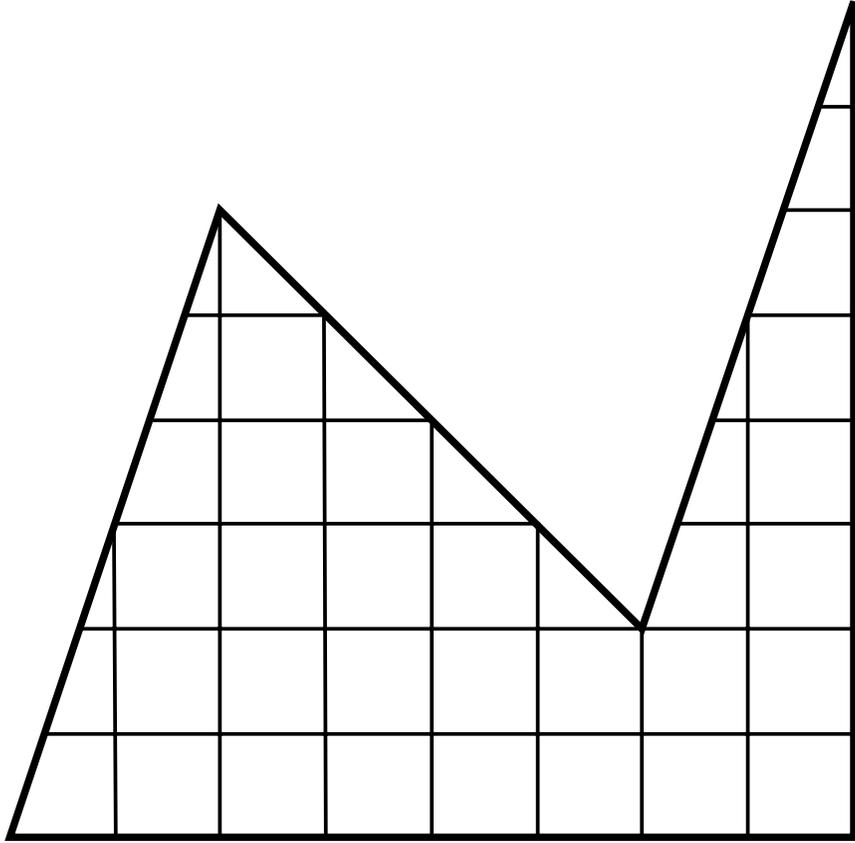
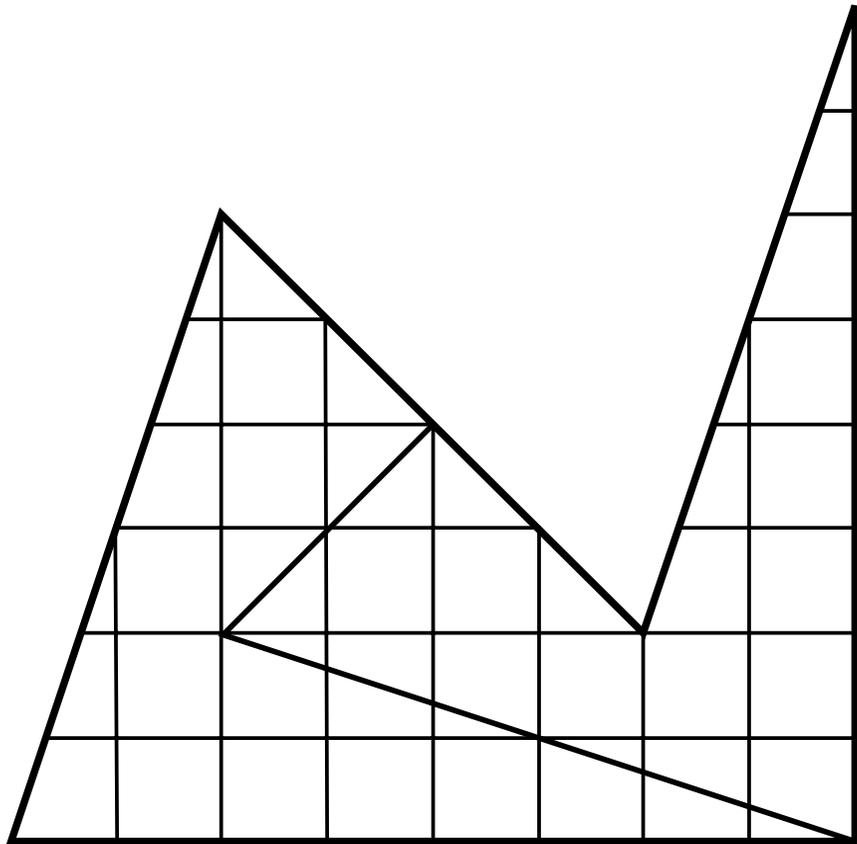
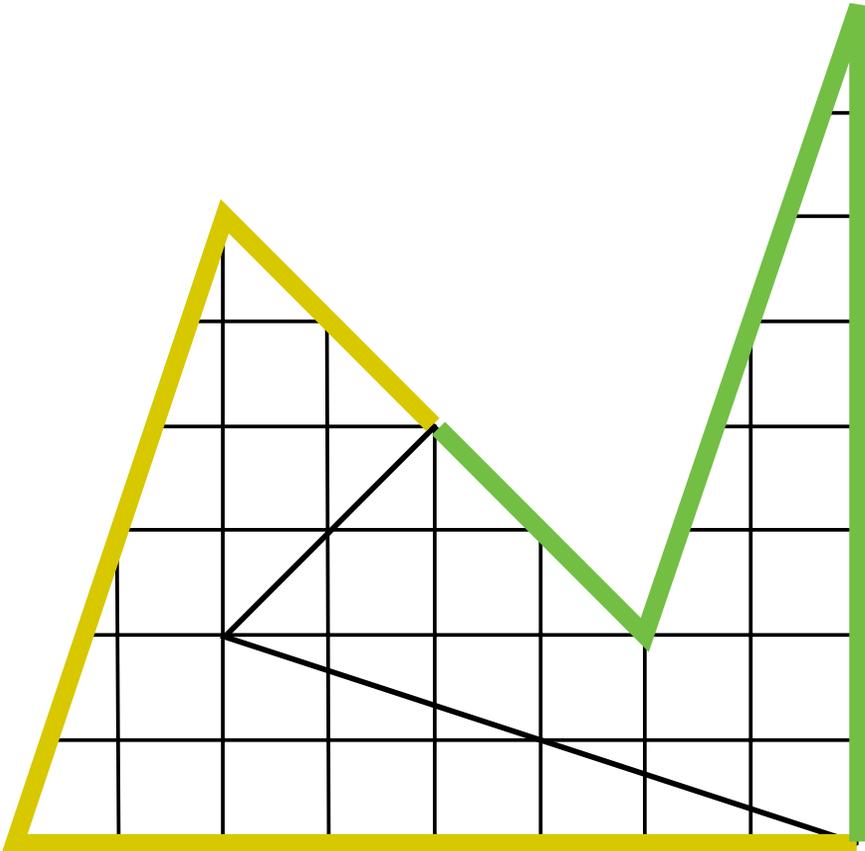
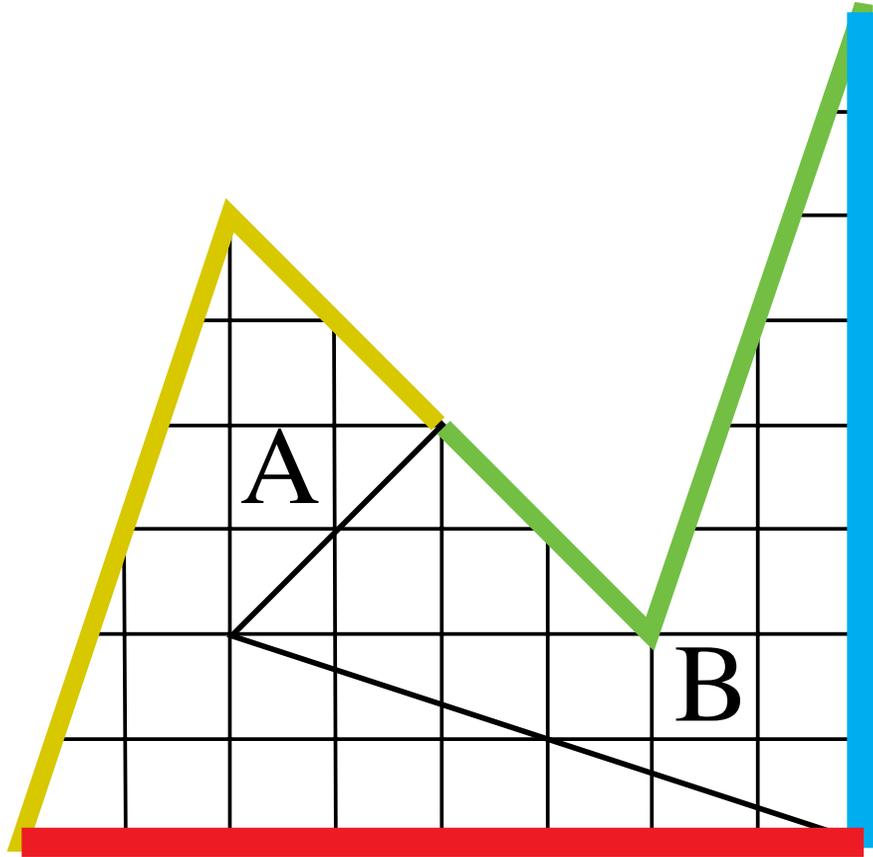


# Les découpages de Kimmo Eriksson



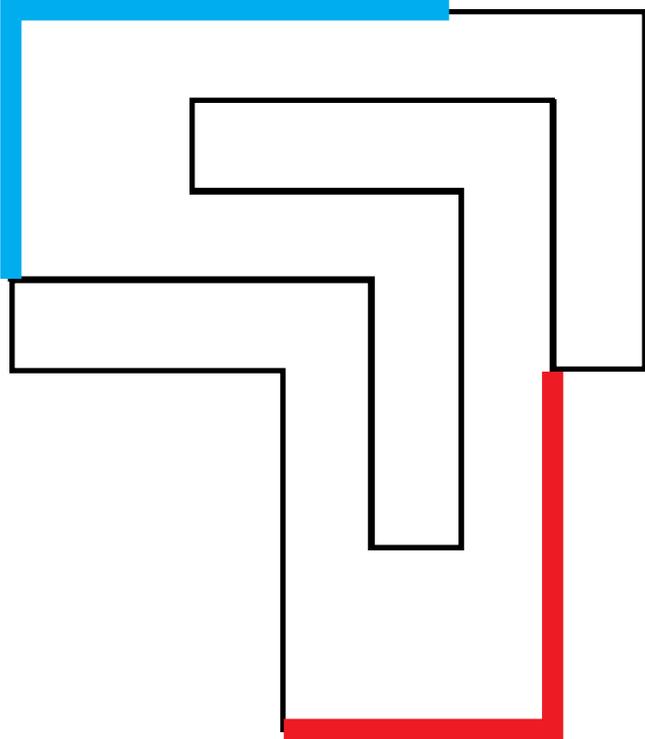


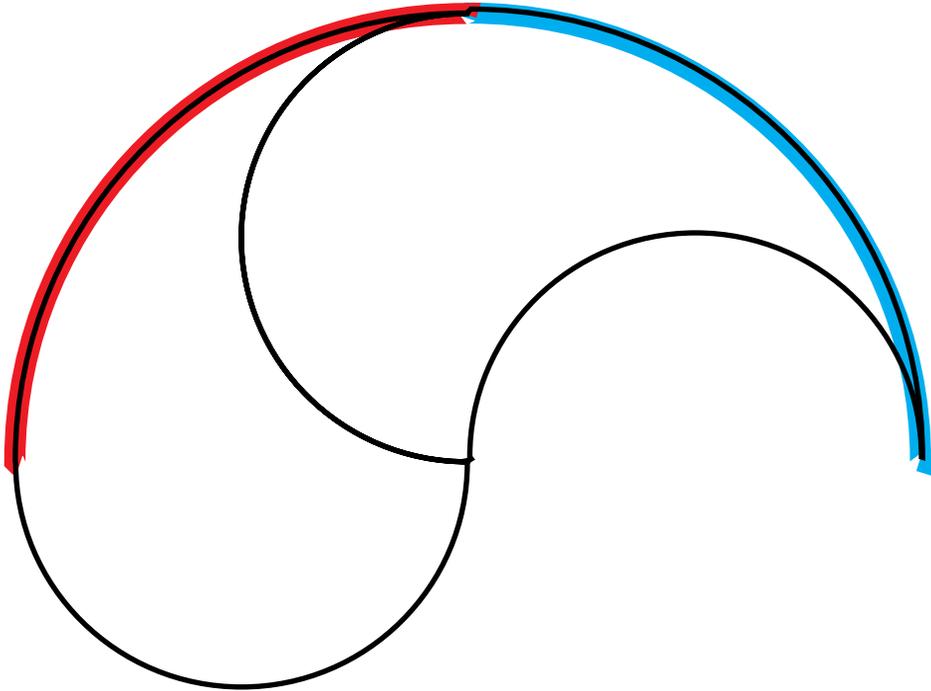


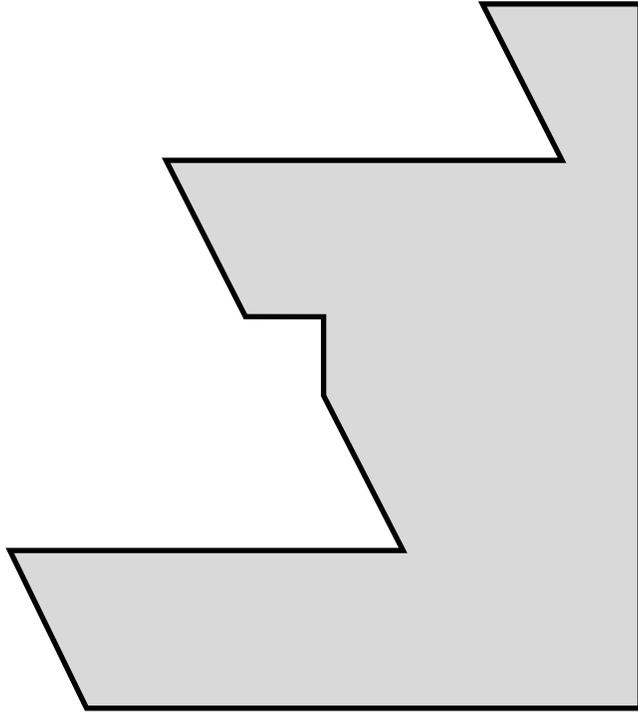


Dans un article publié en 1996 (*Splitting a Polygon into Two Congruent Pieces*, *American Mathematical Monthly*, mai 1996), le suédois Kimmo Eriksson démontre que si une figure  $F$  est décomposable en deux parties superposables (on dira que ces deux parties se correspondent), alors il existe deux parties du bord de  $F$  de longueurs non nulles qui se correspondent.

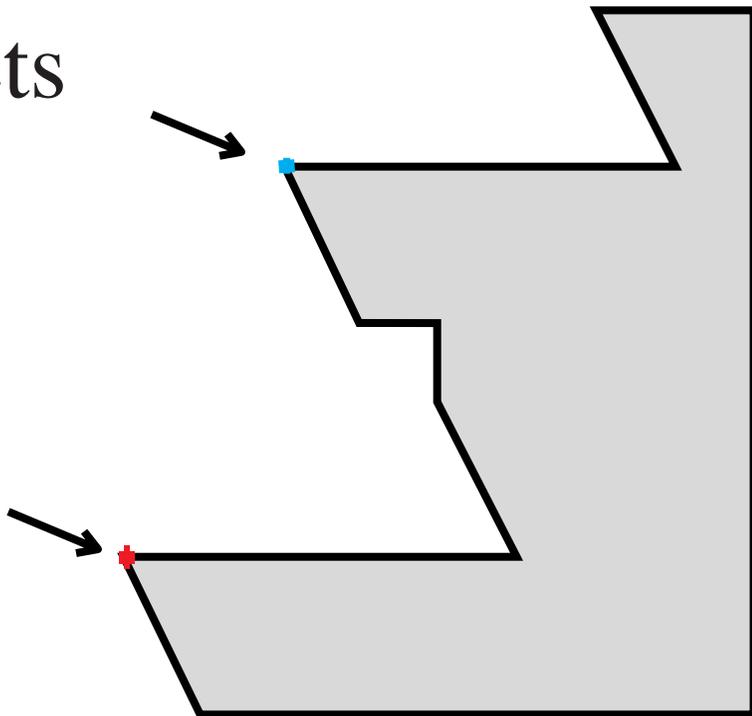
Autrement dit, l'image du bord de  $F$  dans la correspondance entre les deux parties ne peut être entièrement incluse à l'intérieur de  $F$ .



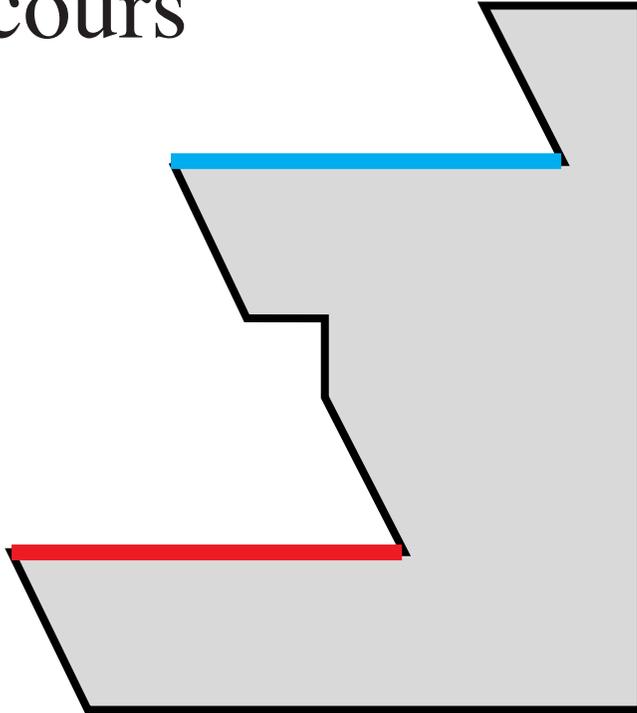


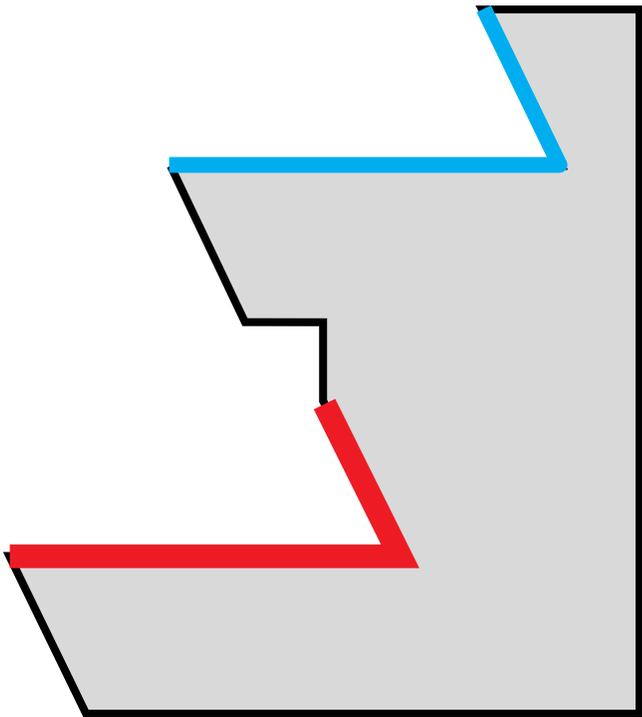


on choisit deux  
sommets

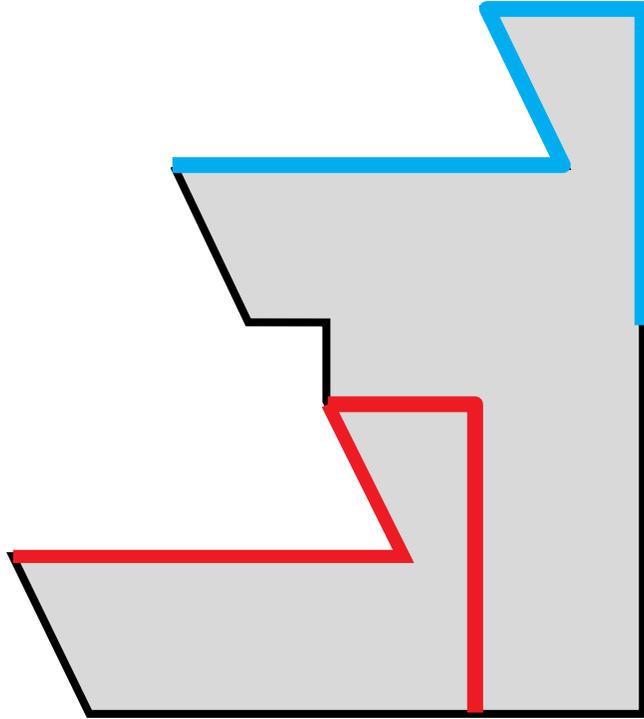


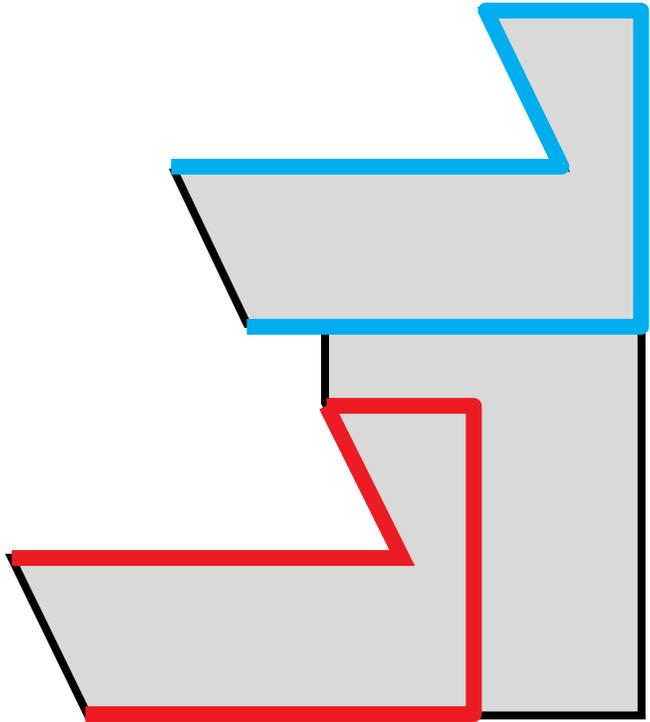
on choisit le sens  
de parcours



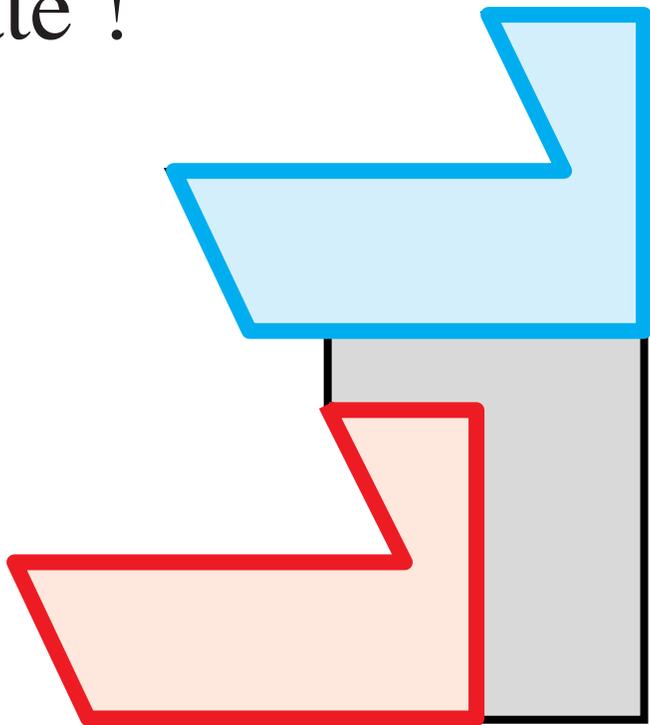


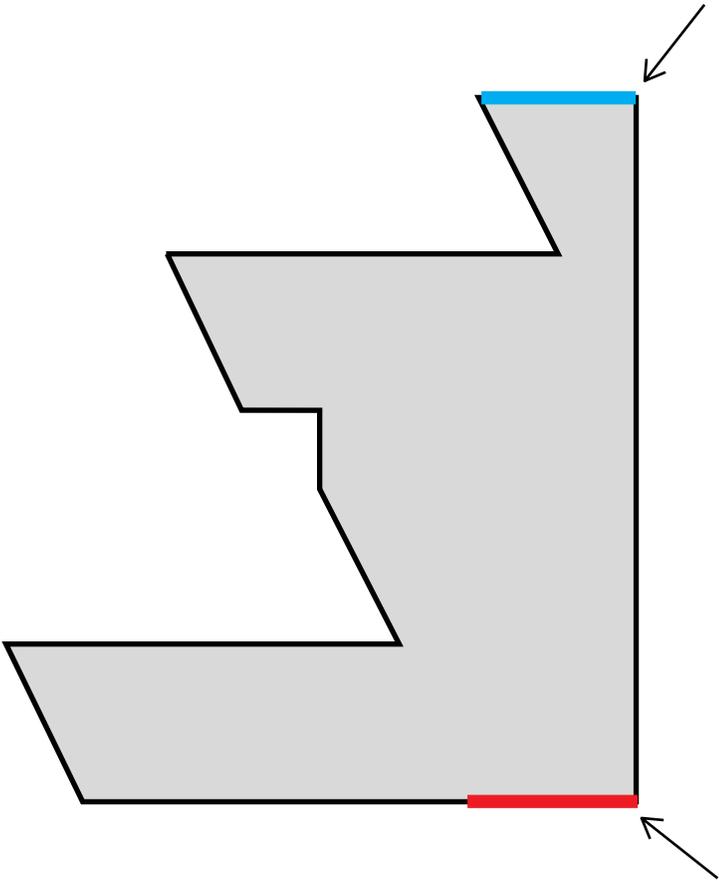


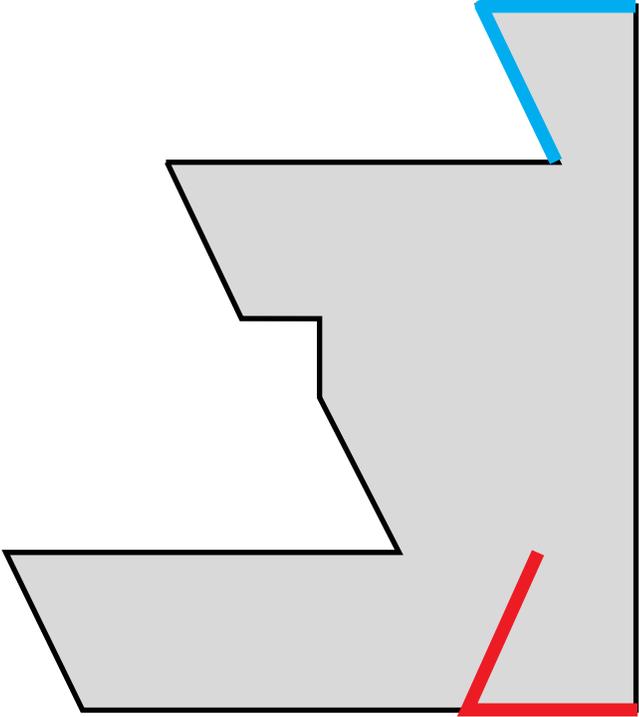




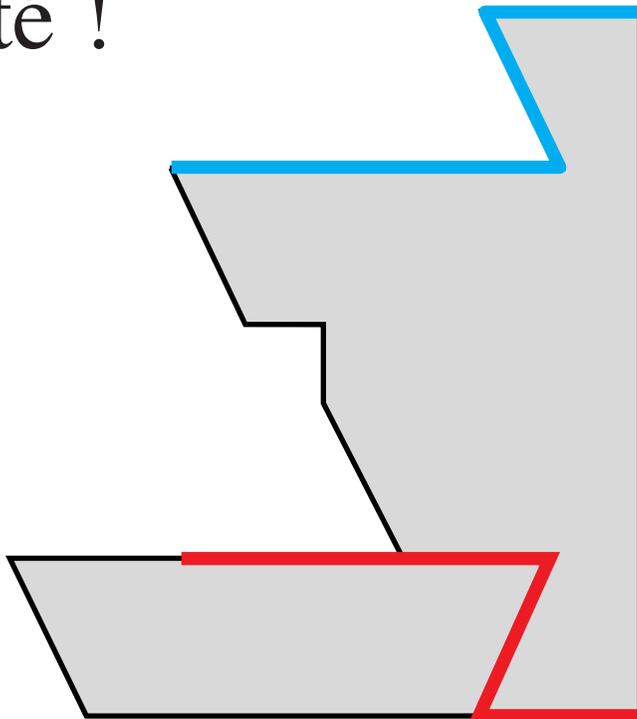
raté !

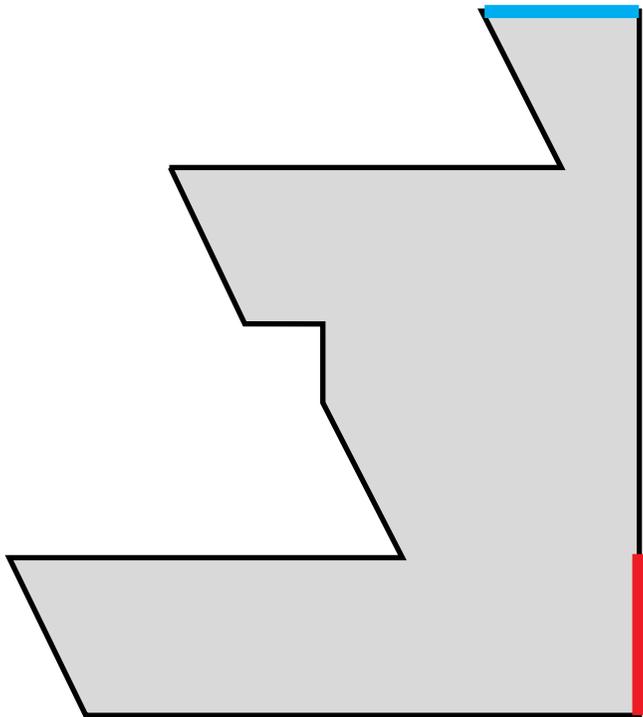


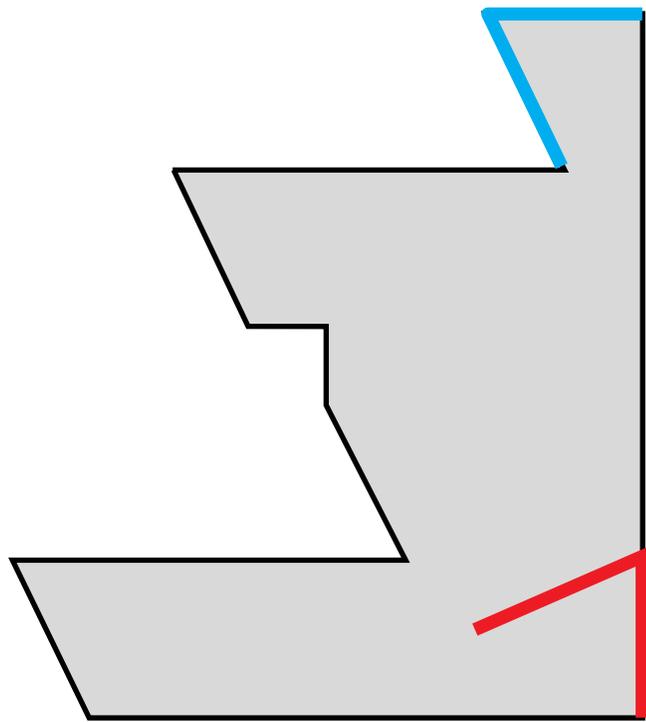


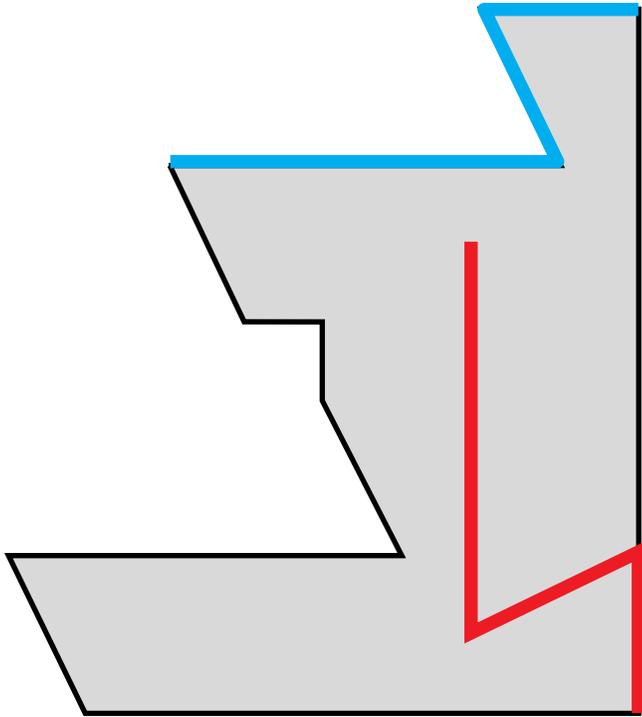


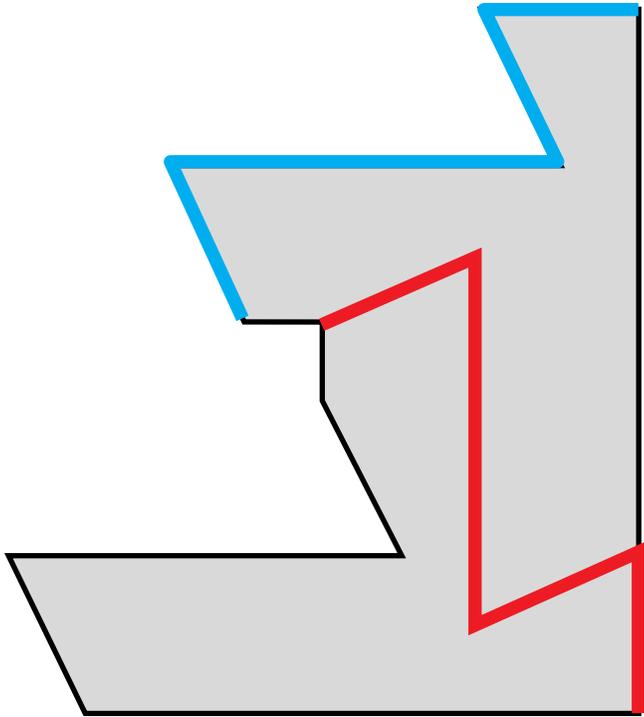
raté !

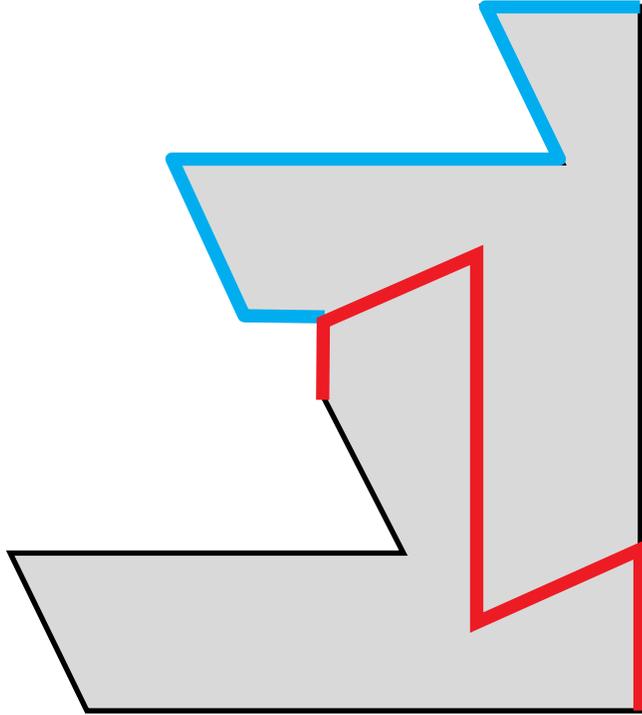












bingo !

