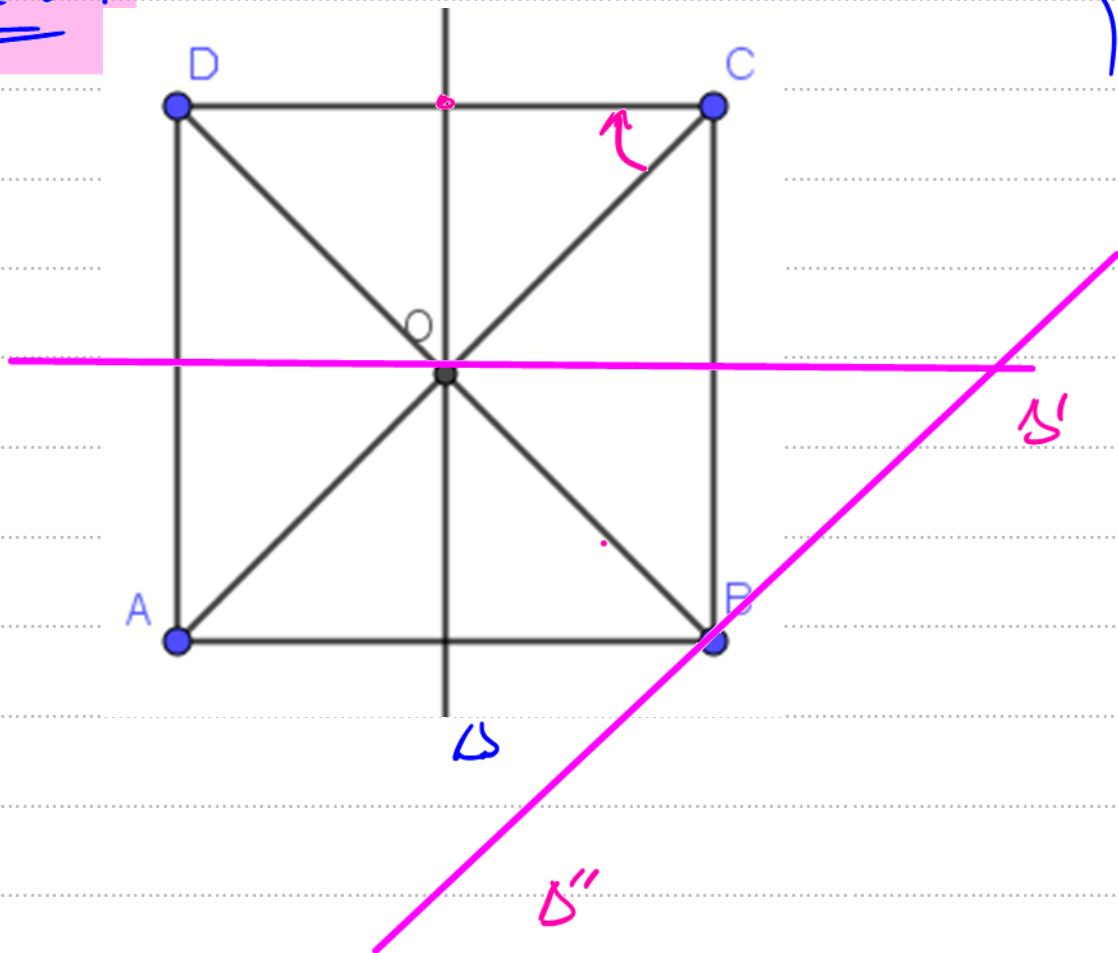


* $E_{x/2}$:



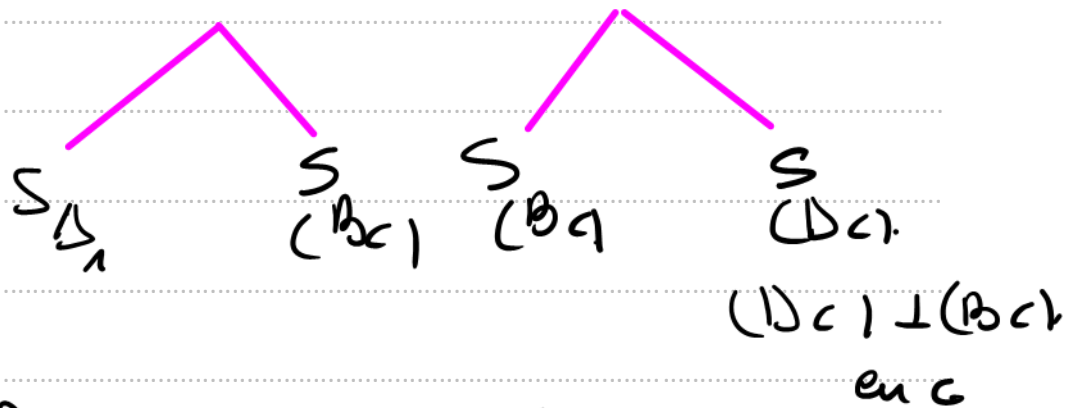
$$1) a) f_1 = R(c, -\pi/2) \circ S_{(\Delta c)}$$

$$S_{\Delta'} \quad S_{(\Delta c)}$$

$$f_1 = R(c, -\pi/4) \quad (\Delta c) = (\Delta c)$$

$$f_1 = S_{(D, C)}$$

$$b) f_2 = R_{(B, T/2)} \circ S_C$$



$$\Delta_1 = R_{(B, T/4)}(B, C) = (B, D)$$

$$f_2 = S_{(B, D)} \circ S_{(D, C)}$$

$$= R_{(\vec{x}, \theta)}$$

$$\theta \equiv 2 \left(\vec{DC}, \vec{DB} \mid [\vec{z}\vec{u}] = -\frac{\pi}{2} [\vec{z}\vec{u}] \right)$$

$$f_2 = R_{(D, -\pi/2)}$$

2^{ème} méthode : f_a est la composée

d'un déplacement d'angle $\frac{\pi}{2} (R)$ et

d'un déplacement d'angle π dans

f_a déplacement d'angle $\frac{\pi}{2} + \pi \equiv -\frac{\pi}{2} [2\pi] \neq 0 [2\pi]$

$\Rightarrow f_a$ rotation d'angle $-\frac{\pi}{2}$. 

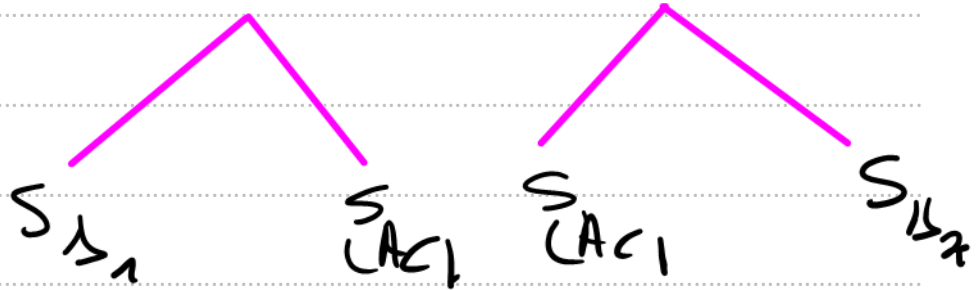
x soit ω le centre de f_a .

$$f_a(z) = A \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \omega z = \omega A \\ (\omega z, \omega A) \equiv -\frac{\pi}{2} [2\pi] \end{array} \right.$$

$$\omega \left\{ \begin{array}{l} D z = D A \\ (D z, D A) \equiv -\frac{\pi}{2} [2\pi] \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega = D \Rightarrow f_a = R(D, -\frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$c) \quad \rho_3 = R(A, \overline{V}_2) \circ R(C, \overline{V}_2)$$



$$A_1 = R(A, \overline{V}_4) (A, C) = (A, B)$$

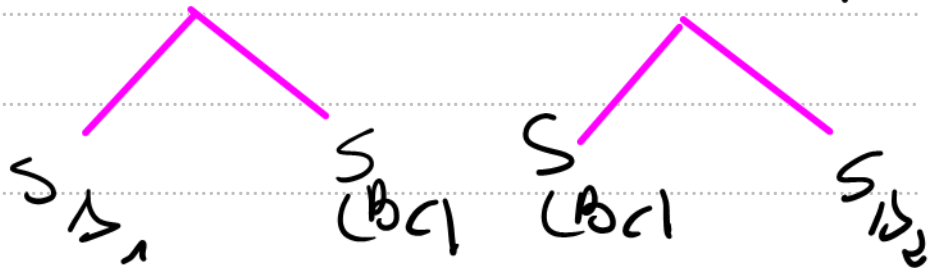
$$A_2 = R(C, \overline{V}_4) (A, C) = (D, C)$$

$$\rho_3 = S_{(A,B)} \circ S_{(D,C)}$$

$$= t_{2 \text{ CB}}$$

$$\rho_3 = t_{2 \text{ CB}}$$

$$d) \quad \rho_4 = t_{CB} \circ R(C, \overline{V}_2)$$



$$\Delta_1 = t \rightarrow (Bc) = \Delta$$

$$\Delta_2 = R(c_1, -\pi/4) \quad (Bc) = (Ac)$$

$$f_4 = S_{\Delta} \circ S_{(Ac)}$$

$$= R(0, \theta) \quad , \quad \theta \equiv 2(\vec{AC}, \vec{AD}) [2\pi] \\ \equiv \frac{\pi}{2} [2\pi]$$

$$f_4 = R(0, \pi/2)$$

2^{ème} vérification: f_4 est la composée d'un déplacement d'angle 0 (t) et d'un déplacement d'angle $\pi/2$

donc f_4 ~~se compose~~ d'angle $0 + \pi/2 = \pi/2$
 $\neq 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$\Rightarrow f_4 = R(\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi/2)$$

$$f_4(z) = D \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \Omega_C = \Omega_D \\ (\overrightarrow{\Omega_C}, \overrightarrow{\Omega_D}) \equiv \frac{\pi}{2} [2\pi] \end{cases}$$

$$\Omega \begin{cases} \Omega_C = \Omega_D \\ (\overrightarrow{\Omega_C}, \overrightarrow{\Omega_D}) \equiv \frac{\pi}{2} [2\pi] \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Omega = 0$$

3^{ee} Méthodes : Complexes.

soit $A = (A, \overrightarrow{AB}, \overrightarrow{AD})$ R.O.N

$$A(0), B(1), C(1+i), D(1), O\left(\frac{1+i}{2}\right)$$

$$\pi(z) \xrightarrow{R} \pi_1(z_1) \xrightarrow{t} \pi'(z')$$

$$f_4 = t_{CD}^{-1} \circ R_{(C, \pi/2)}$$

$$R: z_1 = e^{i\pi/2} (z - z_C) + z_C$$

$$= i(z - 1) + 1 + i$$

$$= iz + 2$$

$$t: z' = z_0 + \vec{z_{CD}} = z_0 - 1$$

$$= iz + 2 - 1 = iz + 1$$

donc $f_4: \pi(z) \mapsto \pi'(z' = iz + 1)$

z' de la forme $az + b$ / $b = 1 \in \mathbb{C}$

et $a = i \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{1\}$, $|a| = 1$

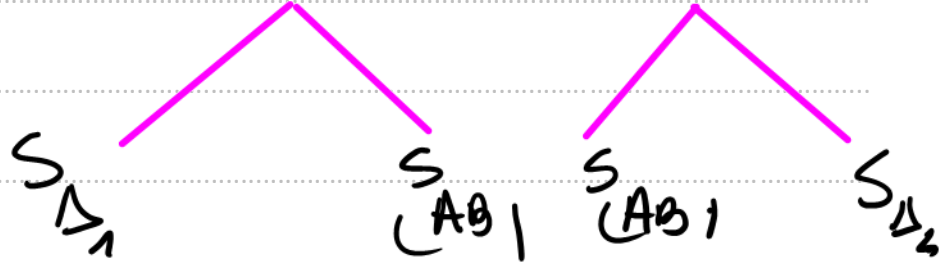
$$\Rightarrow f_4 = R\left(\arg\left(\frac{b}{1-a}\right), \theta = \arg a [2\pi]\right)$$

$$\theta = \arg i [2\pi] = \pi/2$$

$$\frac{b}{1-a} = \frac{1}{1-i} = \frac{1+i}{2} = z_0$$

$$f_4 = R(0, \pi/2)$$

$$e) \quad \rho_T = R(A, \pi_2) \circ \tau_{CB}$$



$$\Delta_1 = R(A, \pi_2) \quad (AB) = (AC)$$

$$\Delta_2 = \tau_{\frac{CB}{2}}(AB) = \tau_{\frac{BC}{2}}(AB) = \Delta' = \text{med}[AB]$$

$$\rho_T = S_{(AC)} \circ S_{\Delta'}$$

$$= R(o, \theta), \quad \theta \equiv 2(\angle \vec{CA}, \vec{CA})[2\bar{u}]$$

$$\equiv \pi_2[2\bar{u}]$$

$$\rho_T = R(o, \pi_2)$$

$$f) \quad \rho'_6 = R(o, \pi_2) \circ R(c, \pi_2)$$

le placement d'angle $\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2} = \pi \neq 2k\pi$
 \Rightarrow rotation d'angle π
 \Rightarrow symétrie centrale.

$$f'_6(D) = R_{(O, \pi/2)}(B) = C$$

$$f_6 = S_{D \times C}$$

$$f'_6 = R_{(O, \pi/2)} \circ R_{(C, \pi/2)}$$

$\swarrow \quad \searrow \quad \swarrow \quad \searrow$
 $S_{\Delta_1} \quad S_{(OC)} \quad S_{(OC)} \quad S_{\Delta_2}$

$$\Delta_1 = R_{(O, \pi/4)}(OC) = \Delta$$

$$\Delta_2 = R_{(C, -\pi/4)}(OC) = (DC)$$

$$f'_6 = S_{\Delta} \circ S_{(DC)} = R_{(D \times C, \pi)} = S_{D \times C}$$

$$\theta \equiv 2(\widehat{CD}, \widehat{CB}) [2\pi] \equiv \pi [2\pi]$$

$$* \quad \rho_6 = R(\theta_1 - \frac{\pi}{2}) \circ R(\phi_1, \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$\swarrow \quad \searrow \quad \swarrow \quad \searrow$
 $S_{\Delta'} \quad S_{OC_1} \quad S_{OC_1} \quad S_{(DC)}$

$$\rho_6 = S_{\Delta'} \circ S_{(DC)} = t_{2 \vec{DD'}} = t_{\vec{DA}}$$

$D' = P_{\Delta'}(D)$

g) $\rho_7 = S_{(DA)} \circ t_{\vec{BD}}$

$$= S_{(DA)} \circ t_{\vec{BC} + \vec{CD}}$$

$$= S_{(DA)} \circ t_{\vec{CD}} \circ t_{\vec{BC}}$$

$\swarrow \quad \searrow$
 $S_{(DA)} \quad S_{\Delta_1}$

$\Delta_1 = t_{\frac{DC}{2}}(DA)$
 $= \Delta$

$$f_7 = S_{\Delta} \circ t_{BC} = t_{BC} \circ S_{\Delta}$$

\vec{BC} direction de Δ

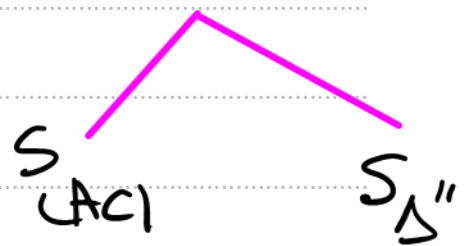
$\Rightarrow f_7$ symétrie glissante

d'axe Δ et de vecteur \vec{BC}

$$h) f_8 = S_{(BC)} \circ S_{(AC)}$$

$$= R(C, \pi/2)$$

$$i) f_9 = S_{(BC)} \circ S_{(AC)} \circ t_{BD}$$



$\Delta'' \parallel \Delta$ et
passant par B

$$f_g = S_{(BC)} \circ S_{\Delta''}$$

$$= R(B, \theta)$$

$$\theta \equiv 2(\angle \vec{A}, \angle \vec{B}) \angle 2\vec{u} \equiv \pi/2 \angle 2\vec{u}$$

$$f_g = R(B, \pi/2)$$