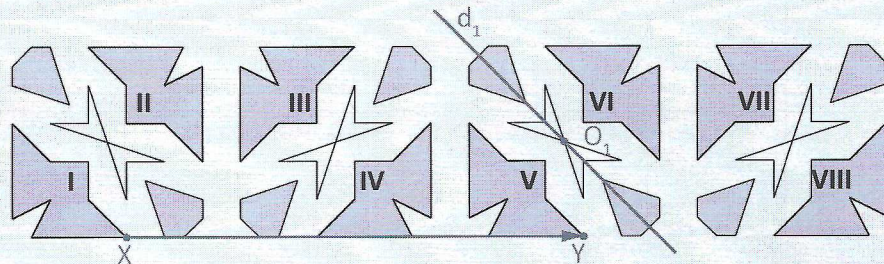


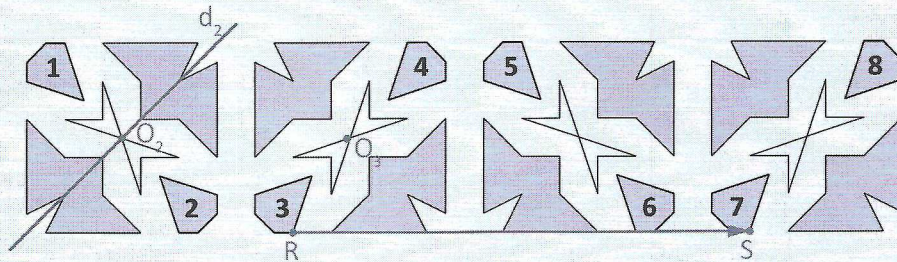
Connaître

1	TR	SO	ROT	SC
... le trapèze 3 sur le trapèze 8	X			
... le trapèze 6 sur le trapèze 8			X	
... le trapèze 5 sur le trapèze 11			X	X
... le trapèze 3 sur le trapèze 12	X			
... le trapèze 3 sur le trapèze 13		X	X	X

- 2 a) Translation ($t_{\overline{XY}}$) b) Symétrie centrale (S_{O_1}) c) Symétrie centrale (S_{O_1})
Symétrie orthogonale (S_{d_1})



- d) Symétrie centrale (S_{O_2}) e) Translation ($t_{\overline{RS}}$) f) Symétrie centrale (S_{O_3})
Symétrie orthogonale (S_{d_2})



- 3
-
- Symétrie orthogonale Translation Symétrie centrale Rotation

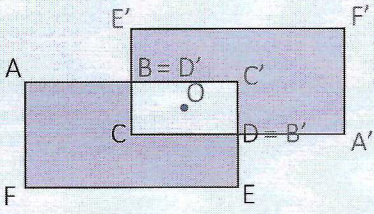
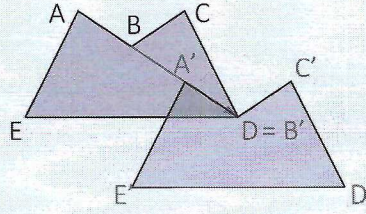
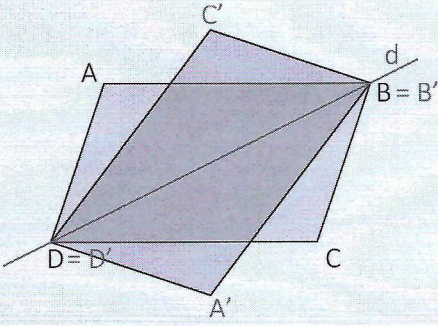
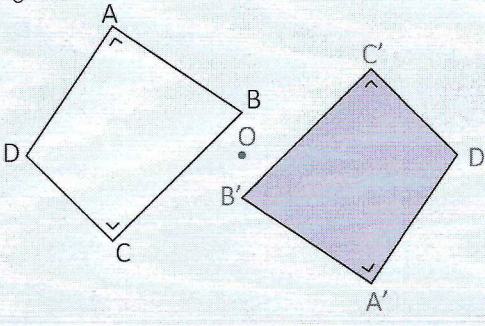
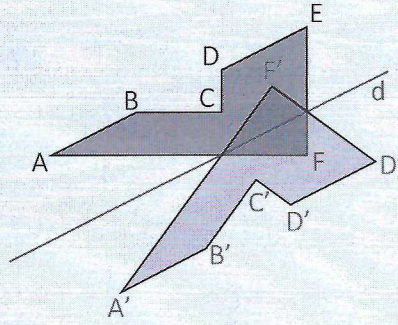
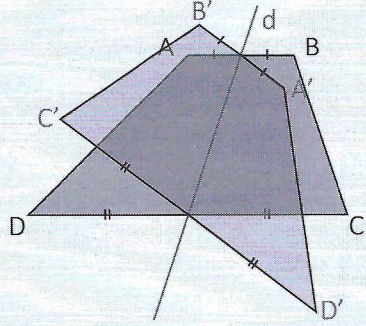
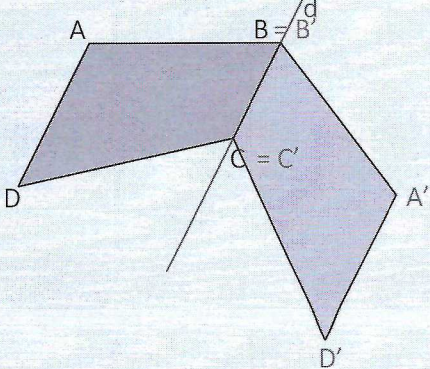
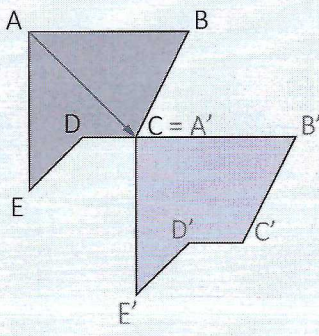
- 4
-

fig. 1 sur fig. 2 : Symétrie centrale
fig. 2 sur fig. 3 : Symétrie orthogonale
fig. 3 sur fig. 4 : Symétrie centrale

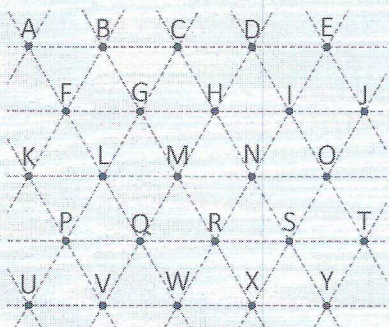
fig. 1 sur fig. 2 : Symétrie orthogonale
fig. 2 sur fig. 3 : Symétrie centrale
fig. 3 sur fig. 4 : Symétrie orthogonale

Appliquer

1 Dans chaque cas, construis l'image de la figure par la transformation proposée.

<p>a) S_O</p> 	<p>b) $t_{\overline{BD}}$</p> 
<p>c) S_d</p> 	<p>d) S_O</p> 
<p>e) S_d</p> 	<p>f) S_d</p> 
<p>g) S_d</p> 	<p>h) $t_{\overline{AC}}$</p> 

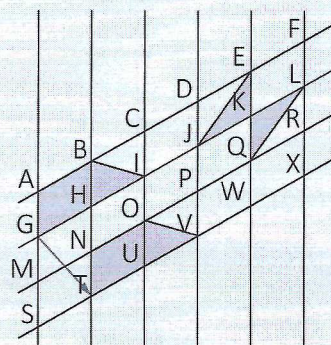
2 En observant le dessin, complète les égalités.



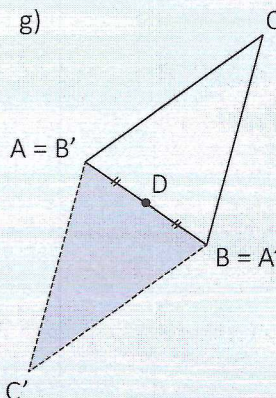
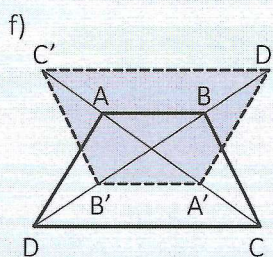
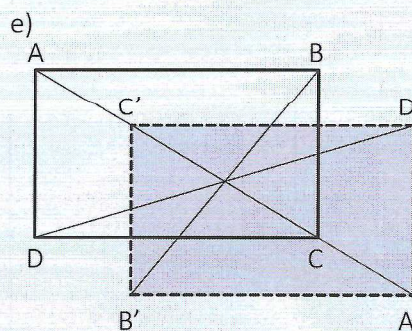
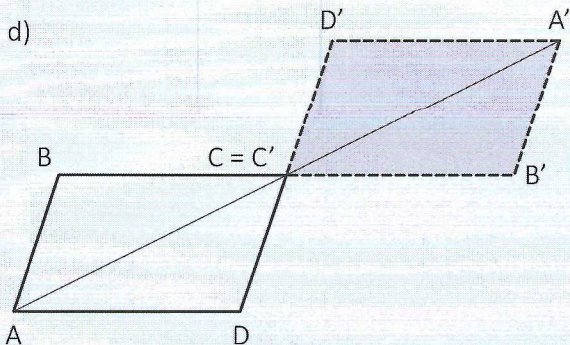
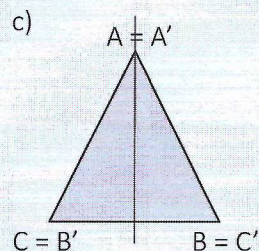
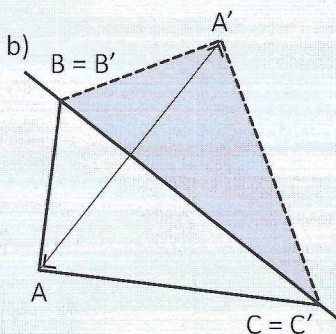
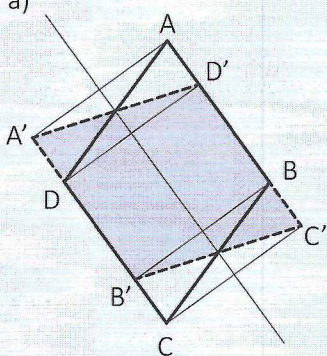
- | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| $t_{\overrightarrow{FG}}(D) = E$ | $S_H(F) = J$ | $S_{KO}(H) = R$ |
| $t_{\overrightarrow{WN}}(K) = B$ | $S_M(W) = C$ | $S_{DV}(S) = F$ |
| $t_{\overrightarrow{KM}}(V) = X$ | $S_L(U) = C$ | $S_{CU}(A) = N$ |
| $t_{\overrightarrow{AQ}}(H) = Y$ | $S_H(B) = O$ | $S_{FS}(V) = D$ |
| $t_{\overrightarrow{WP}}(N) = G$ | $S_M(E) = U$ | $S_{QN}(X) = G$ |
| $t_{\overrightarrow{CJ}}(P) = X$ | $S_R(Y) = L$ | $S_{VO}(X) = M$ |

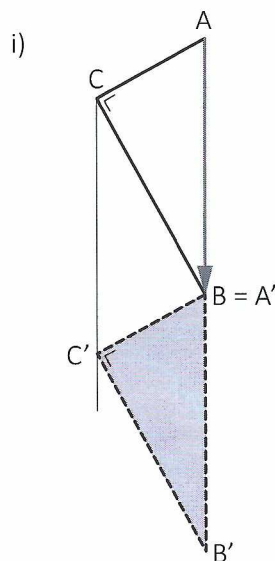
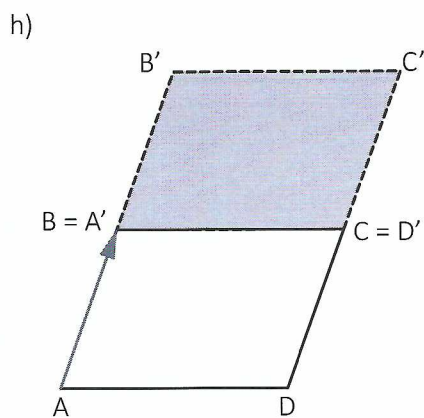
3 ÉCRIS le nom et l'(les) élément(s) caractéristique(s) d'une transformation du plan qui applique :

- le triangle LQK sur le triangle JEK : la symétrie centrale de centre K
- le trapèze ABIG sur le trapèze NOVU la translation de vecteur \overrightarrow{GT}



4 a)





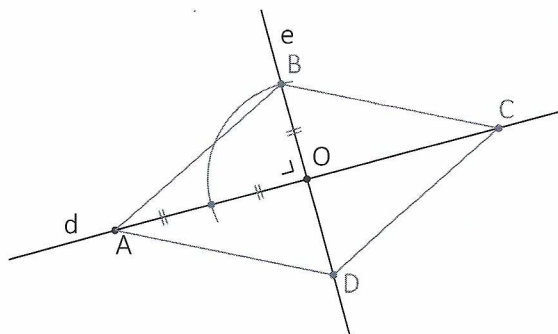
Transférer

1 Aire = $\frac{|AC| \cdot |BD|}{2}$

$|AC| = 20 \cdot 2 = 40 \text{ cm}$

$|BD| = 40 : 2 = 20 \text{ cm}$

Aire = $\frac{20 \cdot 40}{2} = 400 \text{ cm}^2$



2 BFEC est un parallélogramme car ses diagonales se coupent en leur milieu.

