

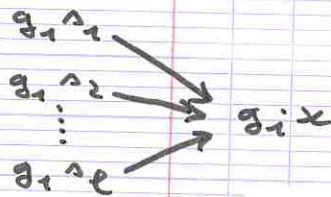
$$|G/\text{stab } x| = |\text{orb } x|$$


si  $G$  agit sur  $X \ni x$ .

- On note  $g_1 = e, g_2, \dots, g_r$  tq  $g_i \text{Stab } x \neq g_j \text{Stab } x$  si  $i \neq j$ ,  
ie tq  $g_i \text{Stab } x \cap g_j \text{Stab } x = \emptyset$ .

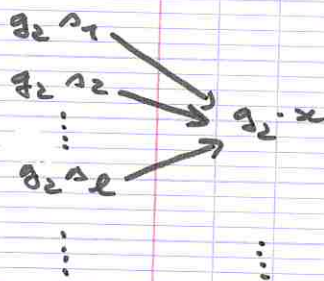
En effet,  $g \in g_i \text{Stab } x \cap g_j \text{Stab } x$  donne  $g = g_i \sigma_i = g_j \sigma_j$ ,  
puis  ~~$g_i \sigma_i = g_j \sigma_j$~~   $g_j^{-1} g_i = \sigma_j \sigma_i^{-1} \in \text{Stab } x$ , et donc  
 $g_i \text{Stab } x = g_j \text{Stab } x$ .

- On note  $\text{Stab } x = \{ \sigma_1 = e, \sigma_2, \dots, \sigma_r \}$ .



Picux!  $g \cdot x = g \cdot x \Leftrightarrow g = g \cdot \sigma_i$    
Approche déconstruite.

Clairc<sup>+</sup>,  $|G| = |\text{Stab } x| \times |\text{orb } x|$



COMME LA PREUVE STANDARD, MAIS  
ICI ON VISUALISE TOUT.