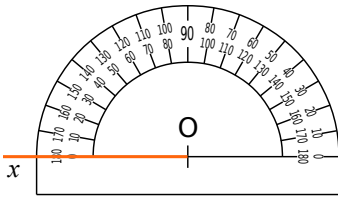
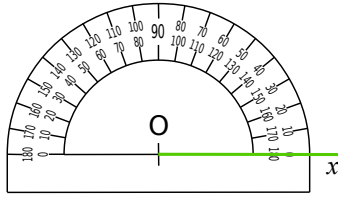


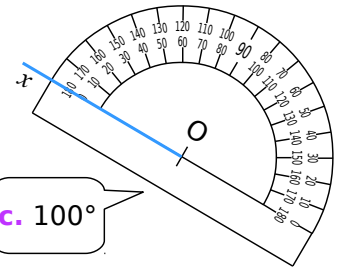
1 Dans chaque cas, construis la demi-droite $[Oy)$ telle que l'angle \widehat{xOy} ait la mesure indiquée.



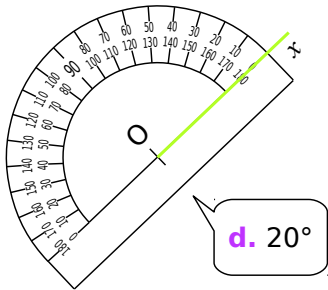
a. 50°



b. 120°

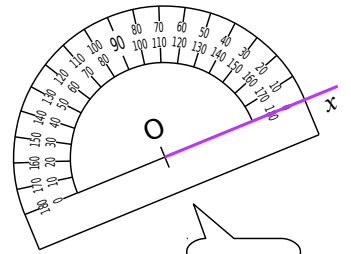
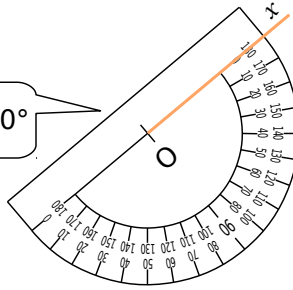


c. 100°



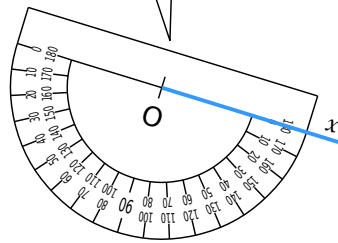
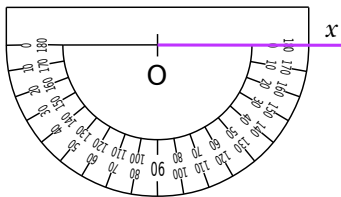
d. 20°

e. 170°

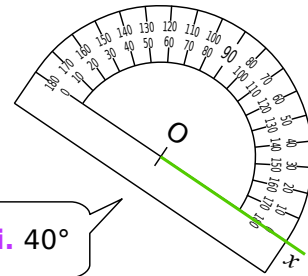


f. 90°

g. 125°

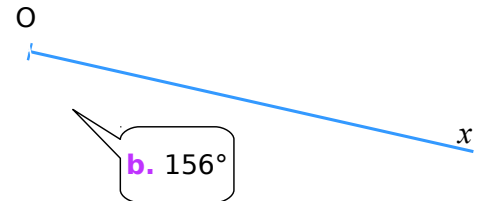


h. 35°



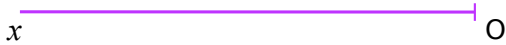
i. 40°

2 À l'aide de ton rapporteur, construis, pour chaque cas, une demi-droite $[Oy)$ telle que l'angle \widehat{xOy} ait la mesure indiquée.

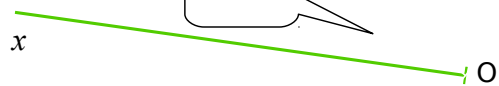


b. 156°

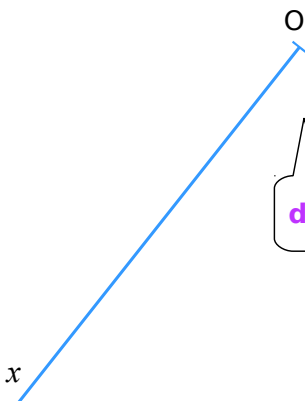
a. 60°



c. 33°



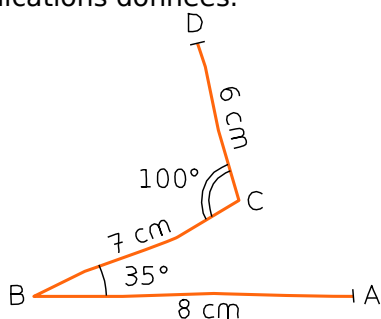
d. 93°



e. 56°

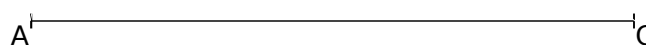
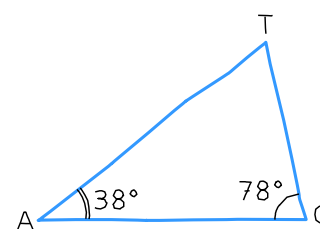


3 En utilisant tes instruments de géométrie, reproduis la ligne brisée ci-contre à partir du point A en respectant les indications données.



4 *Tracé de triangle*

a. En utilisant tes instruments de géométrie, complète le tracé du triangle TAC en t'aidant du modèle tracé à main levée ci-contre.



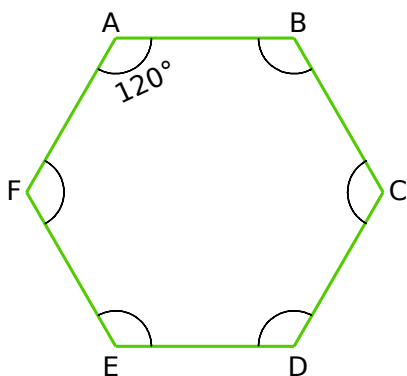
b. Mesure l'angle \widehat{CTA} .

c. Calcule la somme des mesures des angles du triangle TAC.

xA

5 *Hexagone*

a. En utilisant tes instruments de géométrie, reproduis ci-contre l'hexagone suivant sachant que chaque côté mesure 5 cm.



b. Les segments [AD], [BE] et [CF] se coupent en O. Place le point O.

c. Mesure les angles \widehat{AOC} et \widehat{AOF} .

