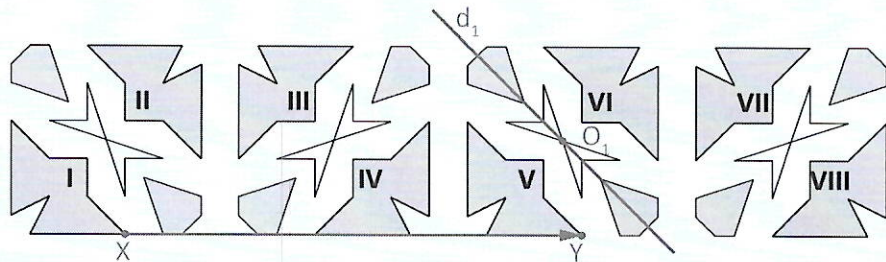


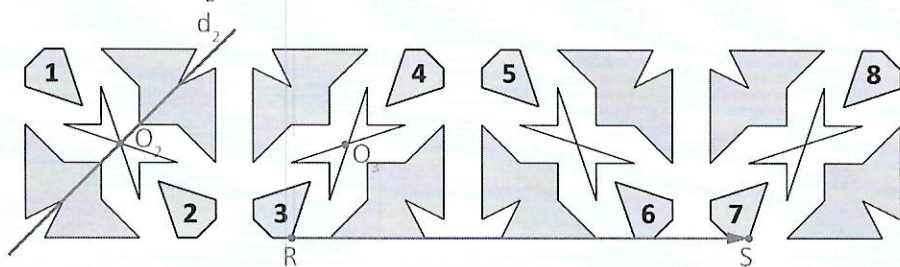
Connaître

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
-

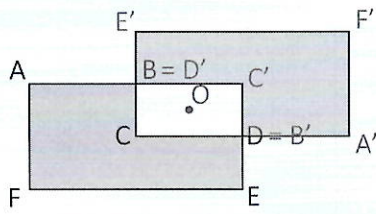
fig. 1 sur fig. 2 : Symétrie centrale
fig. 2 sur fig. 3 : Symétrie orthogonale
fig. 3 sur fig. 4 : Symétrie centrale

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

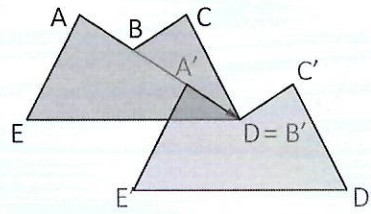
Appliquer

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

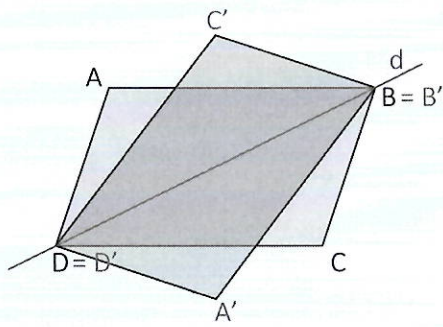
a) S_O



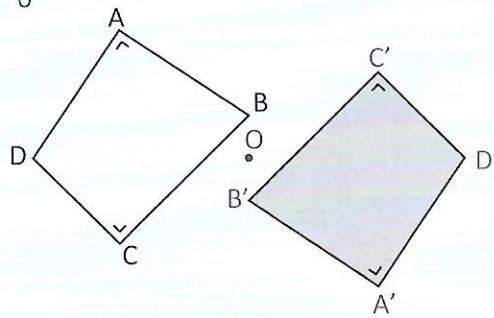
b) $t_{\overline{BD}}$



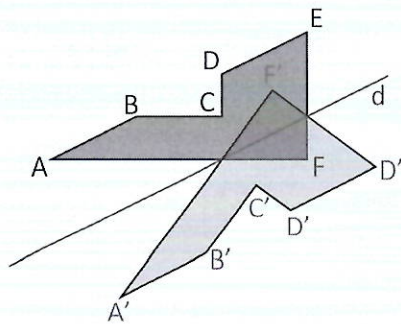
c) S_d



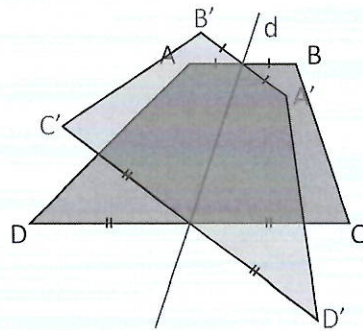
d) S_O



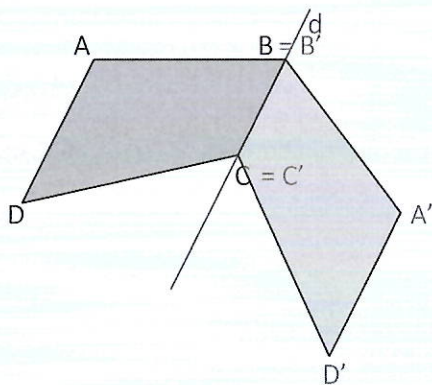
e) S_d



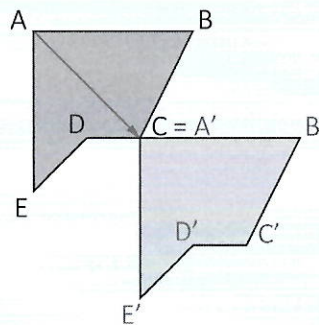
f) S_d



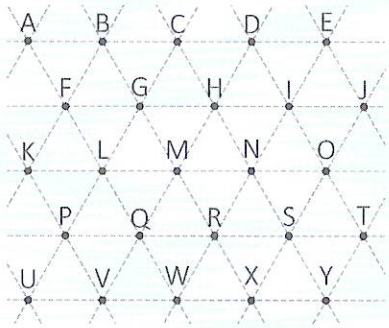
g) S_d



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



2 En observant le dessin, complète les égalités.



$$t_{\vec{FG}}(D) = E$$

$$t_{\vec{WN}}(K) = B$$

$$t_{\vec{KM}}(V) = X$$

$$t_{\vec{AQ}}(H) = Y$$

$$t_{\vec{WP}}(N) = G$$

$$t_{\vec{CJ}}(P) = X$$

$$S_H(F) = J$$

$$S_M(W) = C$$

$$S_L(U) = C$$

$$S_H(B) = O$$

$$S_M(E) = U$$

$$S_R(Y) = L$$

$$S_{KO}(H) = R$$

$$S_{DV}(S) = F$$

$$S_{CU}(A) = N$$

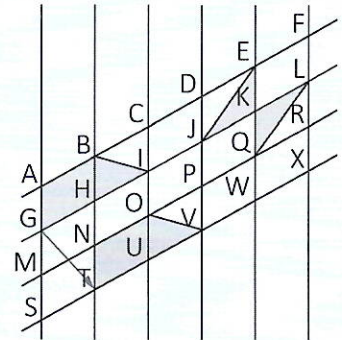
$$S_{FS}(V) = D$$

$$S_{QN}(X) = G$$

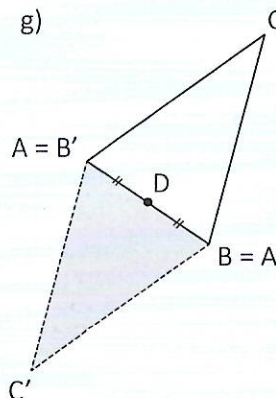
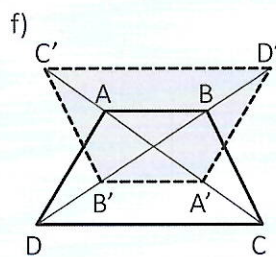
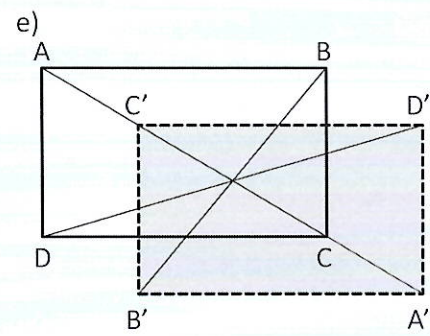
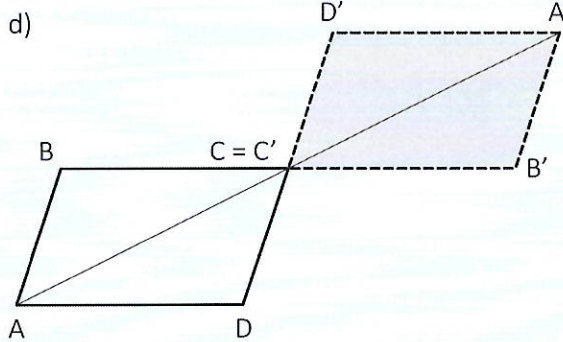
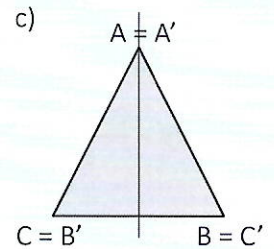
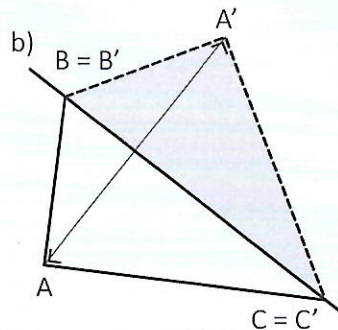
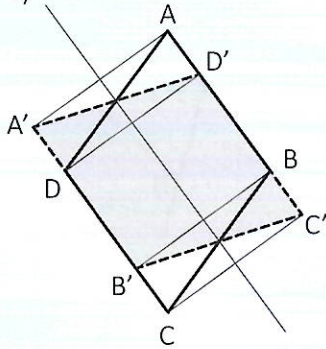
$$S_{VO}(X) = M$$

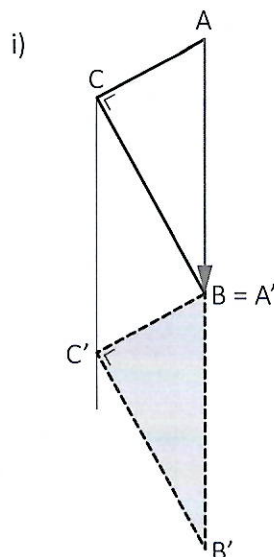
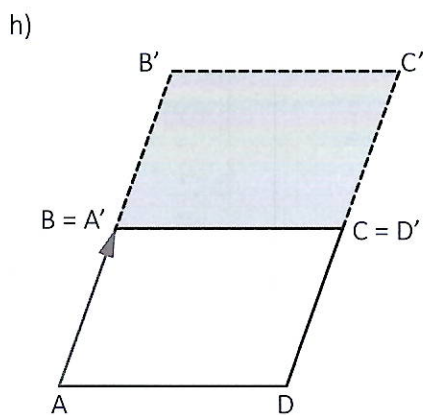
3 ÉCRIS le nom et l'(les) élément(s) caractéristique(s) d'une transformation du plan qui applique :

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



4 a)





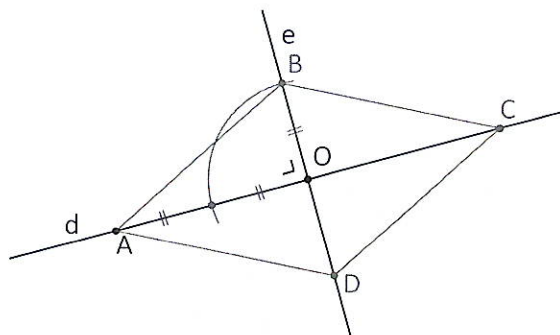
Transférer

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.

