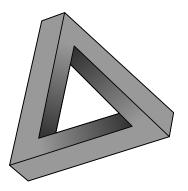
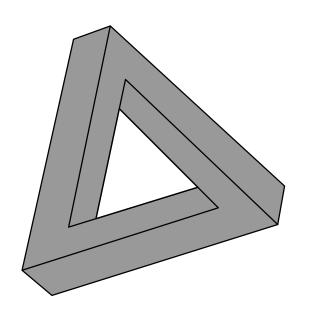
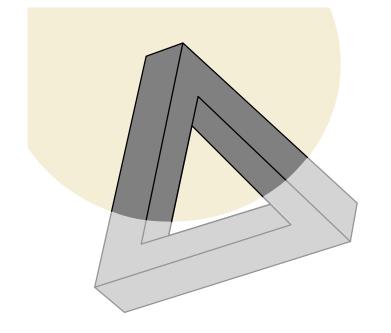
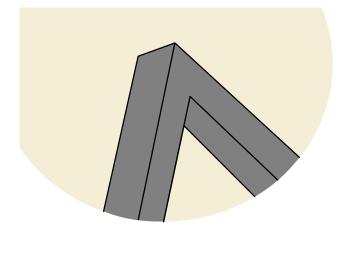
Cohomologie des figures impossibles

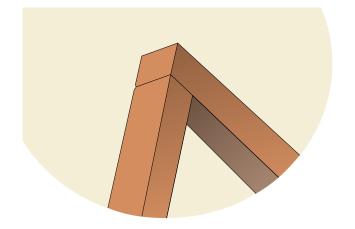
Basile Pillet

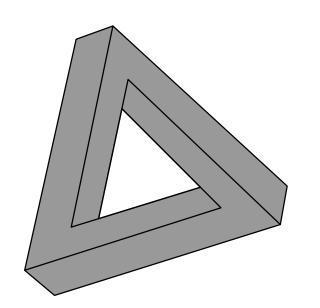


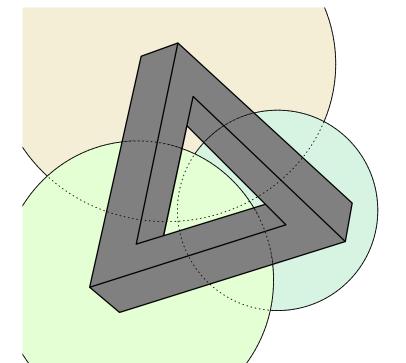


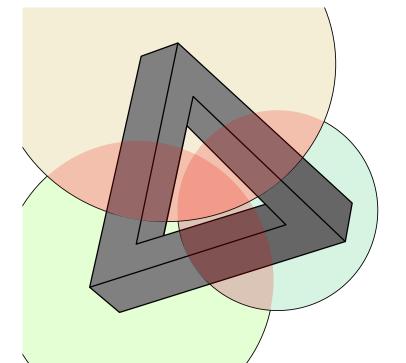


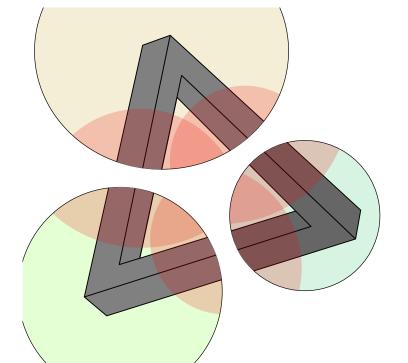


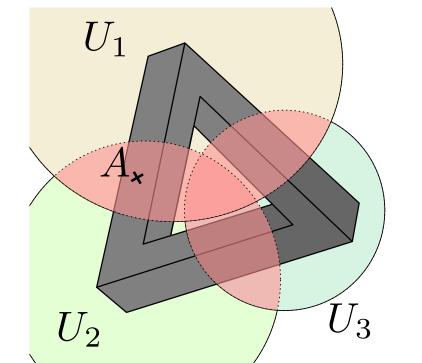


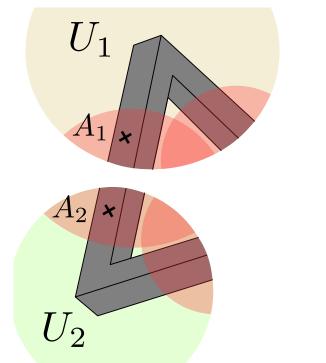


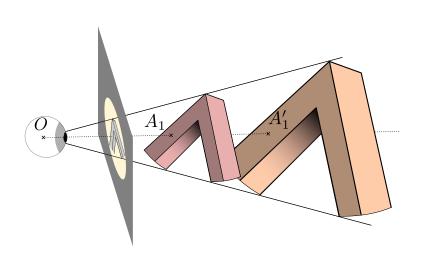


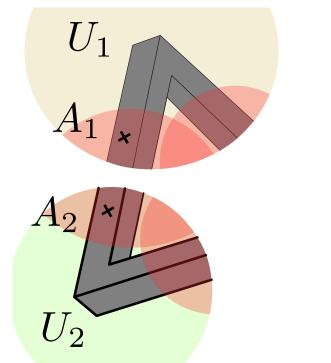






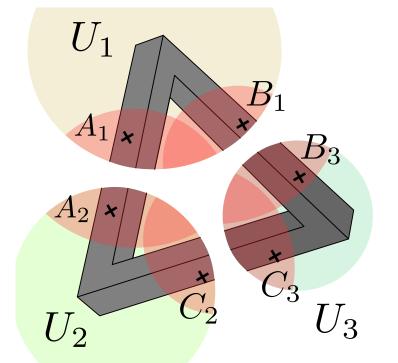






 $d_{12} = rac{ ext{distance du point représenté par } A_1 ext{ à l'observateur}}{ ext{distance du point représenté par } A_2 ext{ à l'observateur}}$

$$d_{12} = \frac{OA_1}{OA_2}$$



$$d_{12} = \frac{OA_1}{OA_2}$$

 $d_{12} = \frac{OA_1}{OA_2}$

 $d_{31} = \frac{OB_3}{OB_1}$

 $d_{12} = \frac{OA_1}{OA_2}$

 $d_{31} = \frac{OB_3}{OB_1}$ $d_{23} = \frac{OC_2}{OC_3}$

Pour se recoller

Pour se recoller

il faut

• que A_1 et A_2 se superposent

Pour se recoller

- que A_1 et A_2 se superposent
- que B_1 et B_3 se superposent

Pour se recoller

- que A_1 et A_2 se superposent
- que B_1 et B_3 se superposent
- que C_2 et C_3 se superposent

Pour se recoller

- que A_1 et A_2 se superposent : $d_{12} = 1$
- que B_1 et B_3 se superposent
- que C_2 et C_3 se superposent

Pour se recoller

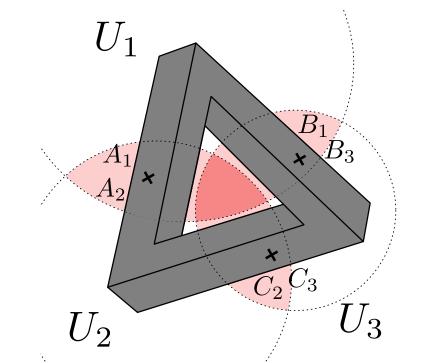
- que A_1 et A_2 se superposent : $d_{12} = 1$
- que B_1 et B_3 se superposent : $d_{31} = 1$
- ightharpoonup que C_2 et C_3 se superposent

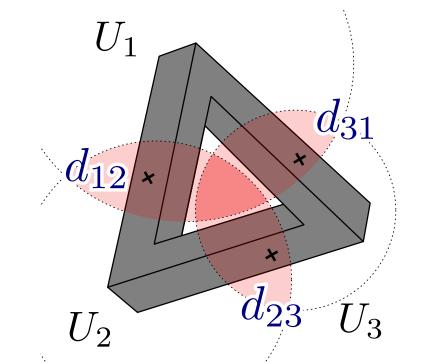
Pour se recoller

- que A_1 et A_2 se superposent : $d_{12} = 1$
- que B_1 et B_3 se superposent : $d_{31} = 1$
- que C_2 et C_3 se superposent : $d_{23} = 1$



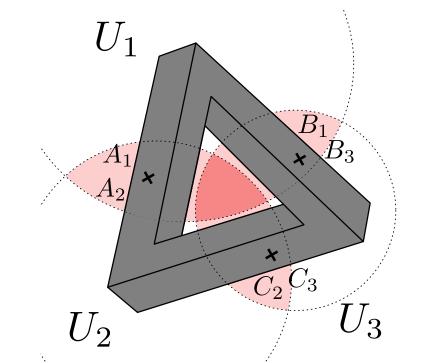






Les d_{ij} forment un cocycle.

Que ce passe-t-il si on multiplie toutes les dimensions de l'objet 1 par $\lambda_1 \in \mathbb{R}^{+*}$ ainsi que sa distance à l'observateur?



$$d_{12}\mapsto$$

 $d_{23}\mapsto$

 $d_{31}\mapsto$

 $d_{12} \mapsto \lambda_1 d_{12}$

 $d_{31} \mapsto$

 $d_{23} \mapsto$

 $d_{12} \mapsto \lambda_1 d_{12}$

 $d_{31}\mapsto \frac{d_{31}}{\lambda_1}$

 $d_{23}\mapsto$

 $d_{12} \mapsto \lambda_1 d_{12}$

 $d_{31}\mapsto \frac{d_{31}}{\lambda_1}$

 $d_{23} \mapsto d_{23}$

$$d_{12} = d_{23} = d_{31} = 1$$

$$d_{12}=d_{23}=d_{31}=1$$

(c'est-à-dire de recoller les trois coins en un vrai $triangle\ de\ Penrose$)

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si et seulement si

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(c'est-à-dire de recoller les trois coins en un vrai *triangle de Penrose*)

si et seulement si

$$d_{12}=rac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2}$$
 , $d_{31}=rac{\lambda_3}{\lambda_1}$, $d_{23}=rac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_3}$

$$d_{12}=d_{23}=d_{31}=1$$

(c'est-à-dire de recoller les trois coins en un vrai $triangle\ de\ Penrose$)

si et seulement si

$$d_{12}=\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2}$$
 , $d_{31}=\frac{\lambda_3}{\lambda_1}$, $d_{23}=\frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_3}$

on dit alors que les d_{ij} forment un **cobord**.

Le triangle de Penrose existe ssi les d_{ij} forment un cobord

Le triangle de Penrose existe ssi les d_{ii} forment un cobord

Si c'est le cas alors

$$d_{12} \times d_{23} \times d_{31} =$$

Le triangle de Penrose existe ssi les d_{ii} forment un cobord

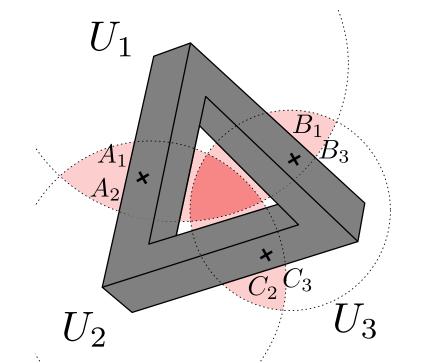
Si c'est le cas alors

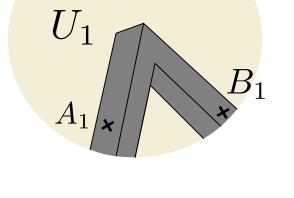
$$d_{12} \times d_{23} \times d_{31} = \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2} \times \frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_3} \times \frac{\lambda_3}{\lambda_1} =$$

Le triangle de Penrose existe ssi les d_{ii} forment un cobord

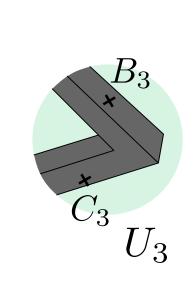
Si c'est le cas alors

$$d_{12} \times d_{23} \times d_{31} = \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2} \times \frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_3} \times \frac{\lambda_3}{\lambda_1} = 1$$



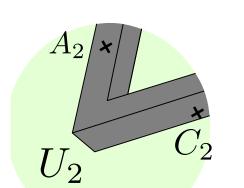


 $OA_1 < OB_1$



 $OA_1 < OB_1$

 $OB_3 < OC_3$



 $OA_1 < OB_1$

 $OB_3 < OC_3$

 $OC_2 < OA_2$

$$1=d_{12}\times d_{23}\times d_{31}$$

 $1 = d_{12} \times d_{23} \times d_{31}$

 $= \frac{OA_1}{OA_2} \times \frac{OC_2}{OC_3} \times \frac{OB_3}{OB_1}$

$$1 = d_{12} \times d_{23} \times d_{31}$$

$$= \frac{OA_1}{OA_2} \times \frac{OC_2}{OC_3} \times \frac{OB_3}{OB_1}$$

$$= \frac{OA_1}{OB_1} \times \frac{OC_2}{OA_2} \times \frac{OB_3}{OC_3}$$

$$=rac{O_{i}}{O_{i}}$$

$$= \frac{OA_1}{OA_2} \times \frac{OC_2}{OC_3} \times \frac{OB_3}{OB_1}$$

$$= \underbrace{\frac{OA_1}{OB_1}}_{<1} \times \underbrace{\frac{OC_2}{OA_2}}_{<1} \times \underbrace{\frac{OB_3}{OC_3}}_{<1}$$

 $1 = d_{12} \times d_{23} \times d_{31}$

 $= \frac{OA_1}{OA_2} \times \frac{OC_2}{OC_3} \times \frac{OB_3}{OB_1}$

$$=\underbrace{\frac{OA_2}{OB_1}}_{<1} \times \underbrace{\frac{OC_3}{OA_2}}_{<1} \times \underbrace{\frac{OB_1}{OC_3}}_{<1}$$

$$< 1$$

 $1 = d_{12} \times d_{23} \times d_{31}$

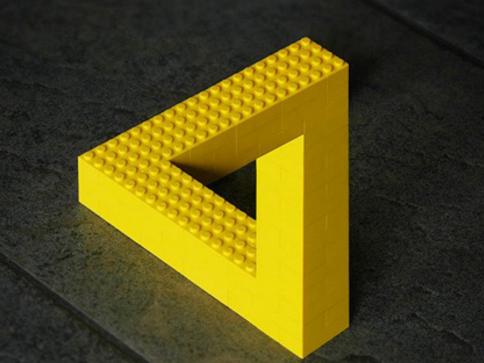
$$1 = d_{12} \times d_{23} \times d_{31}$$

$$= \frac{OA_1}{OA_2} \times \frac{OC_2}{OC_3} \times \frac{OB_3}{OB_1}$$

$$= \underbrace{\frac{OA_1}{OB_1}}_{<1} \times \underbrace{\frac{OC_2}{OA_2}}_{<1} \times \underbrace{\frac{OB_3}{OC_3}}_{<1}$$

Le triangle de Penrose n'existe pas.

< 1



► Roger Penrose, On the Cohomology of Impossible Figures.

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(1992), pp. 245-247