## Sections d'un cube par un plan

G. Marris

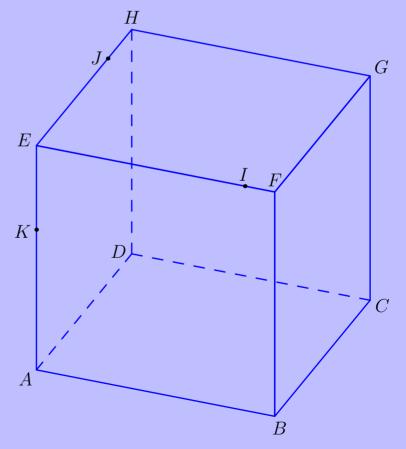
Lycée du Noordover

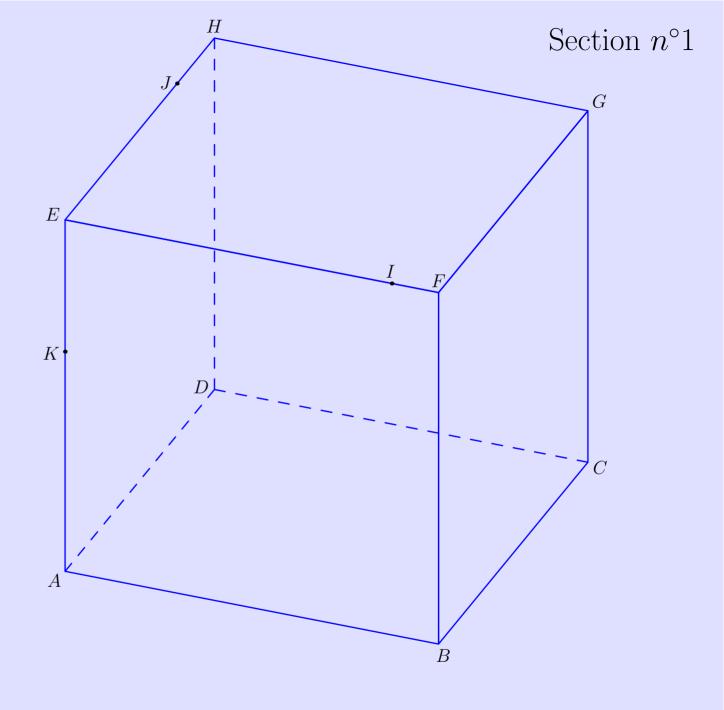
10 mars 2008

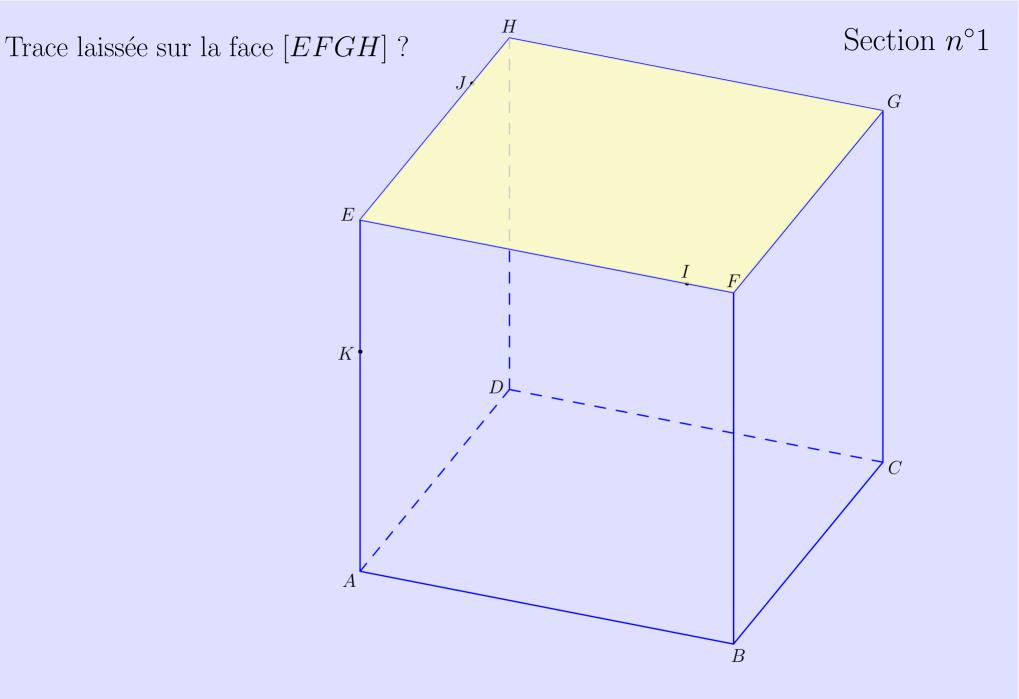
http://www.marris.org/asymptote

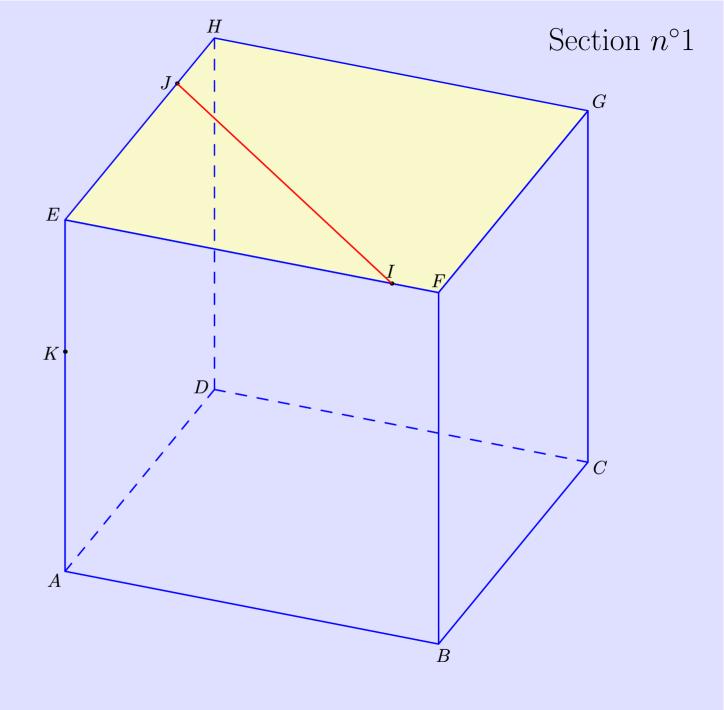
## Section 1 du cube ABCDEFGH (de côté 8) par le plan (IJK) tel que :

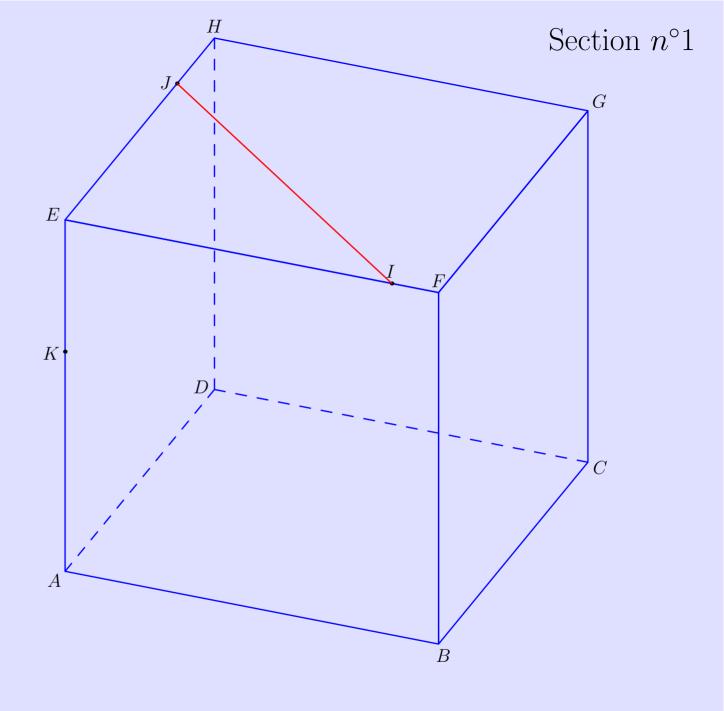
- I est le point de [EF], tel que IF = 1
- J est le point de [EH], tel que JH=2
- K est le point de [EA], tel que EK=3

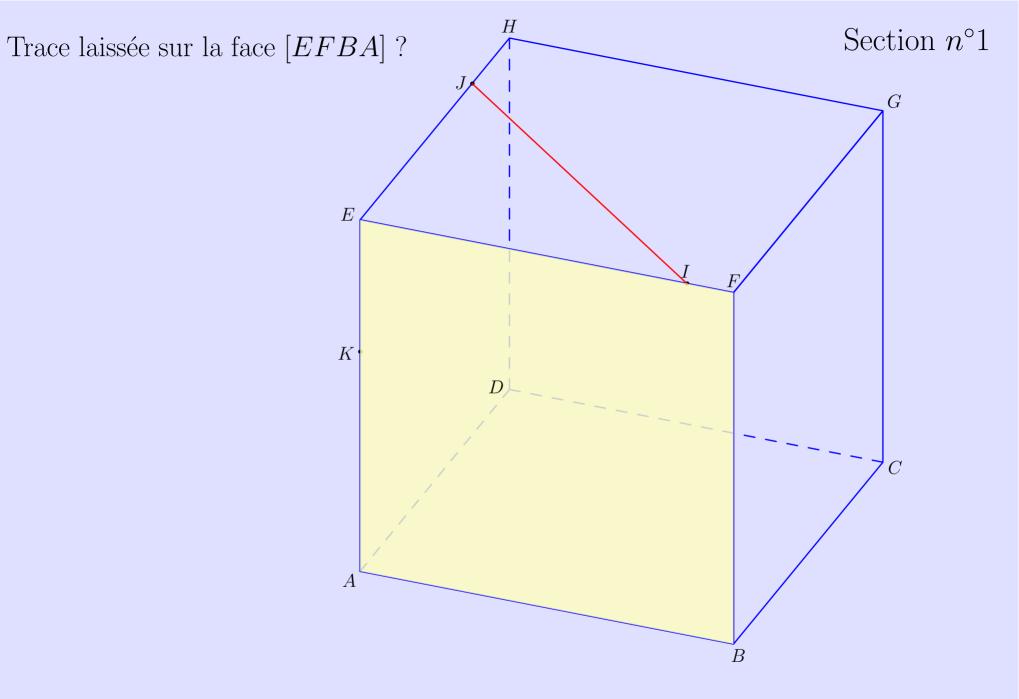


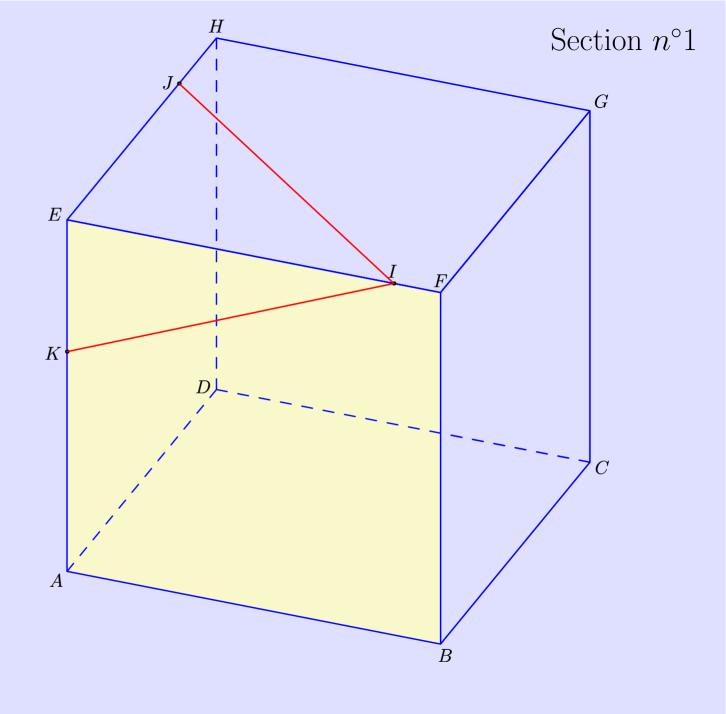


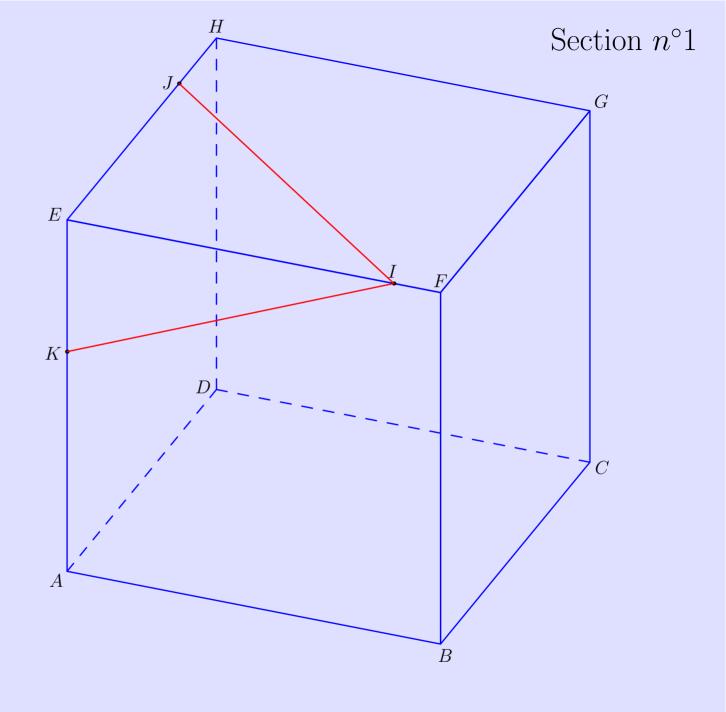


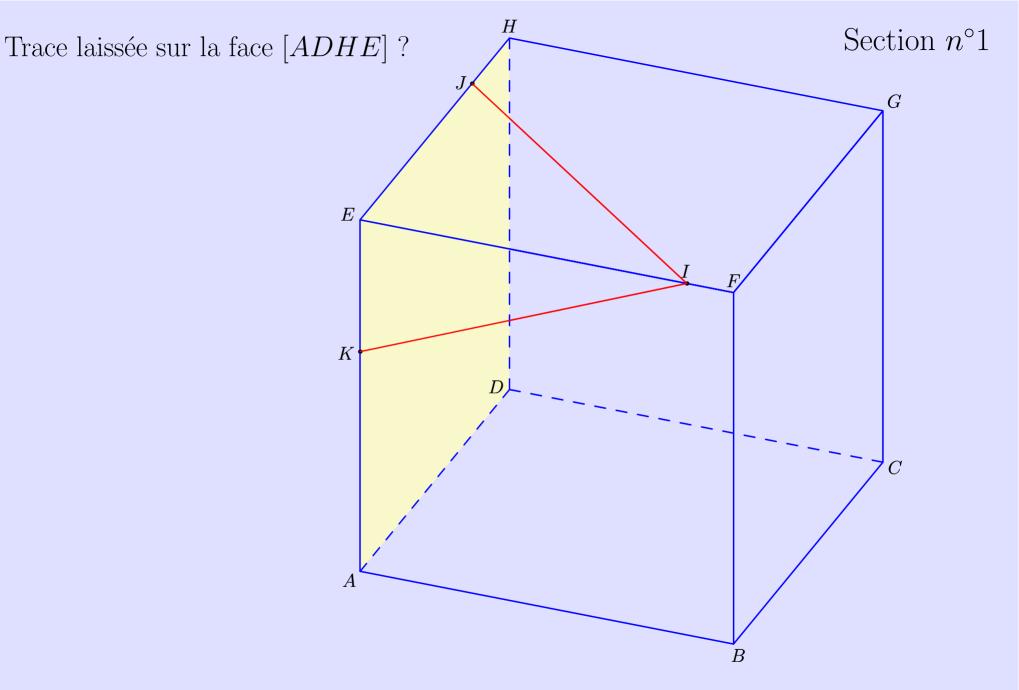


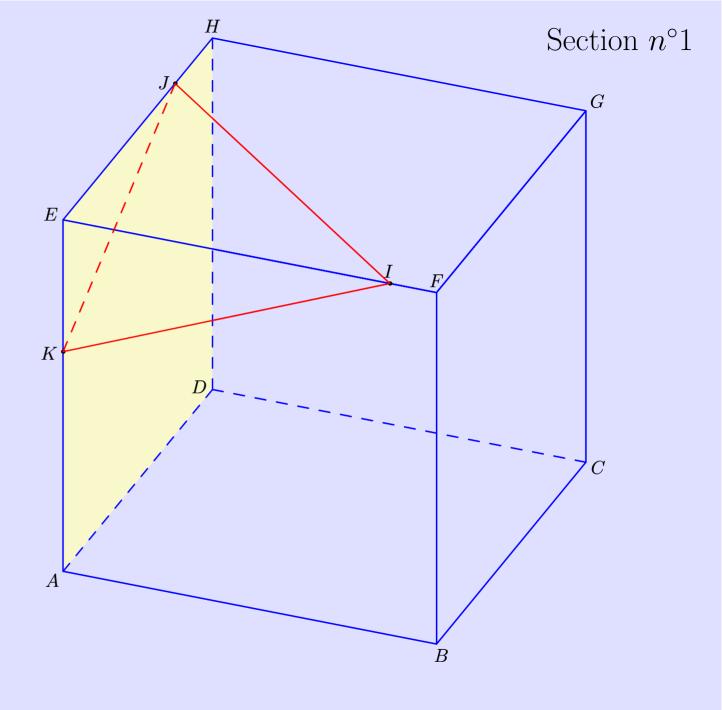


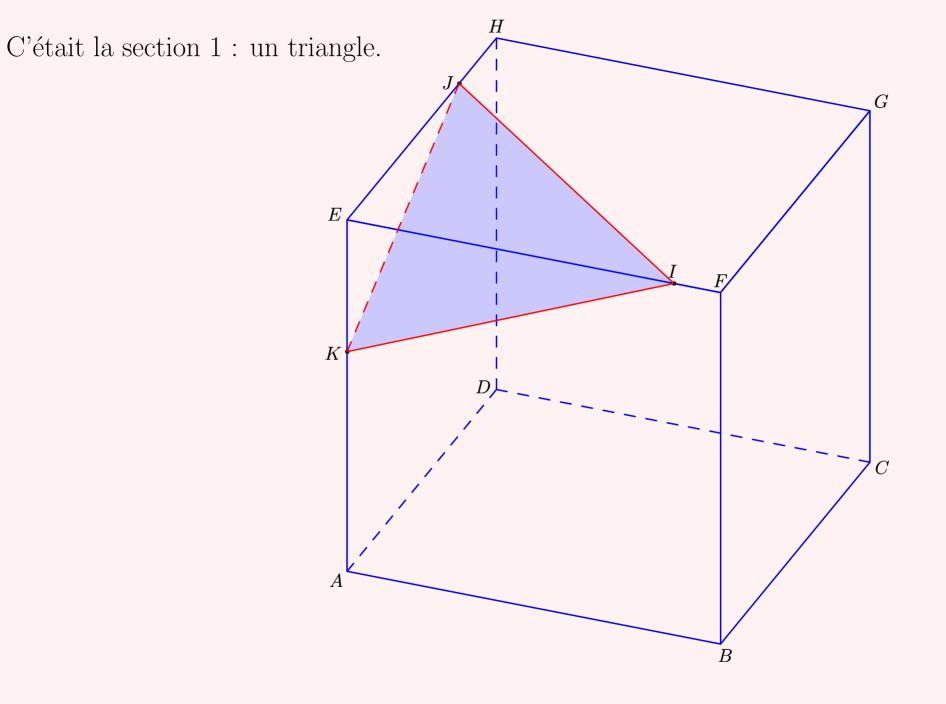






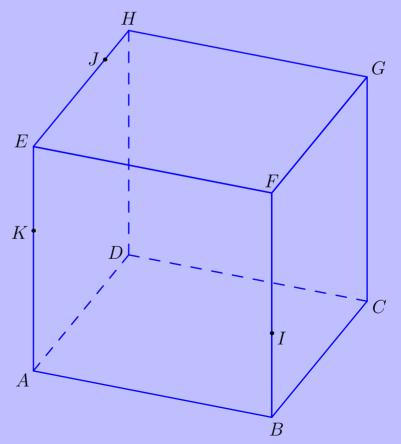


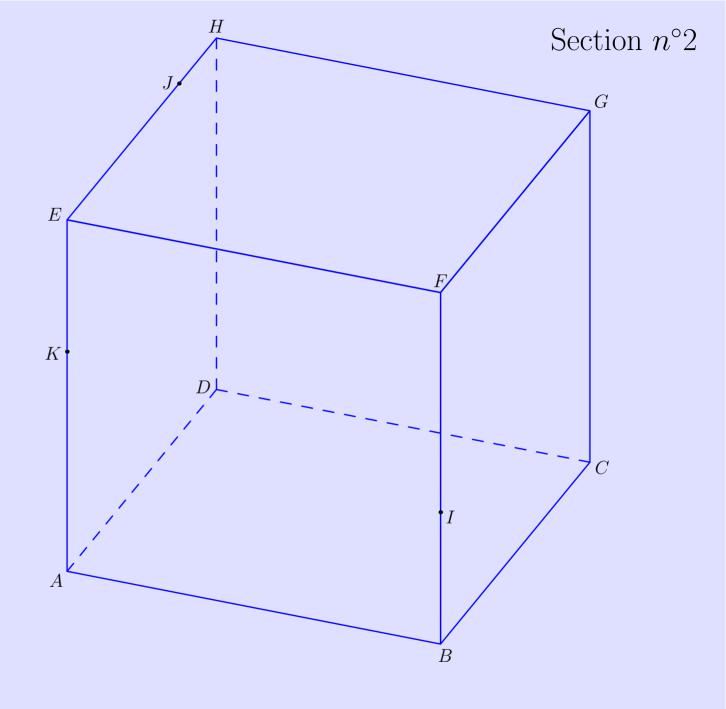


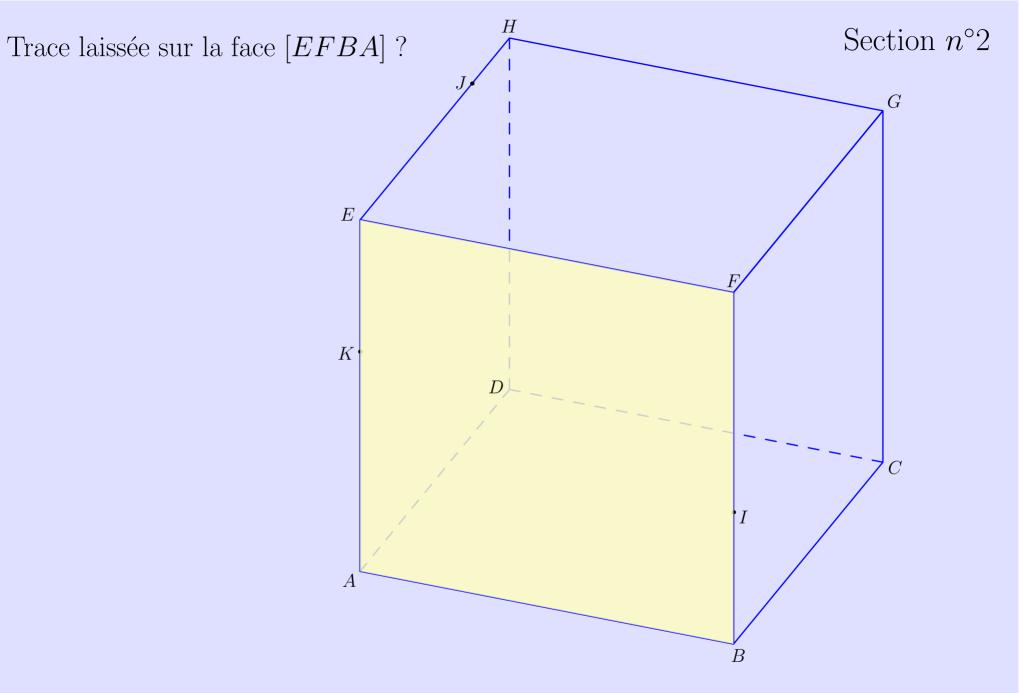


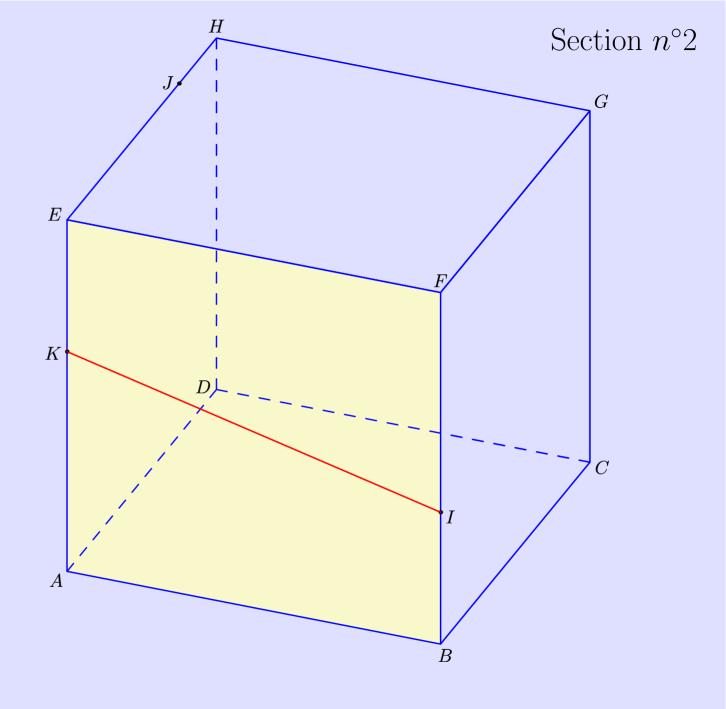
## Section 2 du cube ABCDEFGH (de côté 8) par le plan (IJK) tel que :

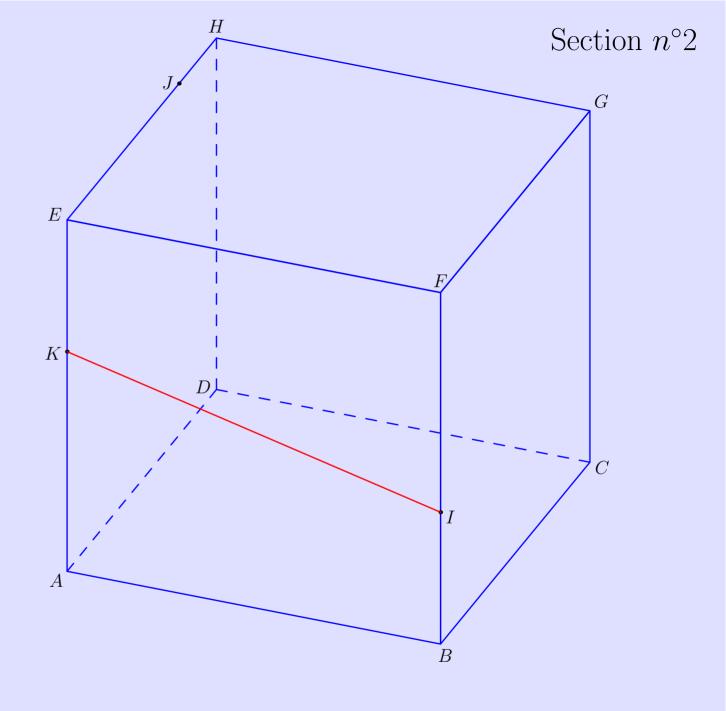
- I est le point de [BF], tel que BI=3
- J est le point de [EH], tel que JH=2
- K est le point de [EA], tel que EK=3

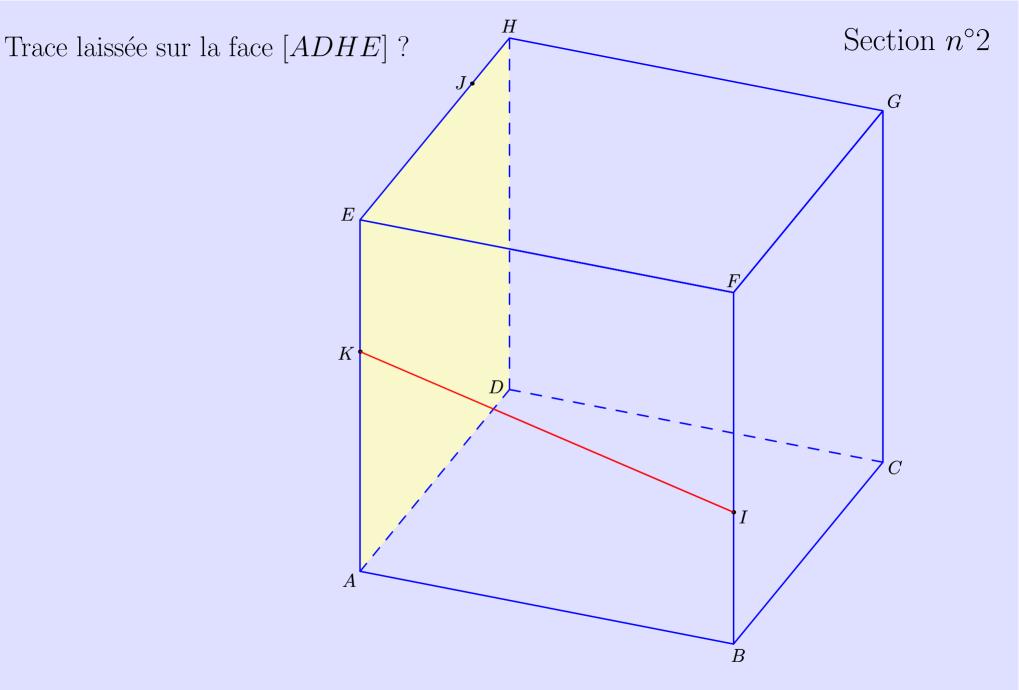


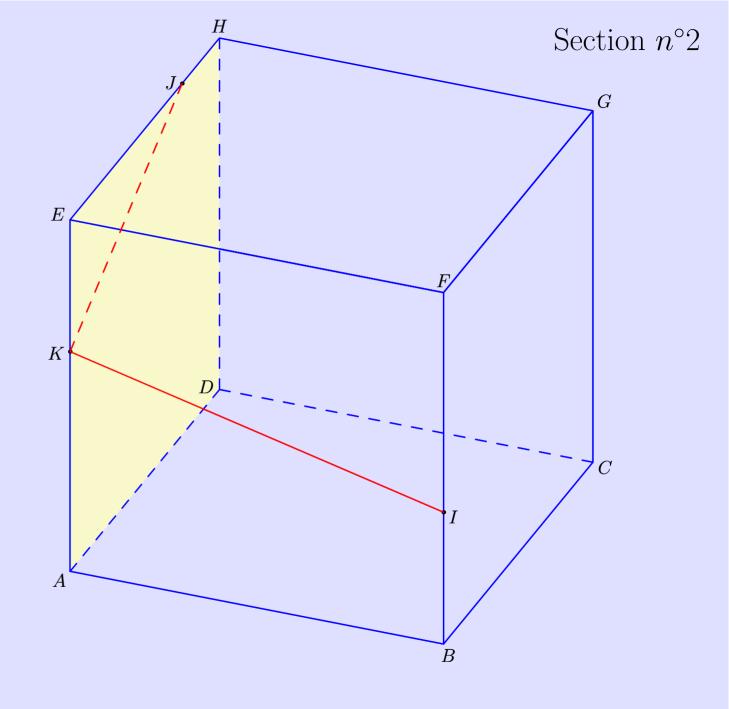


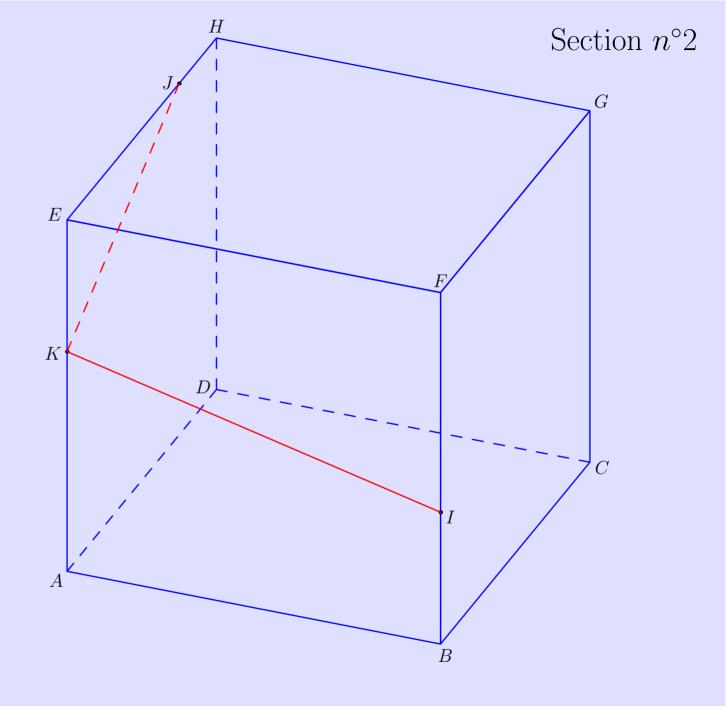


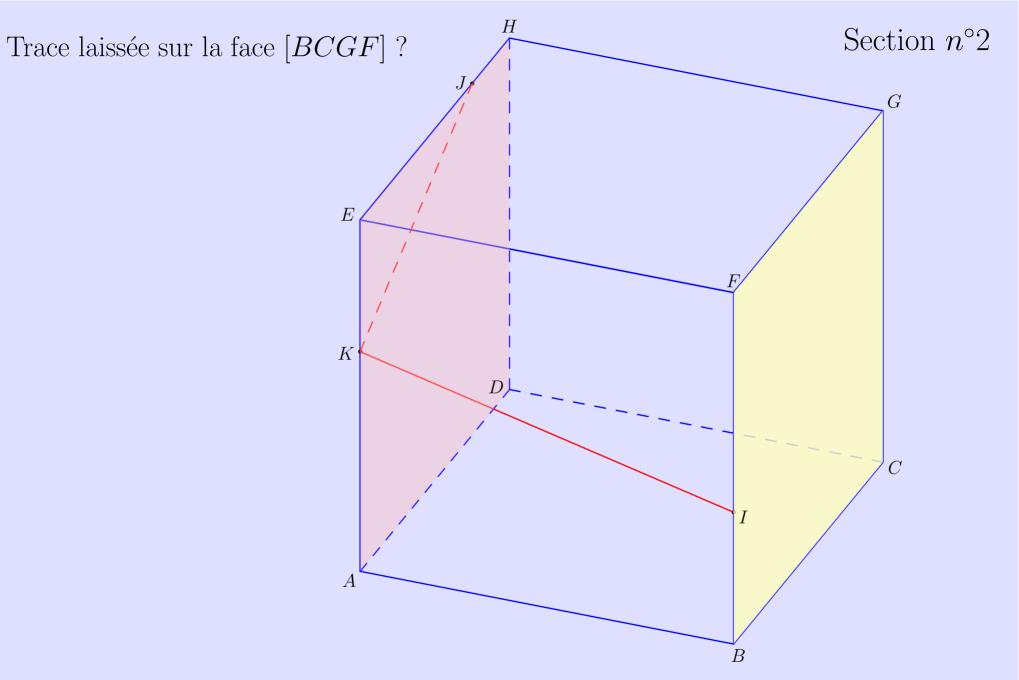




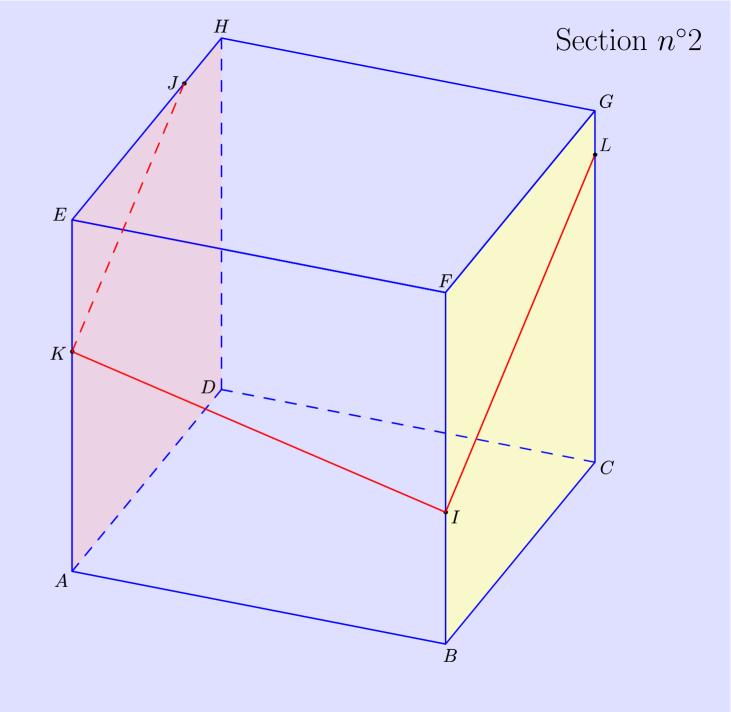




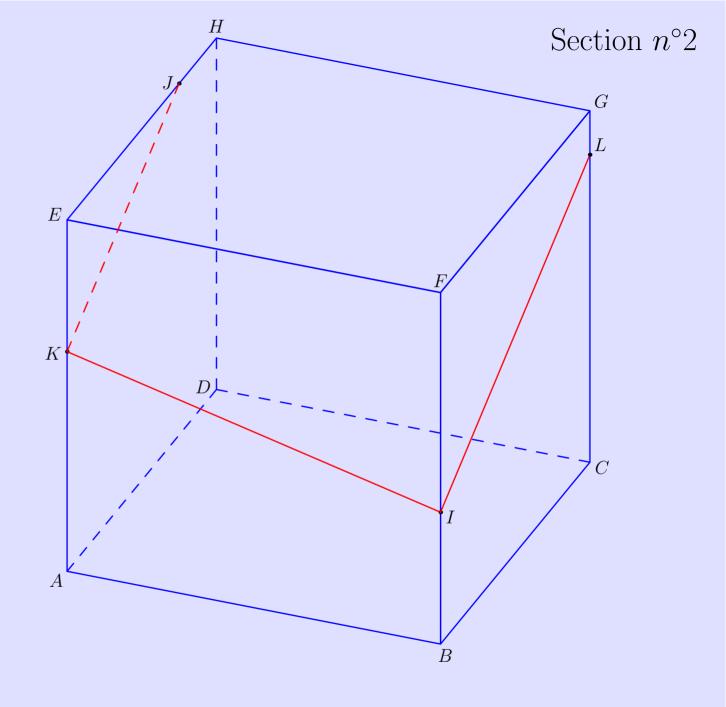


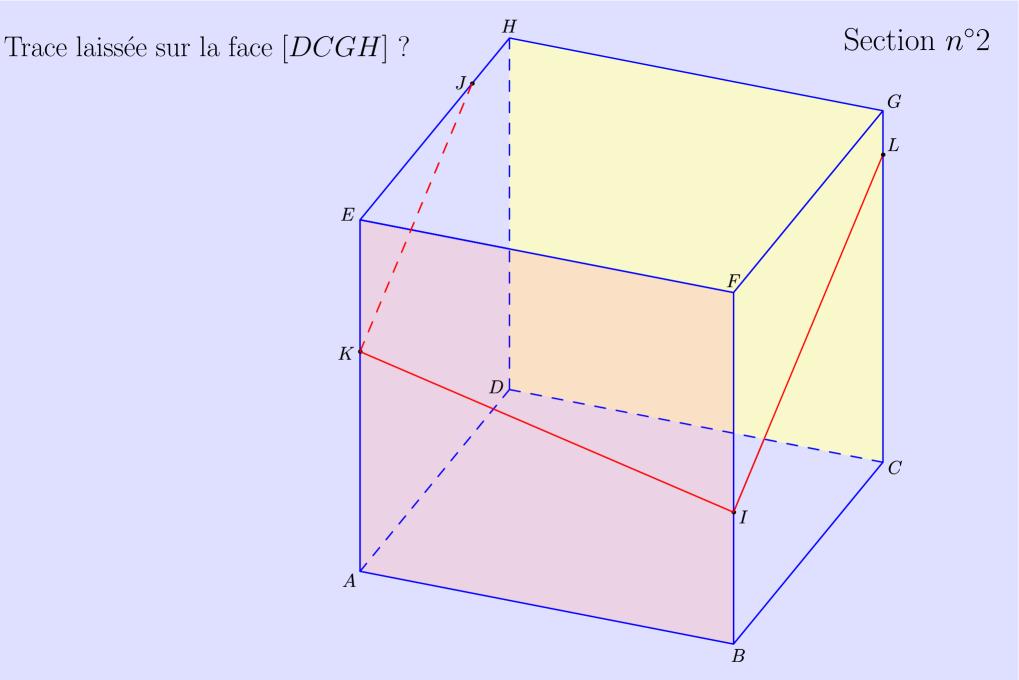


Les plans (ADHE) et (BCGF) sont parallèles...

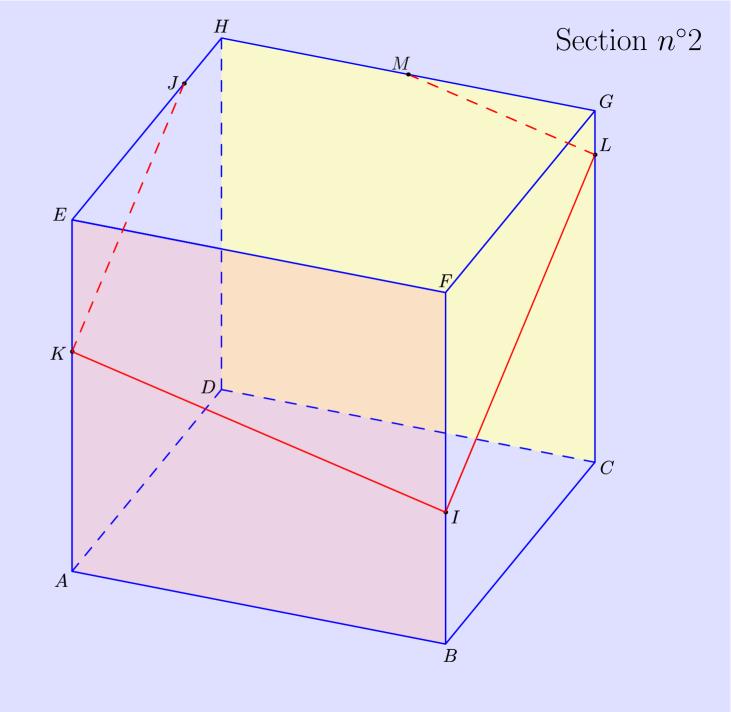


... donc les traces sur les faces [ADHE] et [BCGF] sont parallèles.

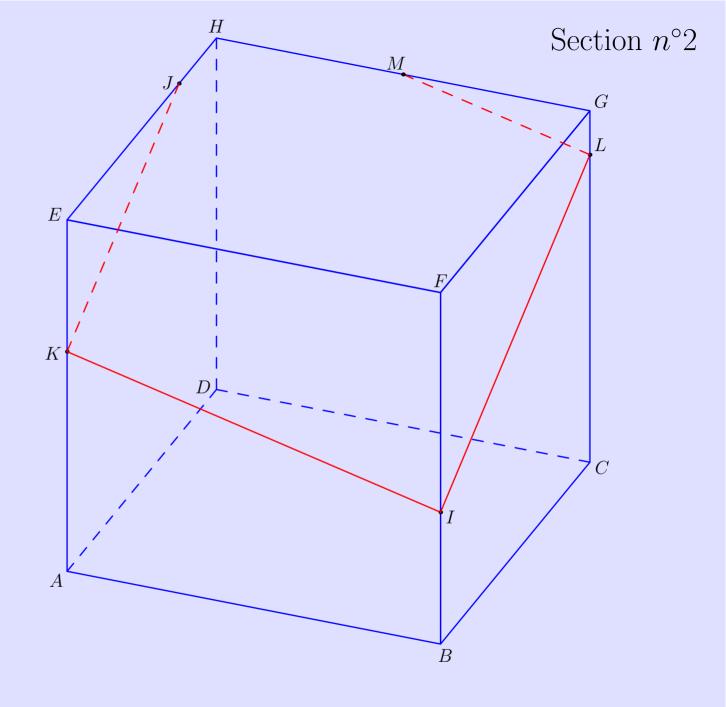


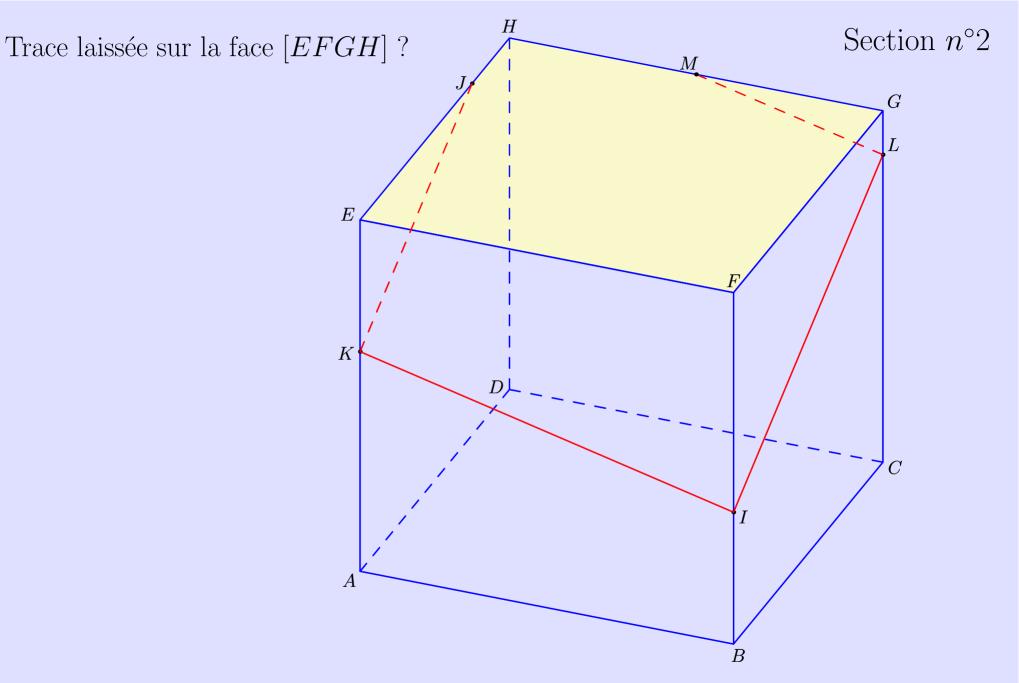


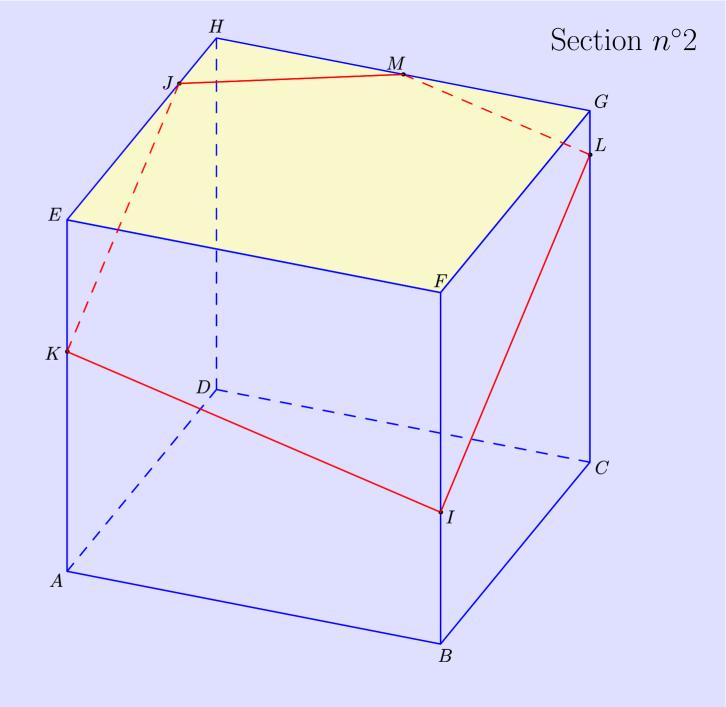
Les plans (ABFE) et (DCGH) sont parallèles...

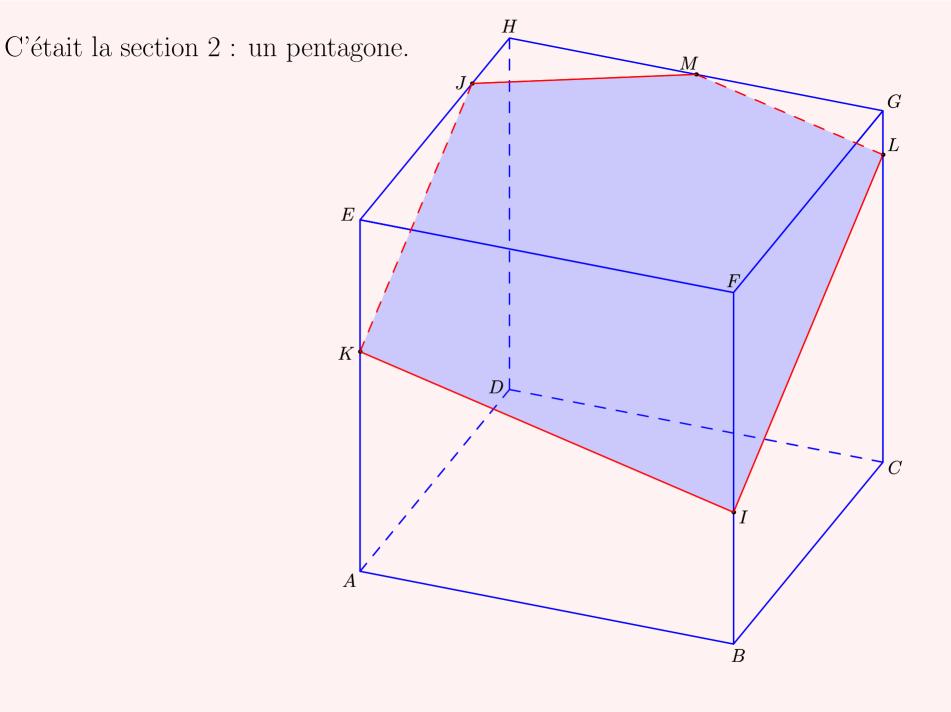


... donc les traces sur les faces [ABFE] et [DCGH] sont parallèles.



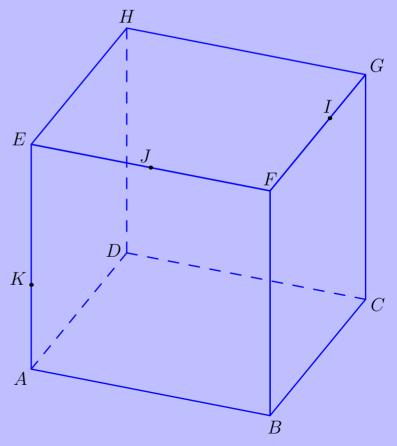


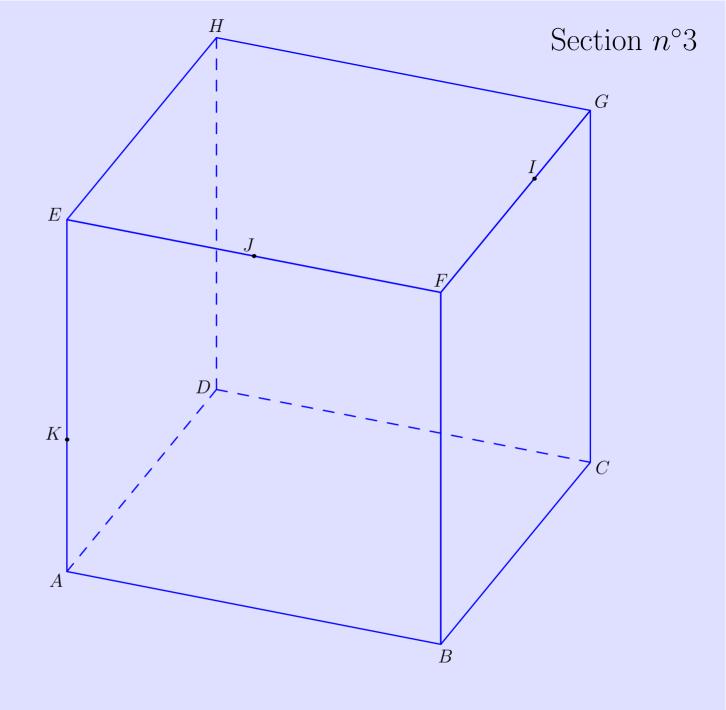


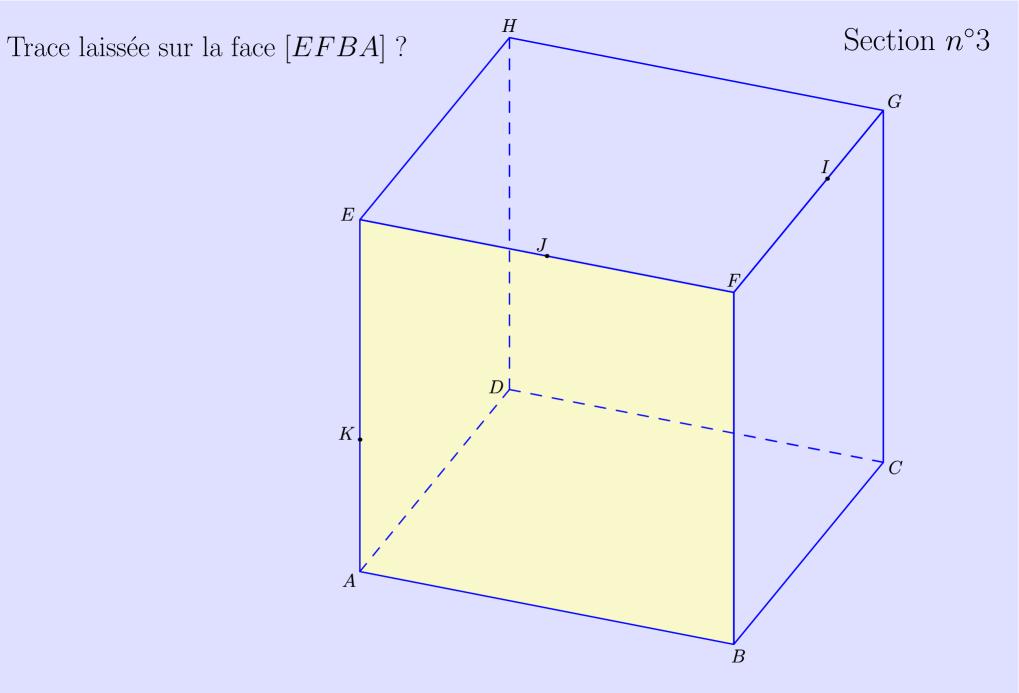


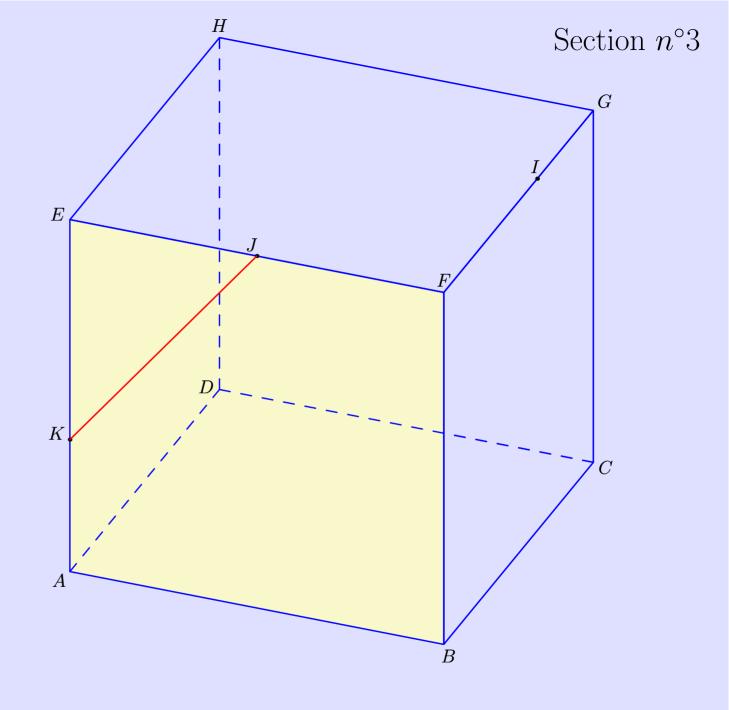
## Section 3 du cube ABCDEFGH (de côté 8) par le plan (IJK) tel que :

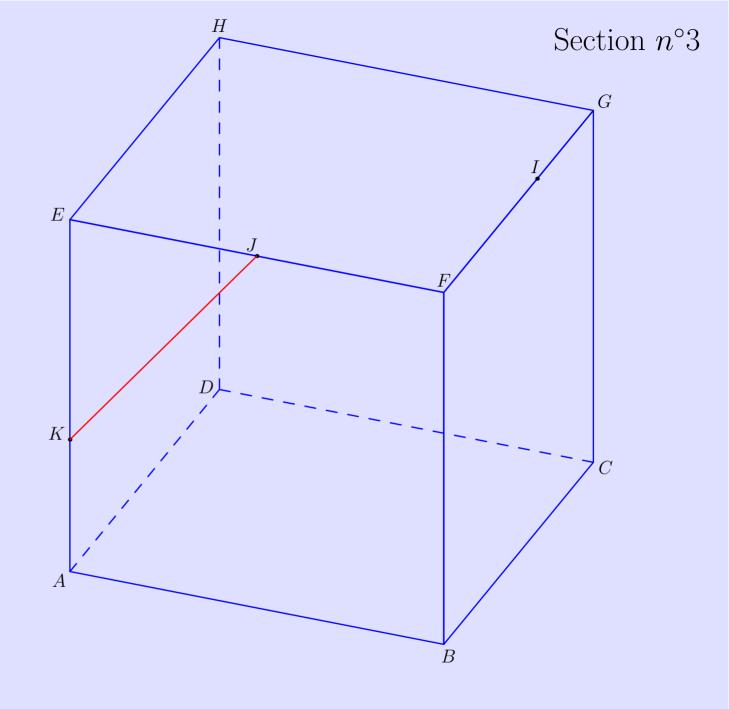
- I est le point de [GF], tel que GI=3
- J est le milieu de [EF]
- K est le point de [AE], tel que AK = 3

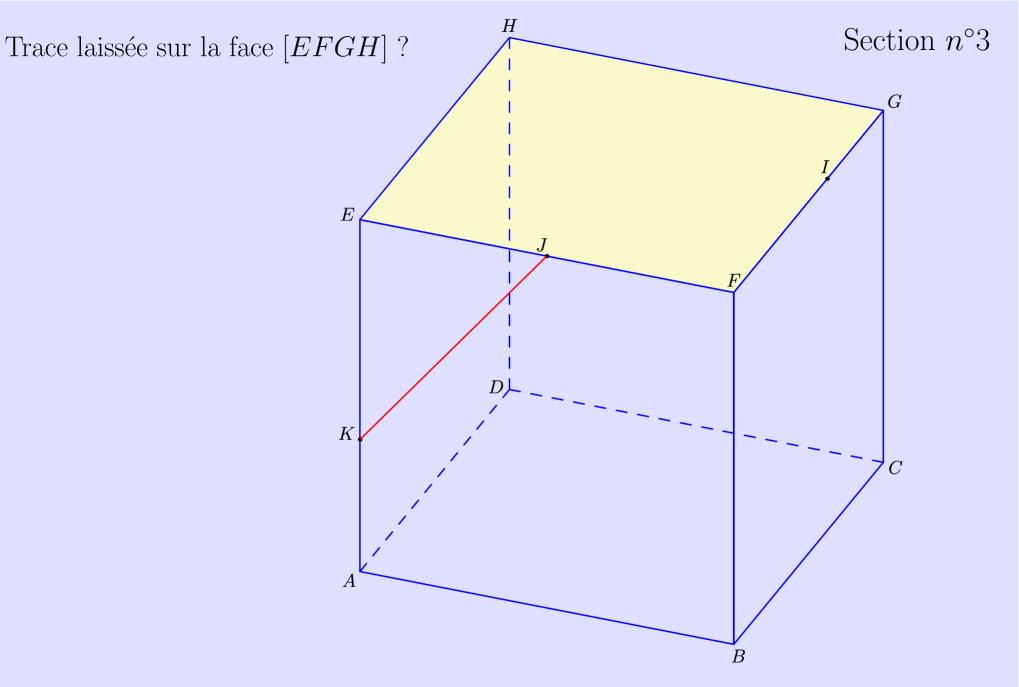


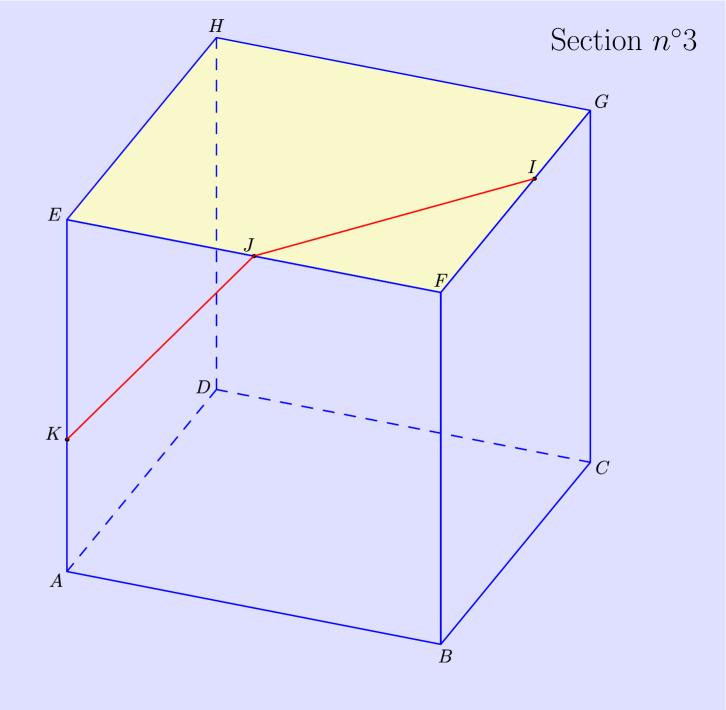


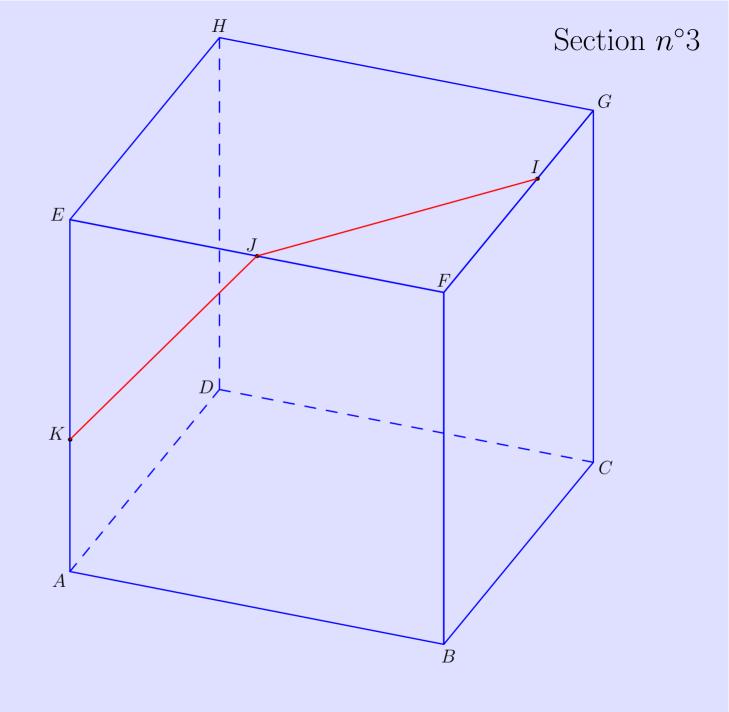


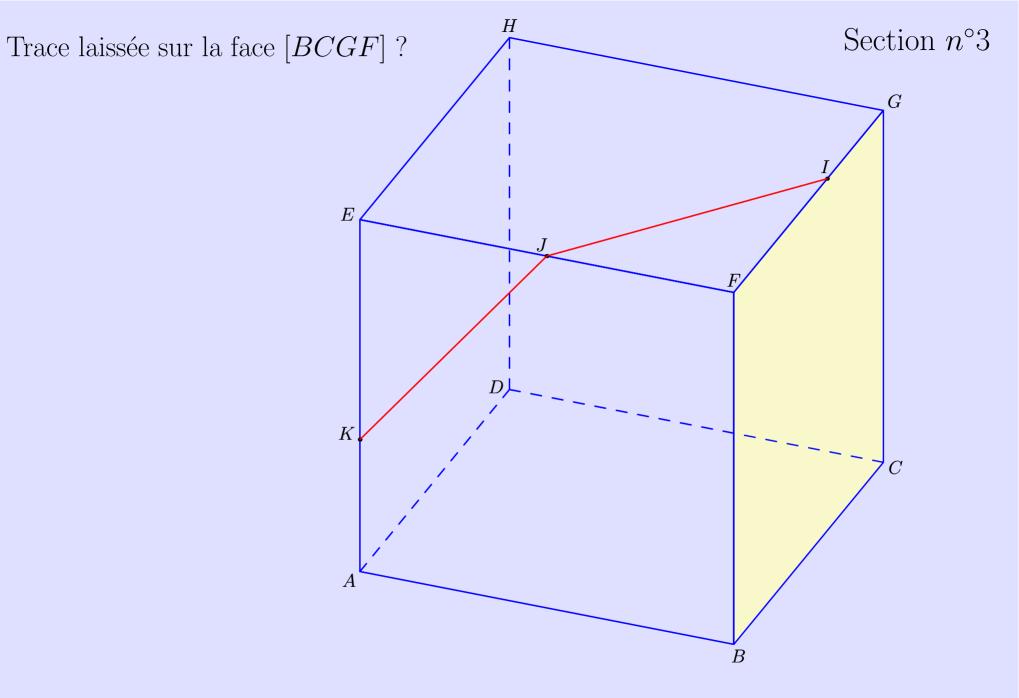


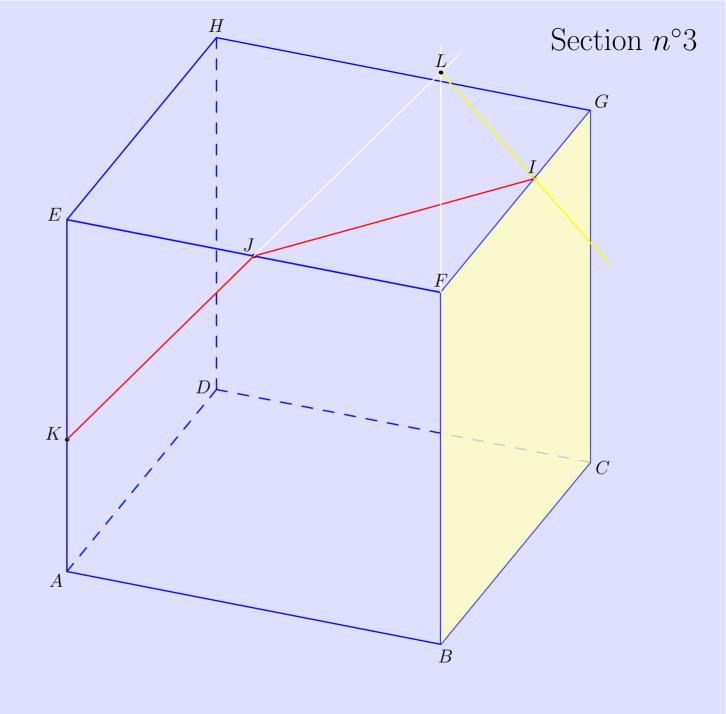


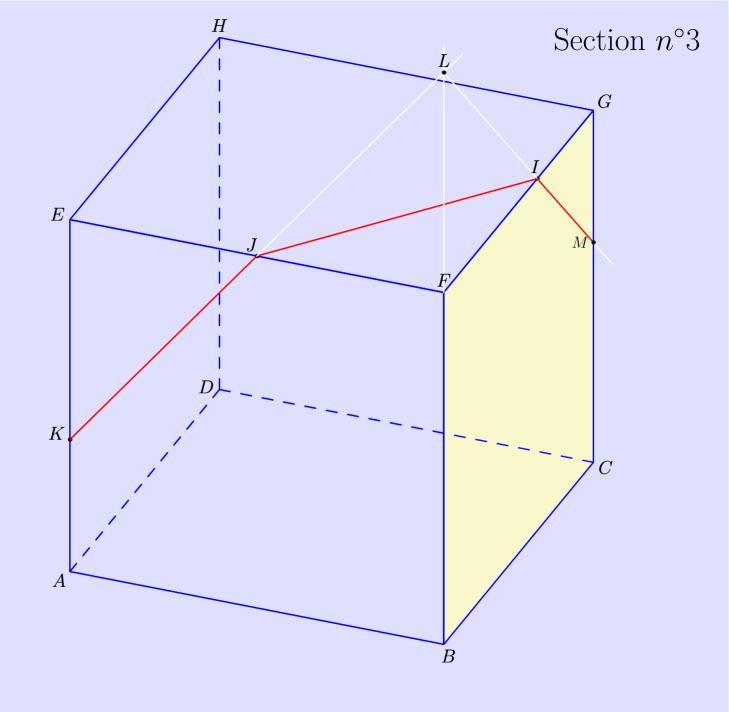


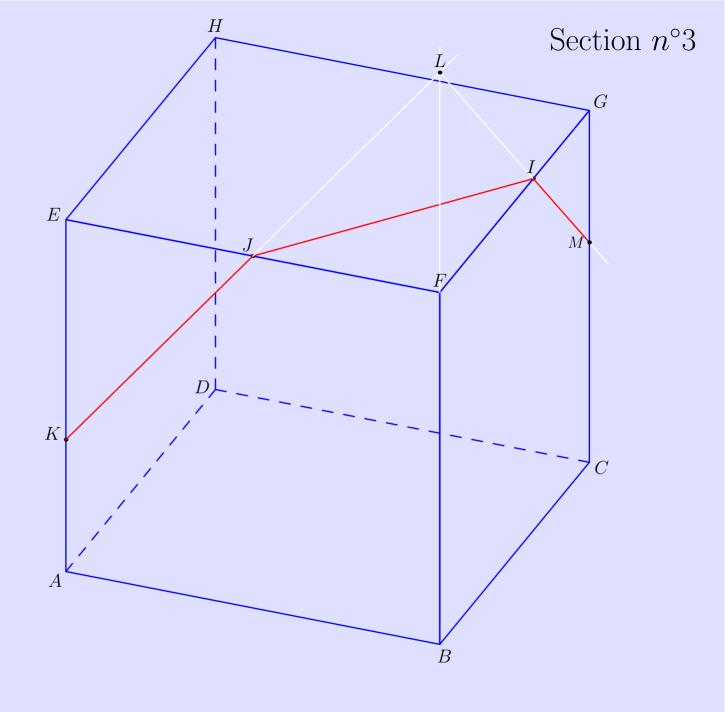


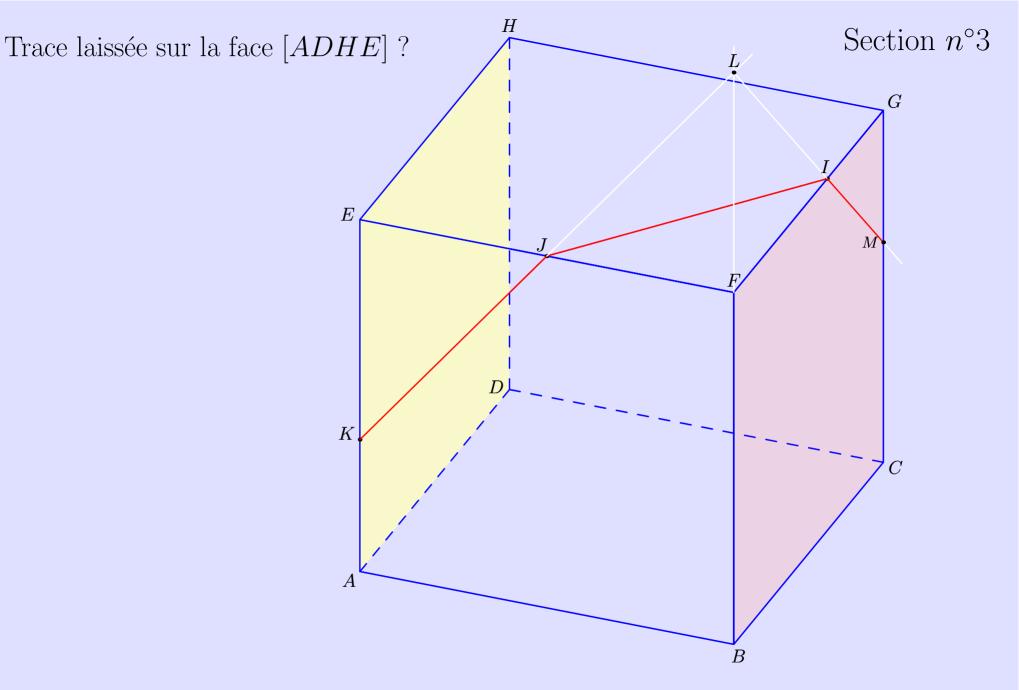




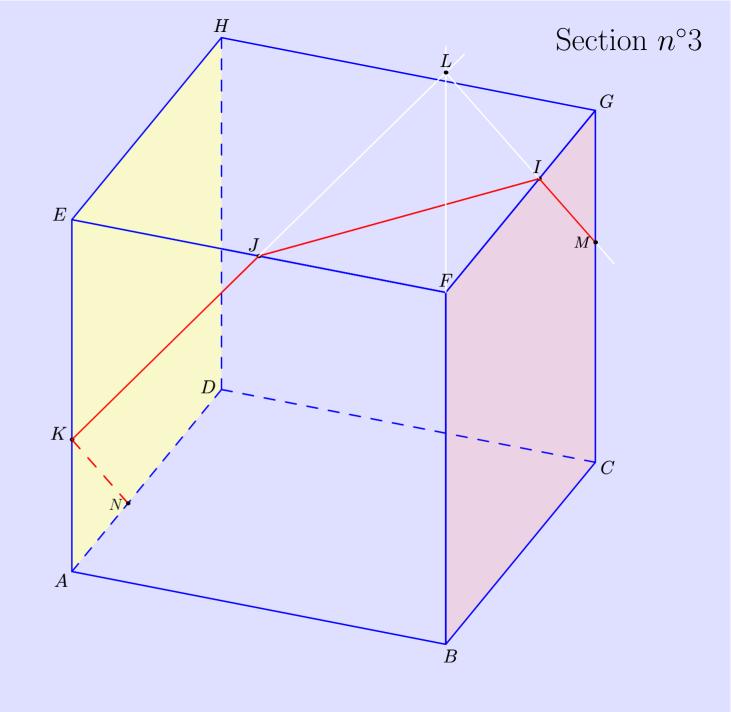




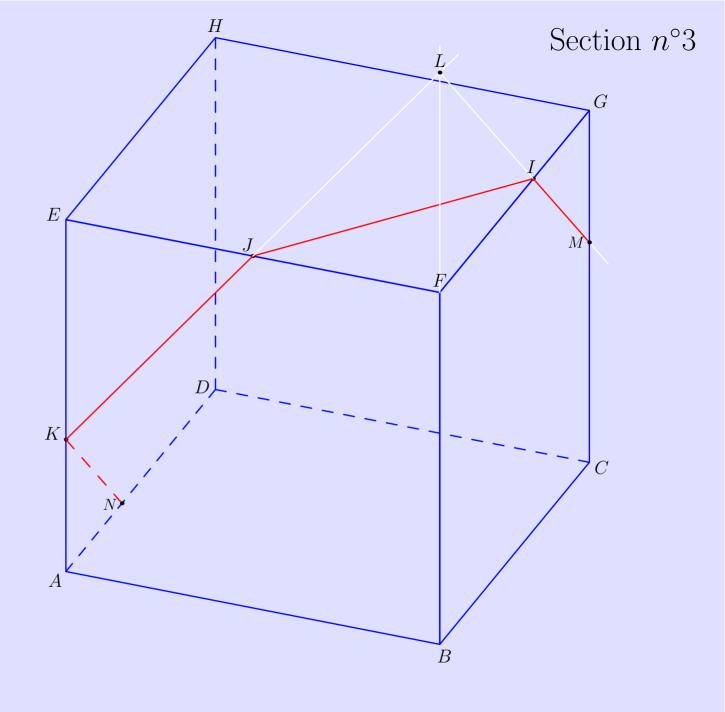


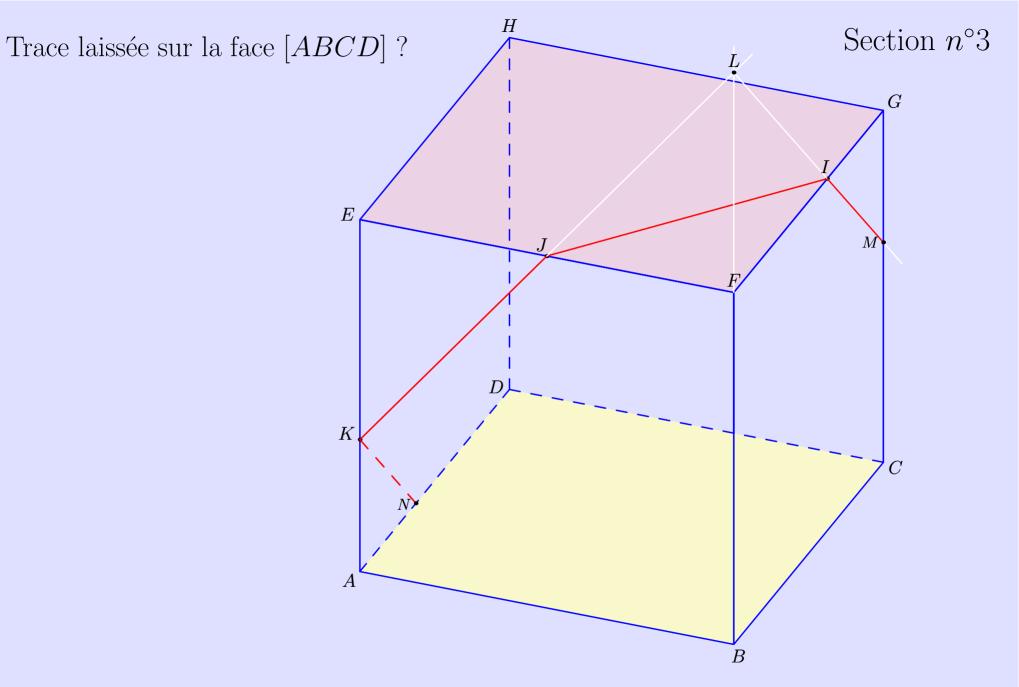


Les plans (ADHE) et (BCGF) sont parallèles...

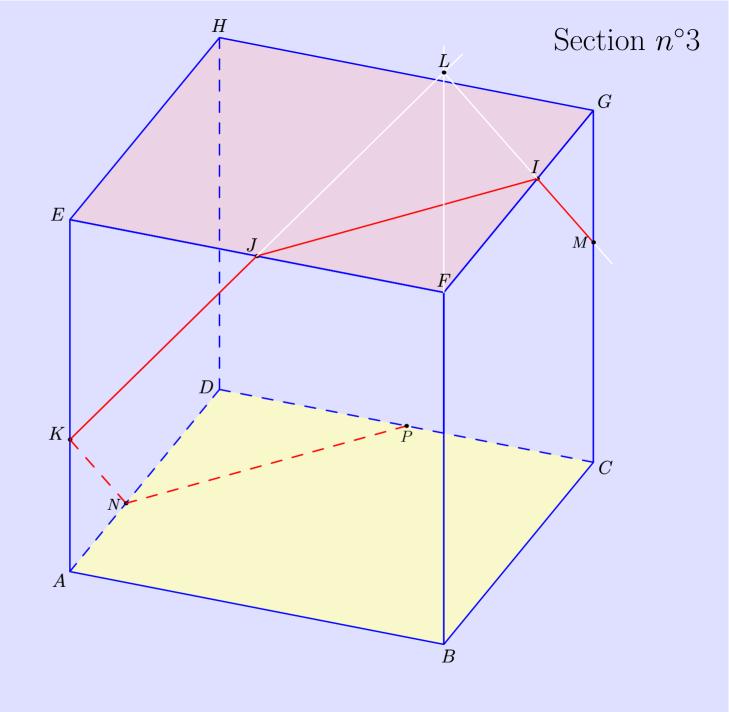


... donc les traces sur les faces [ADHE] et [BCGF] sont parallèles.





Les plans (ABCD) et (EFGH) sont parallèles...



... donc les traces sur les faces [ABCD] et [EFGH] sont parallèles.

