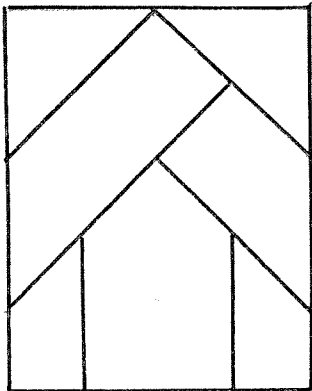
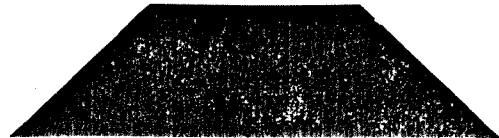
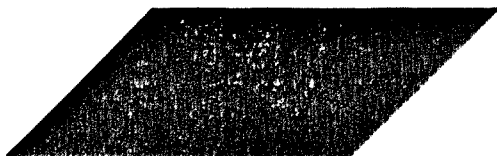
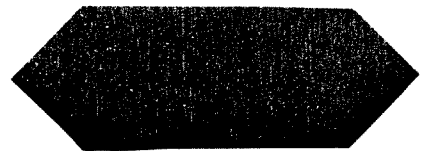
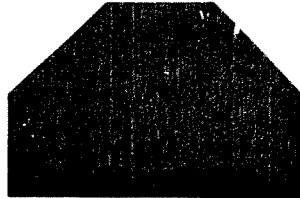
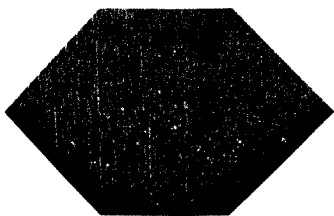
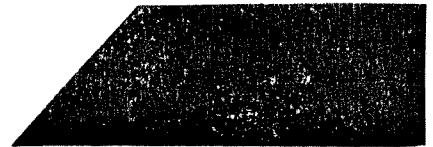
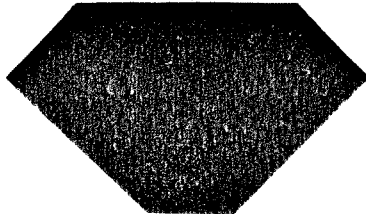
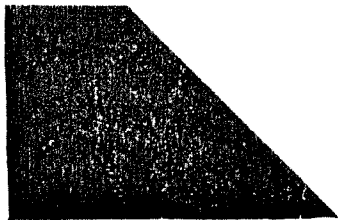


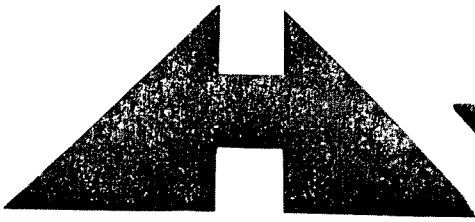
TANGRAM

Il est toujours possible de découper une figure géométrique polygonale de façon que les morceaux puissent se rassembler en une autre figure donnée à l'avance et de même surface. Ce résultat a été obtenu, en 1832 par le mathématicien hongrois W. Bolyai et amélioré en 1951 par les mathématiciens suisses, Hadwiger et Glur. Trouver un tel découpage simple, demande une certaine pratique. Le spécialiste actuel est le mathématicien amateur australien Lindgren.

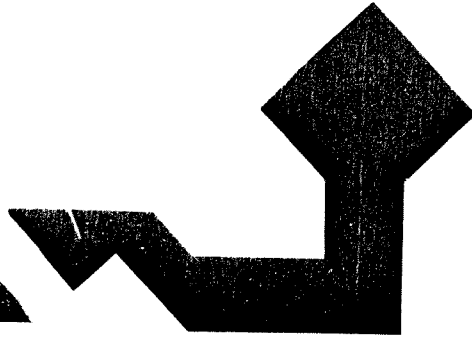


Un problème voisin est posé par les puzzles et en particulier par les tangrams dont il existe plusieurs variantes. Celle, que vous avez devant vous, est construite à partir d'un rectangle de proportions 5 sur 4 selon le découpage ci-contre. A l'aide des 7 pièces le composant, essayez de contruire les figures proposées ci-dessous.

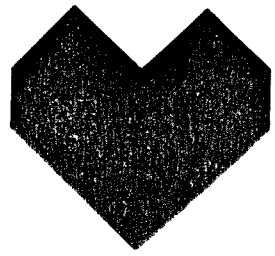




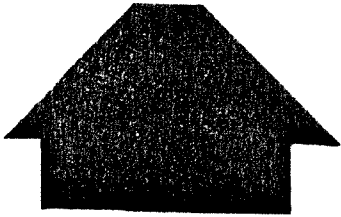
ΑΩΜΩΝΣ



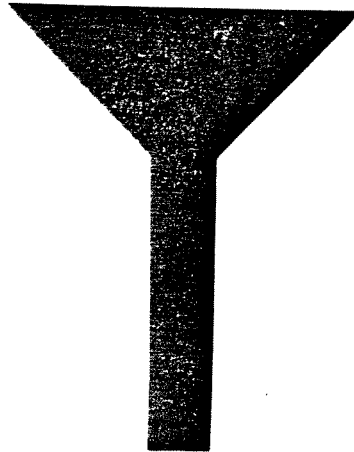
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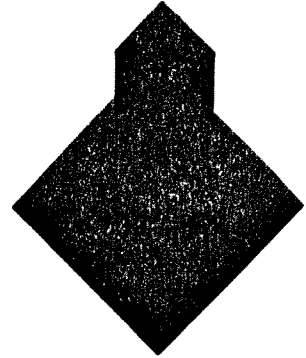
ΘΒΛϜ



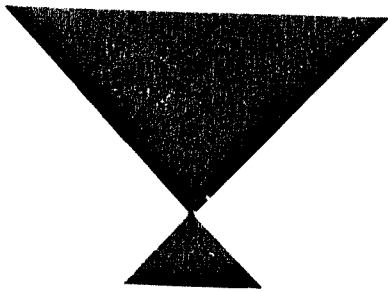
ΚΑΪΣΔΧ



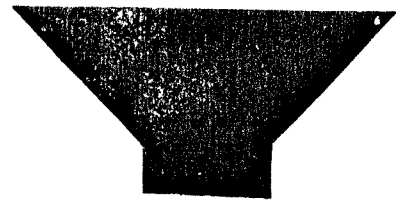
ΛΝΤΩΝΔΪΑ



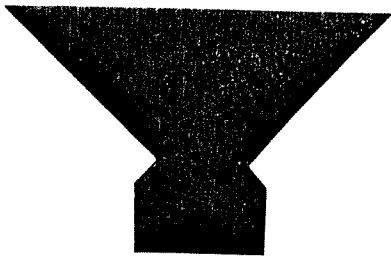
ΜΑΪΕ



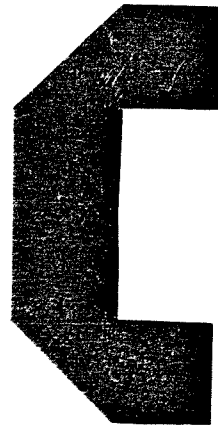
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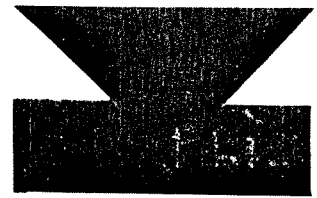
ΞΩΡΕ



ΟΝΩΜΕ



ΠΩΜΒΙΝΕ
ΤΕΛΕΡΗΩΝΙΡΗΕ



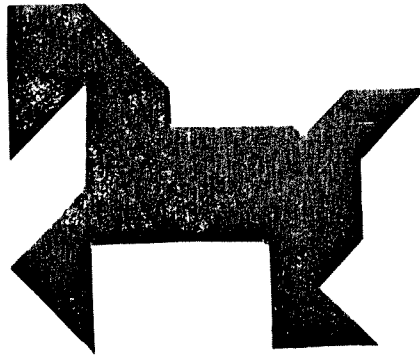
ΡΩΤΡΕ Α ΚΑΦΕ



ΣΩΩΣΣΕ



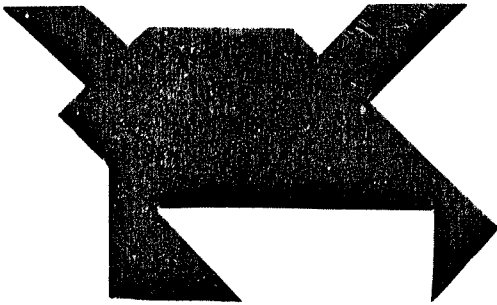
PAPILLON



CHEVAL



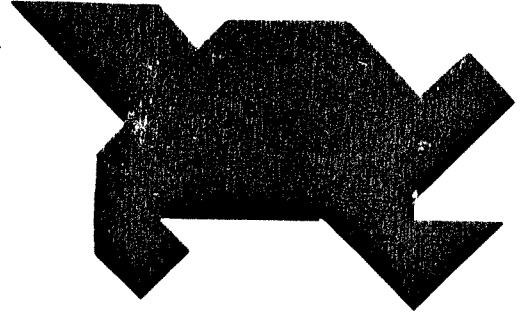
SOURIS



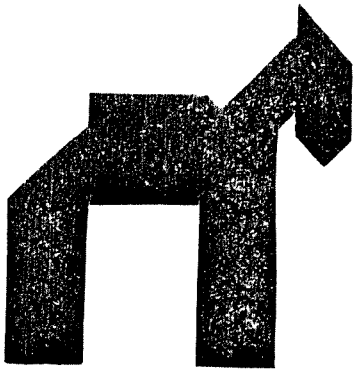
GRABE



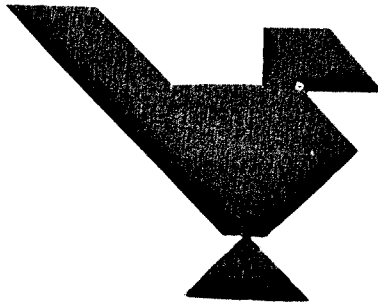
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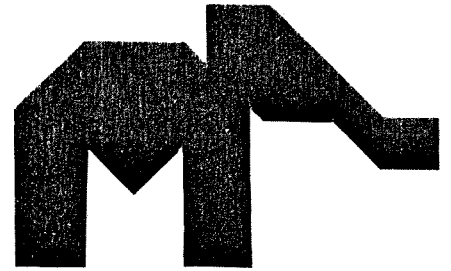
TORTUE



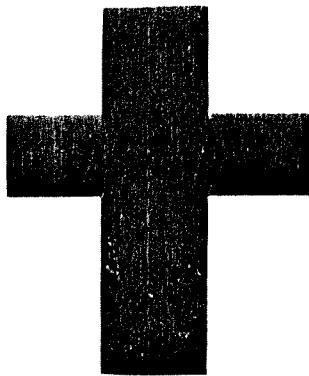
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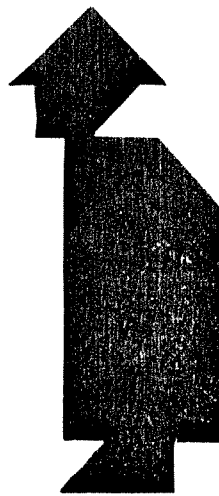
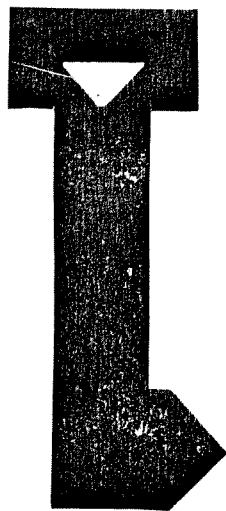
FIE



ÉLÉPHANT



CLÉ

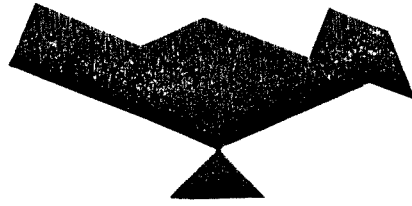


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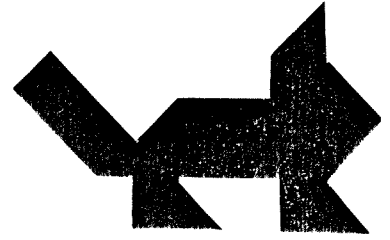




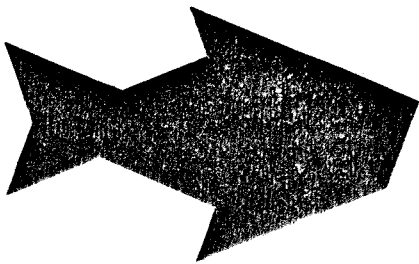
ΛΙΈΥΡΕ



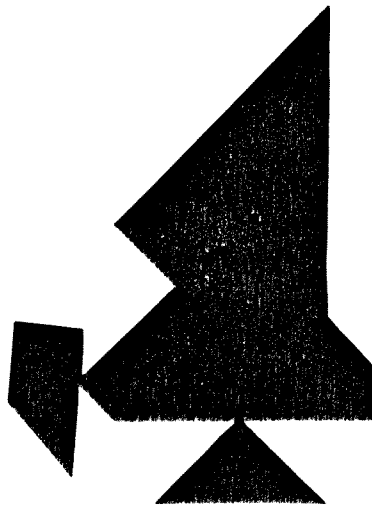
ΡΟΪΣΙΩΝ



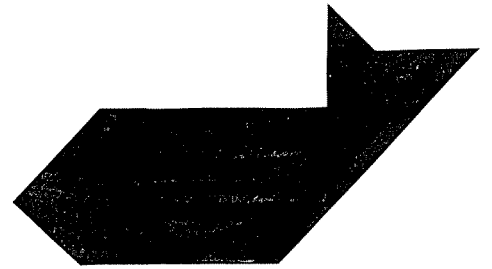
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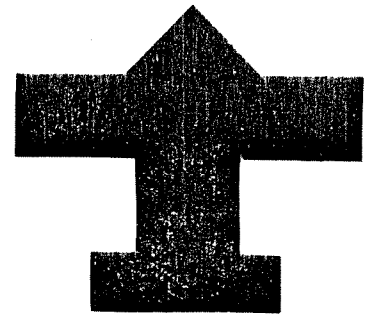
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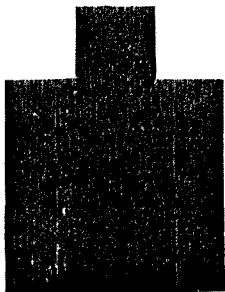
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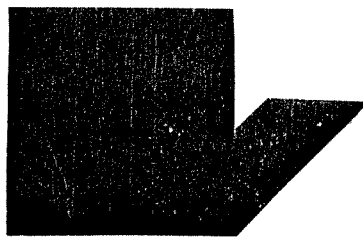
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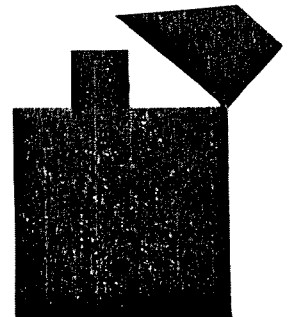
ΑΥΙΩΝ



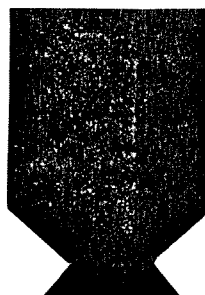
ΕΝΔΡΙΕΡ



ΣΑΦΕΤΙΕΡΕ



ΒΡΙΩΝΕΤ



ΝΡΝΕ