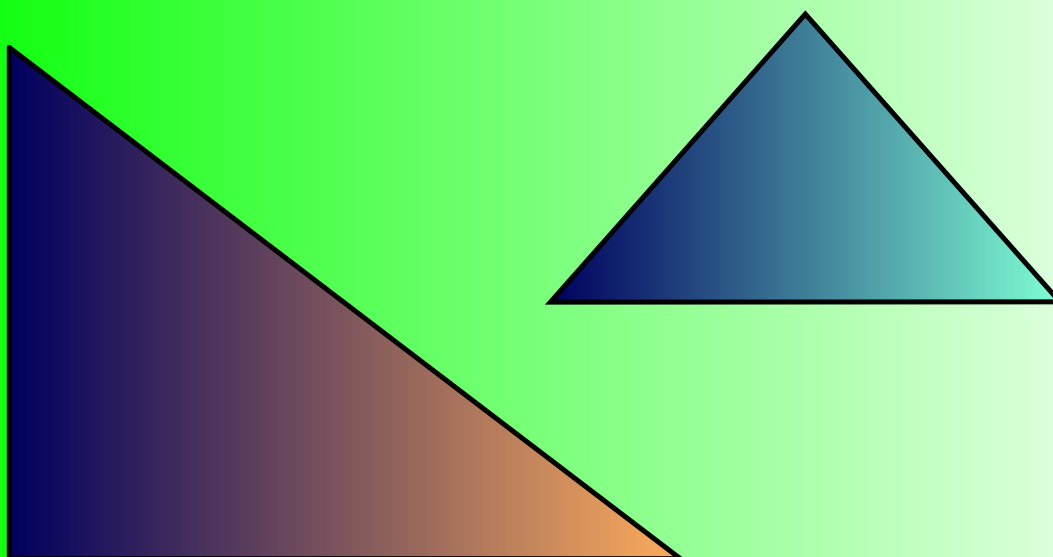
Step 2: Open the compass 3cm and draw an arc from point C.

Step 3: Change your compass to 2 cm and put the pin of compass on the point B and draw another arc. The arcs would join together and create the point C.

Step 4: Draw from B & A to C.

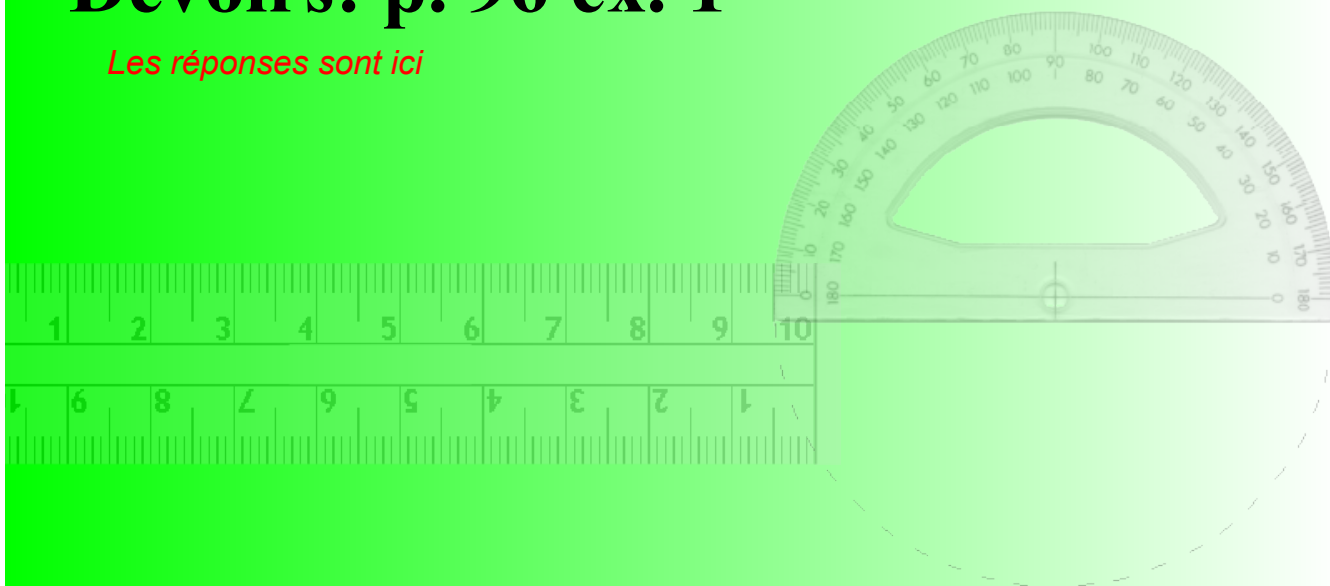


Devoirs: p. 96-97 ex. 1, 3 et 4.



Devoirs: p. 96 ex. 1

Les réponses sont ici



a. $\overline{ST} = 5,2 \text{ cm}$ $\overline{RT} = 3,4 \text{ cm}$ $\angle STR = 26 \text{ degrés}$

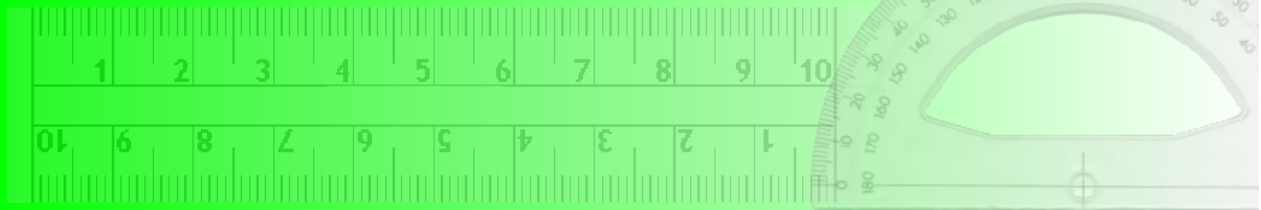
a. $\overline{VW} = 7 \text{ cm}$ $\angle XVW = 60 \text{ degrés}$ $\angle VWX = 50 \text{ degrés}$

p. 97 ex. 3



Construis un triangle avec les angles suivants:
40 degrés 60 degrés 80 degrés

p. 97 ex. 4a (5 points)



$$\angle GHK = 45 \text{ degrés} \quad \overline{HK} = 64 \text{ mm} \quad \overline{HG} = 46 \text{ mm}$$

a. $\angle HKG =$

$$\overline{GK} =$$

Attachments

p96.pdf