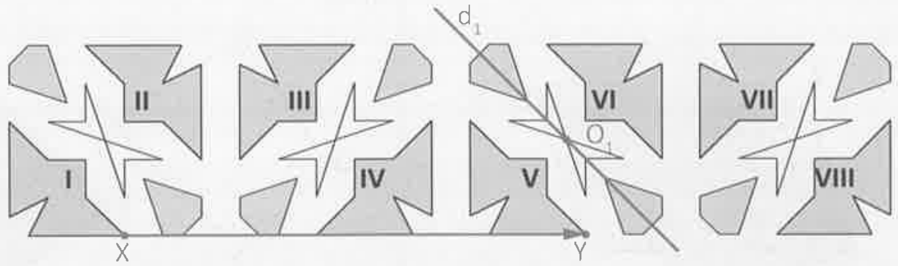
Connaître

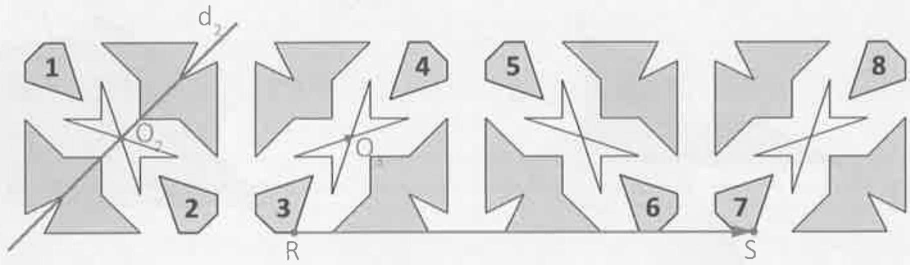
X **1**

	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

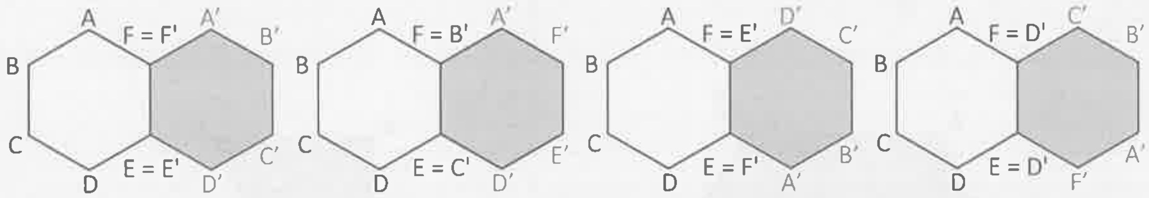
2 a) Translation ($t_{\overrightarrow{XY}}$) b) Symétrie centrale (S_{O_1}) c) Symétrie centrale (S_{O_1}) Symétrie orthogonale (S_{d_1})



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



3



Symétrie orthogonale Translation Symétrie centrale Rotation

X **4**

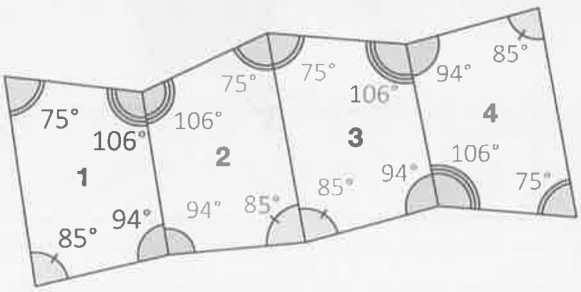


fig. 1 sur fig. 2 : Symétrie centrale
fig. 2 sur fig. 3 : Symétrie orthogonale
fig. 3 sur fig. 4 : Symétrie centrale

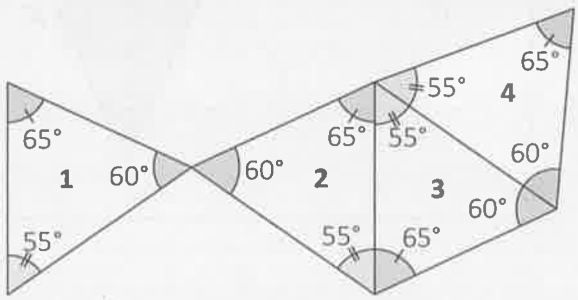
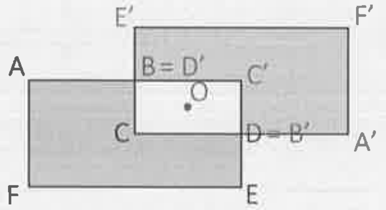


fig. 1 sur fig. 2 : Symétrie orthogonale
fig. 2 sur fig. 3 : Symétrie centrale
fig. 3 sur fig. 4 : Symétrie orthogonale

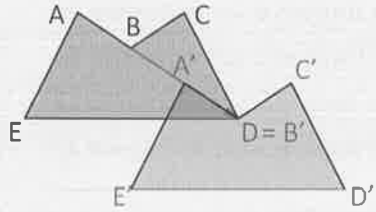
Appliquer

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

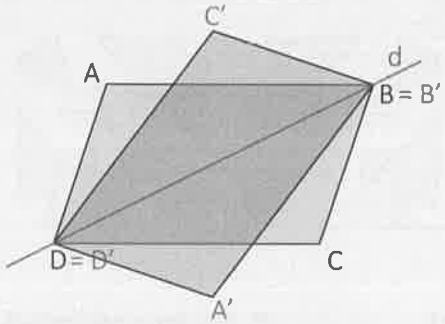
a) S_O



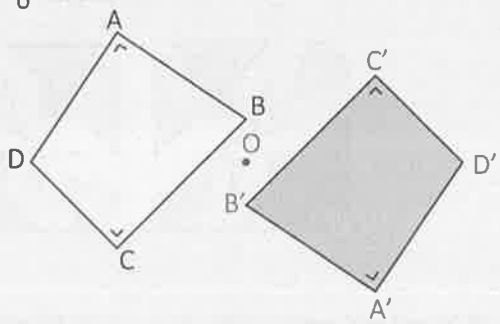
b) $t_{\overrightarrow{BD}}$



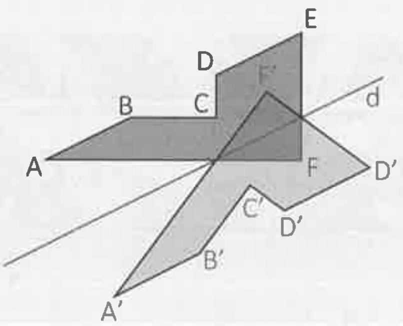
c) S_d



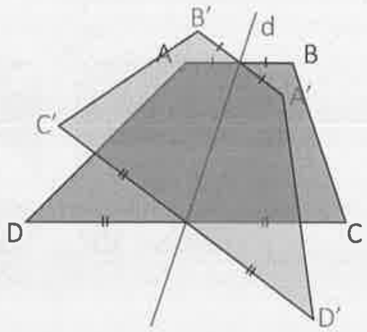
d) S_O



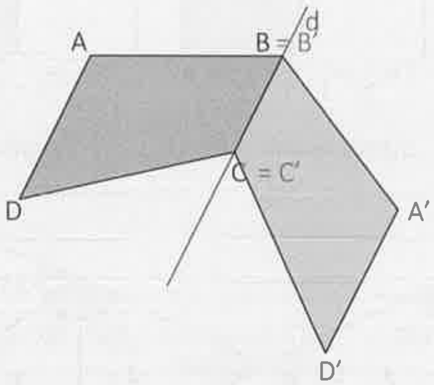
e) S_d



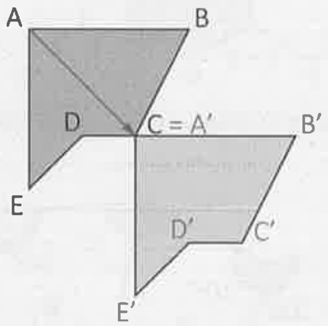
f) S_d



g) S_d

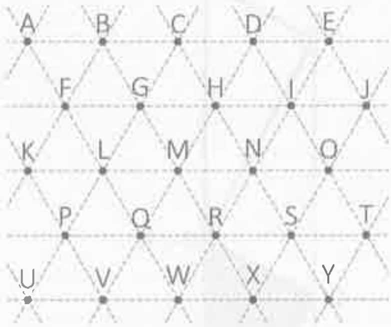


h) $t_{\overrightarrow{AC}}$



10

2 En observant le dessin, complète les égalités.

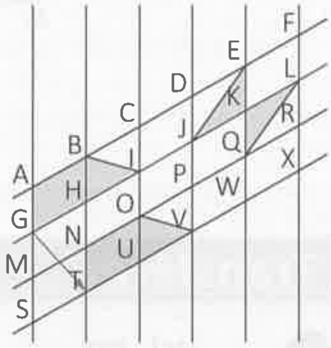


$t_{\overrightarrow{FG}}(D) = E$	$S_H(F) = J$	$S_{KO}(H) = R$
$t_{\overrightarrow{WN}}(K) = B$	$S_M(W) = C$	$S_{DV}(S) = F$
$t_{\overrightarrow{KM}}(V) = X$	$S_L(U) = C$	$S_{CU}(A) = N$
$t_{\overrightarrow{AQ}}(H) = Y$	$S_H(B) = O$	$S_{FS}(V) = D$
$t_{\overrightarrow{WP}}(N) = G$	$S_M(E) = U$	$S_{QN}(X)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

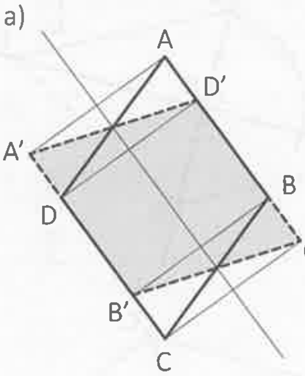
3 **ÉCRIS** le nom et l'(les) élément(s) caractéristique(s) d'une transformation du plan qui applique :

– le triangle LQK sur le triangle JEK : la symétrie centrale de centre K

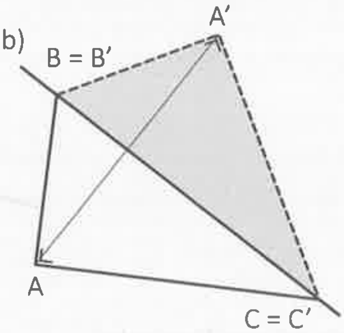
– le trapèze ABIG sur le trapèze NOVT la translation de vecteur $\overrightarrow{GT}$



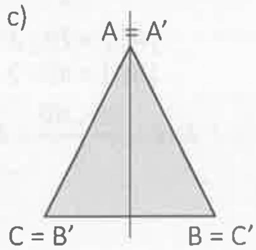
4 a)



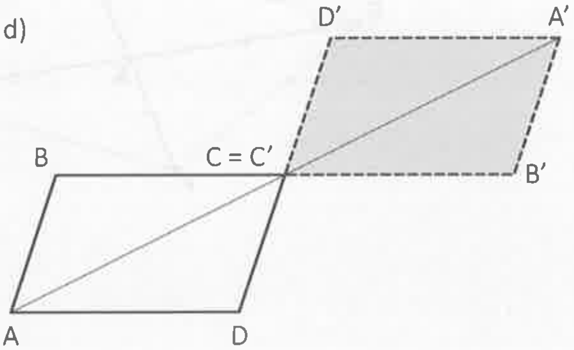
b)



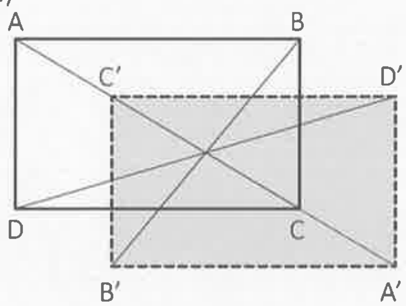
c)



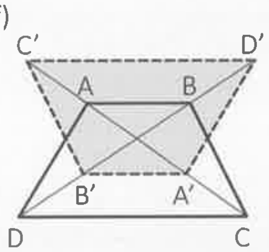
d)



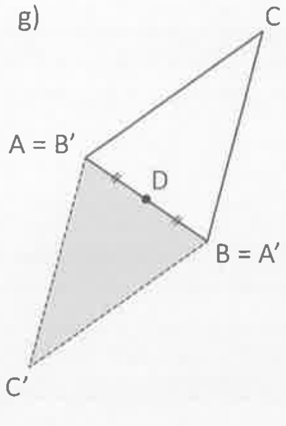
e)



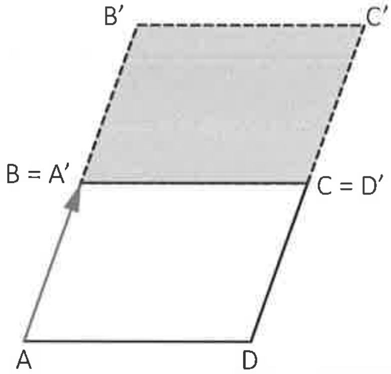
f)



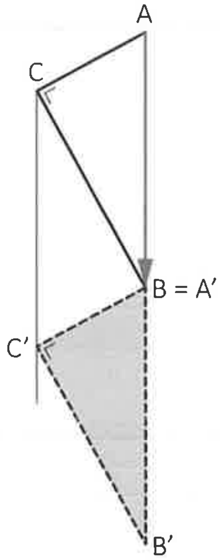
g)



h)



i)



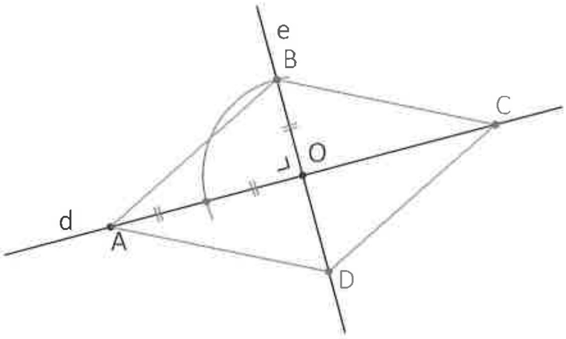
Transférer

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

$|AC| = 20 \cdot 2 = 40$ cm

$|BD| = 40 : 2 = 20$ cm

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



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