

Pour tracer le patron, il faut connaître :

- α Le rayon r du disque de base : 1,4 cm.
- α Le rayon R du secteur circulaire
- α L'angle α du secteur circulaire

Un cône est constitué d'un disque de base et d'un secteur circulaire.

Exemple : Dessiner un patron d'un cône de révolution ayant pour base un cercle de rayon 1,4 cm et de hauteur 4,8 cm.

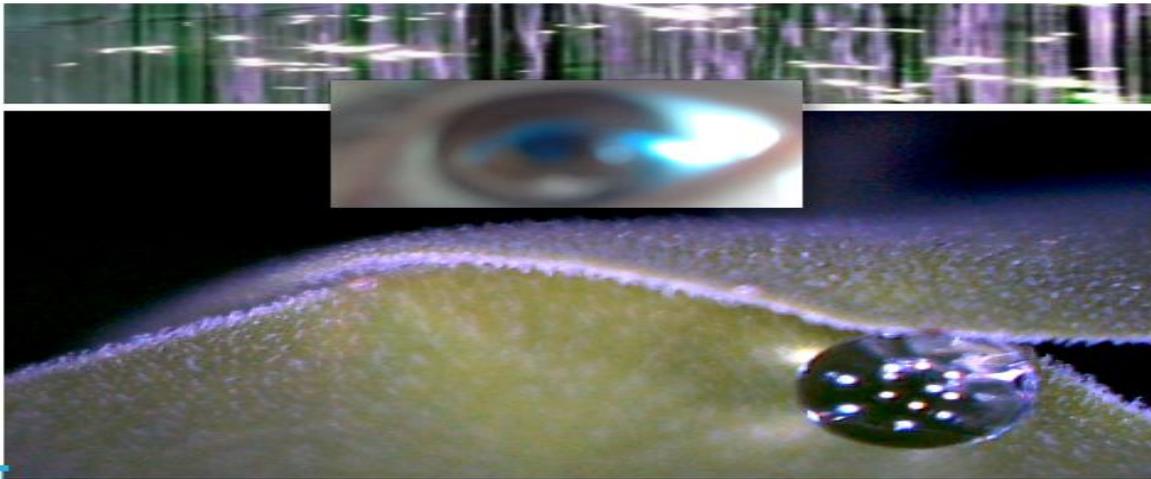
Pour trouver le rayon du secteur circulaire, on utilise le théorème de Pythagore dans le triangle SHM rectangle en H :

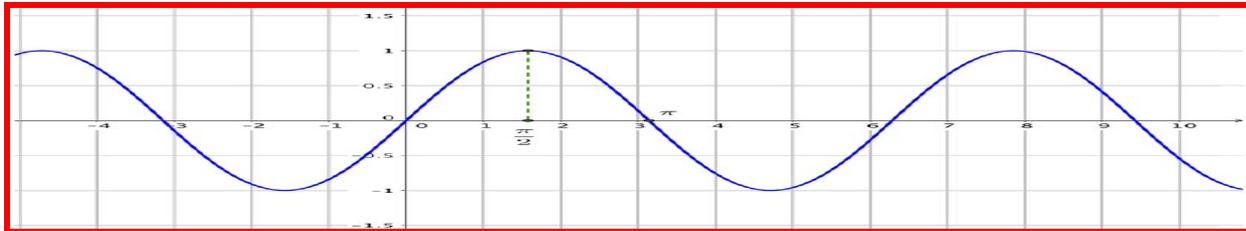
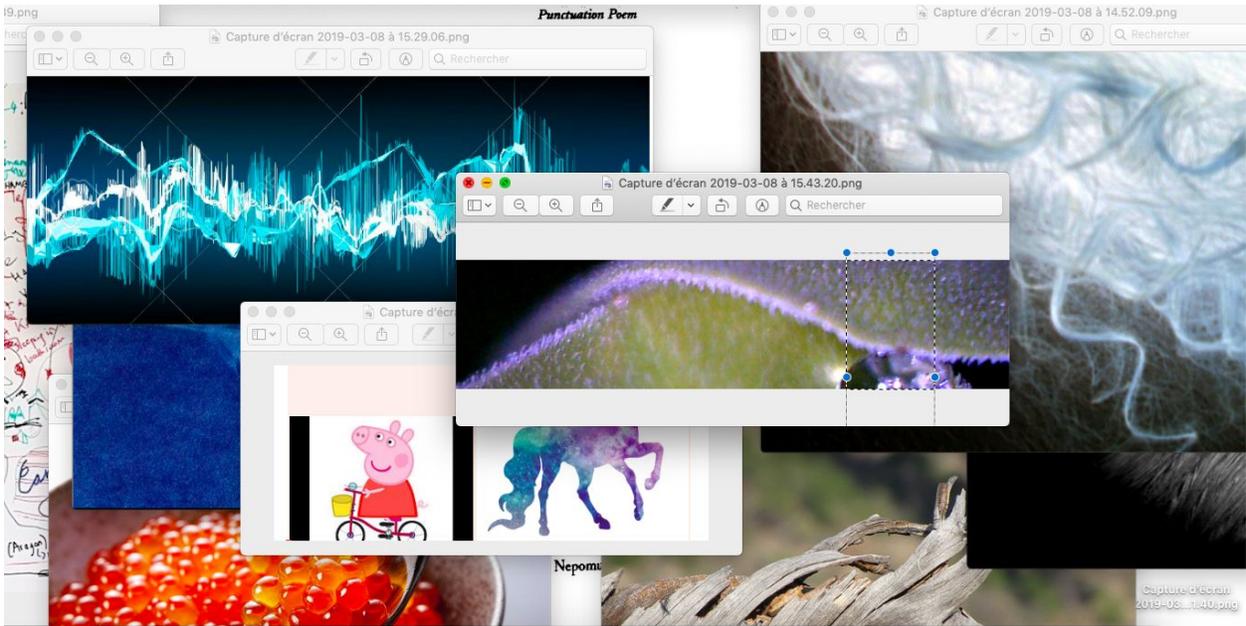
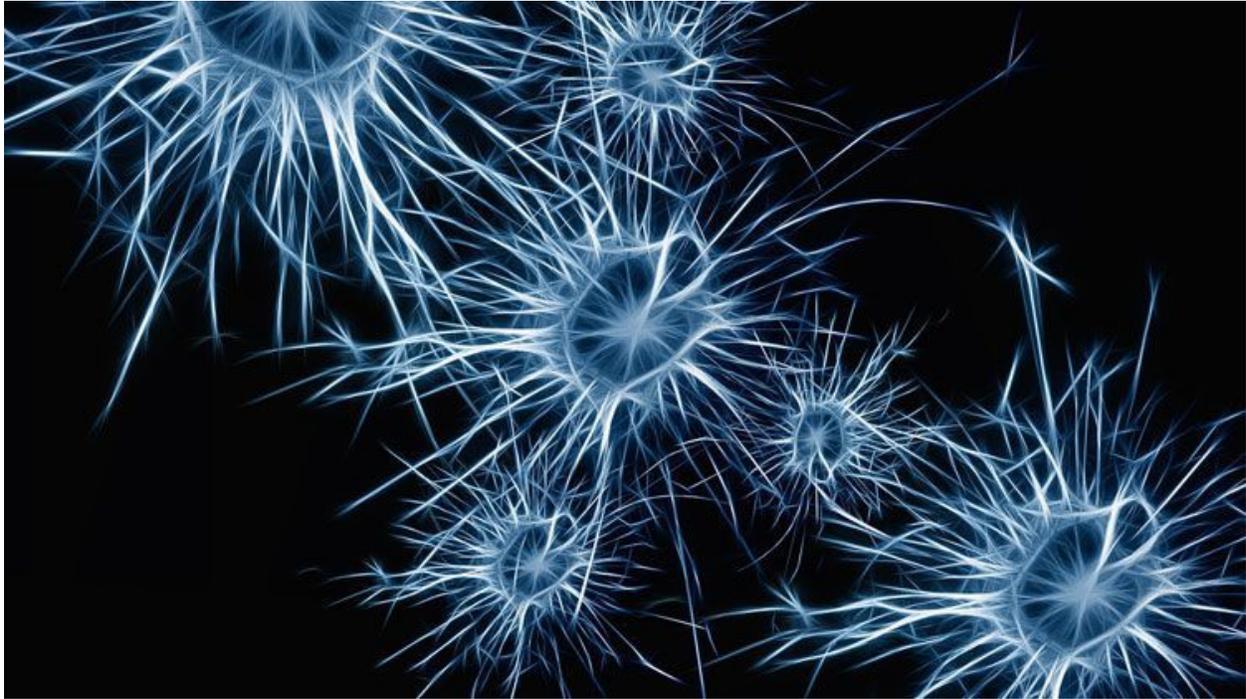
$$SM^2 = SH^2 + HM^2$$

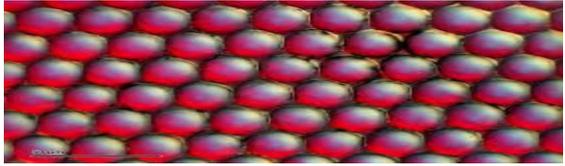
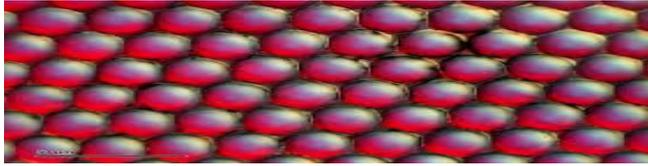
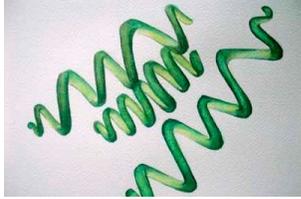
$$SM^2 = 4,8^2 + 1,4^2$$

$$SM^2 = 25$$

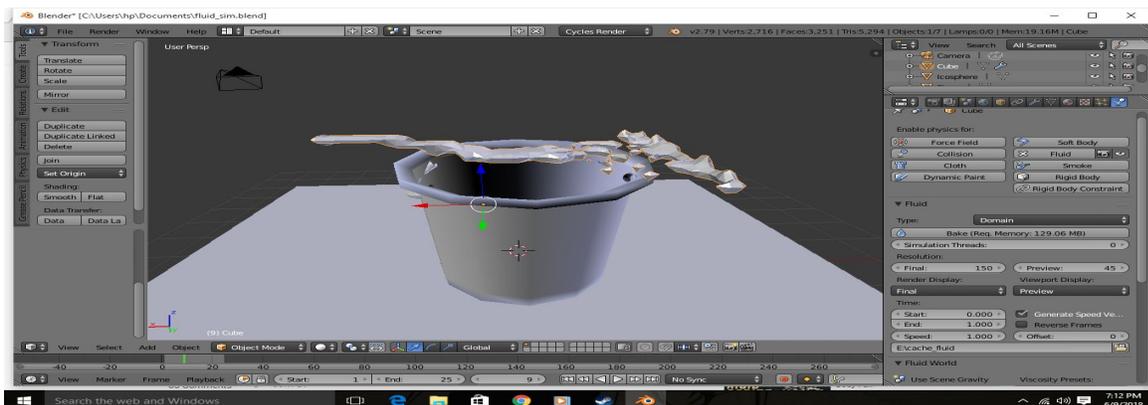
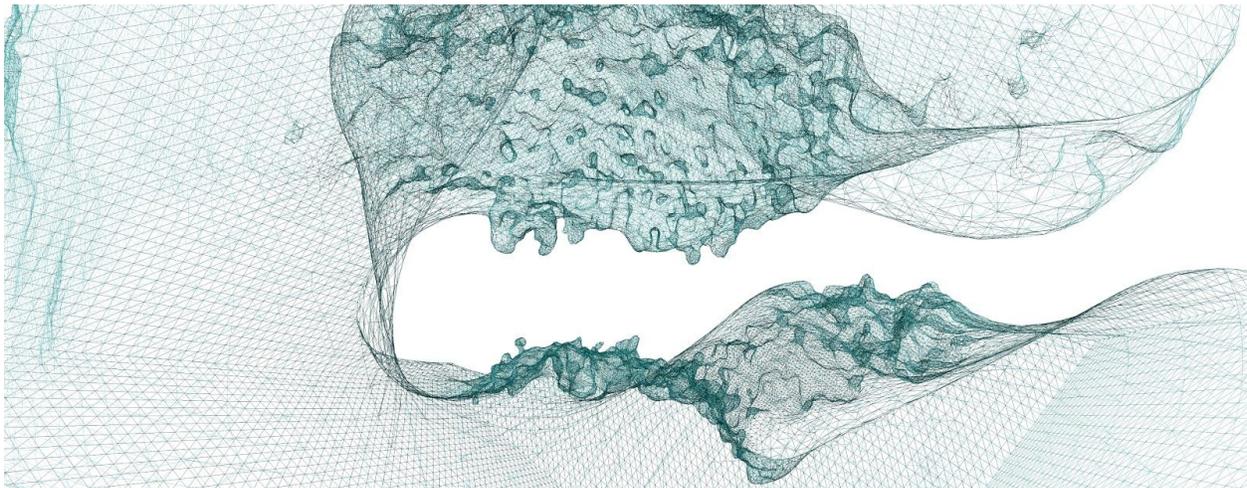
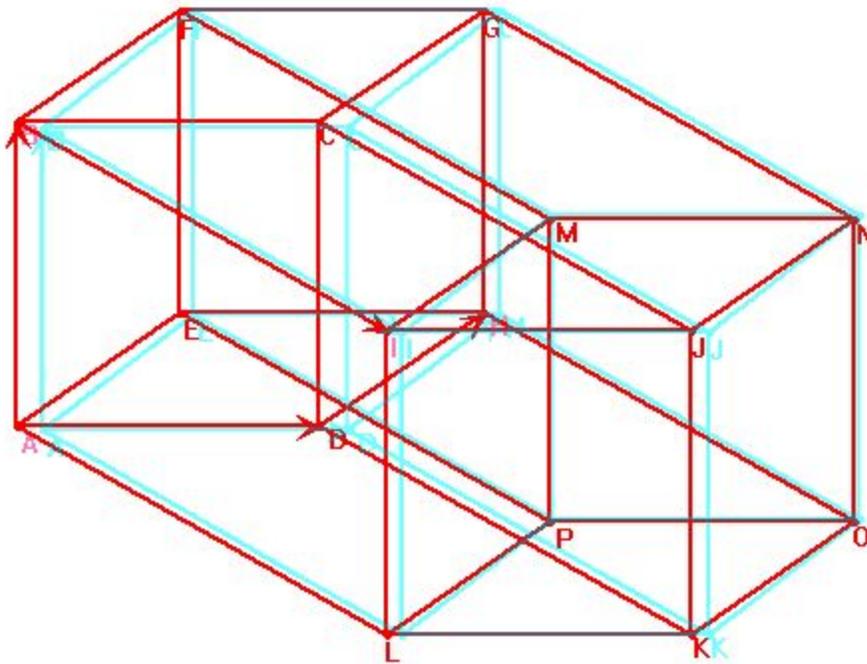
$$SM = \sqrt{25}$$

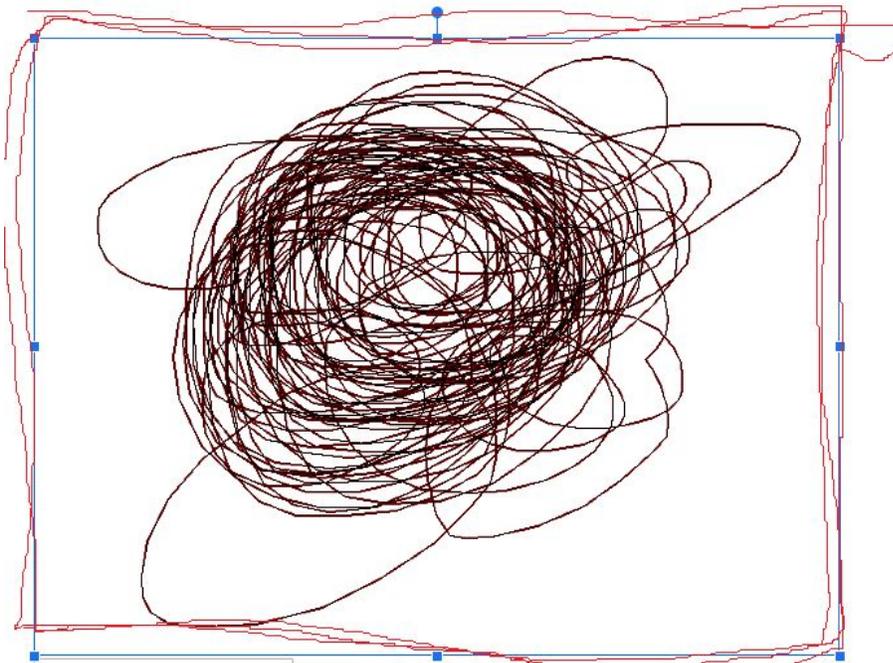
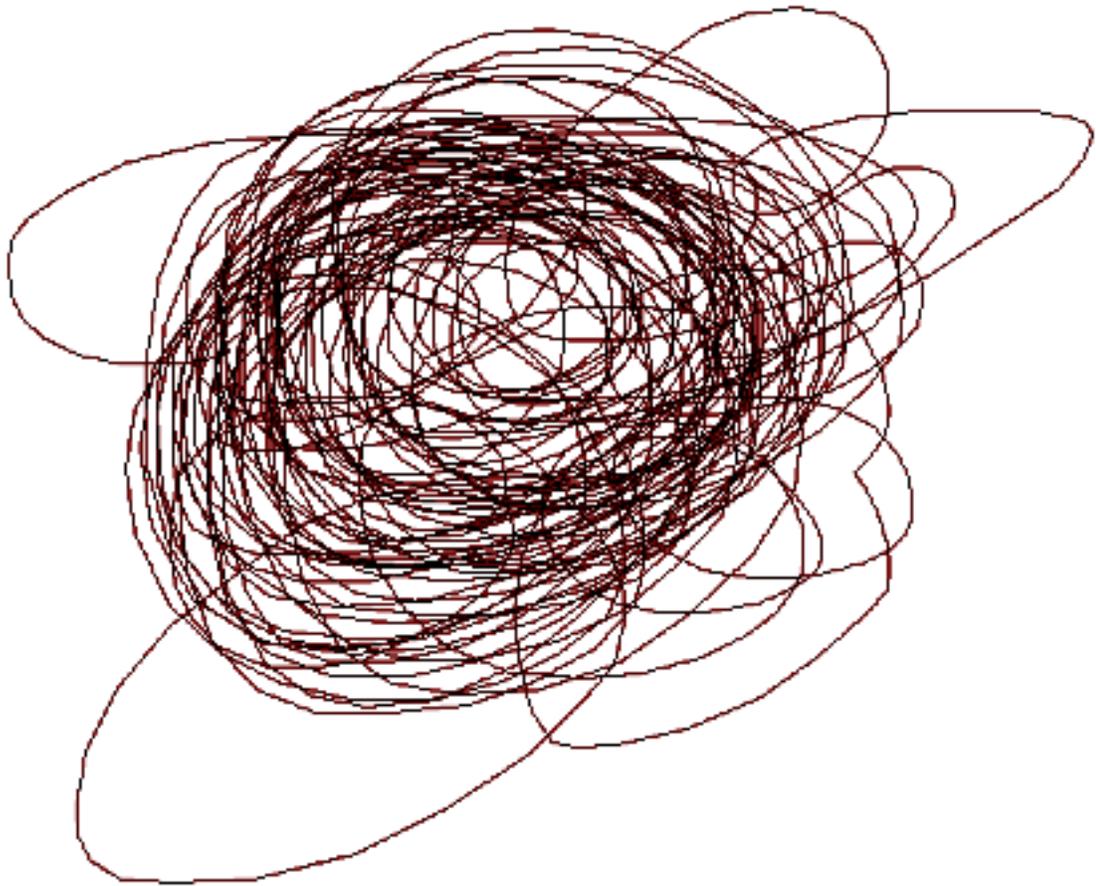


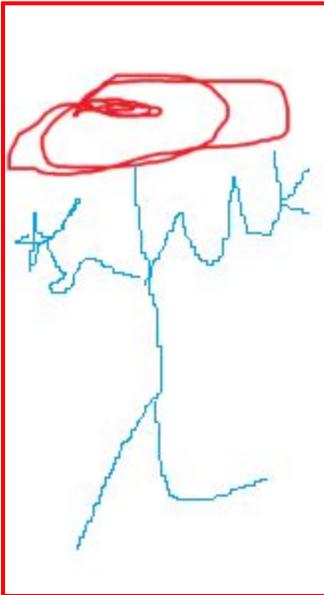
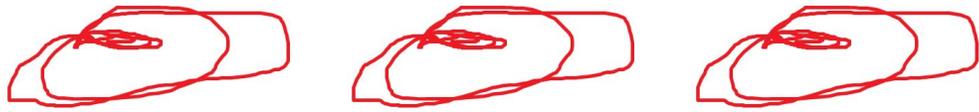












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