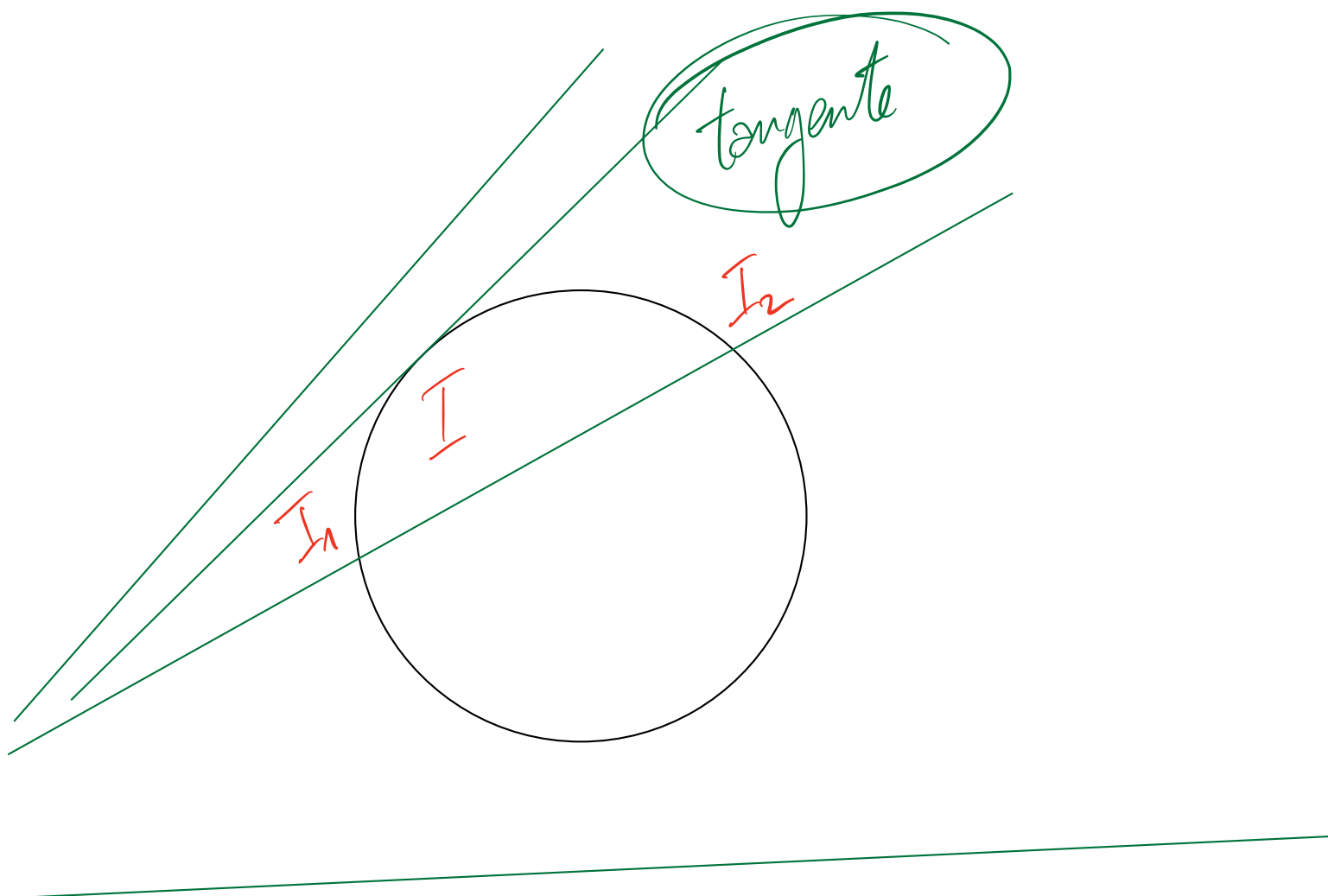
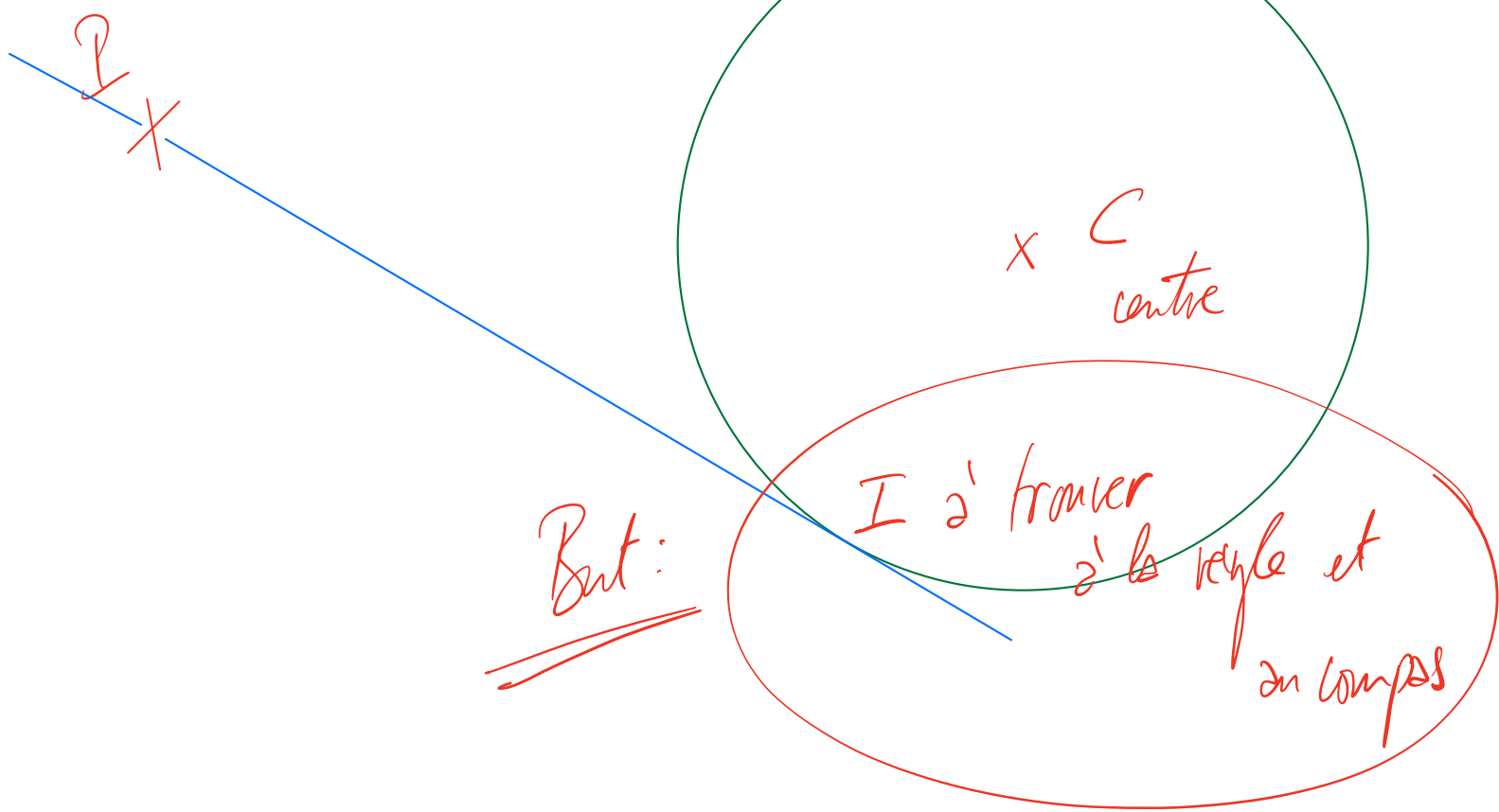


M. 16

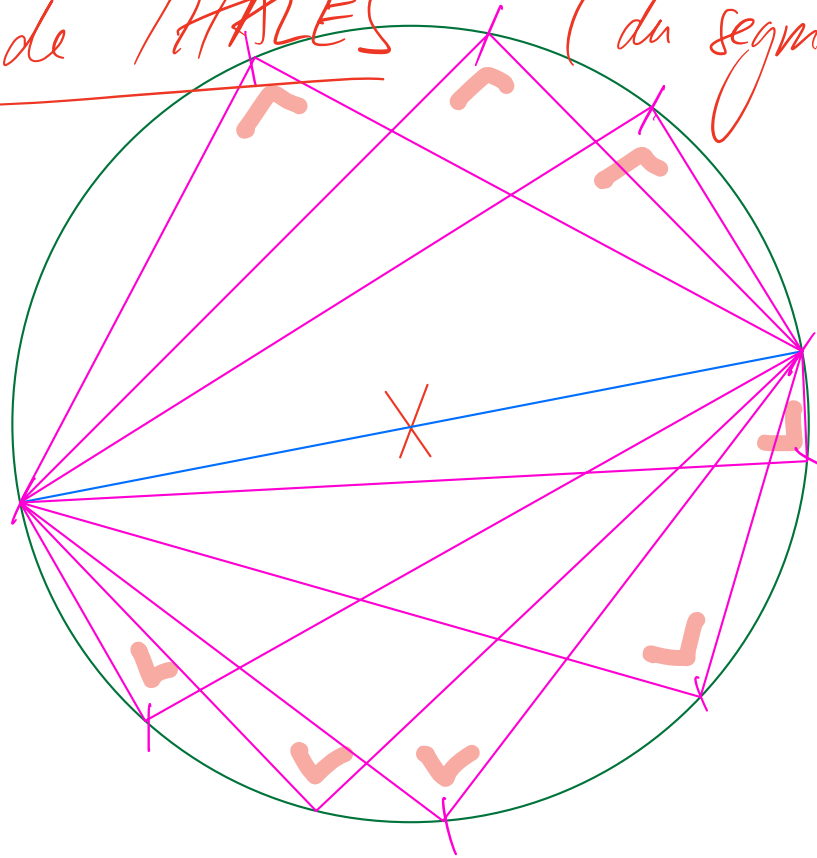
M. 23

M. 26



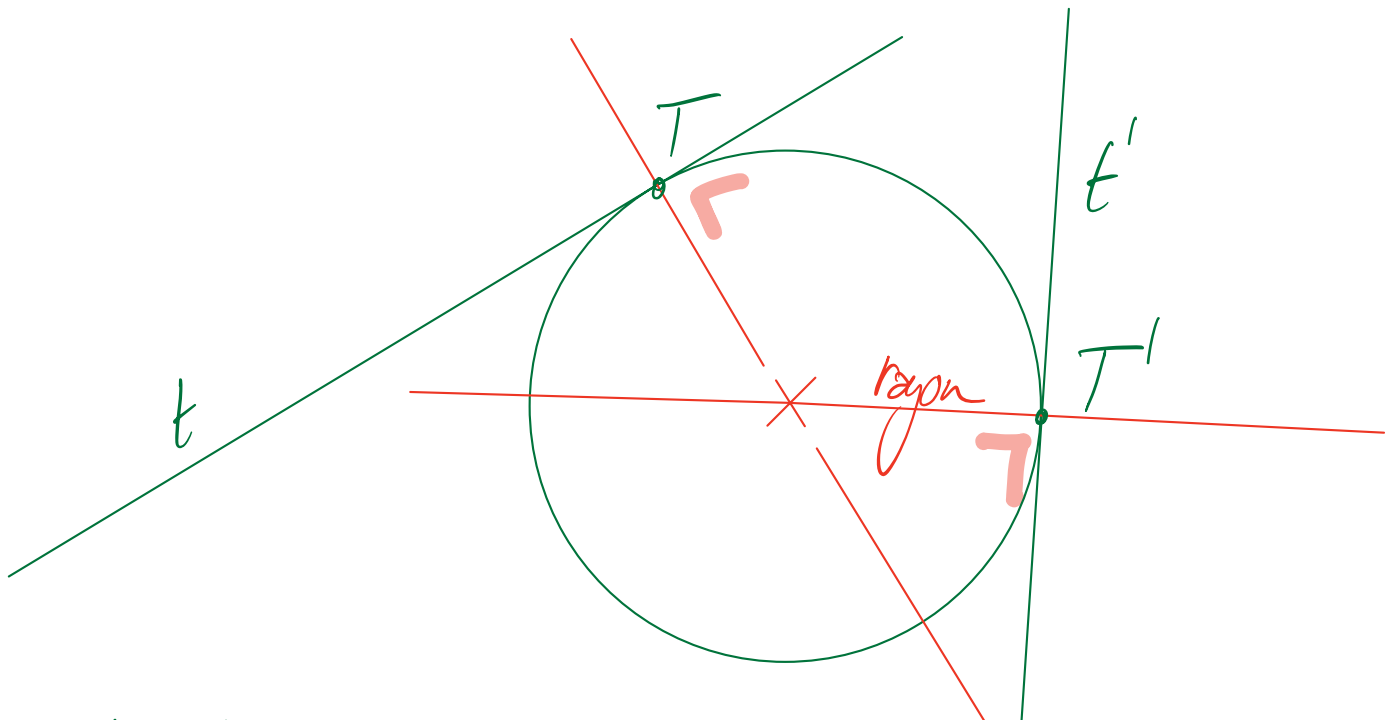


Cercle de THALÈS (du segment bleu)



diamètre

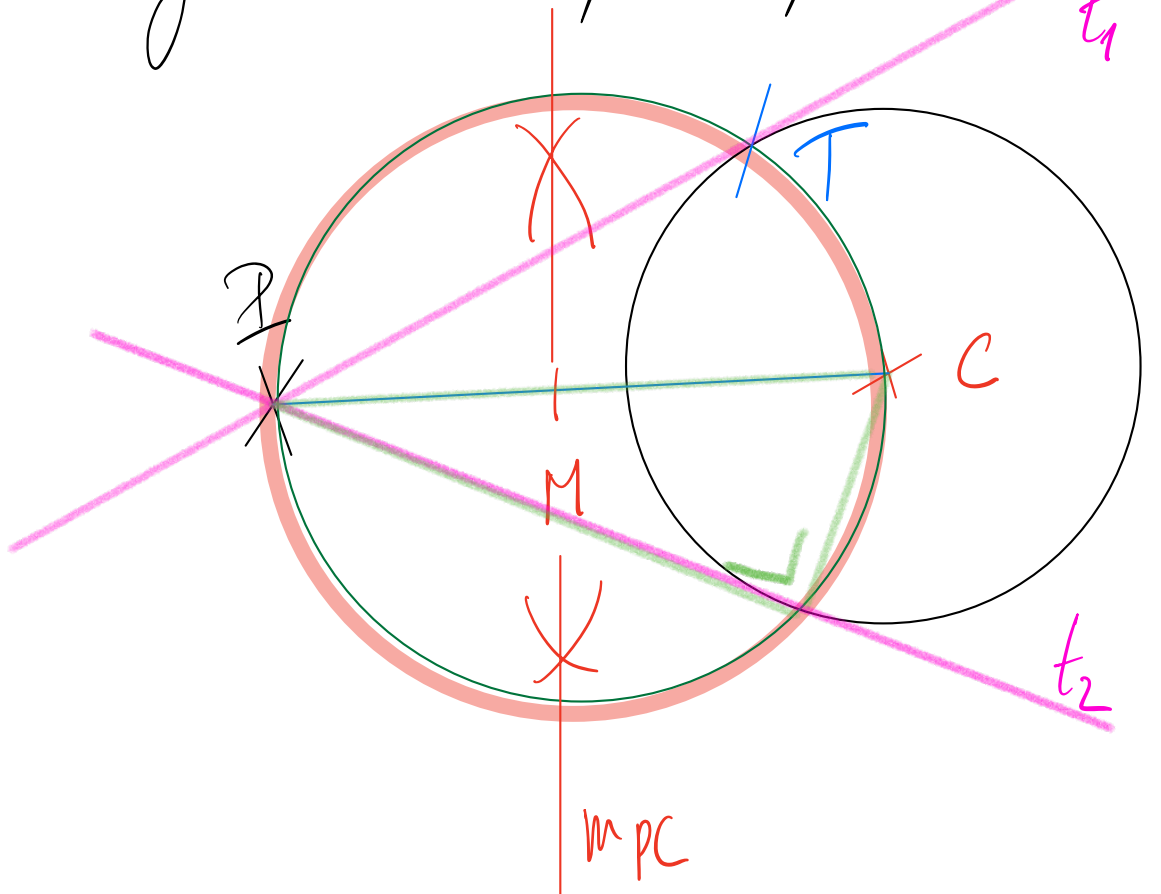
Les triangles roses sont tous rectangles.



La tangente est perpendiculaire au rayon qui touche le point de tangence.

# CONSTRUCTION

« Tangente au cercle passant par  $P$  »

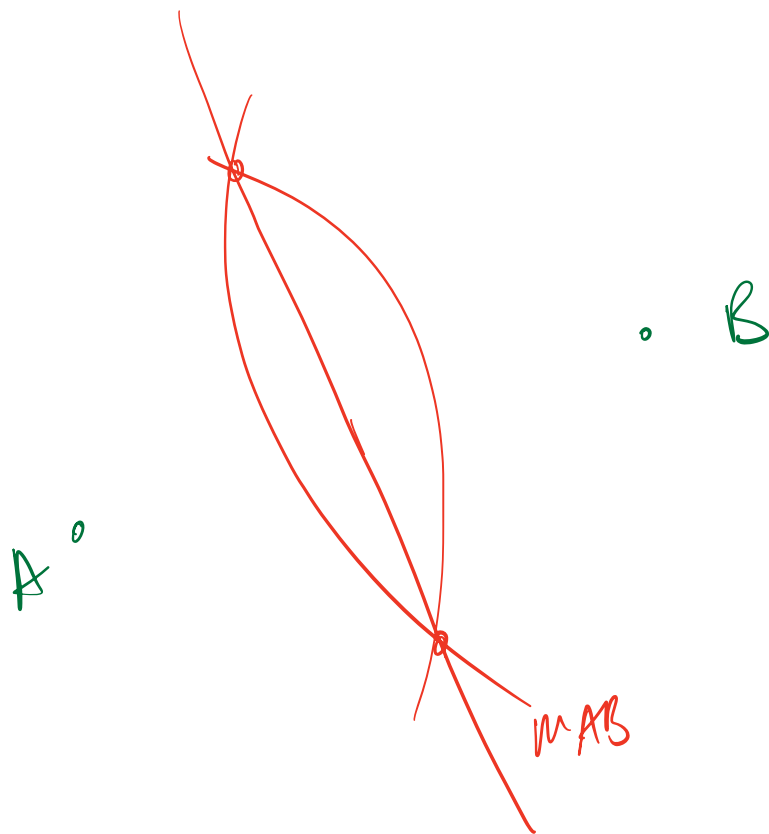
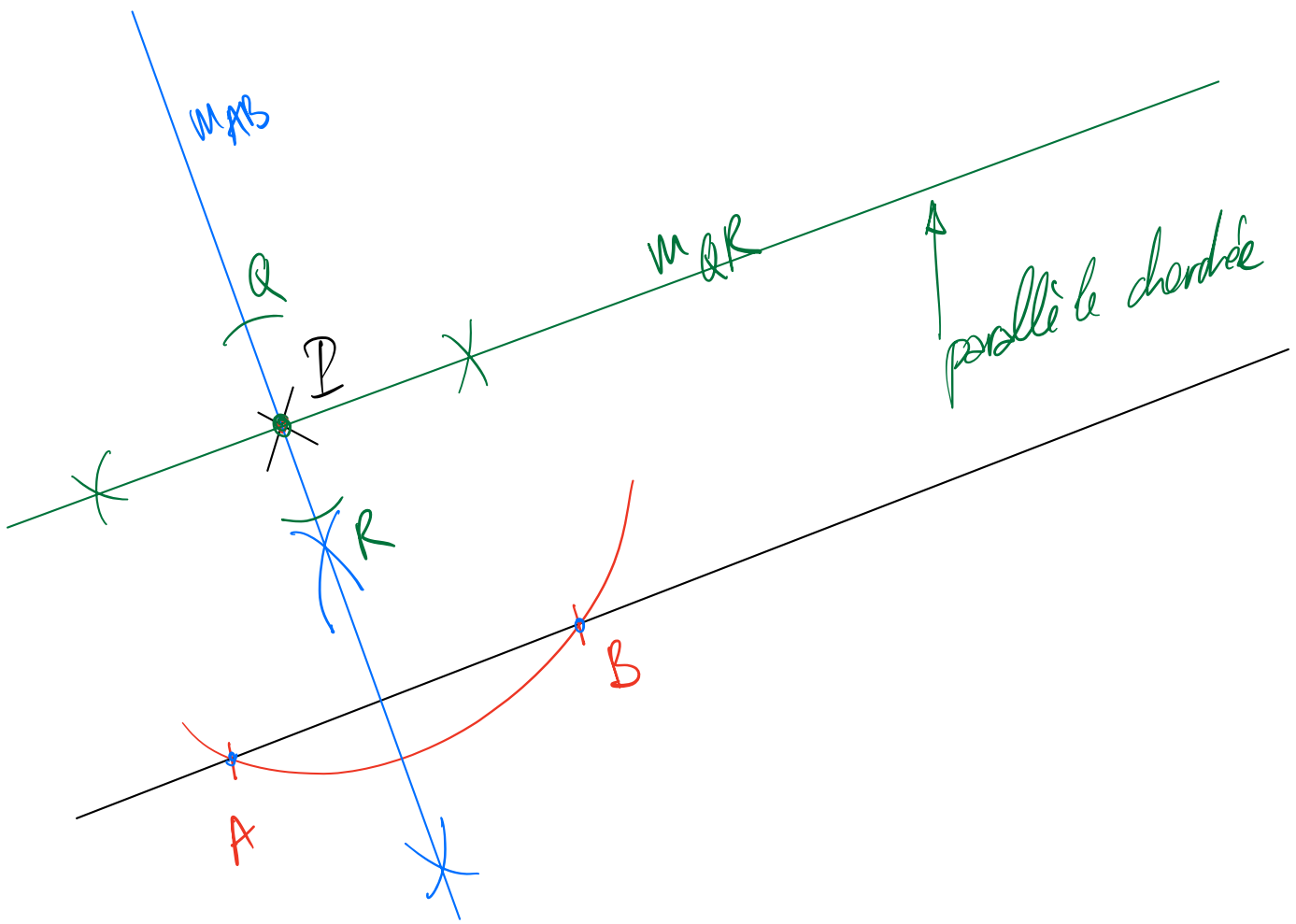


1. Tracer le segment  $PC$

2. Tracer  $m_{PC}$  la médiatrice de  $PC$

3. Tracer le cercle de centre  $M$  par  $C$

4. La tangente passe par  $P$  et par  $T$ , intersection des deux cercles.



$$-3^2 = -3 \cdot 3 = (-3) \cdot 3$$

$$-(3^2) = -9$$

$$(-3)^2 = (-3) \cdot (-3) = +9$$

$\times \mathbb{P}$

$\mathcal{A}$

RÈGLE DES SIGNES

PRIORITÉS

FRACTIONS

$$[(2 \cdot 3)^2 + 8 \div 2^2 - 6^2]^3 - 2^3 =$$

$$[6^2 + \boxed{8 \div 4} - 36]^3 - 8 =$$

$$[36 + 2 - 36]^3 - 8 =$$

$$8 - 8 = 0$$