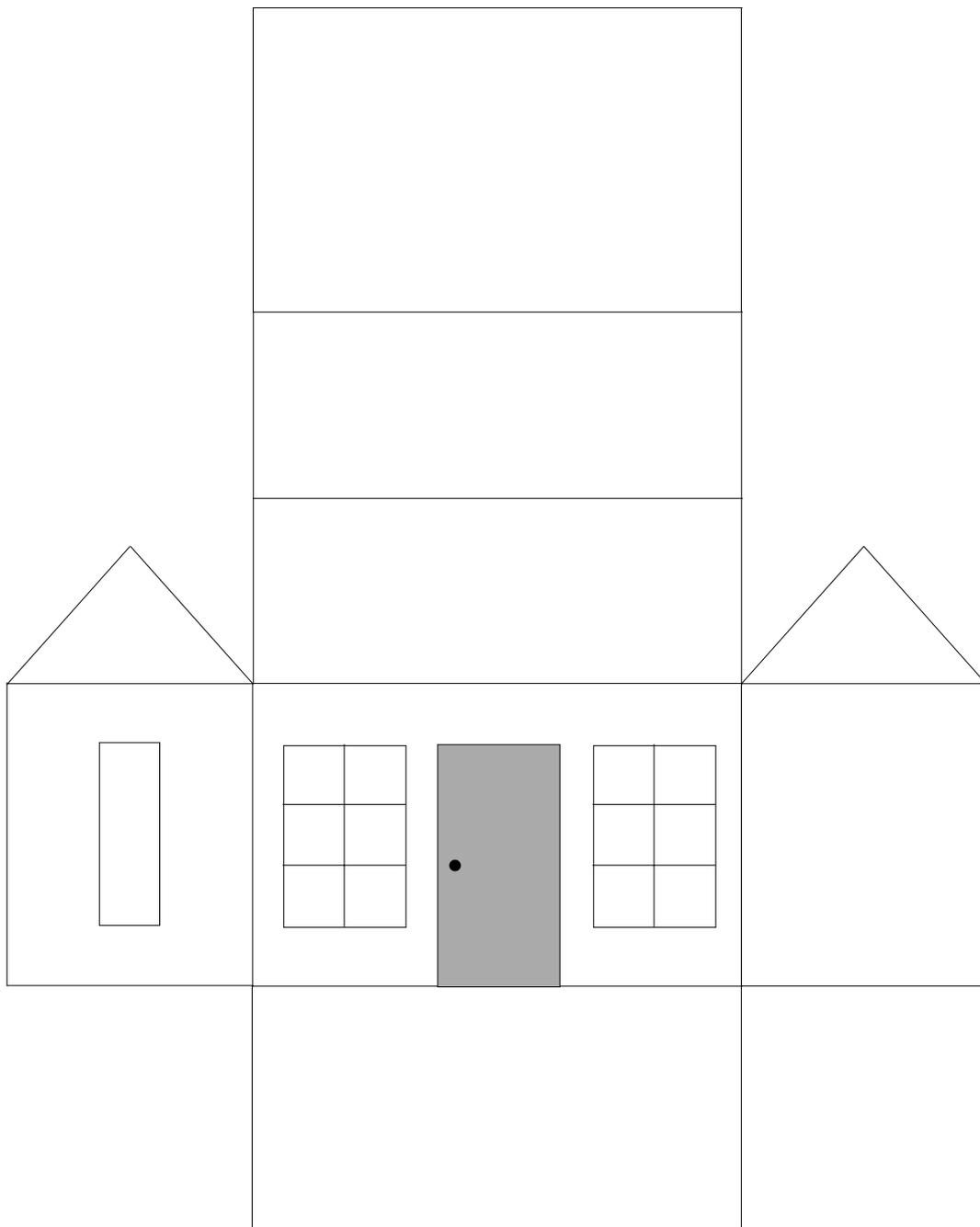
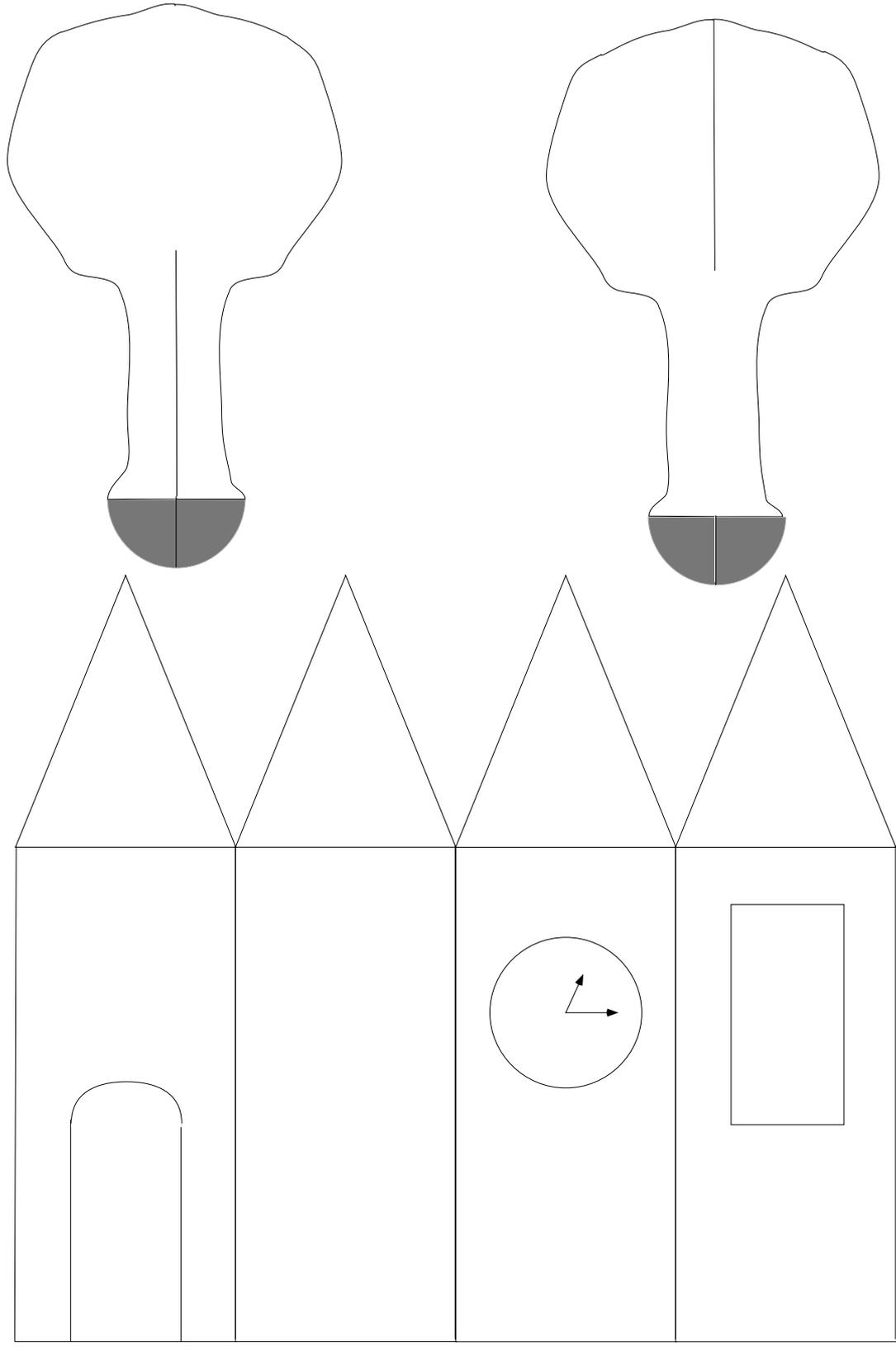
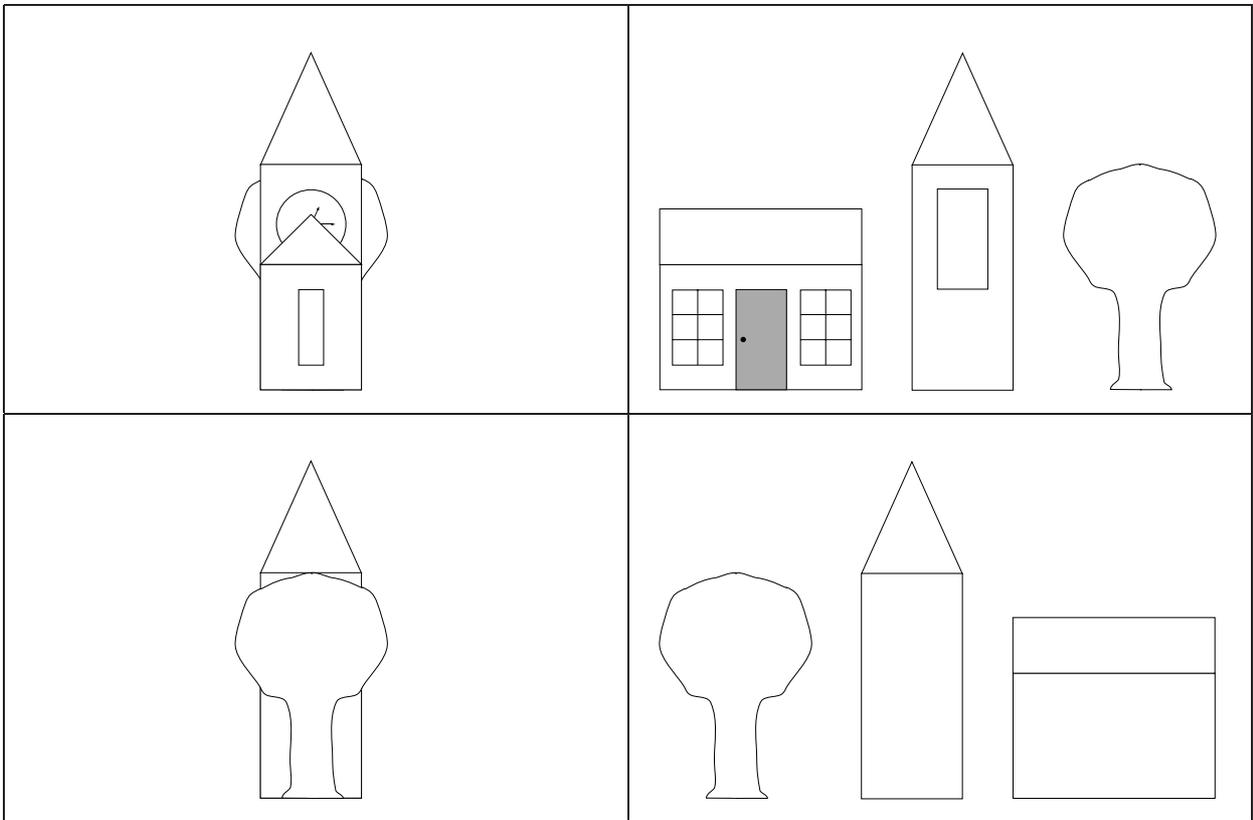
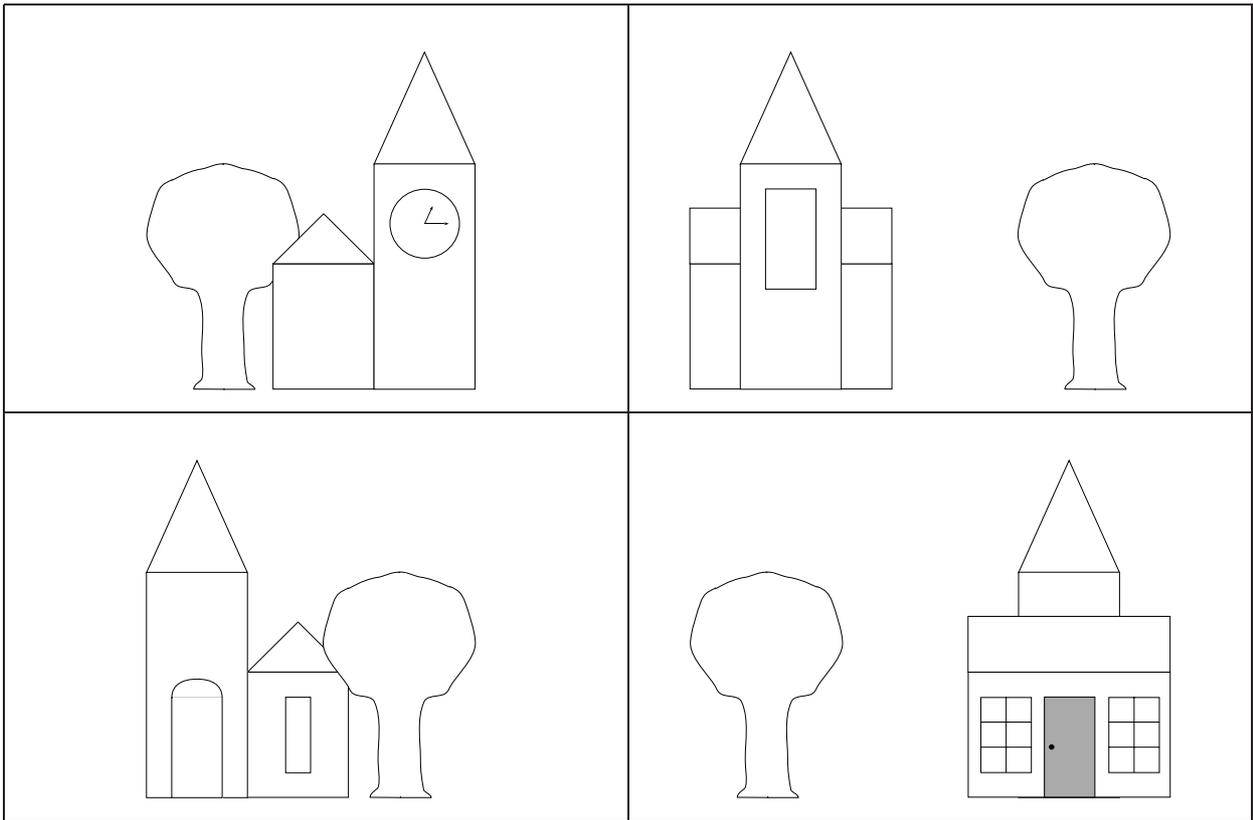


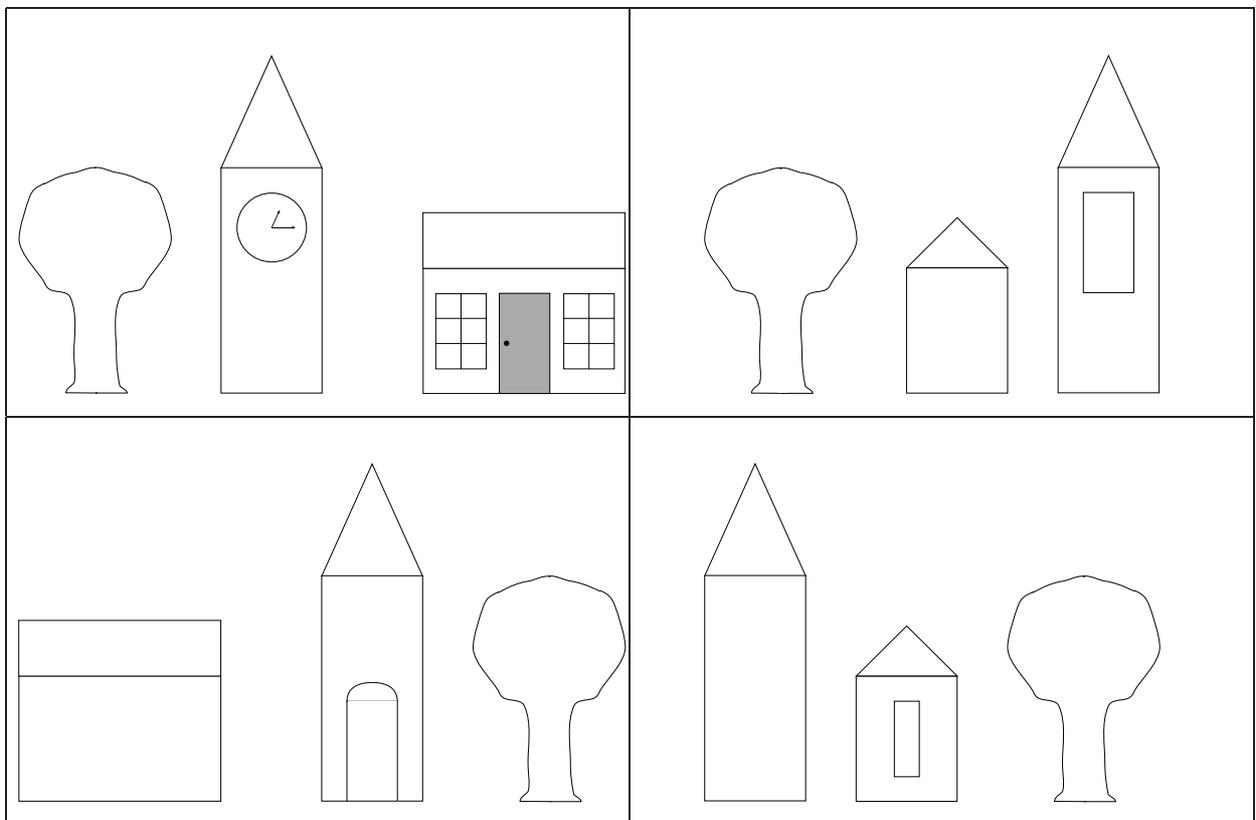
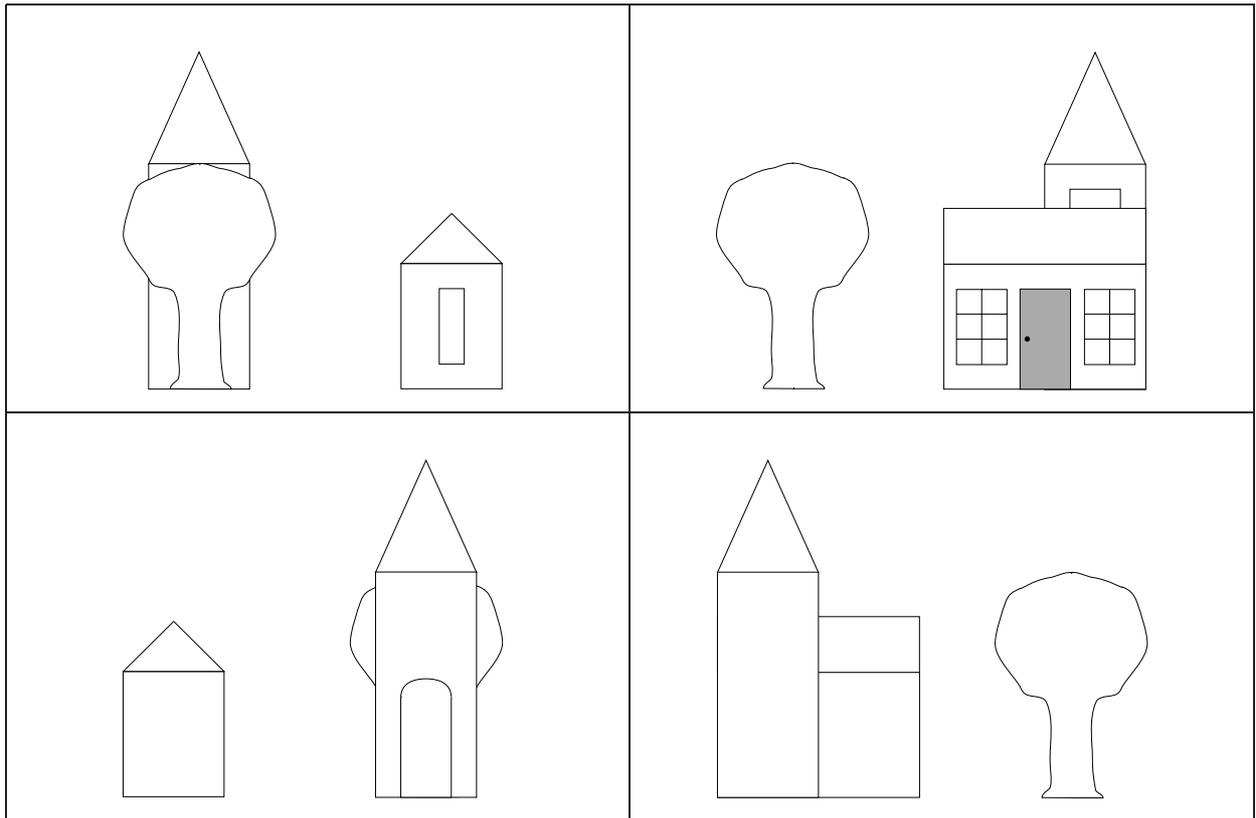
ANNEXE

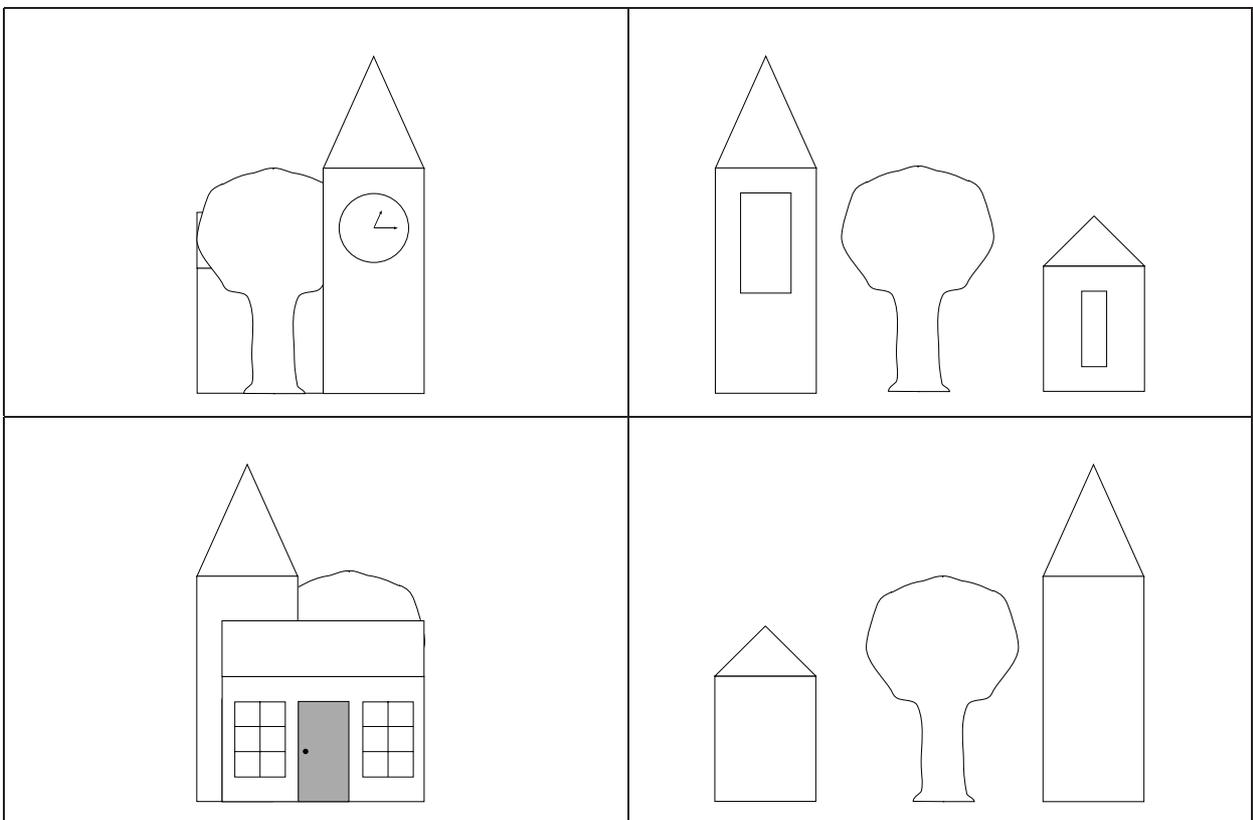
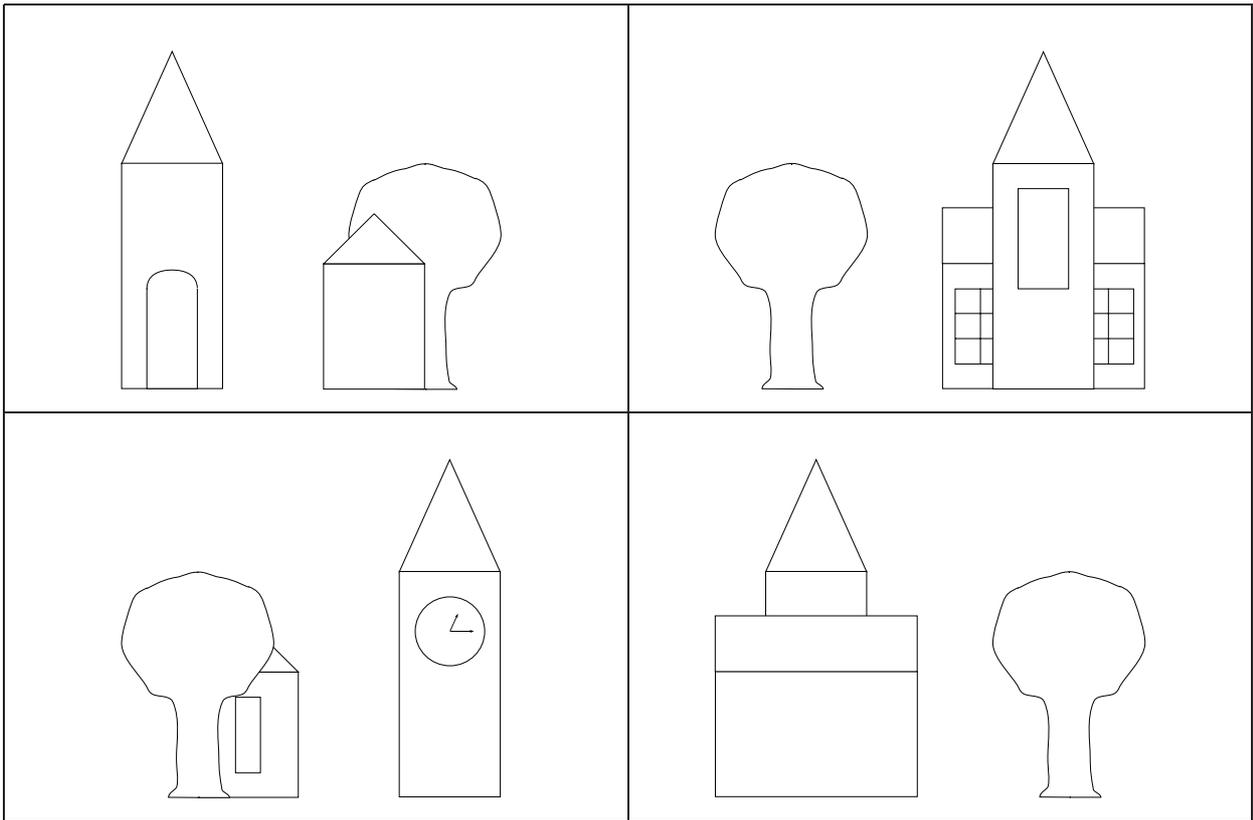
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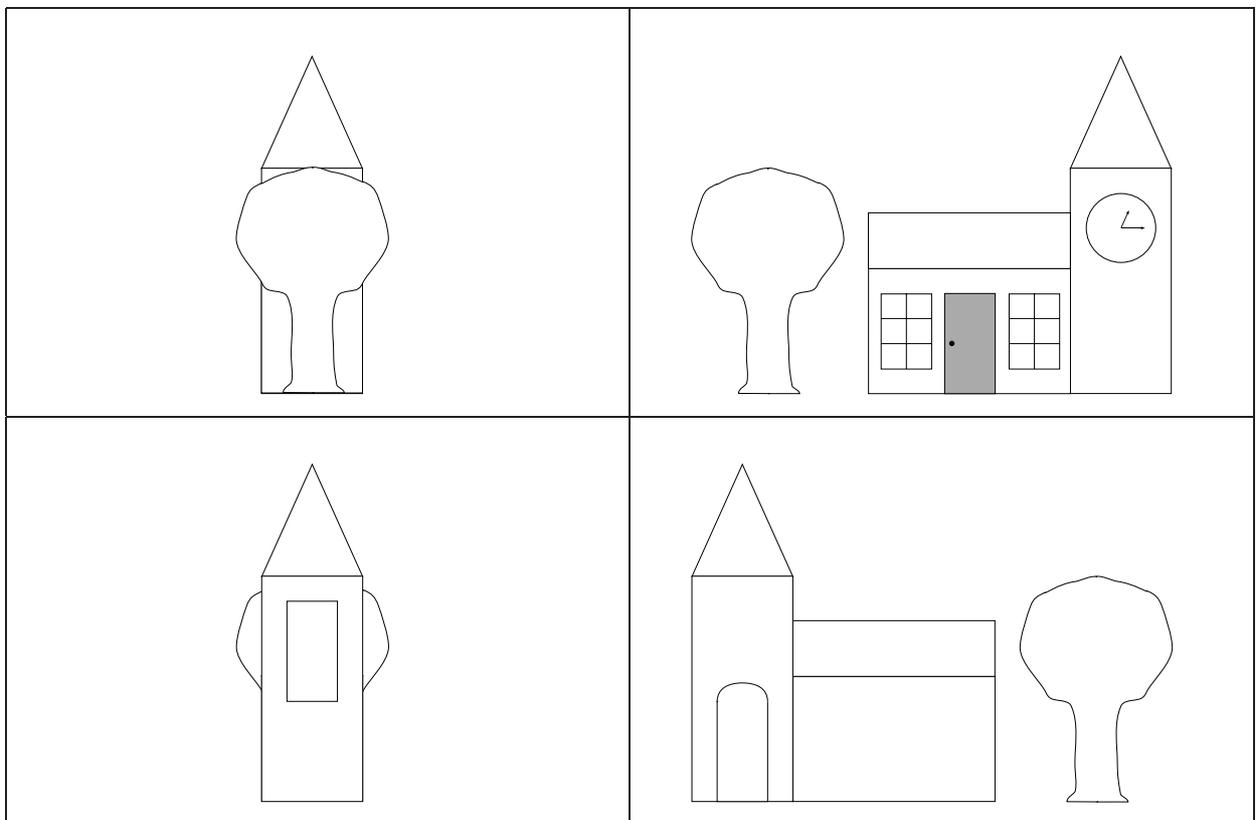
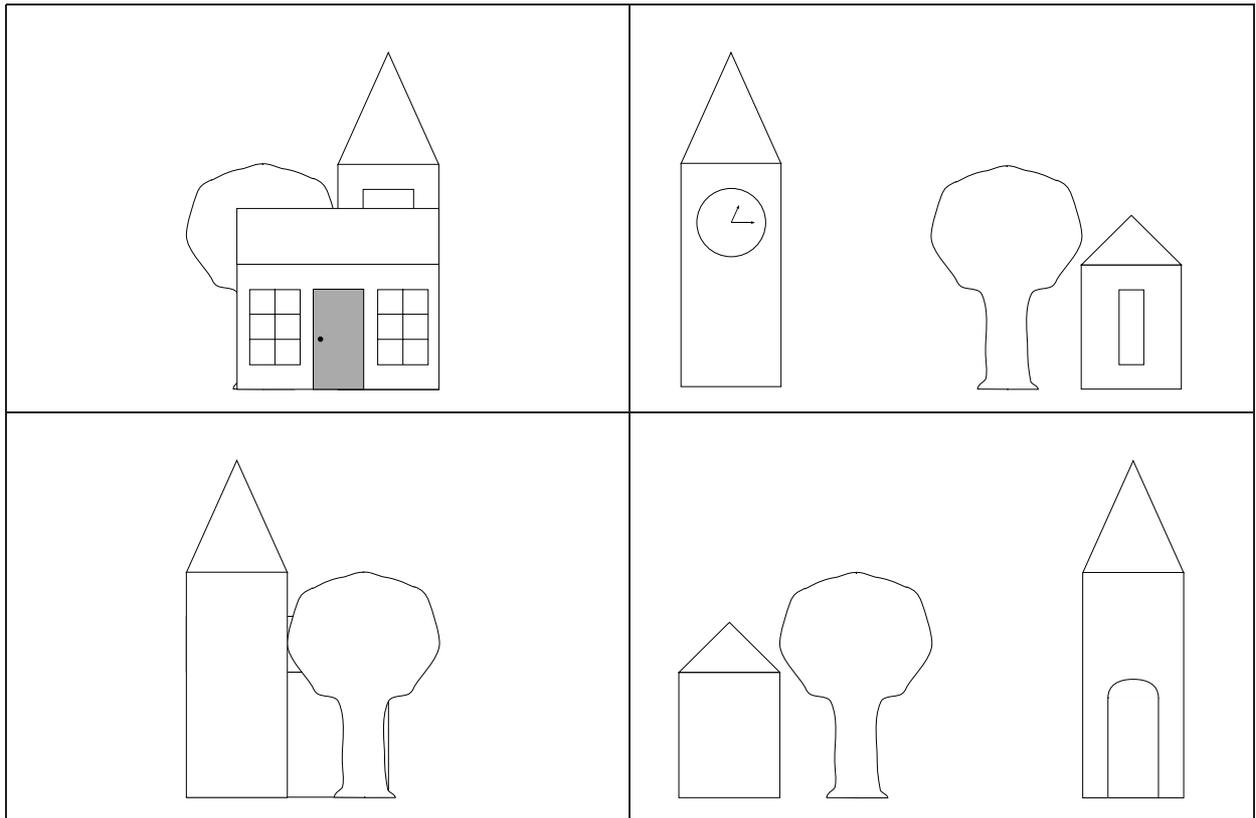


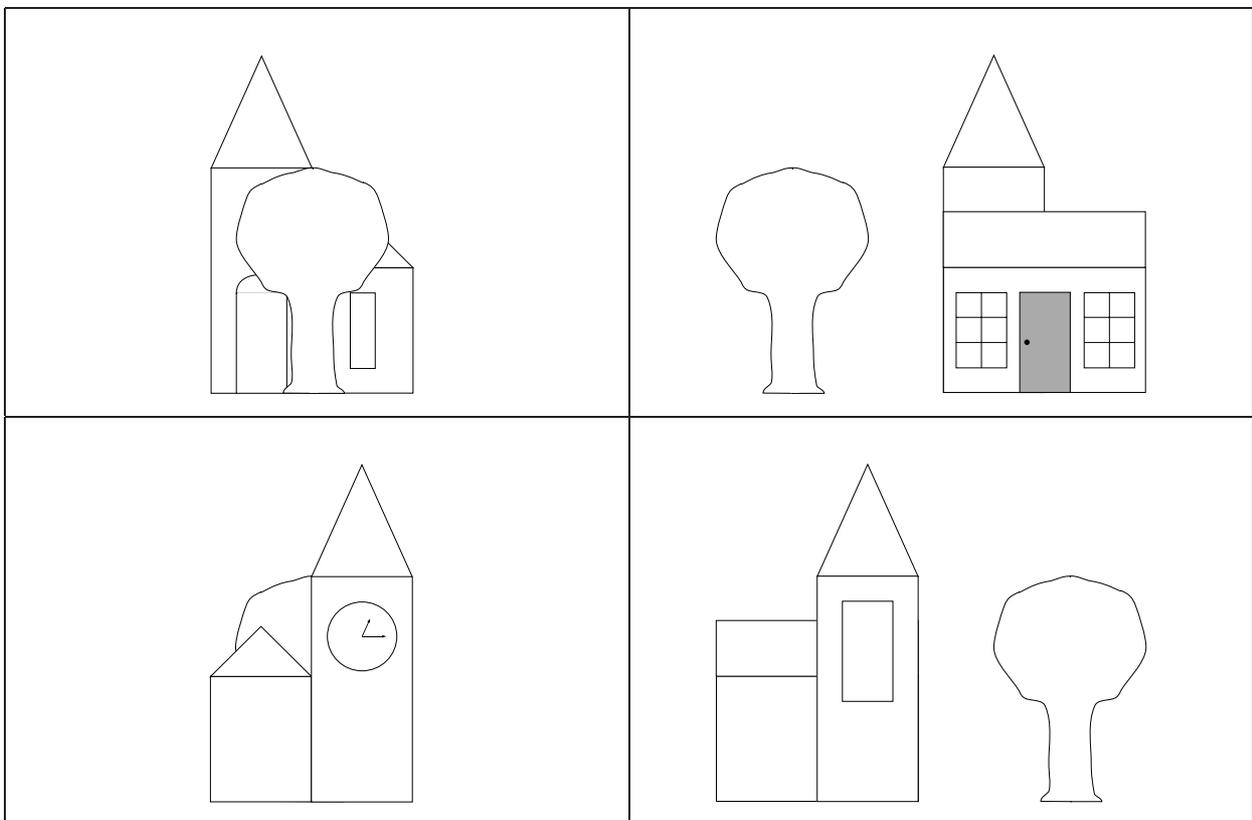
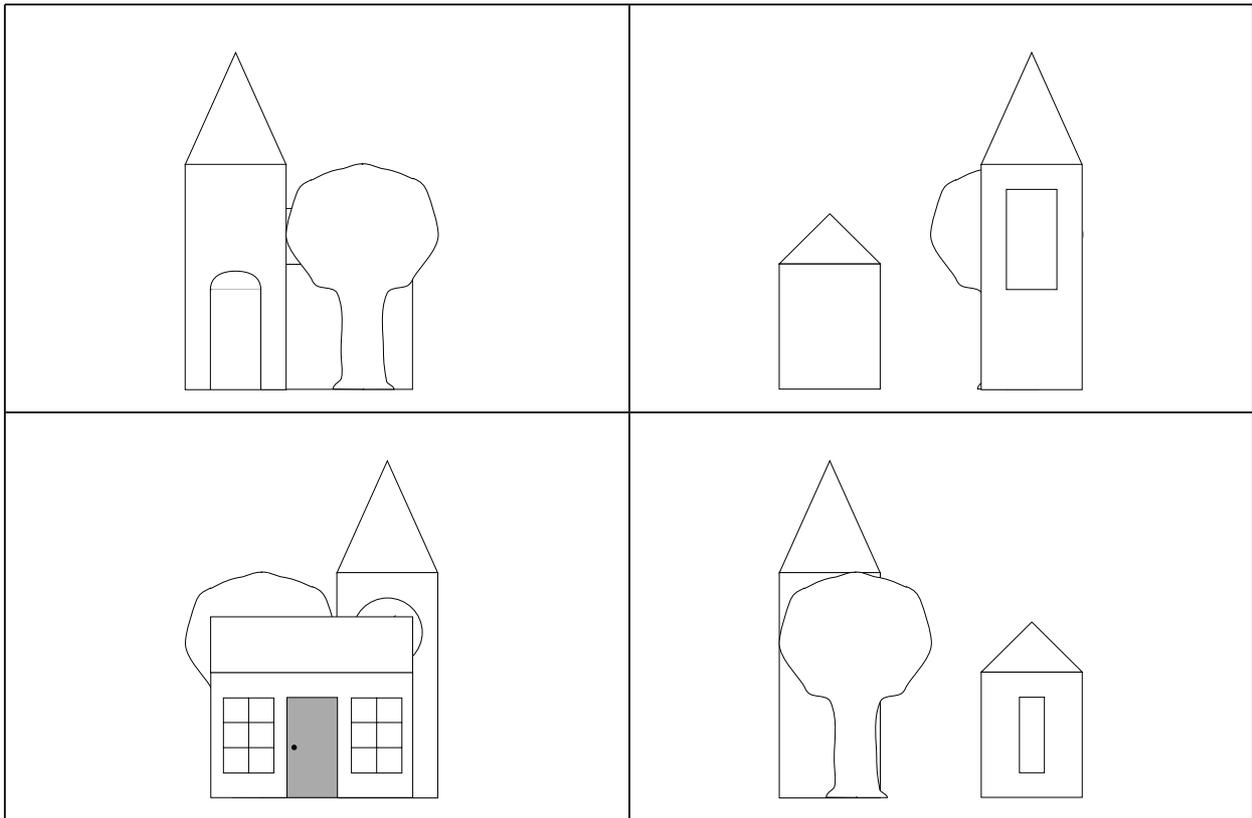


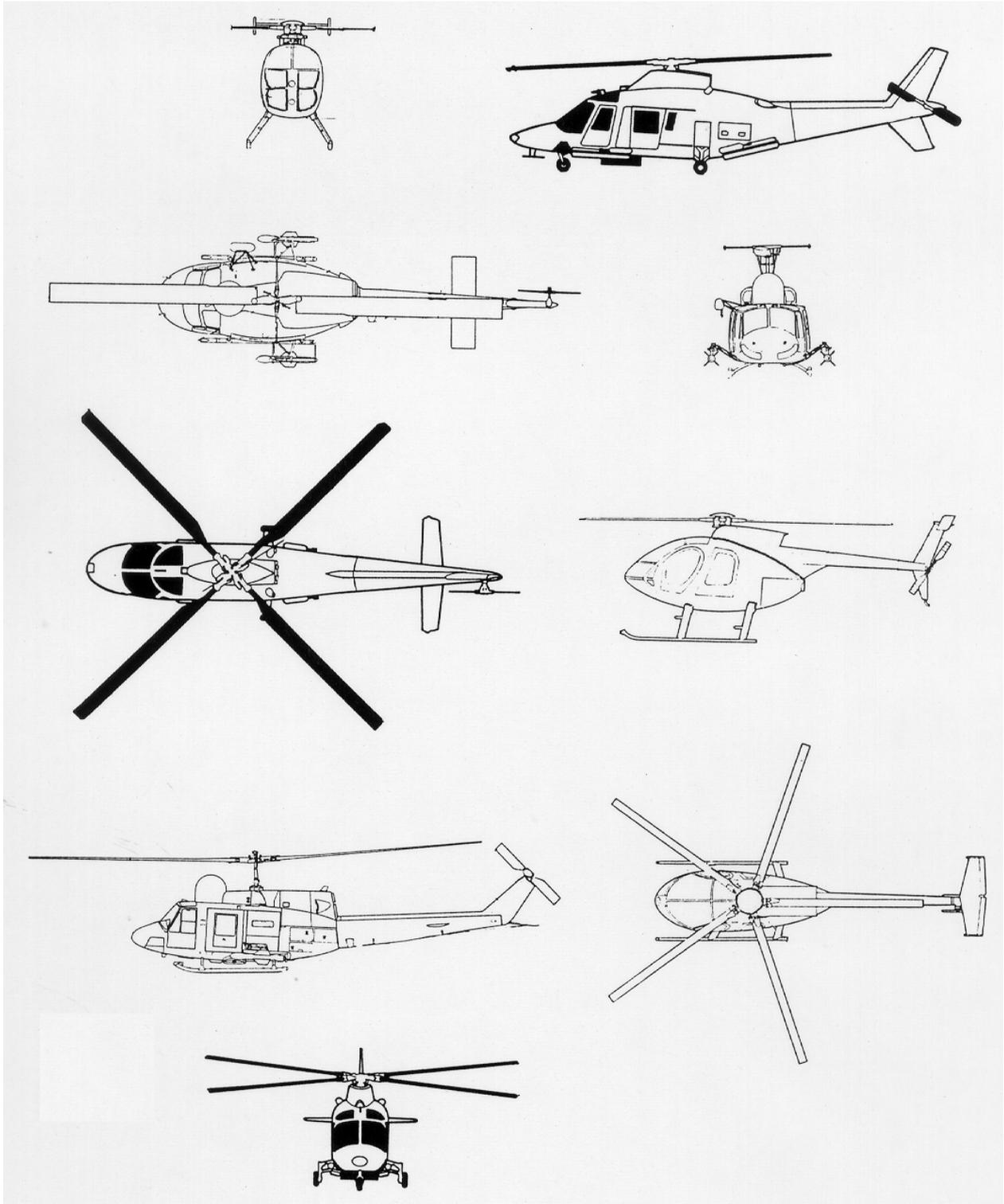


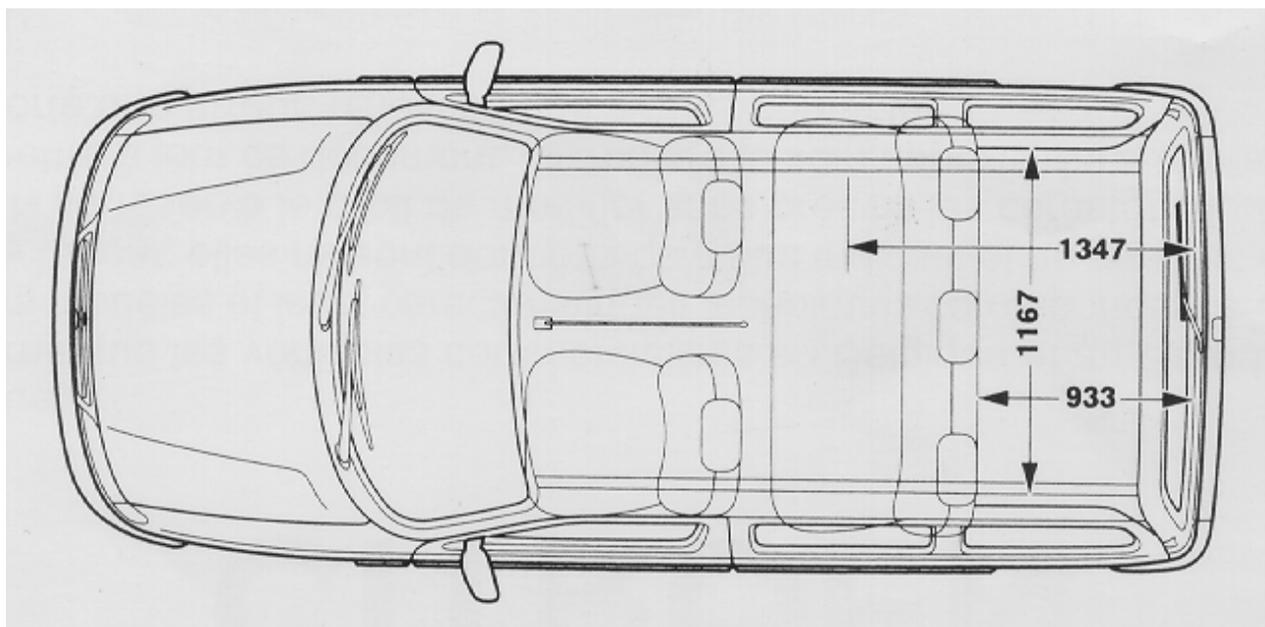
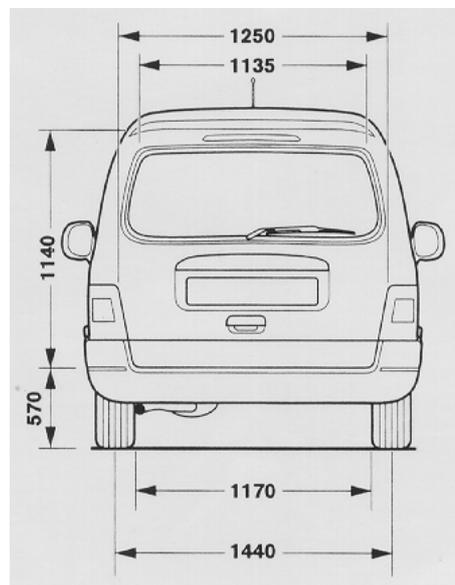
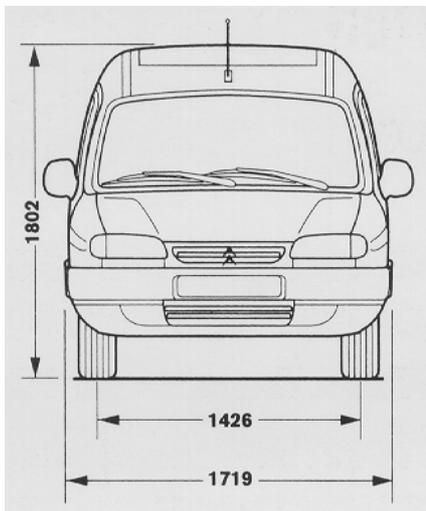
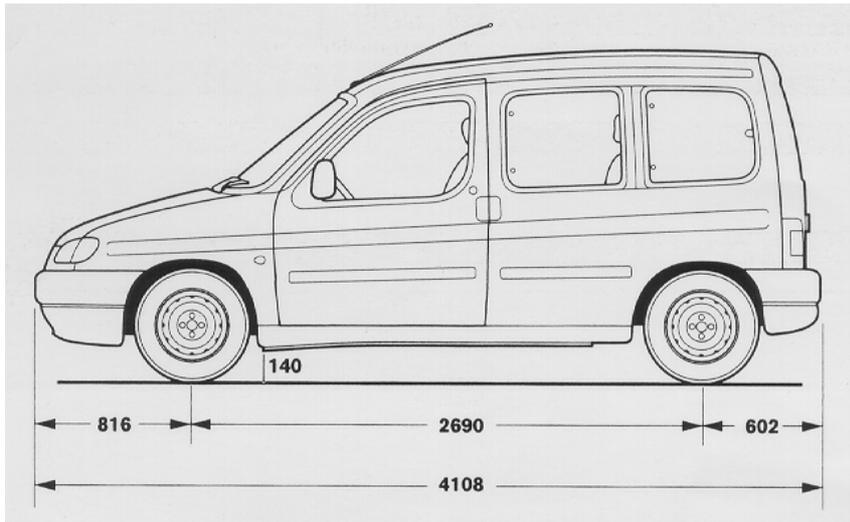


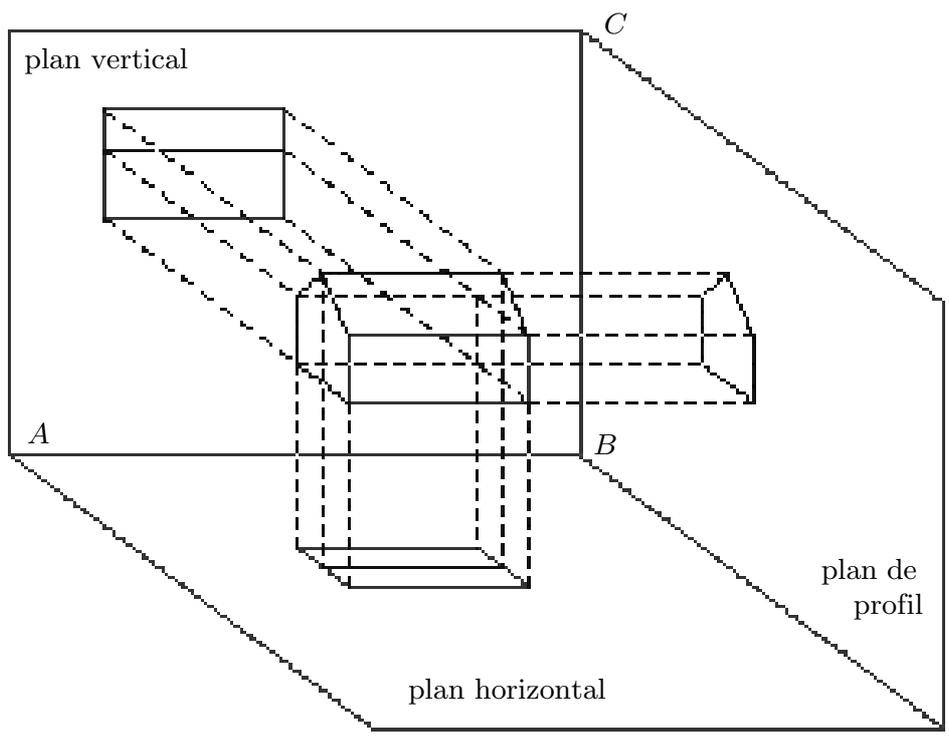




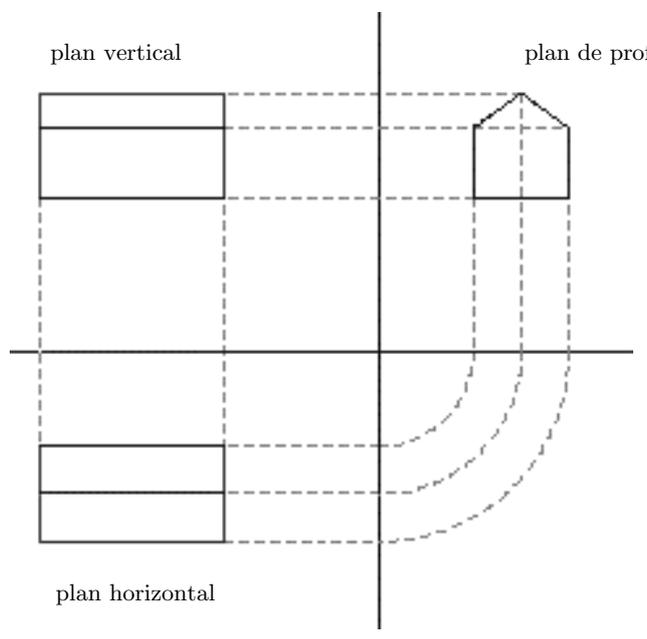




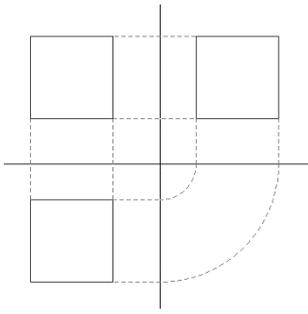




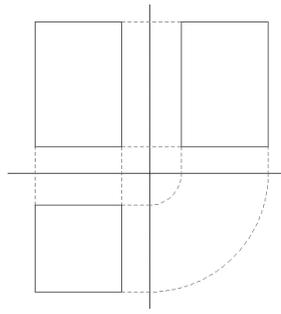
(a)



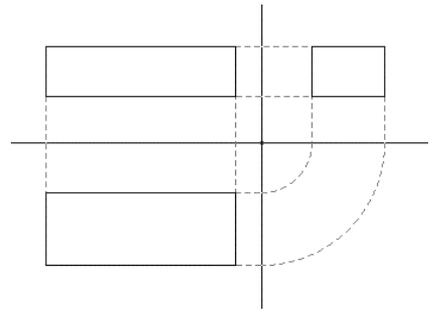
(b)



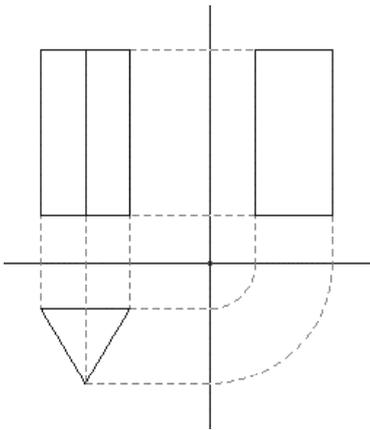
(a)



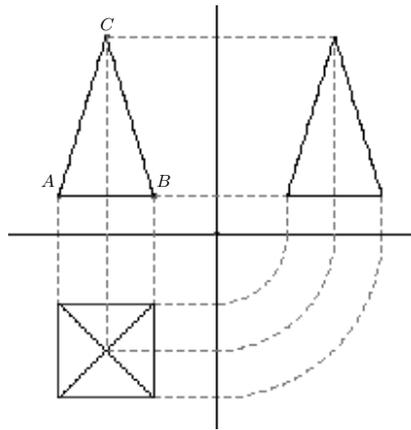
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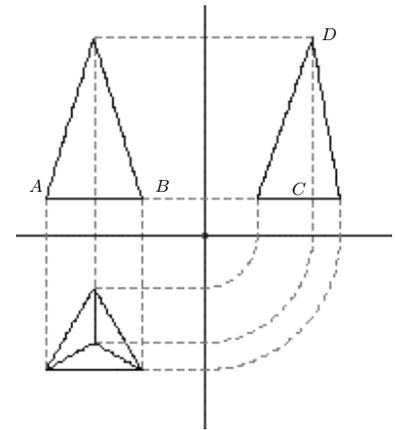
(c)



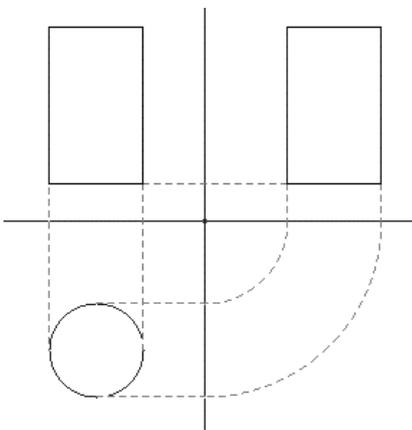
(d)



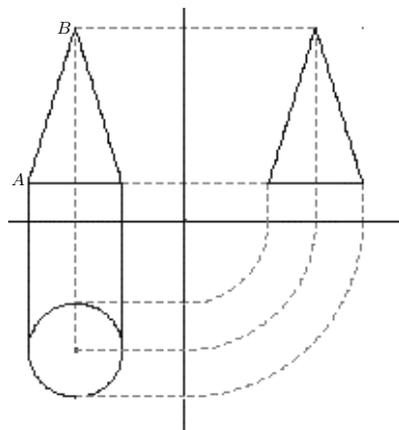
(e)



(f)

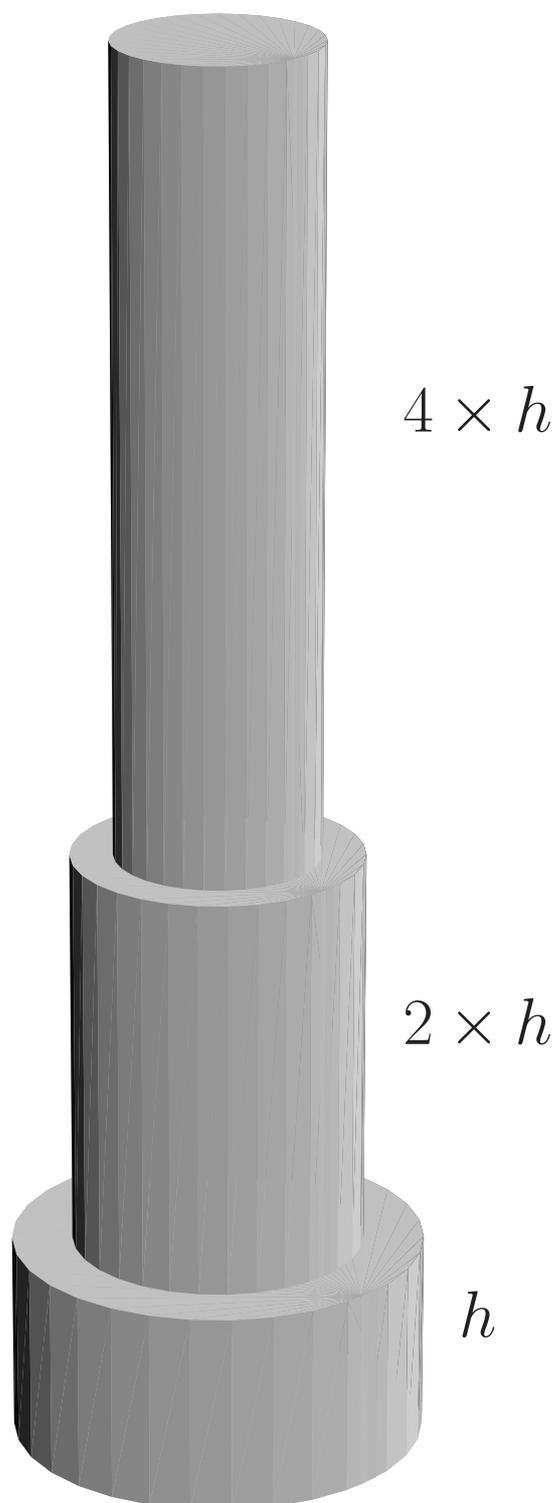


(g)

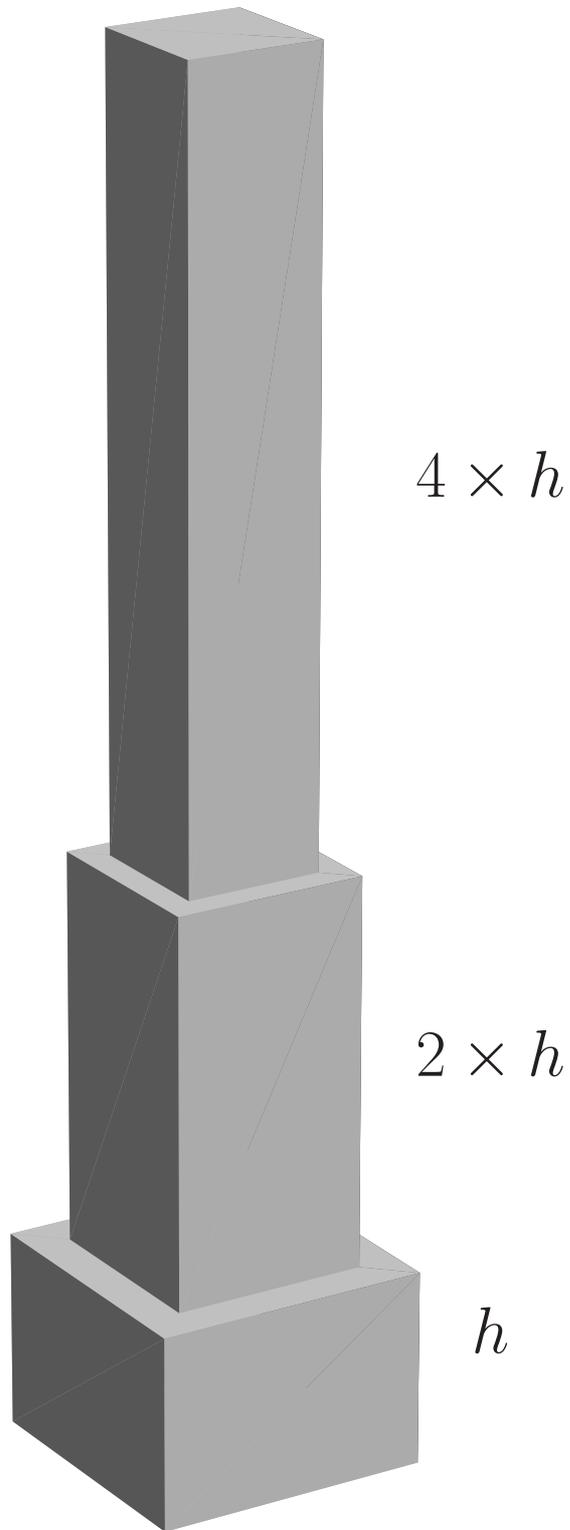


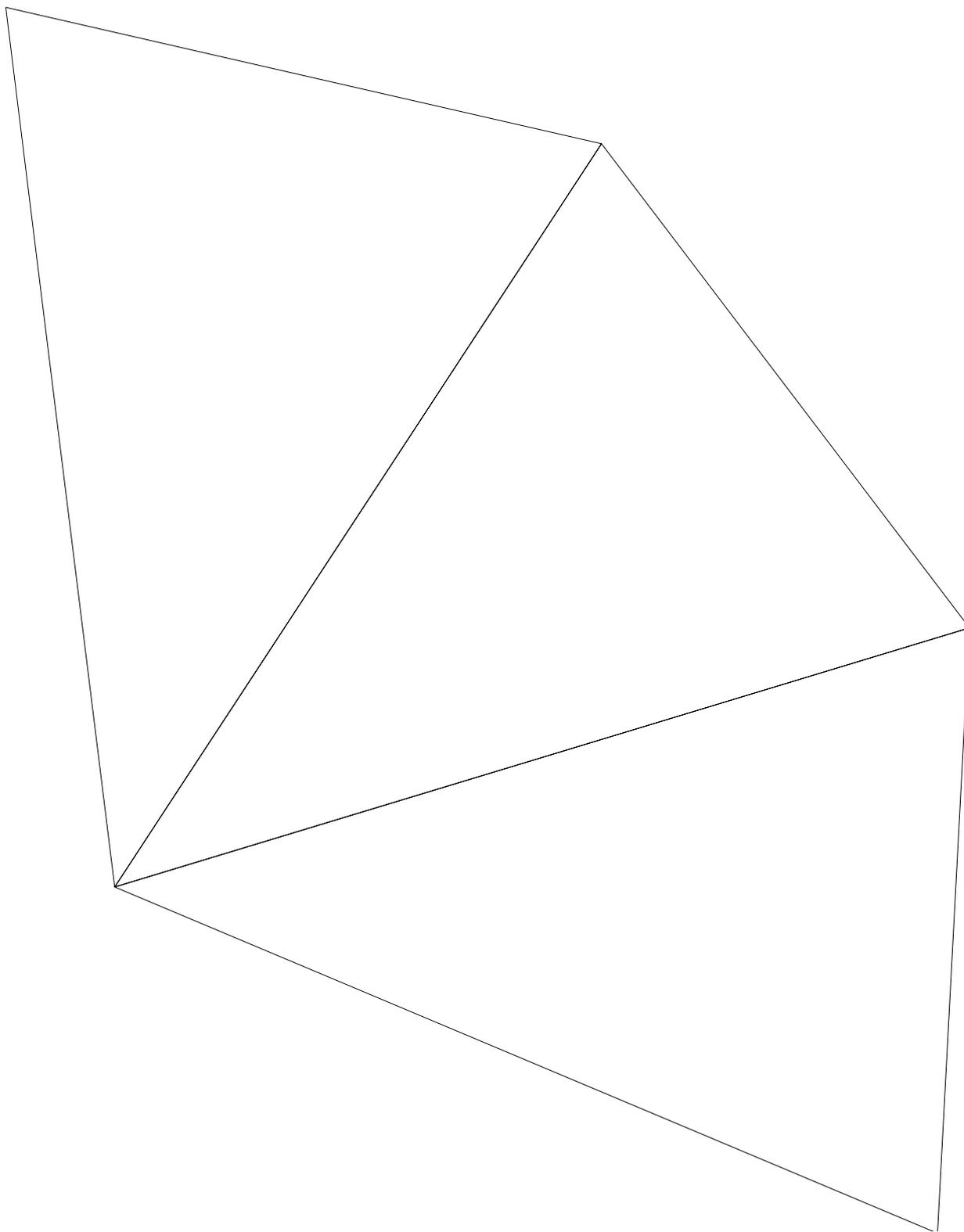
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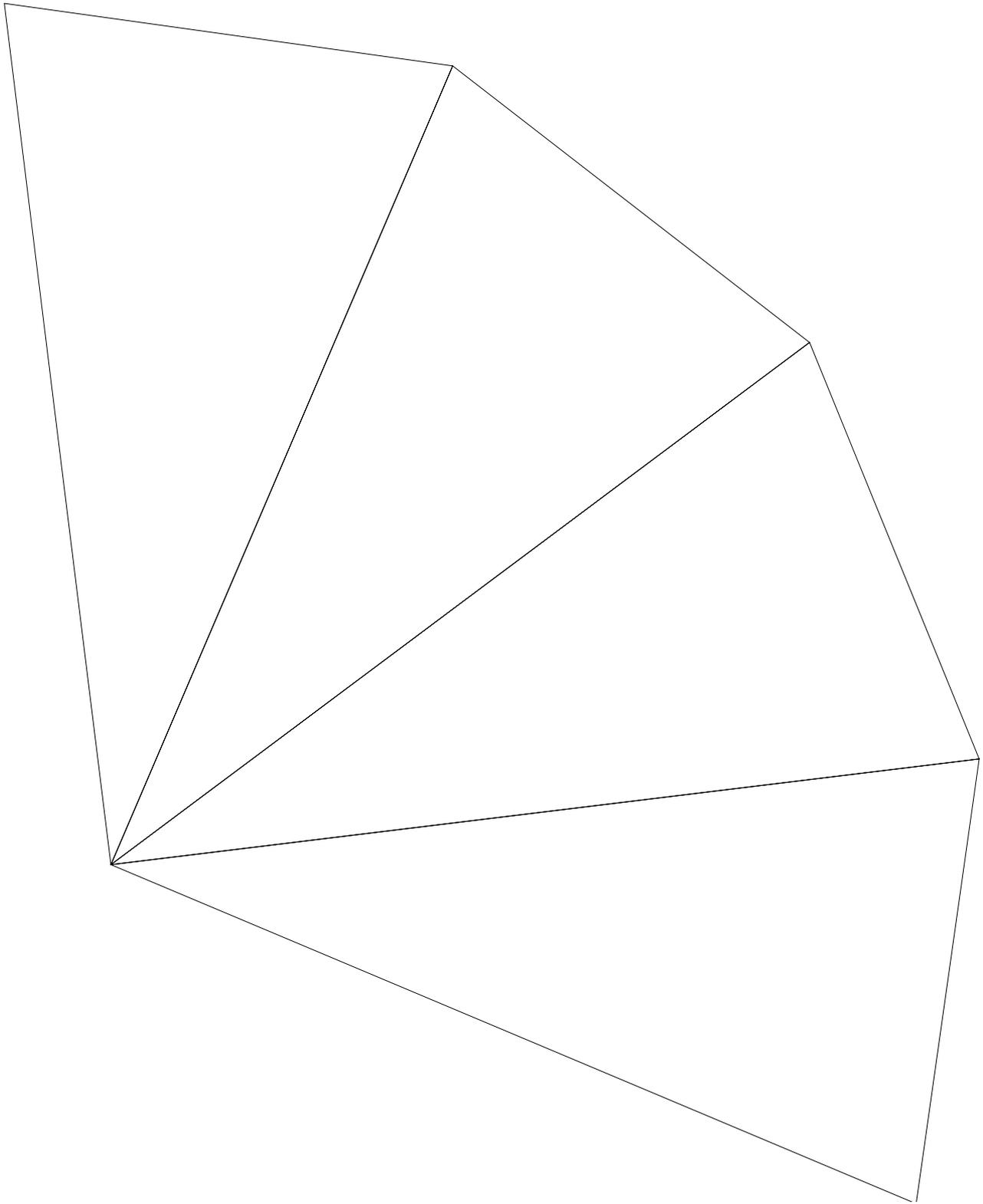
TROIS CYLINDRES DE MÊME VOLUME

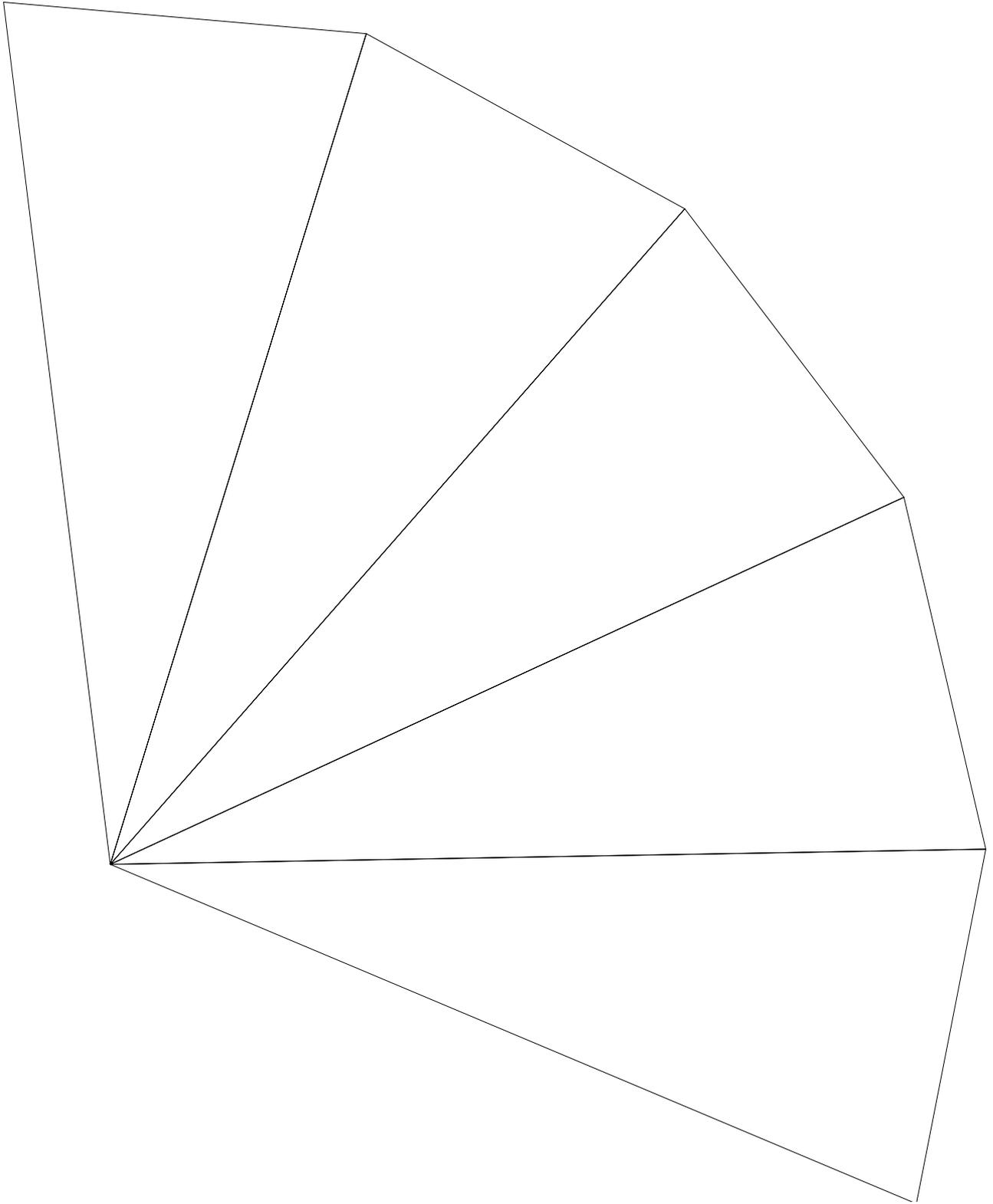


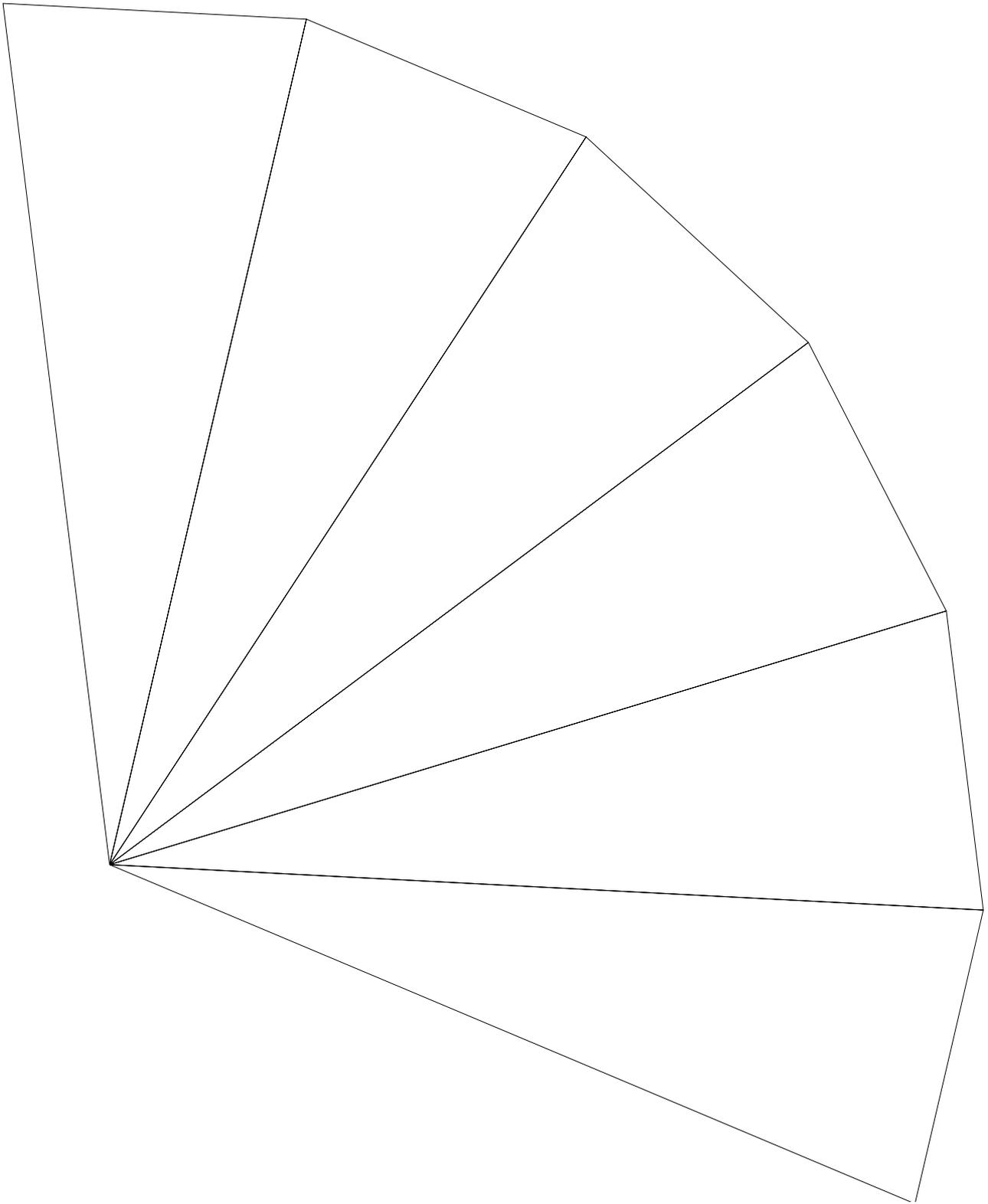
TROIS PRISMES À BASE CARRÉE DE MÊME VOLUME

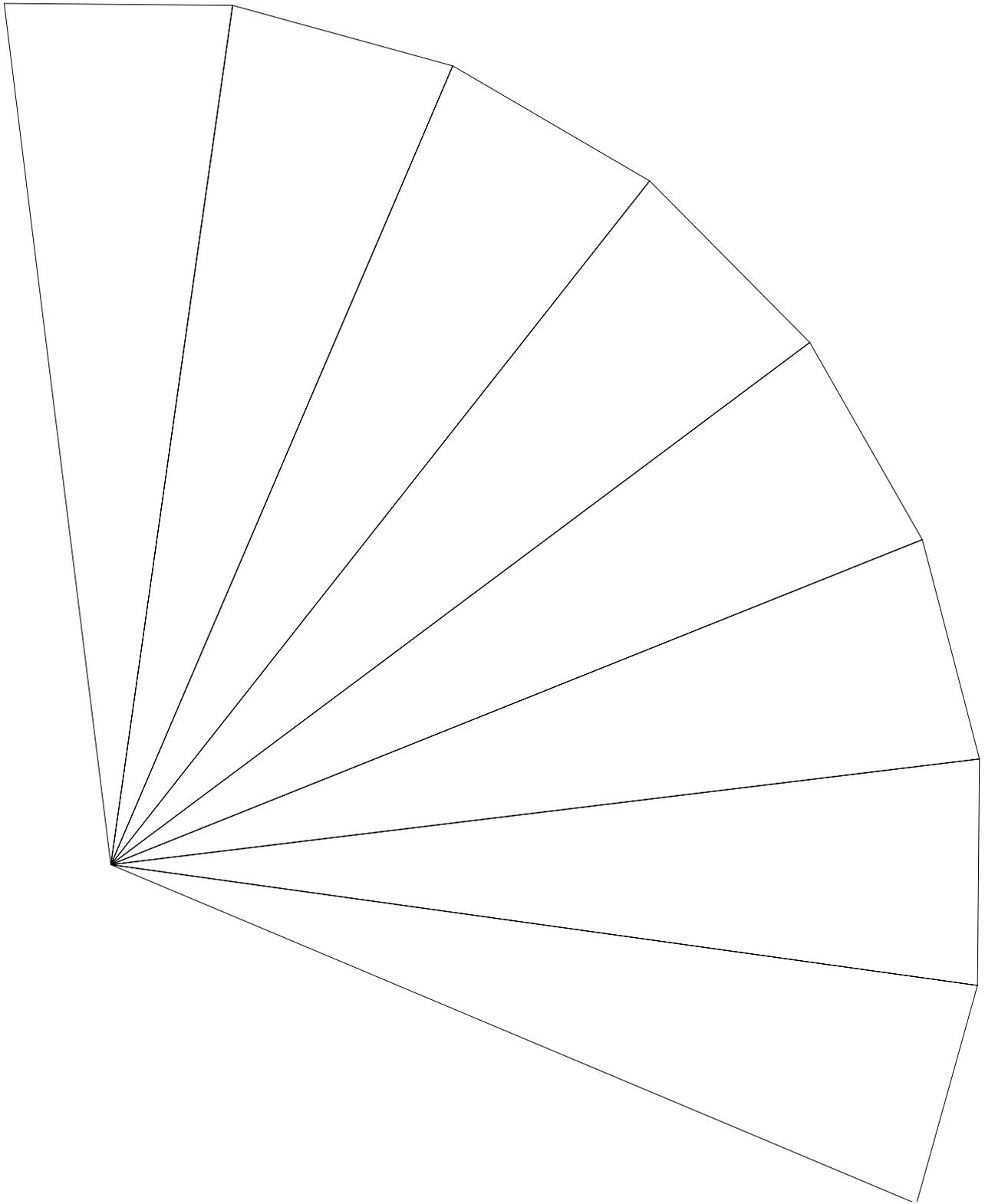


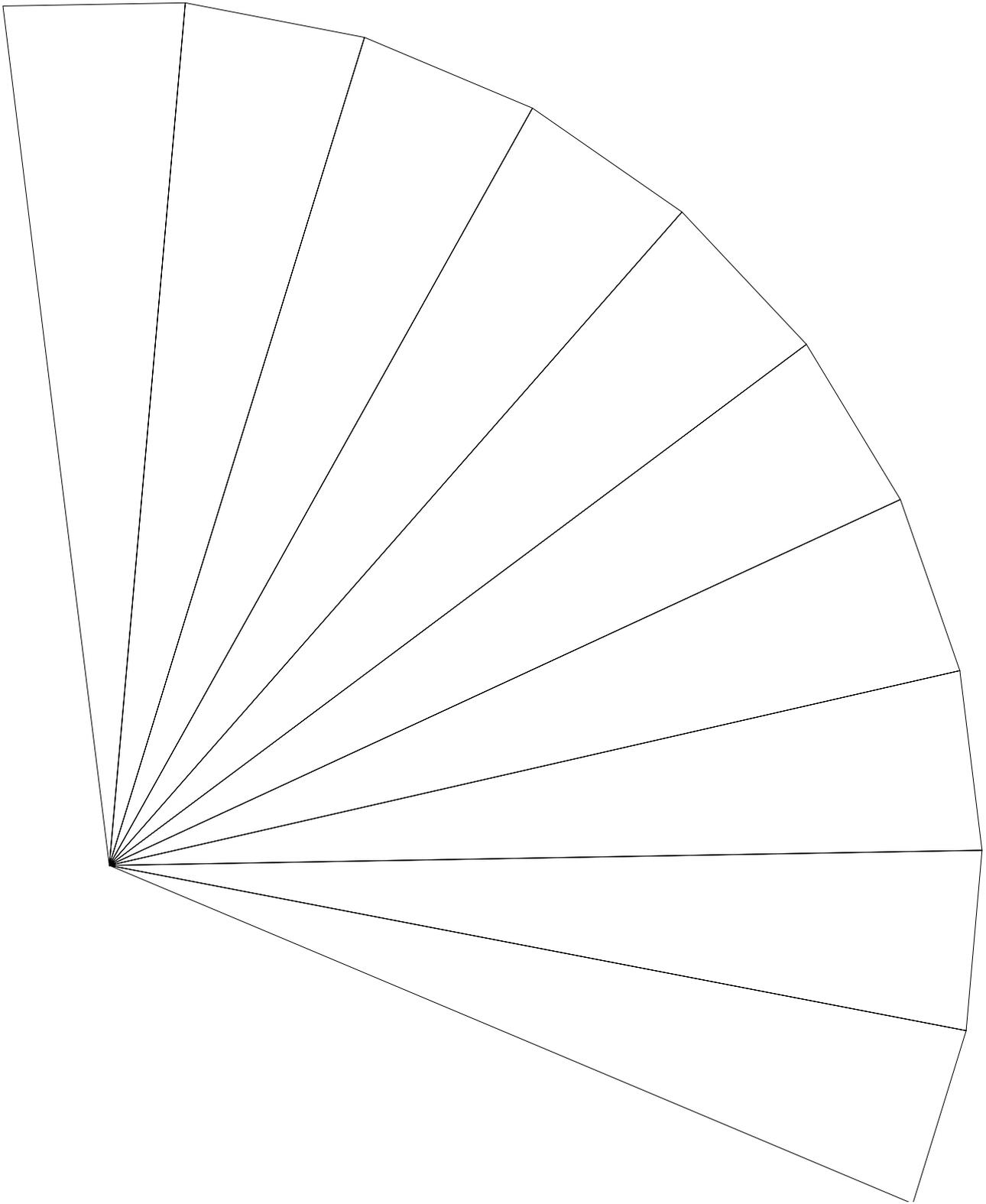


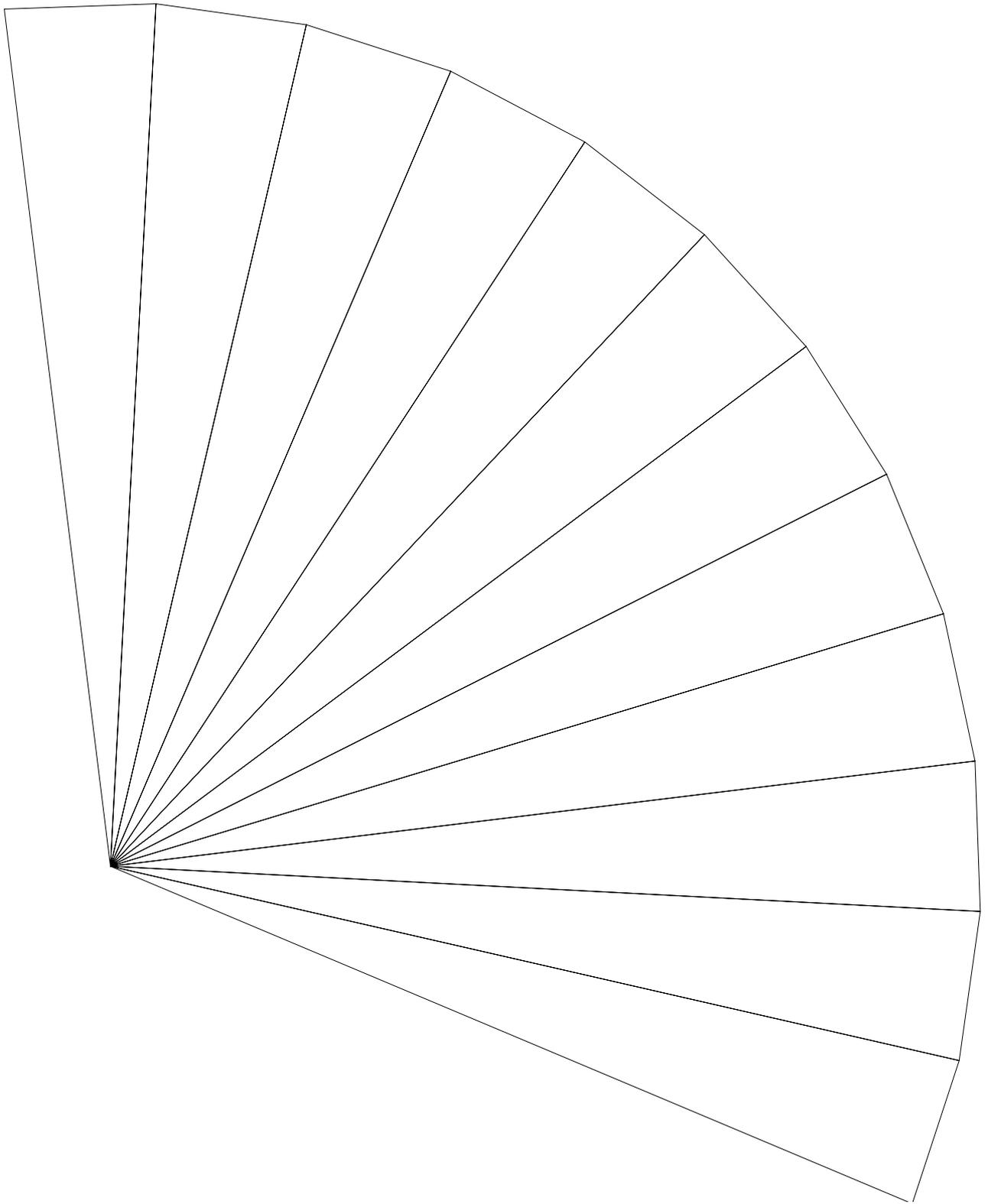


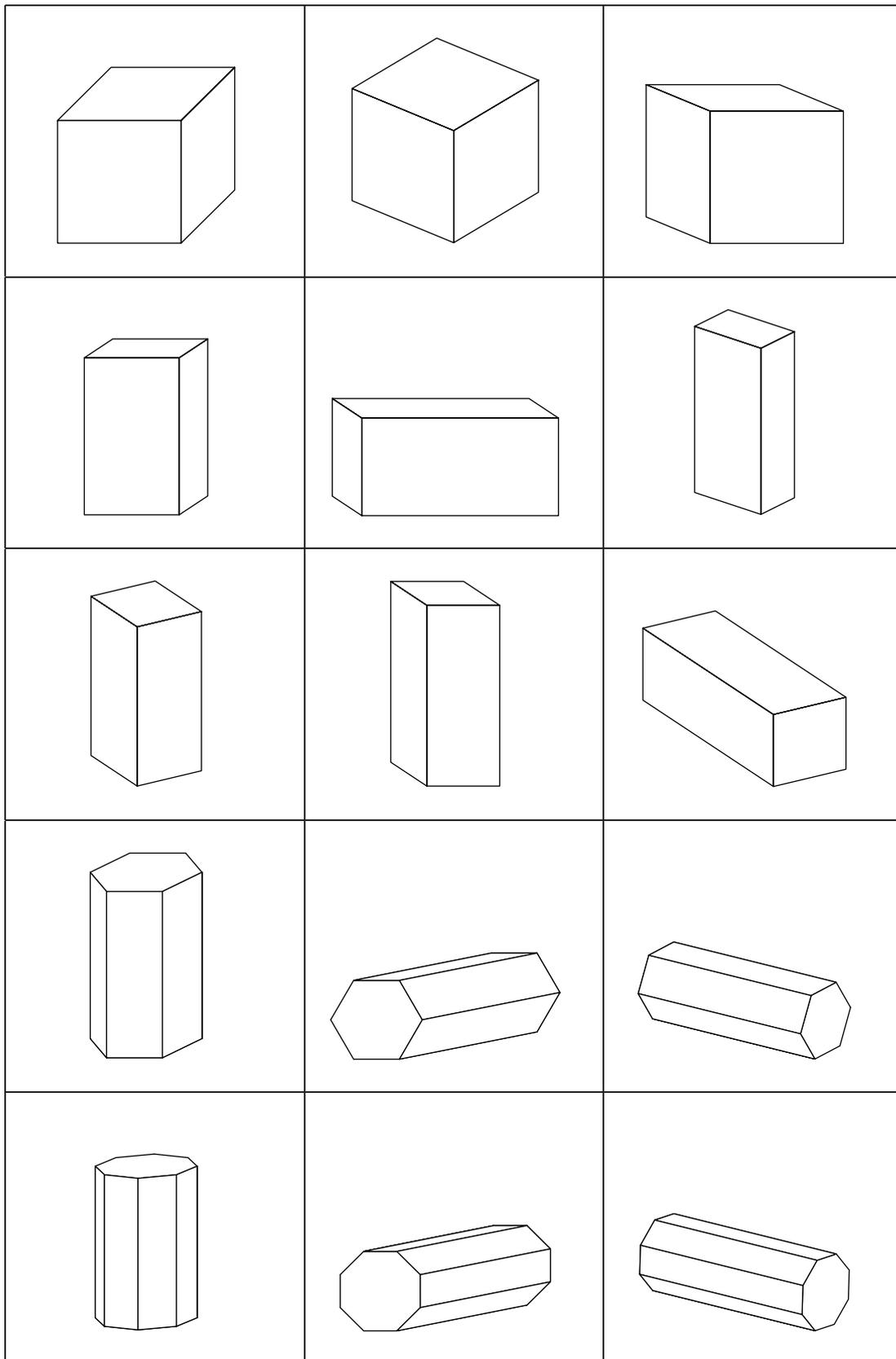


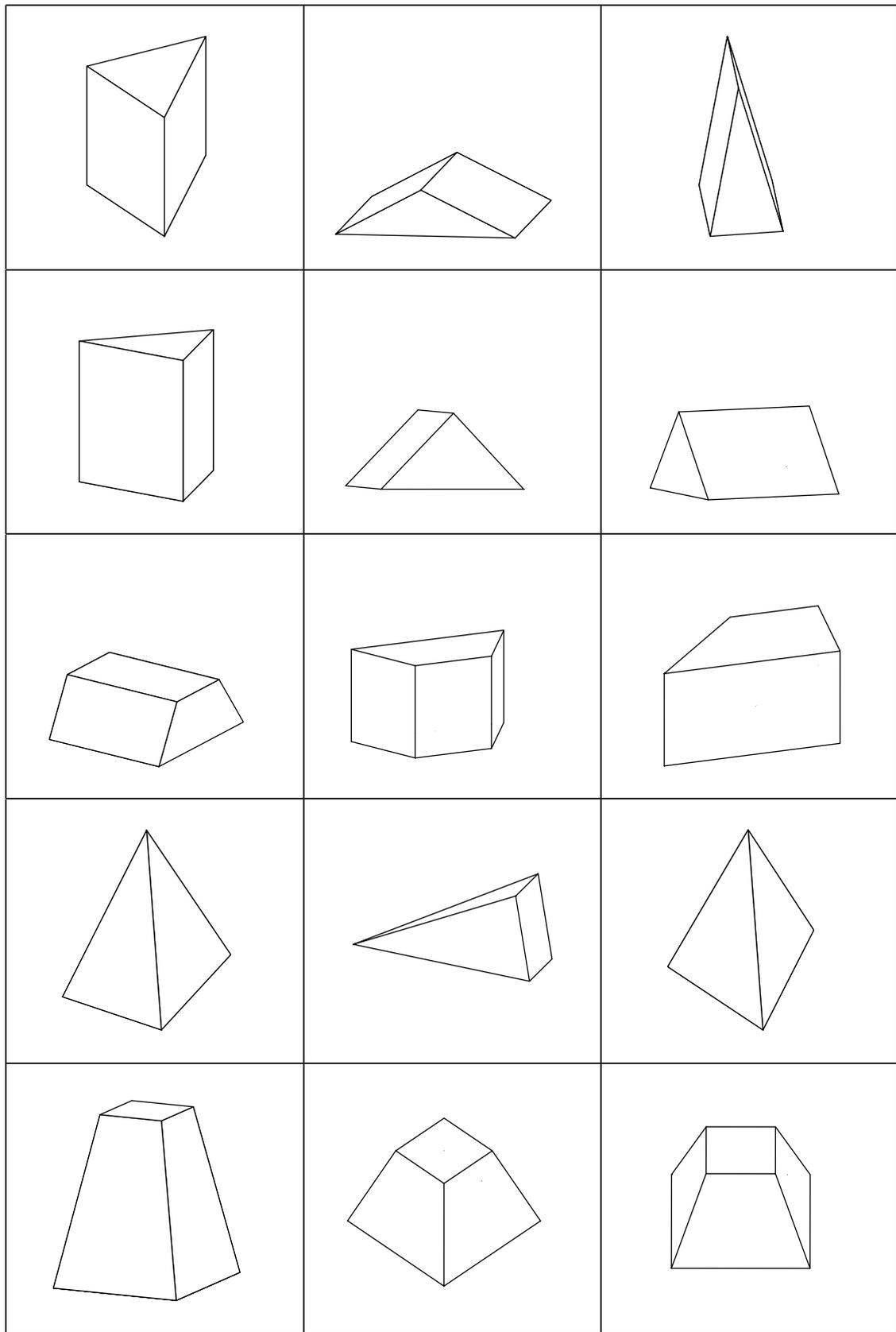


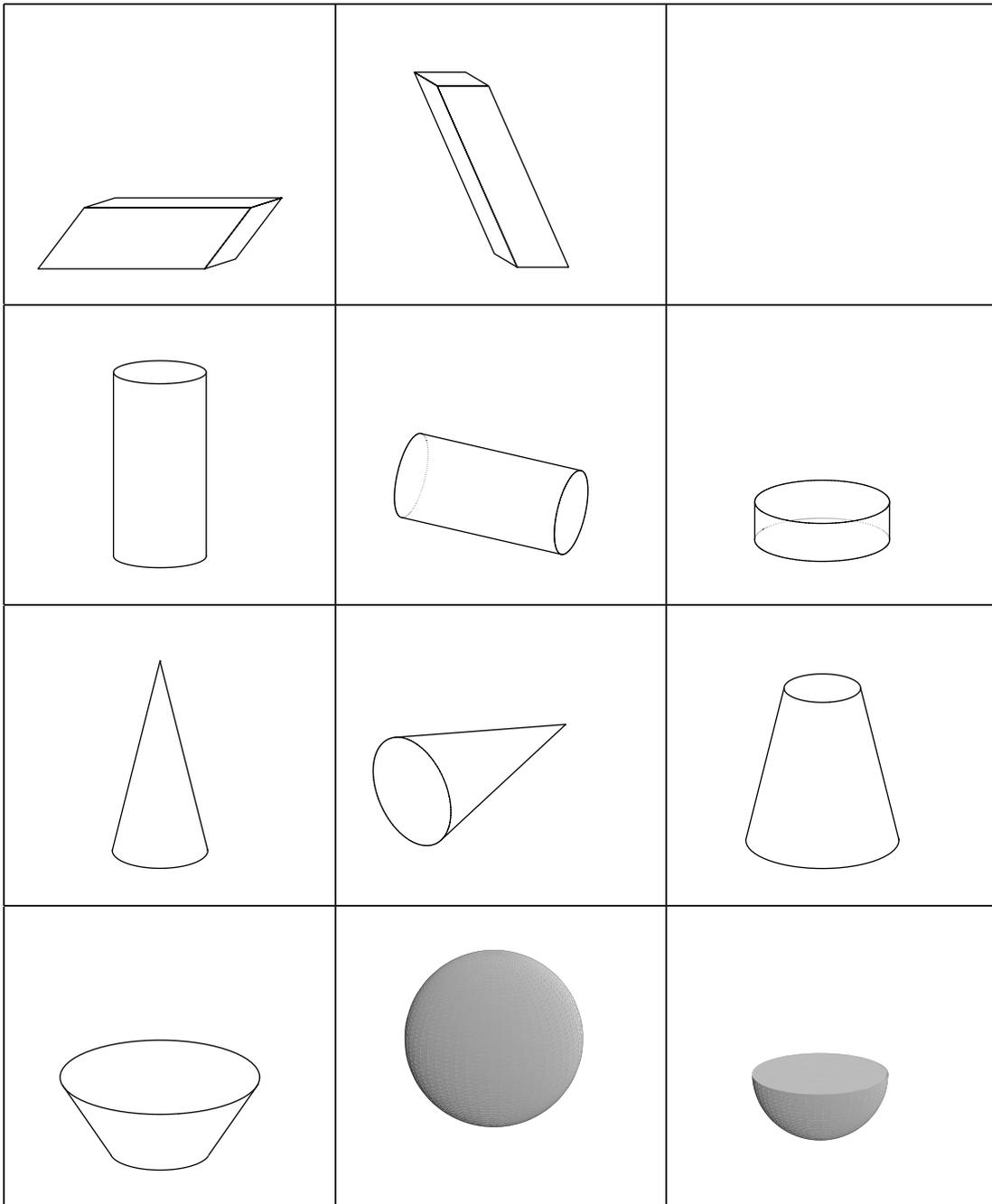


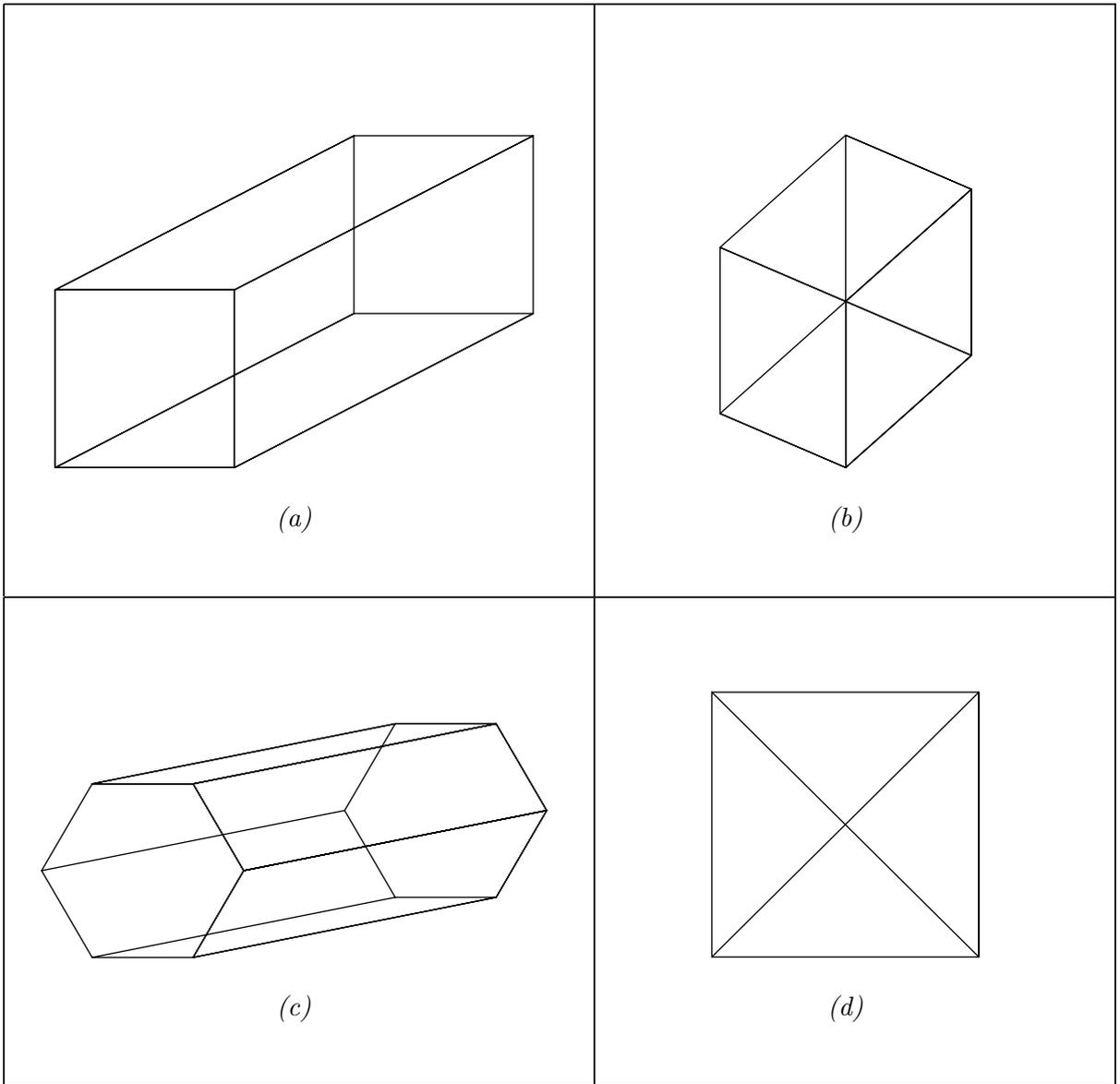


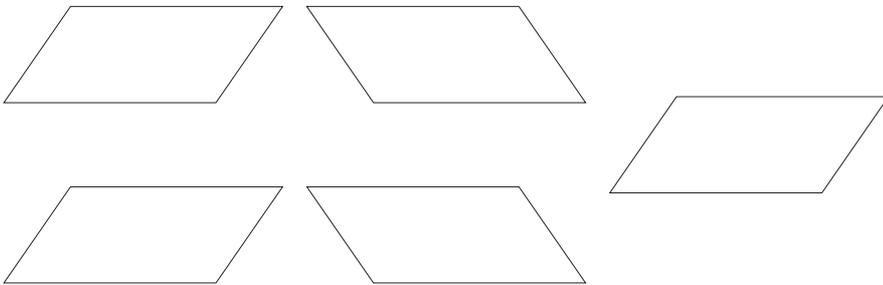
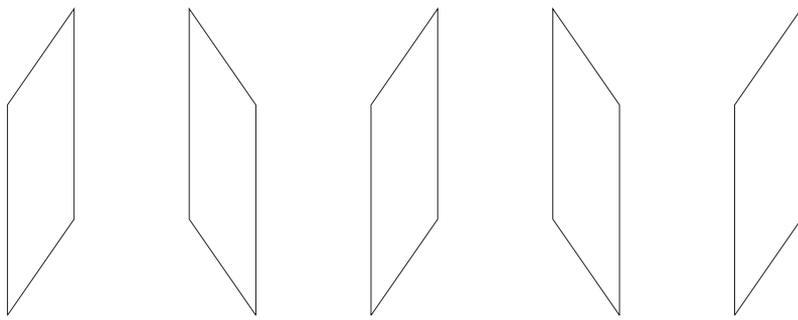
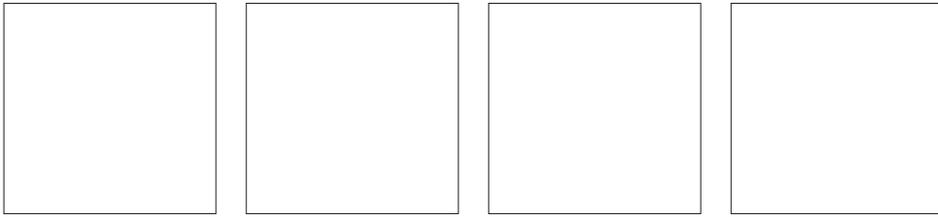












Tu disposes de carrés et des parallélogramme découpés dans des feuilles de couleur. Dans chacun des cas suivants, représente un cube en assemblant les quadrilatères qui conviennent. Chacune des représentations doit présenter une face frontale.

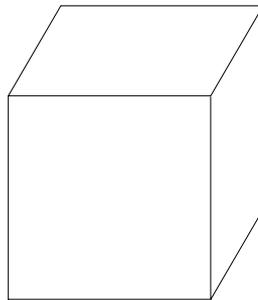
(a) L'observateur se trouve au dessus et à droite.

(b) L'observateur se trouve en dessous et à gauche.

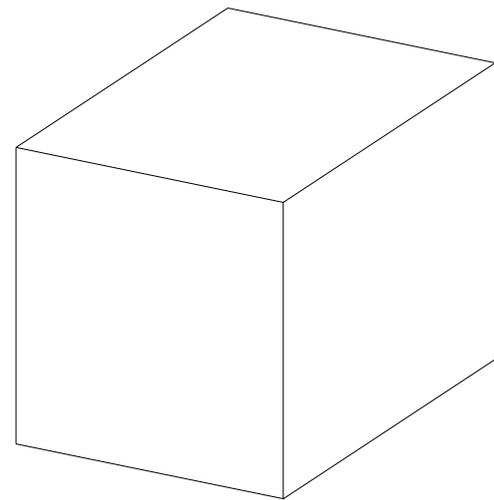
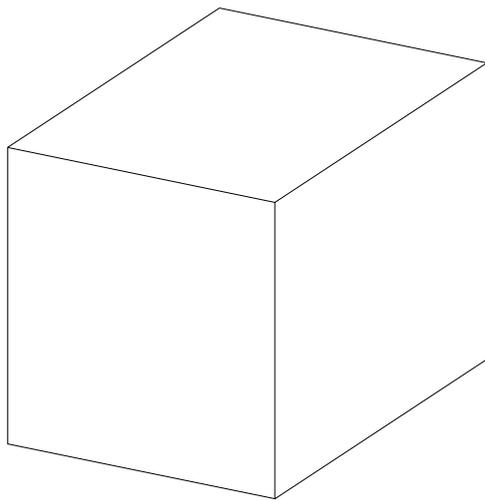
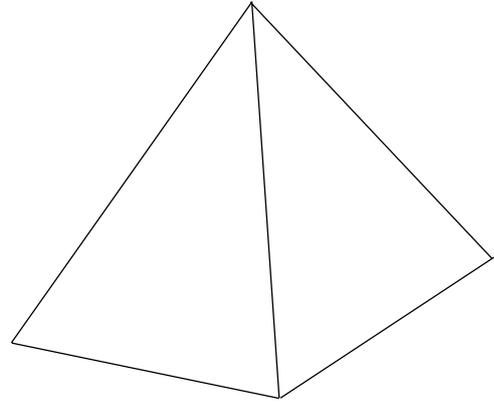
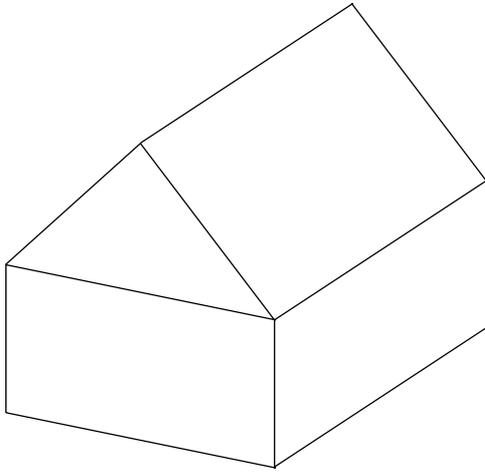
(c) L'observateur se trouve au dessus et à gauche.

(d) L'observateur se trouve en dessous et à droite.

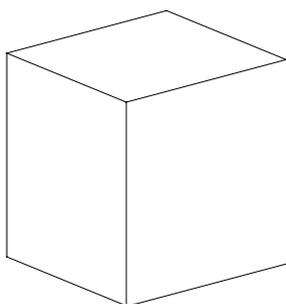
Dessiner un second cube, accolé au cube déjà dessiné, puis un troisième accolé à l'un des deux premiers et ainsi de suite, de manière à former un réseau d'au moins cinq cubes qui ne soient pas tous alignés.

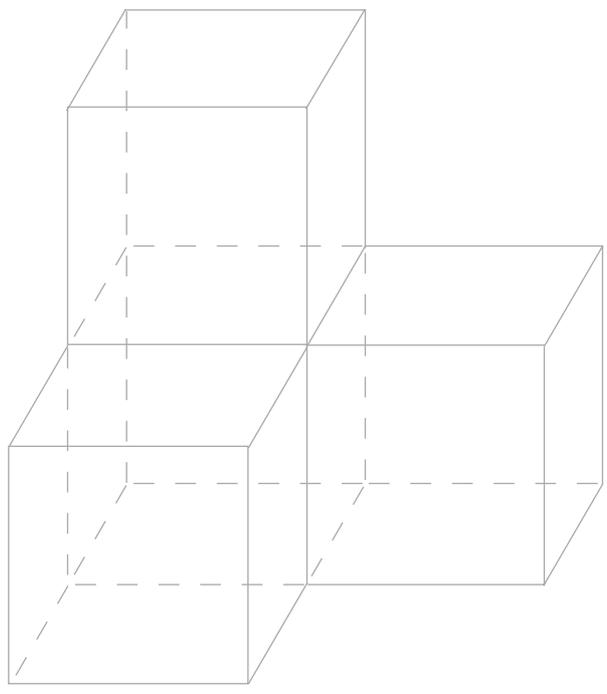
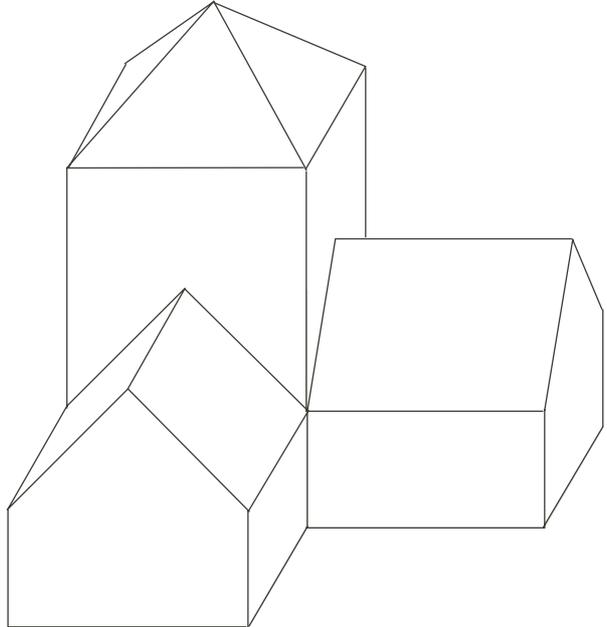


Reproduire la maison et la toiture pyramidale en utilisant les cubes déjà dessinés.

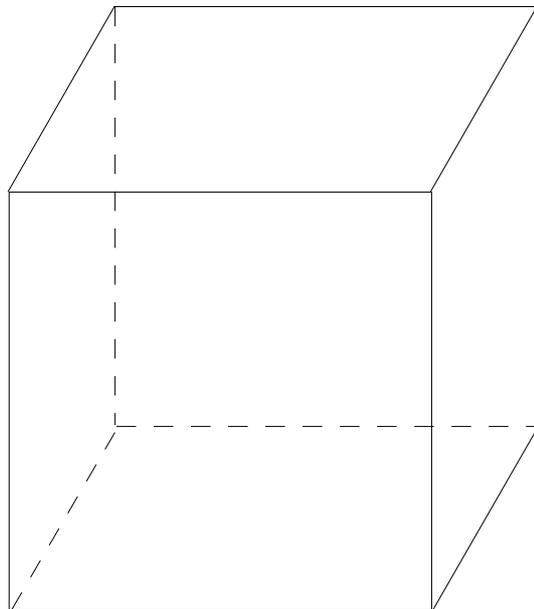
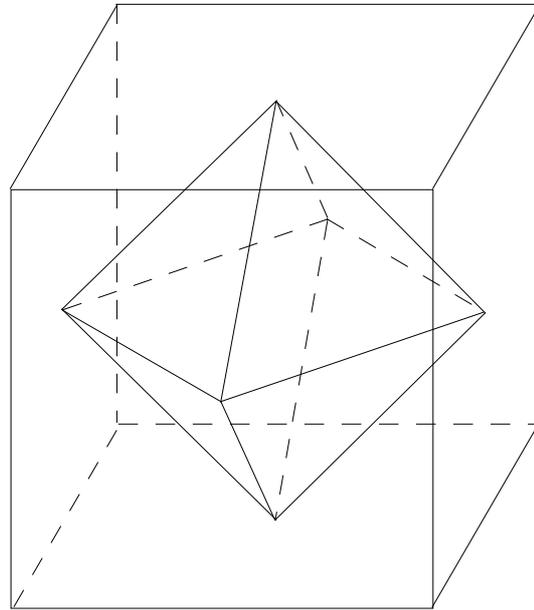


Réaliser un ensemble composé de maisons et de tours, en combinant le dessin d'un réseau de cubes, le repérage de milieux d'arêtes et de milieux de faces. L'ensemble doit comporter au moins cinq cubes chacun attaché à l'ensemble par une face au moins.

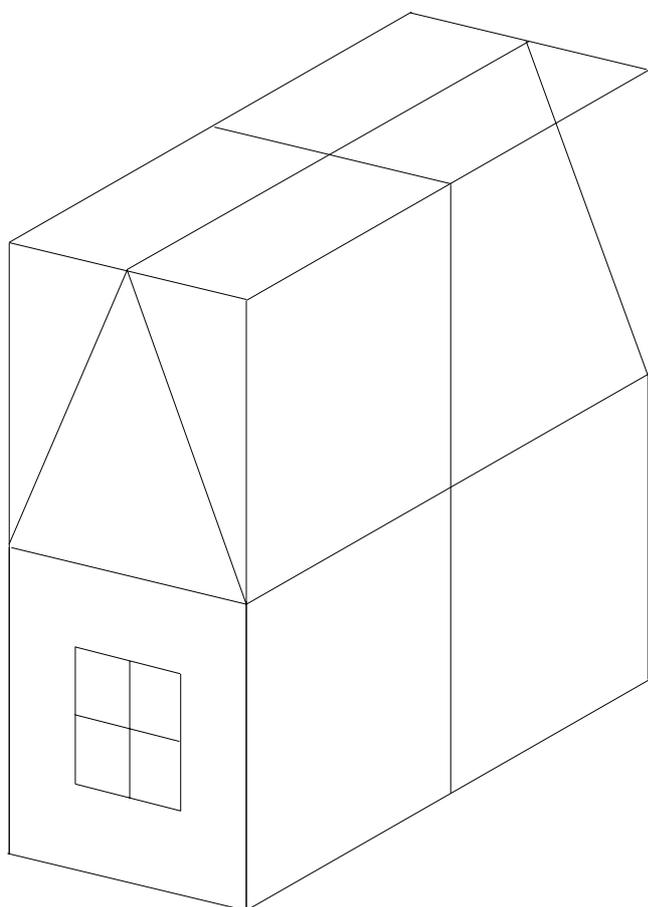




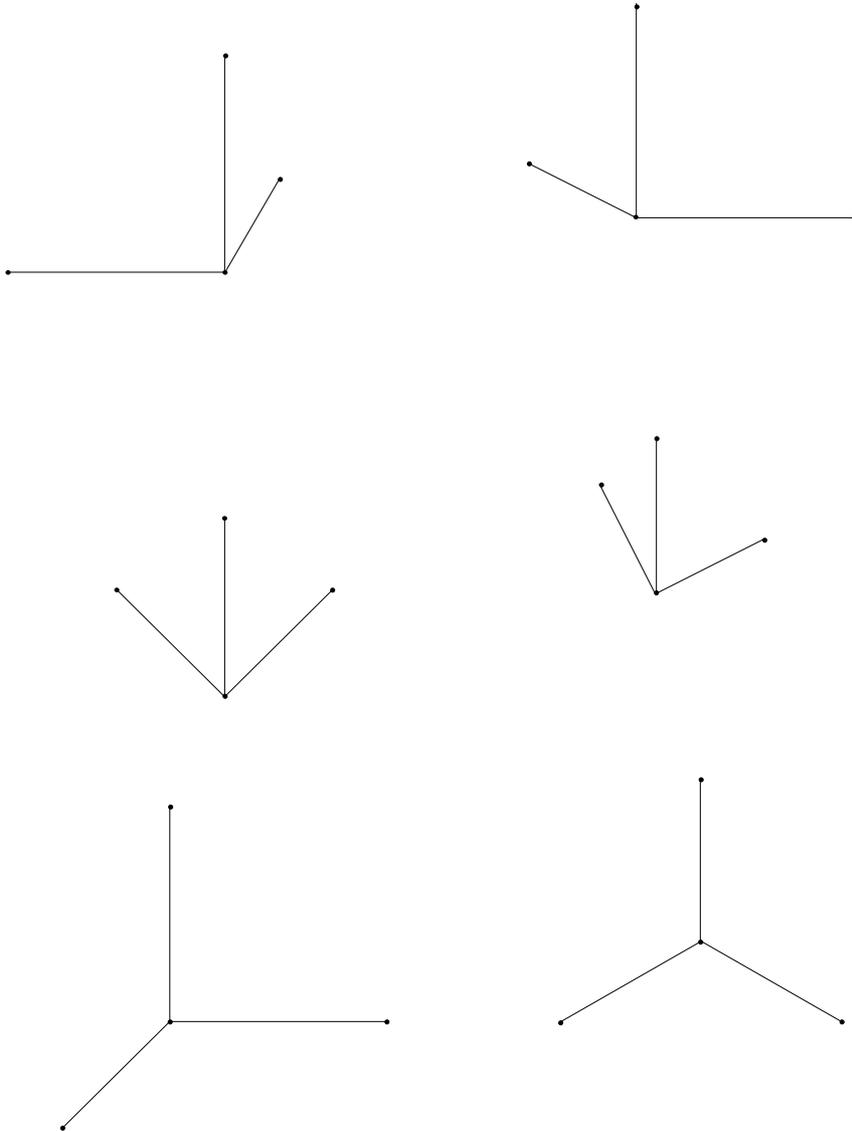
Reproduire l'octaèdre dans le cube du dessous. Laisser les constructions au crayon et repasser les arêtes à l'encre.



Dessiner une seconde maison identique, accolée à la première et située à droite. Placer une porte au milieu du mur de droite de cette seconde maison.

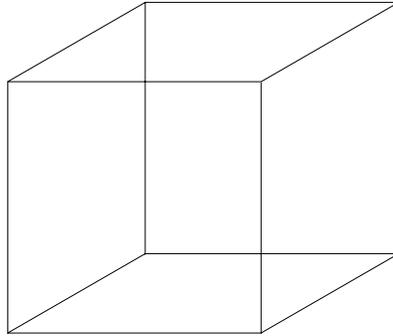


1. On a dessiné trois arêtes vues d'un cube dans diverses positions. Compléter les dessins en traçant toutes les arêtes vues.

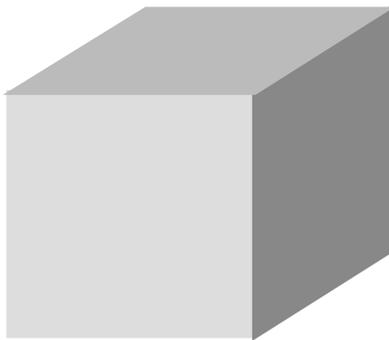


2. Colorier les trois faces vues avec des couleurs différentes.
3. Tracer ensuite en pointillés les arêtes cachées

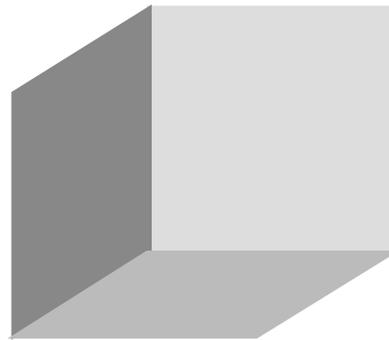
Le dessin (a) montre toutes les arêtes d'un cube. À partir de ce dessin, on peut imaginer soit que le cube est vu du dessus (dessin (b)), soit qu'il est vu du dessous (dessin (c)). Sur les dessins (b) et (c), tracer en pointillés les arêtes cachées.



(a)

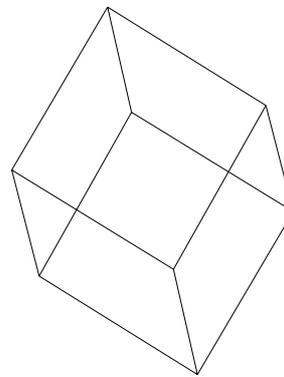
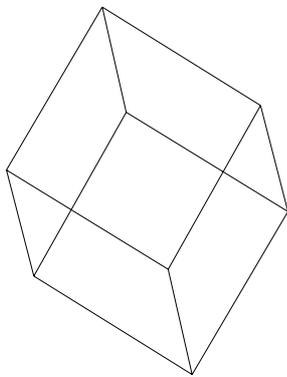
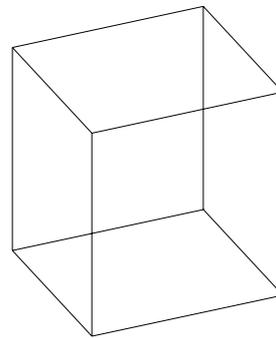
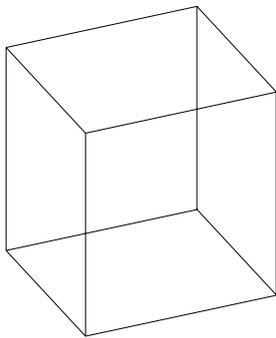
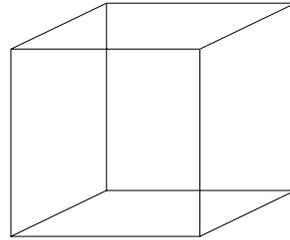
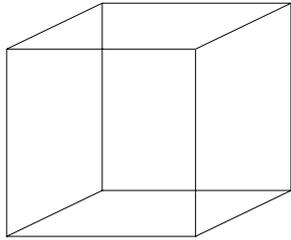


(b)

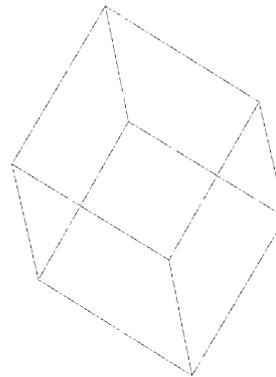
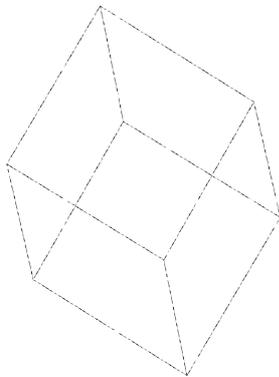
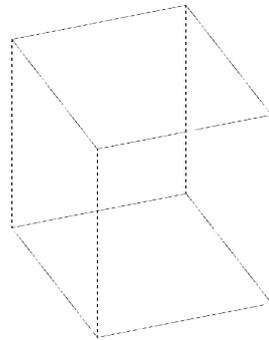
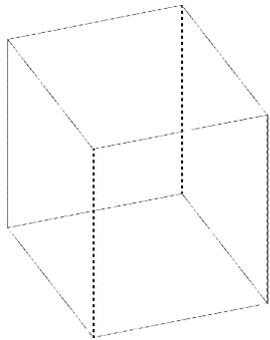
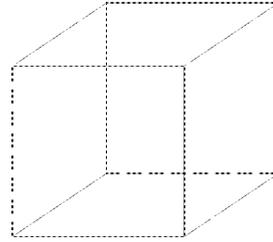
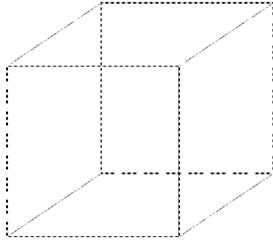


(c)

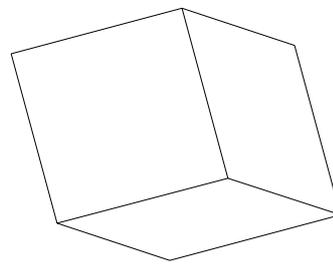
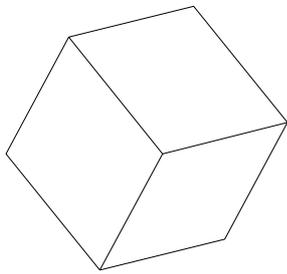
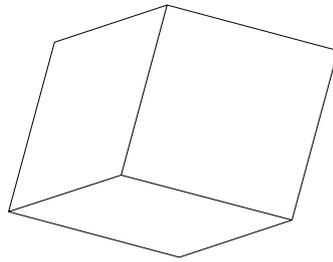
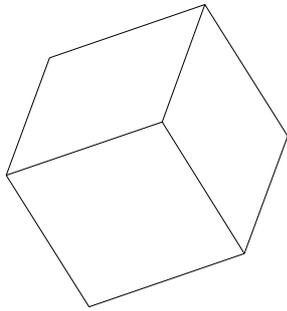
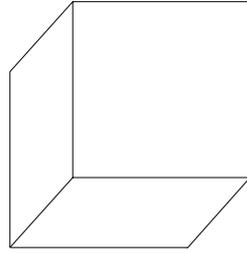
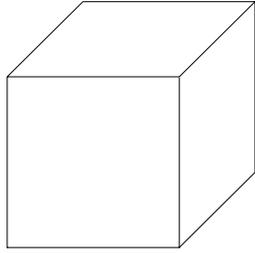
Les dessins de cubes ci-dessous vont deux par deux. Colorier trois faces de façon à ce qu'ils soient vus de manières différentes.



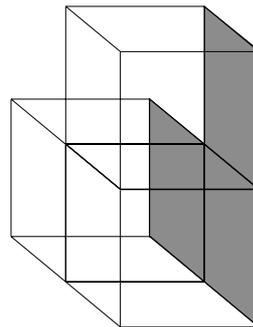
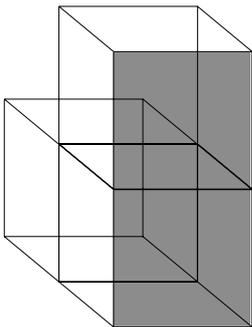
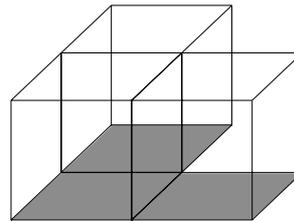
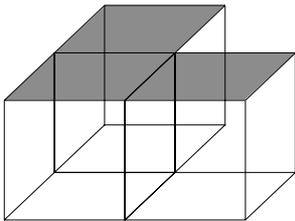
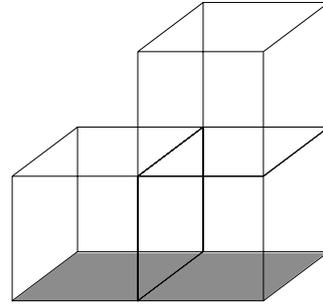
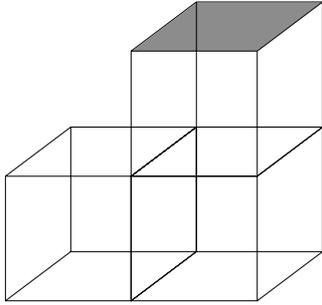
Les dessins de cubes ci-dessous vont deux par deux. Repasser en trait continu (épais) les arêtes vues et en trait pointillé (épais) les arêtes cachées de façon à ce qu'ils soient vus de manières différentes.



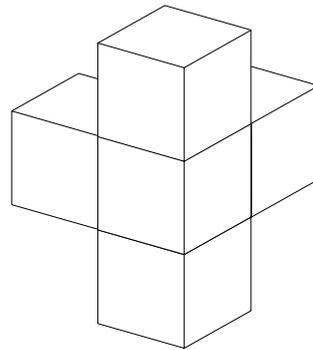
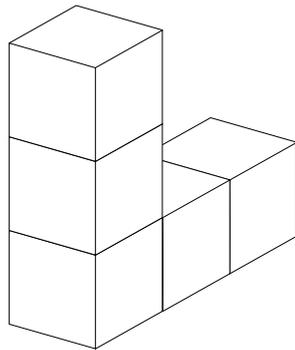
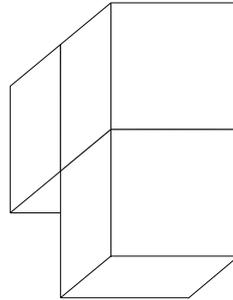
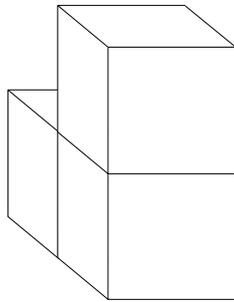
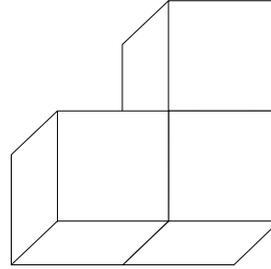
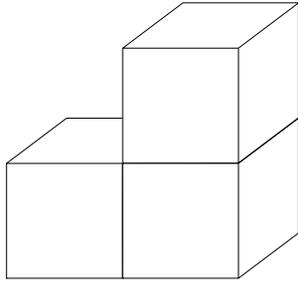
Tracer en pointillés les arêtes cachées.



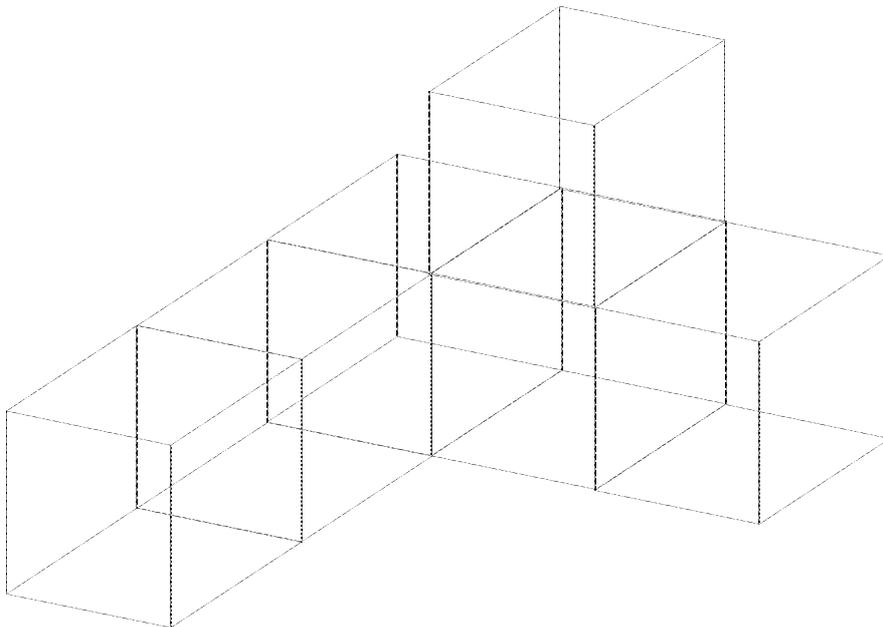
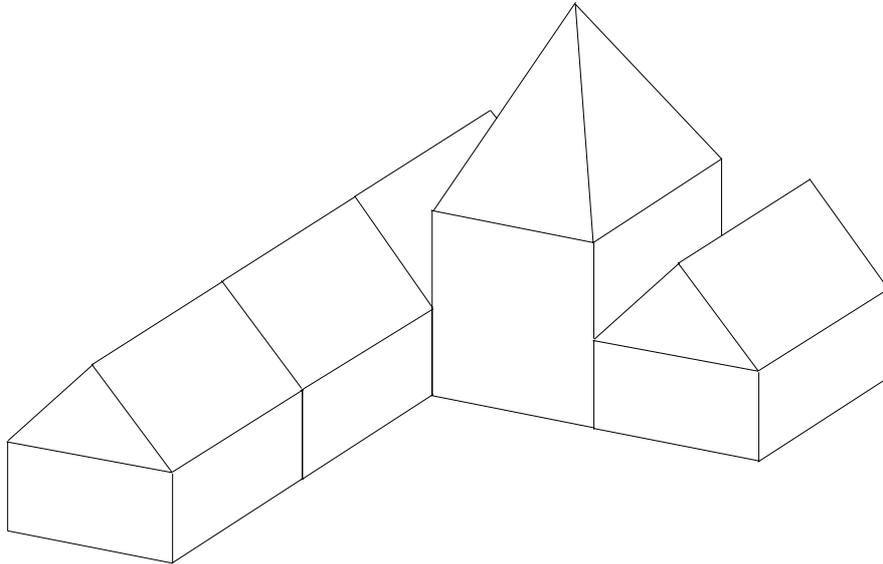
Poursuivre la mise en couleur des parties vues. Utiliser une même couleur pour les faces (ou parties de faces) parallèles.

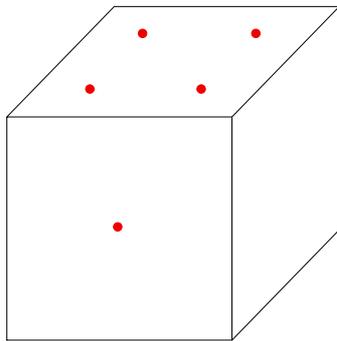
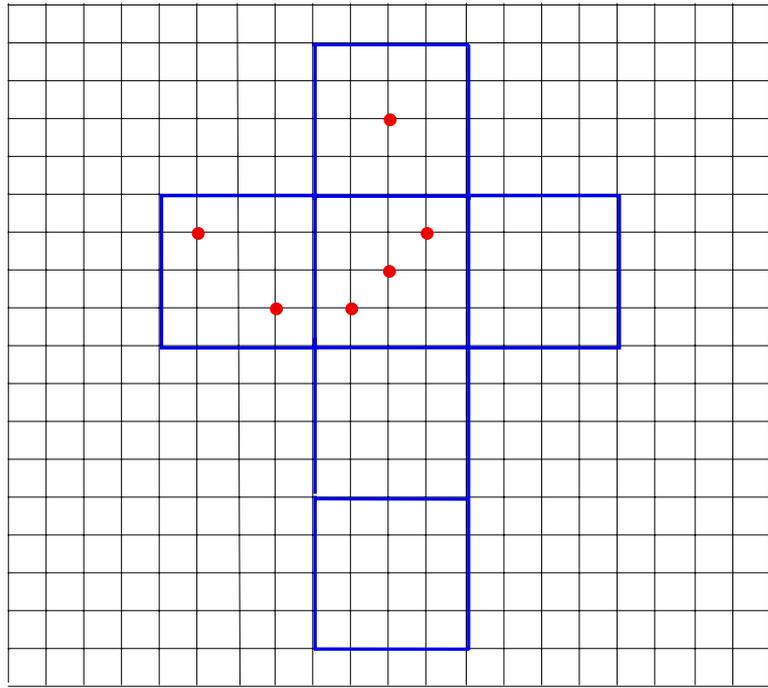


Tracer en pointillés toutes les arêtes cachées.

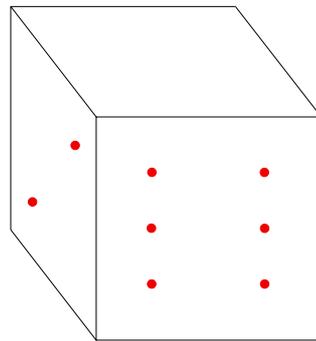


Dessiner l'ensemble architectural dans le réseau de cubes. Repasser en continu toutes les arêtes vues et en pointillés toutes les arêtes cachées.

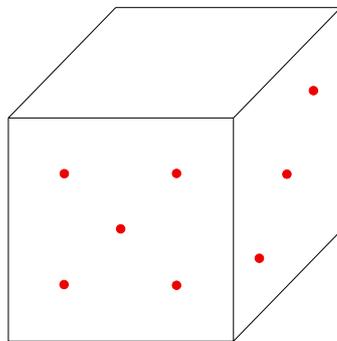




(a)

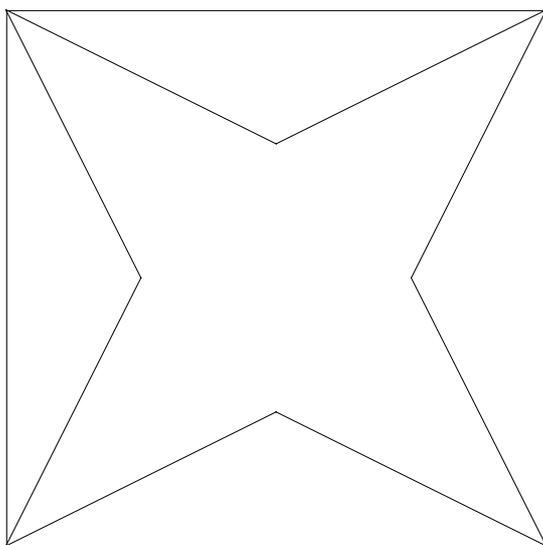
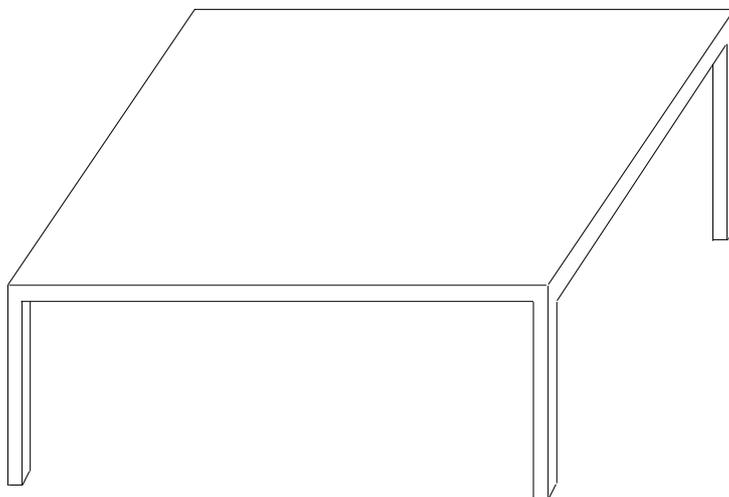


(b)

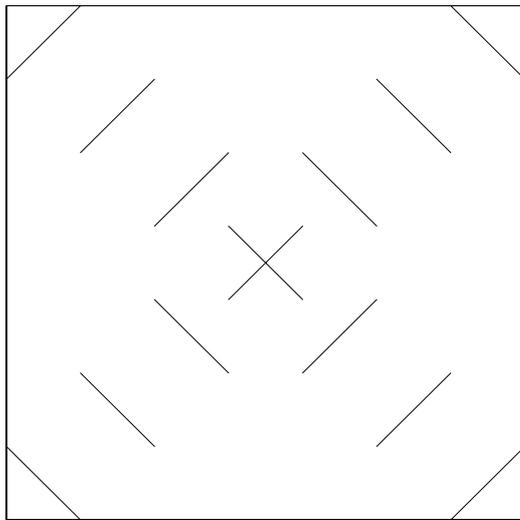
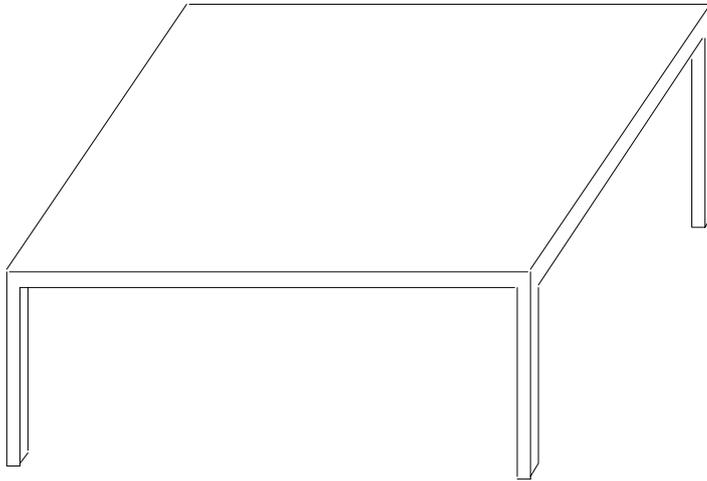


(c)

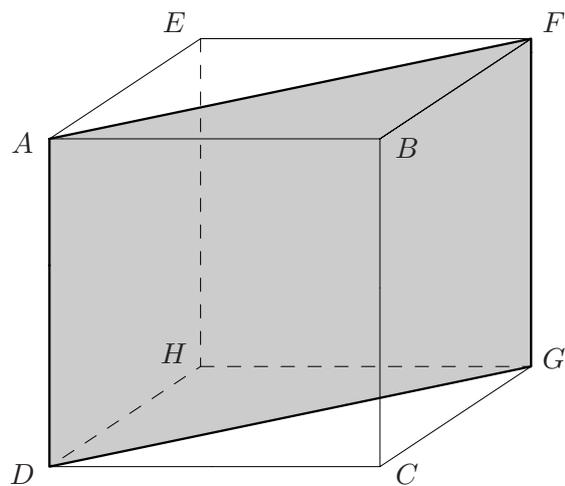
Reproduire sur la table le motif décoratif dessiné en dessous en vraie grandeur.



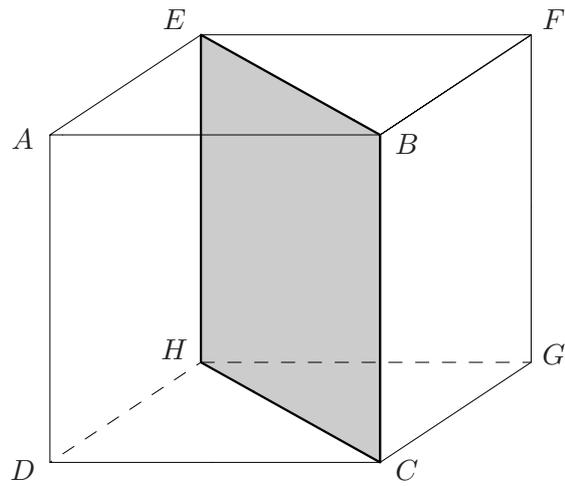
Reproduire sur la table le motif décoratif dessiné en dessous en vraie grandeur.



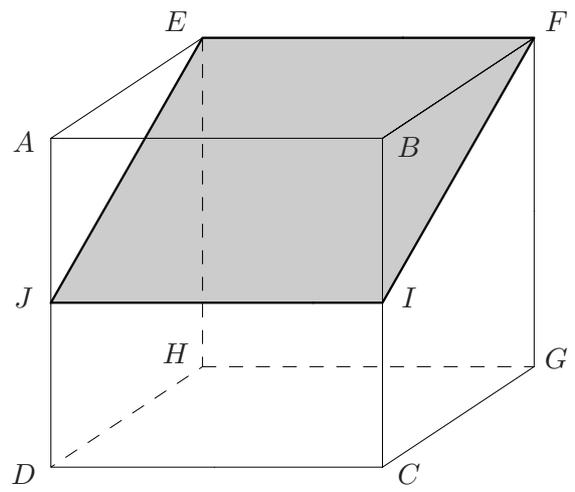
Dessiner en vraie grandeur la figure grisée.



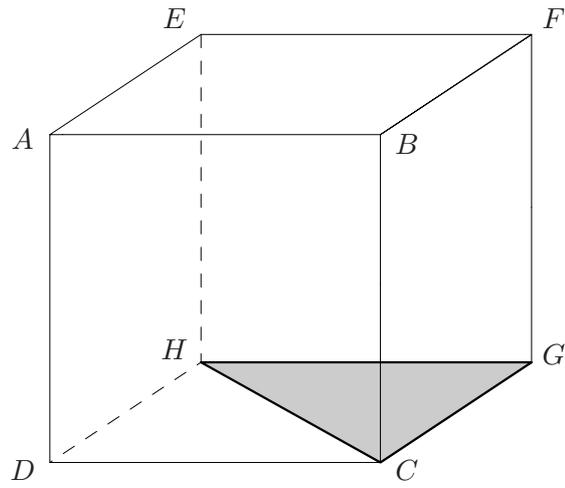
Dessiner en vraie grandeur la figure grisée.



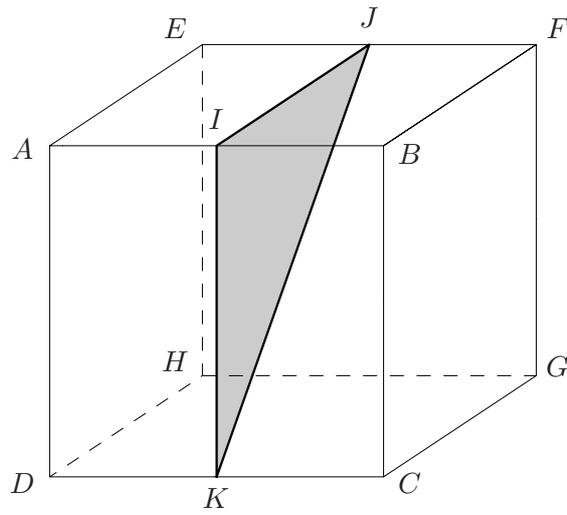
Dessiner en vraie grandeur la figure grisée.



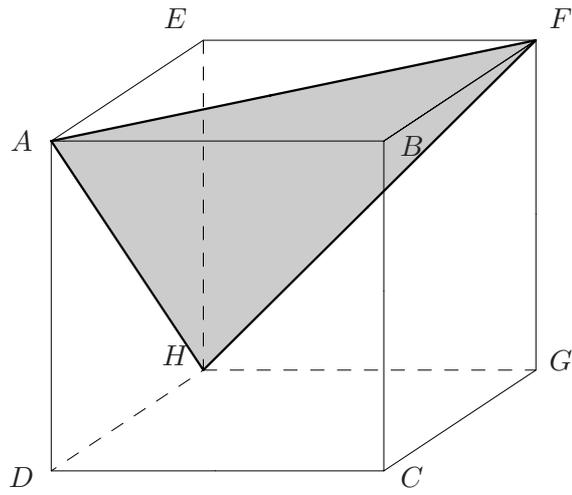
Dessiner en vraie grandeur la figure grisée.



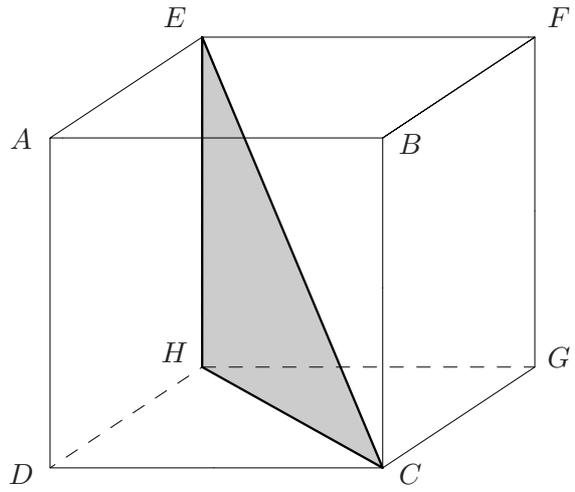
Dessiner en vraie grandeur la figure grisée.



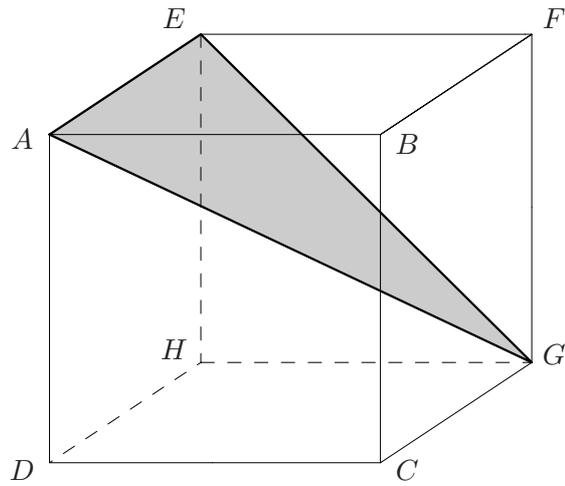
Dessiner en vraie grandeur la figure grisée.

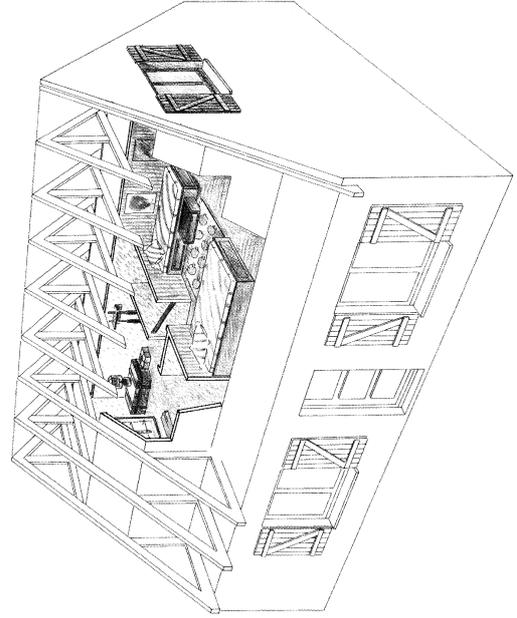


Dessiner en vraie grandeur la figure grisée.



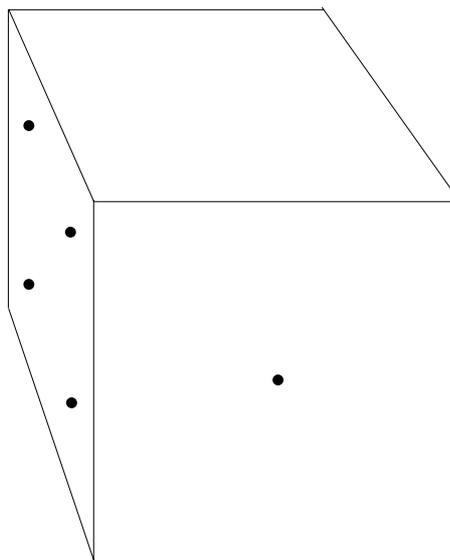
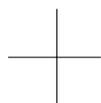
Dessiner en vraie grandeur la figure grisée.



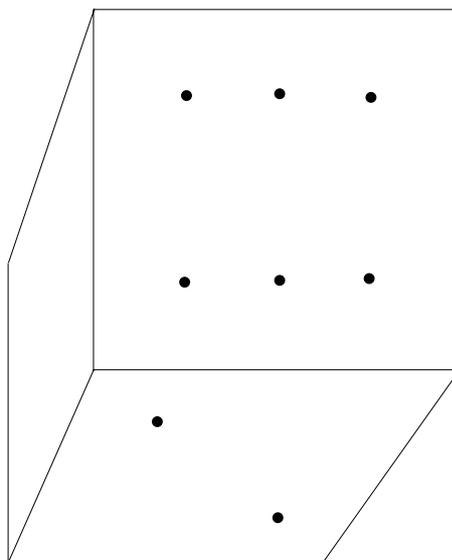


En réalité, la porte de la maison est-elle au milieu de la façade ?
Sur quelles observations ou constructions se base votre réponse ?

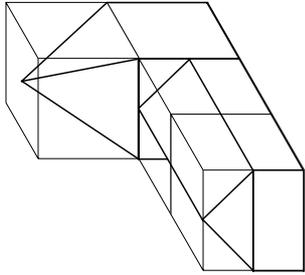
Compléter le dessin de ce dé. Les informations sur la disposition des points sont données à la fiche 41 à la page 241. La croix désigne le point de fuite.



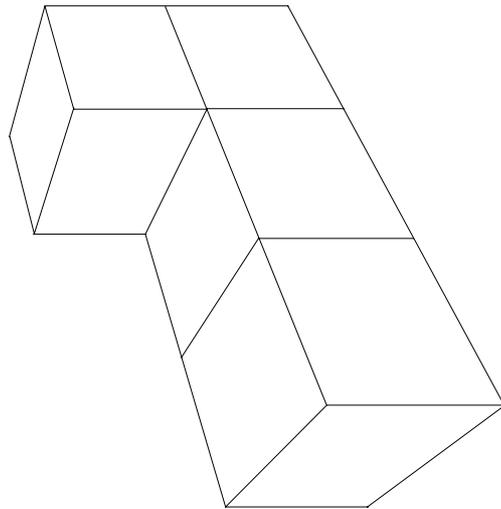
Compléter le dessin de ce dé. Les informations sur la disposition des points sont données à la fiche 41 à la page 241. La croix désigne le point de fuite.



On donne le dessin d'un bâtiment en perspective parallèle, réalisé à partir d'un réseau de cubes (figure a). Transposer ce dessin dans une perspective centrale, à partir du réseau de cubes déjà dessiné (figure b)



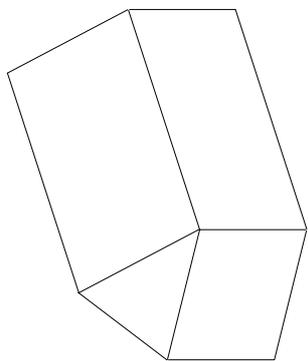
(a)



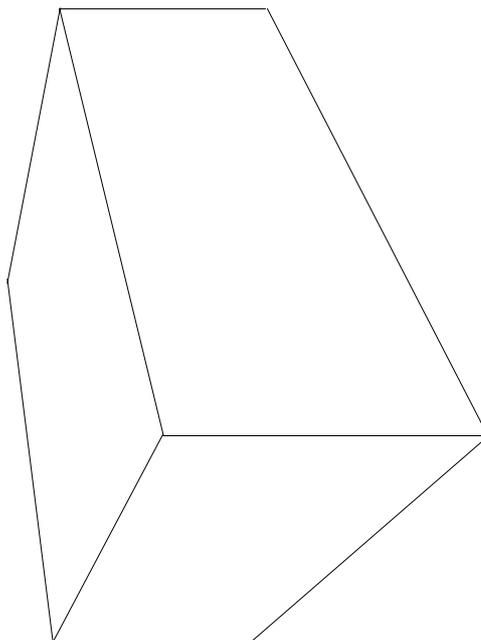
(b)



On donne le dessin d'une maison en perspective parallèle. Compléter le dessin en perspective centrale. Le toit doit avoir la même hauteur que les murs.



(a)



(b)

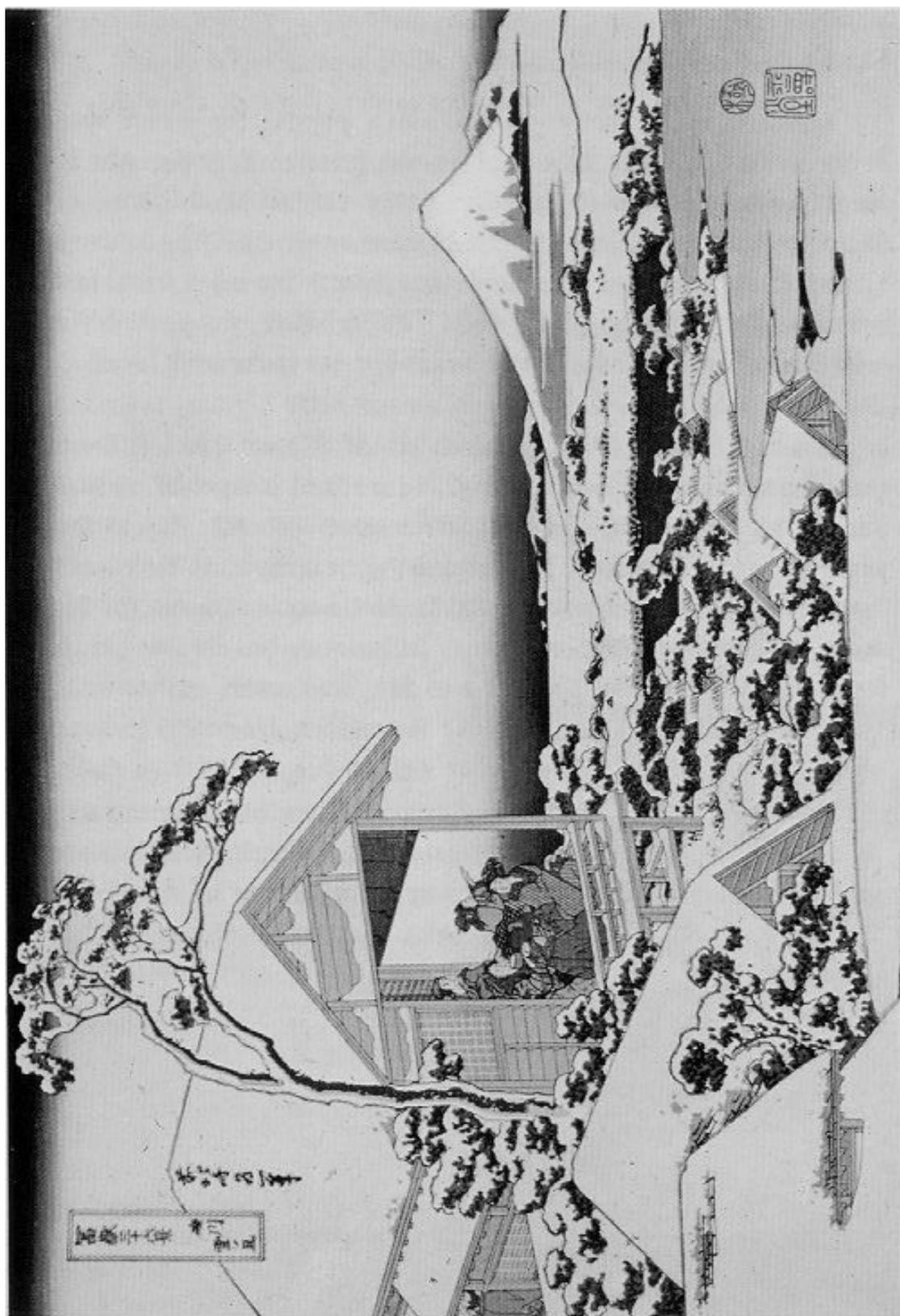


Analyser les procédés qui produisent un effet de relief.



Fidélité, Suzuki Harunobu, 1767

Analyser les procédés qui produisent un effet de relief.



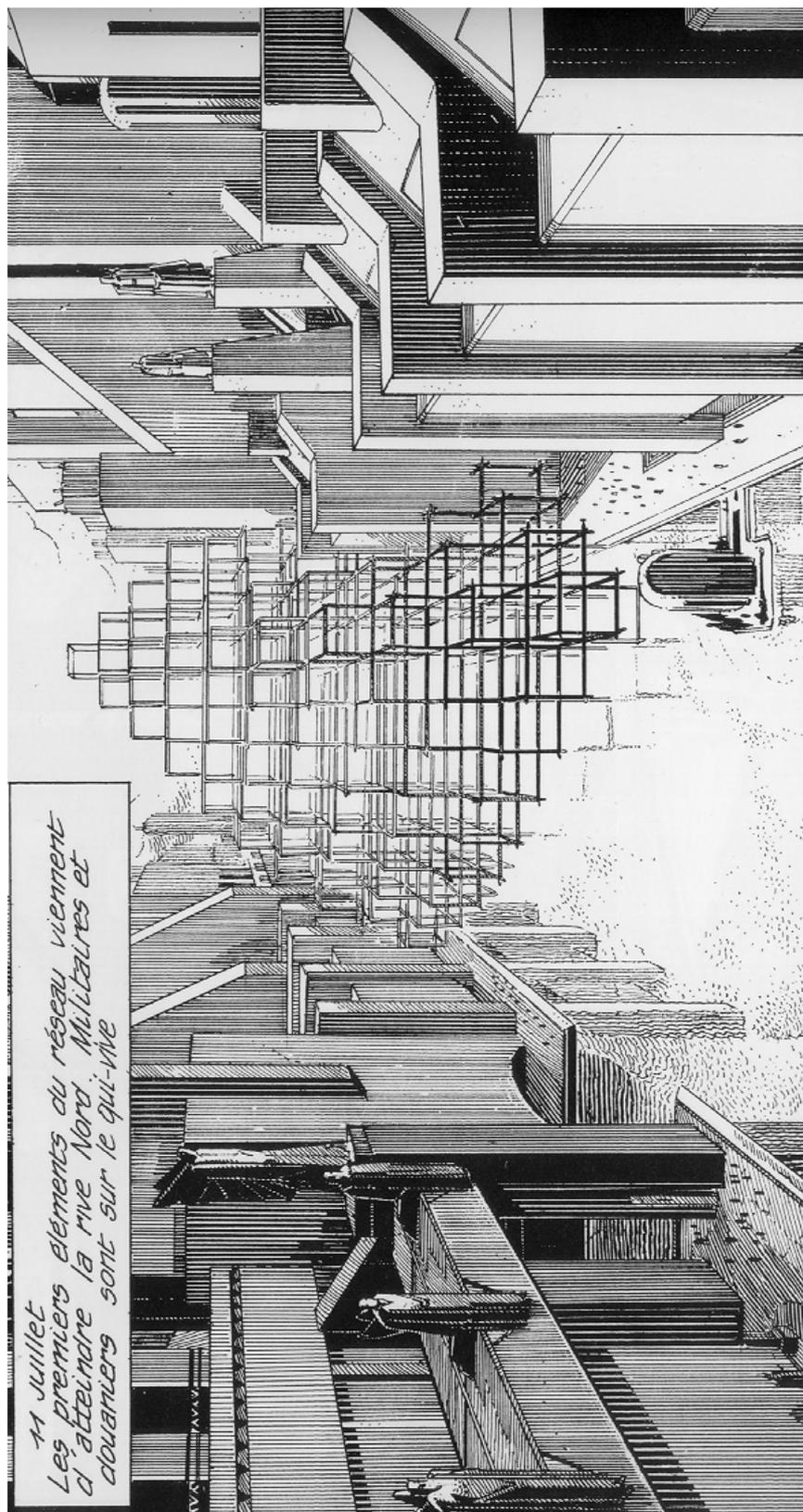
Snow View at Koishikawa, Hokusai (1760–1850)

Analyser les procédés qui produisent un effet de relief.



L'adoration des Mages, Albrecht Dürer (1471-1528)

Analyser les procédés qui produisent un effet de relief.



La fièvre d'Urbicante, François Schuiten, 1992