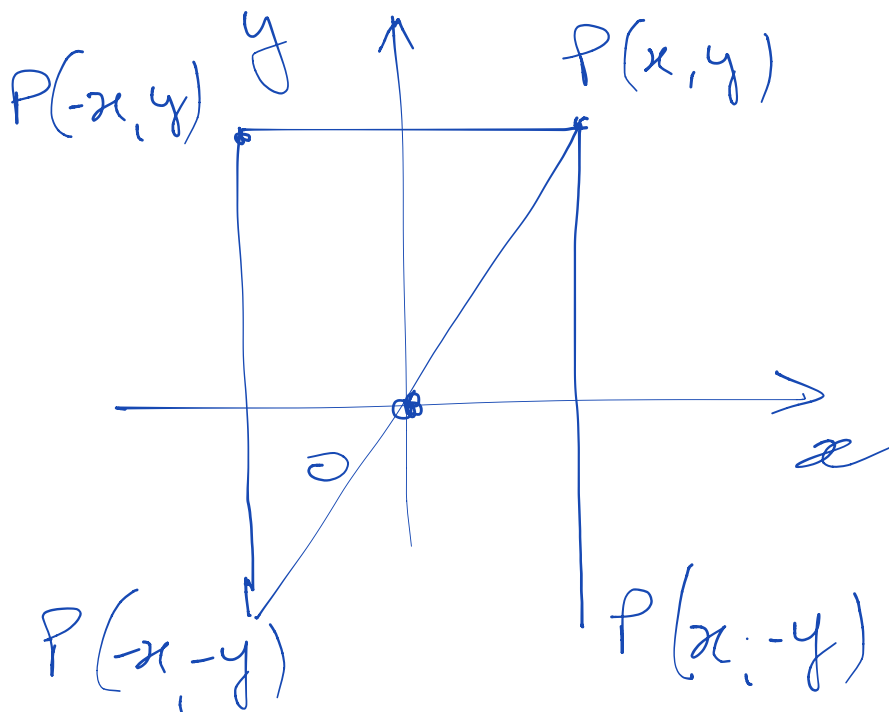
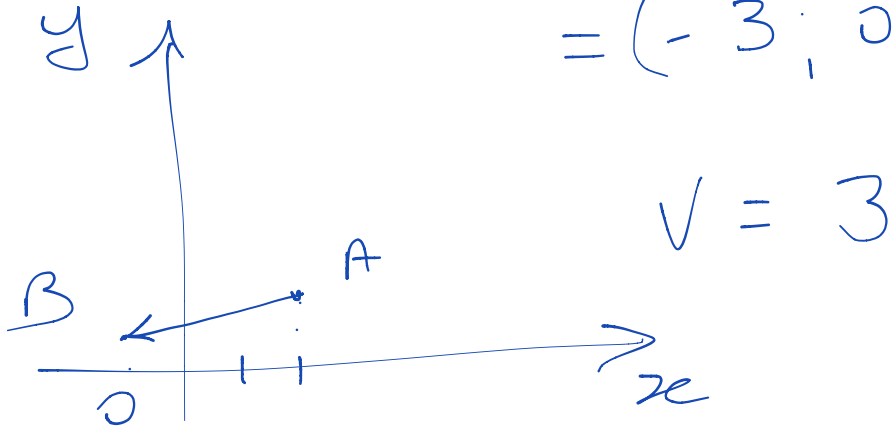
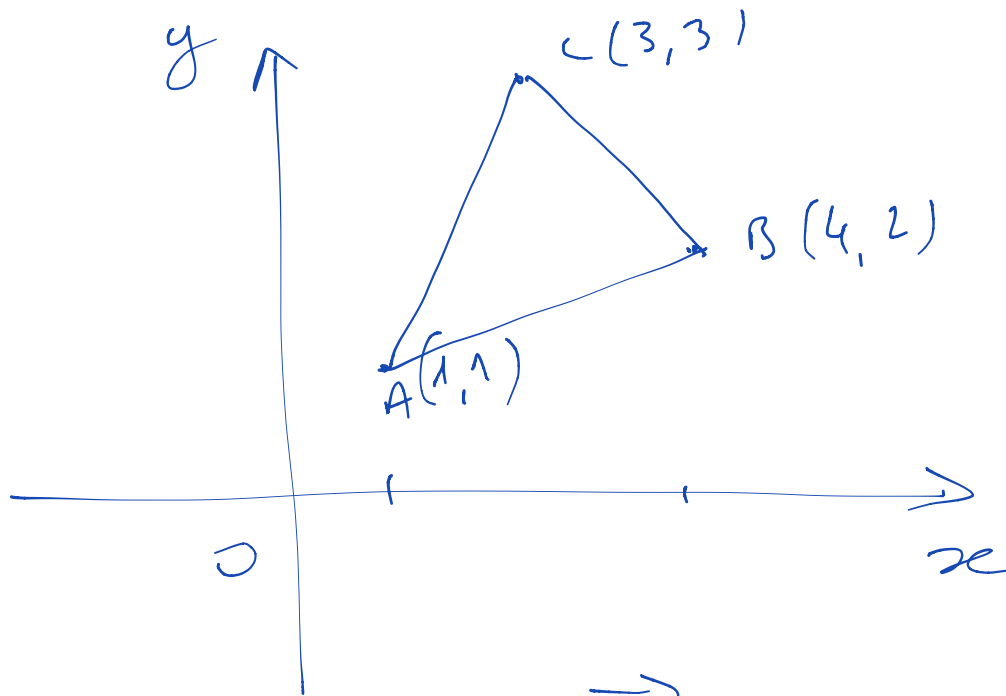


$$A(2; 1) \quad B(-1; 1)$$

$$\vec{v} = \overrightarrow{AB} = (-1-2; 1-1) = (-3; 0) = (-3; 0)$$





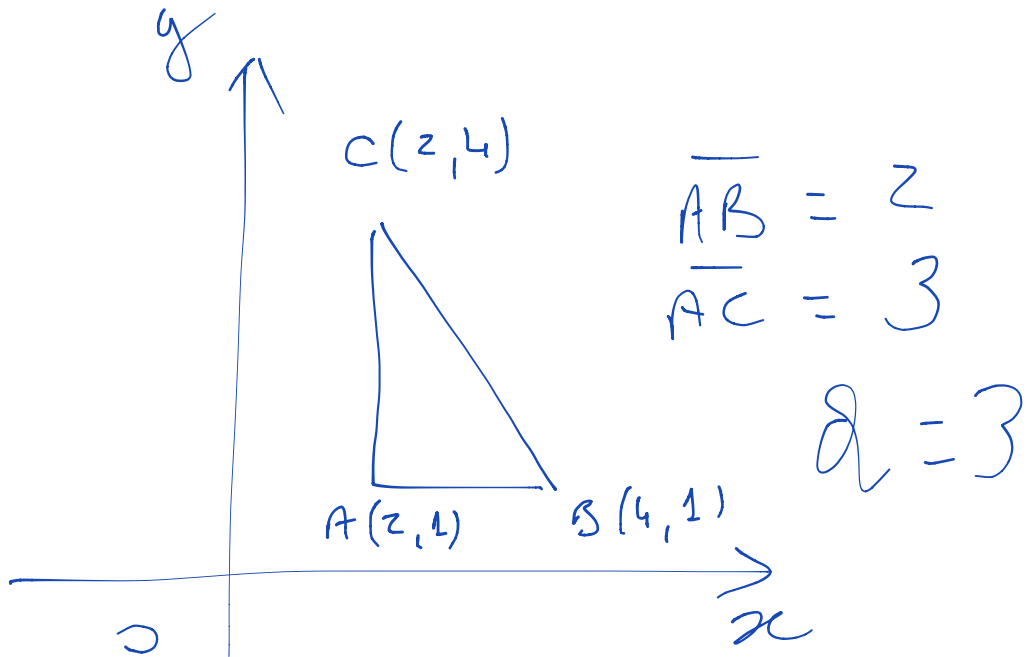
$$\vec{v} = (1, 3) \quad \vec{u} = (-1, -2)$$

$$A' (2, 4) \quad B' (5, 5) \quad C' (4, 6)$$

$$A'' (1, 2) \quad B'' (4, 3) \quad C'' (3, 4)$$

$$\vec{\delta} = \vec{v} + \vec{u} = (0, 1)$$

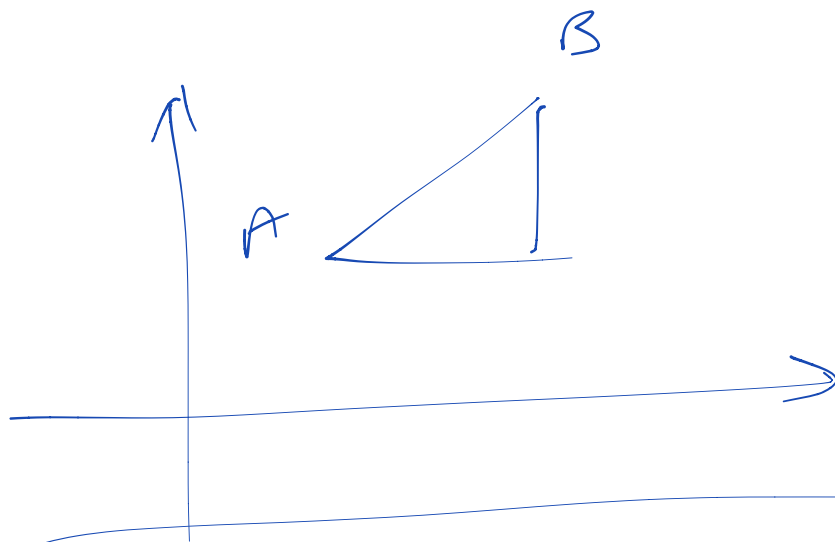
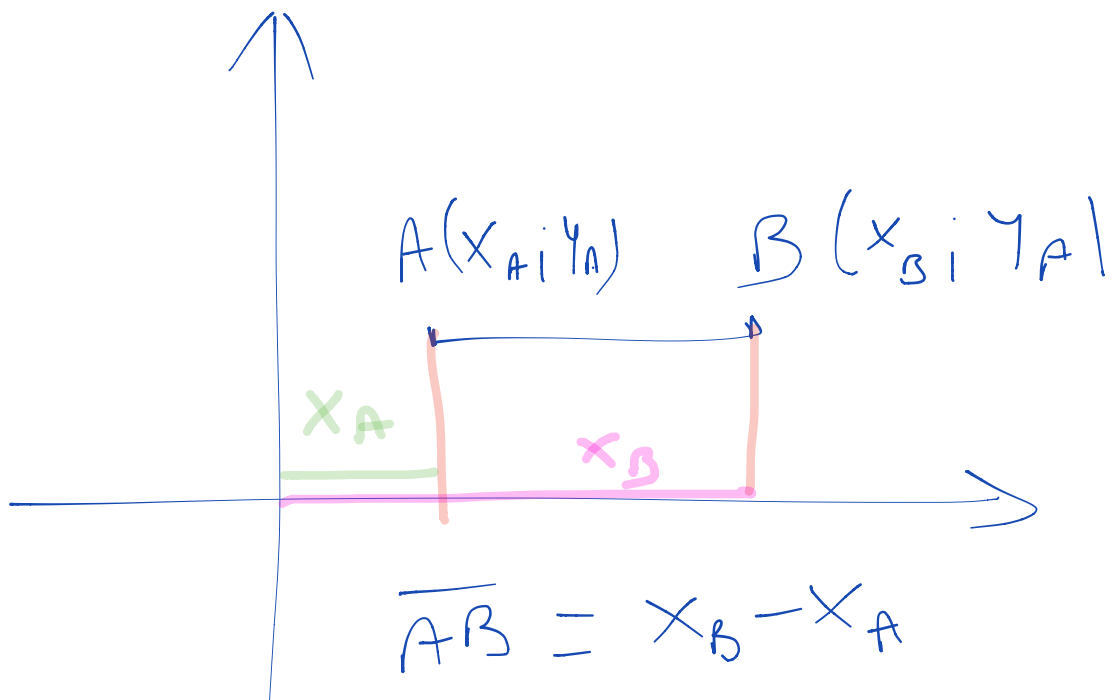
$$A'' (1, 2) \quad B'' (4, 3) \quad C'' (3, 4)$$



$A'(-2, -1)$ $B'(-4, -1)$ $C'(-2, -4)$

Poché la transf. é une isométrie,

$A(\hat{\Delta}ABC) = A(\hat{\Delta}A'B'C')$ pour tout
 calcul $A(\hat{\Delta}ABC)$



$$\sqrt{(x_B - x_A)^2 + (y_B - y_A)^2} = \overline{AB}$$

$$\sqrt{(x_A - x_B)^2 + (y_A - y_B)^2}$$

