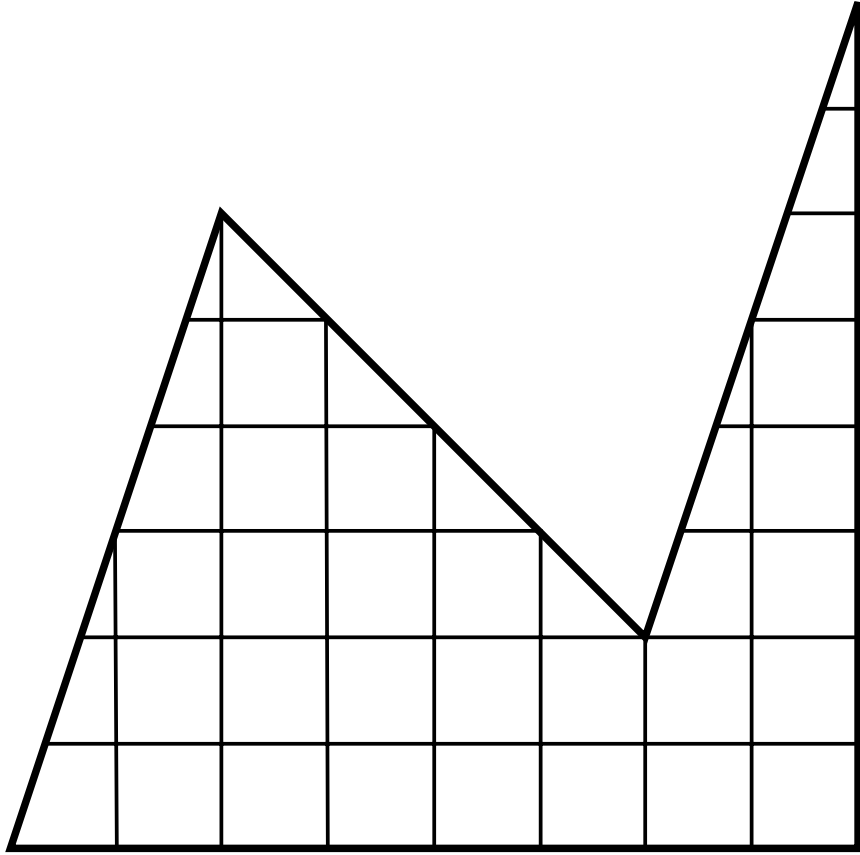
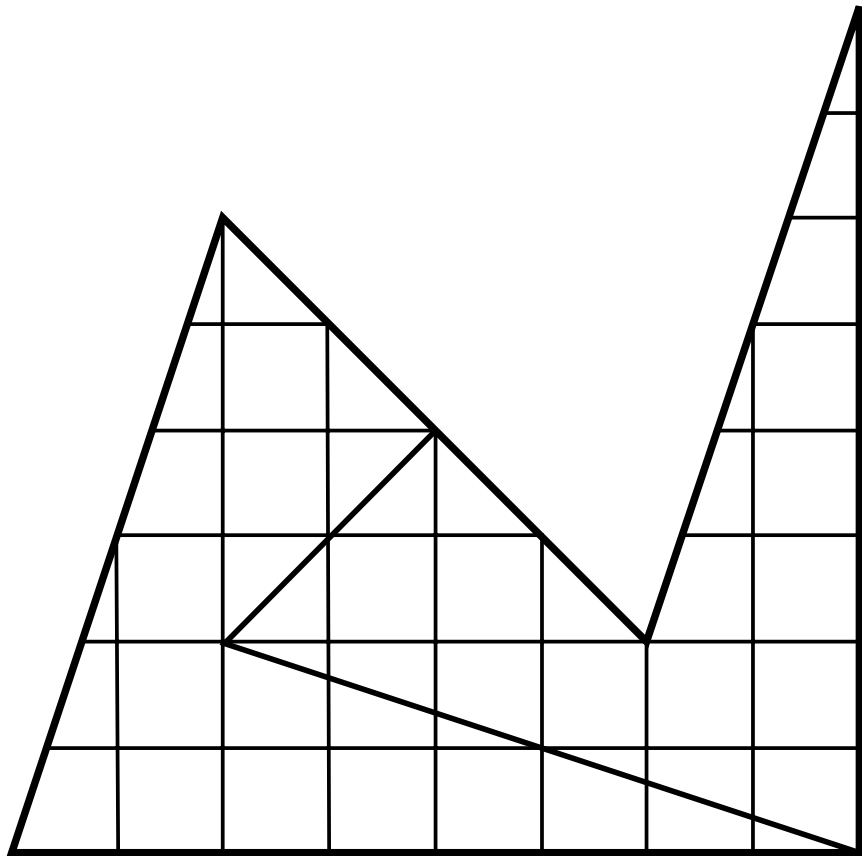
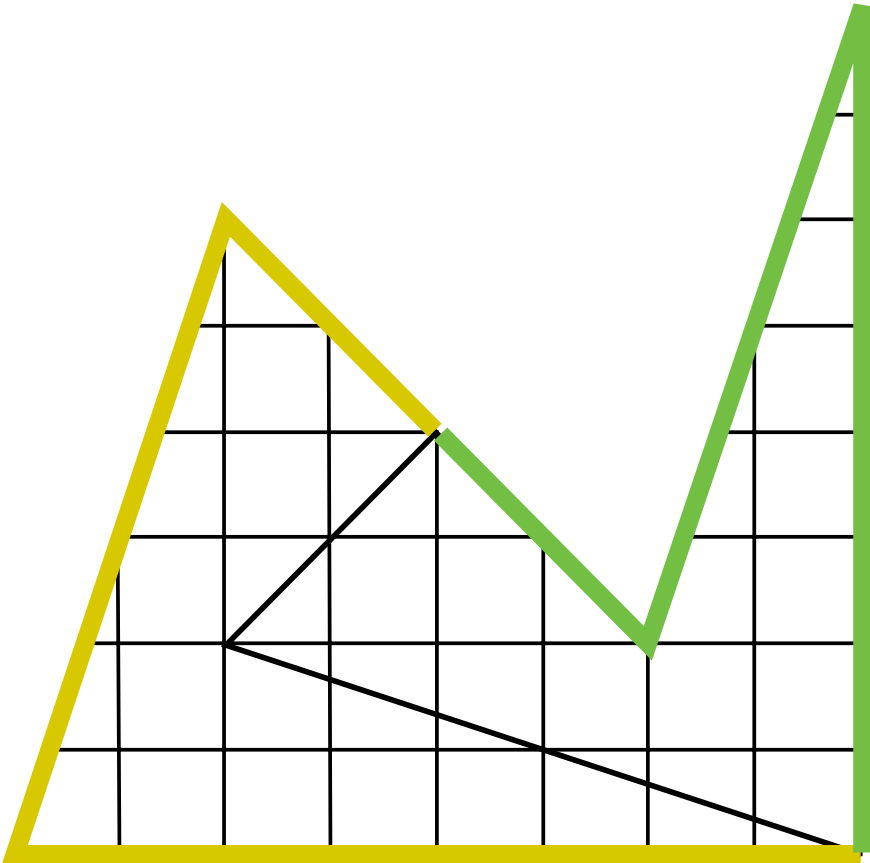
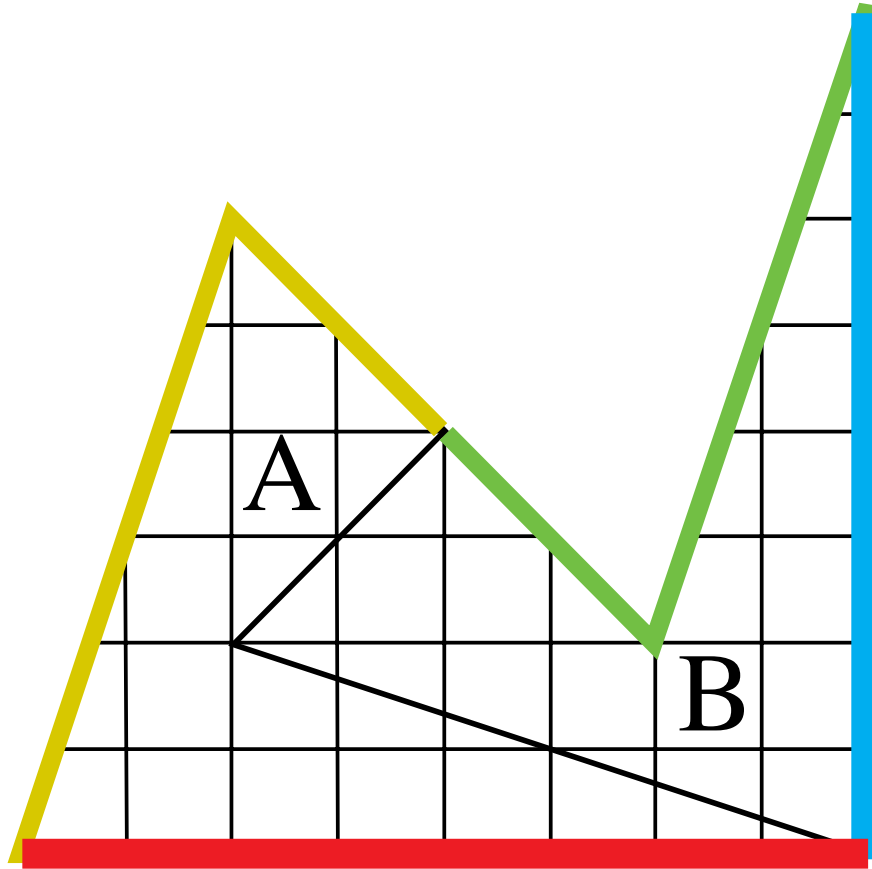


Les découpages de Kimmo Eriksson



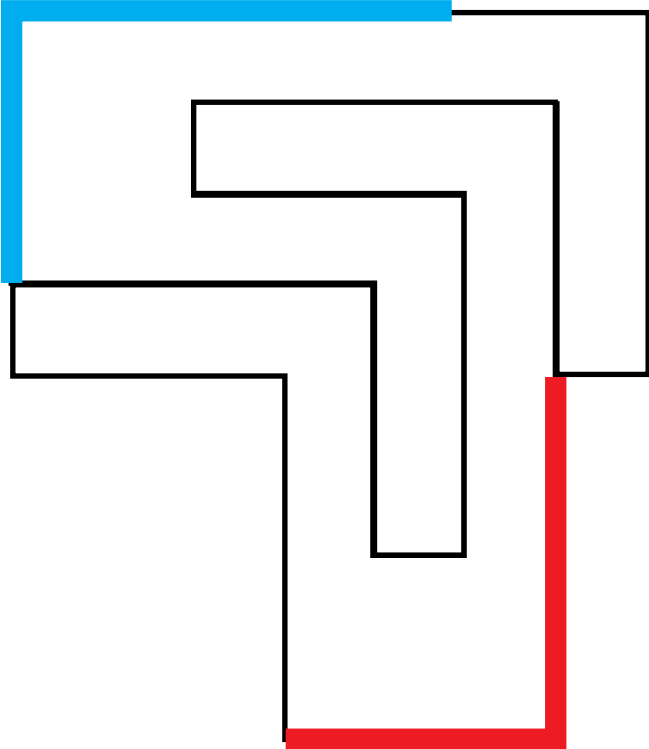


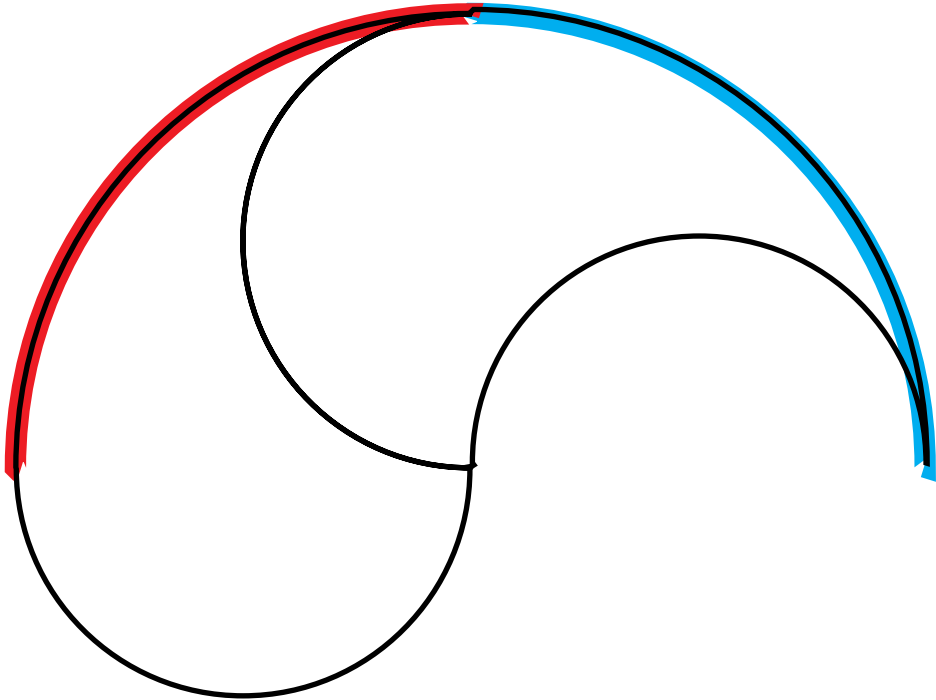


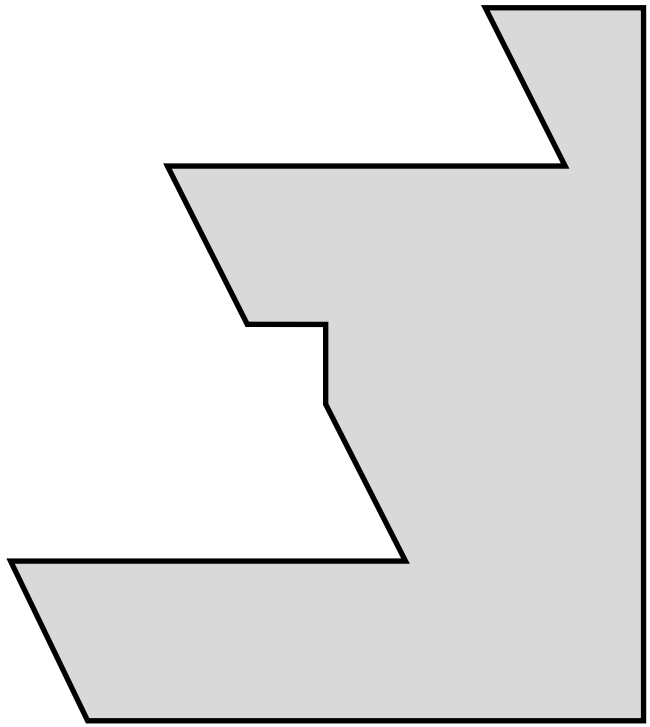


Dans un article publié en 1996 (*Splitting a Polygon into Two Congruent Pieces*, *American Mathematical Monthly*, mai 1996), le suédois Kimmo Eriksson démontre que si une figure F est décomposable en deux parties superposables (on dira que ces deux parties se correspondent), alors il existe deux parties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

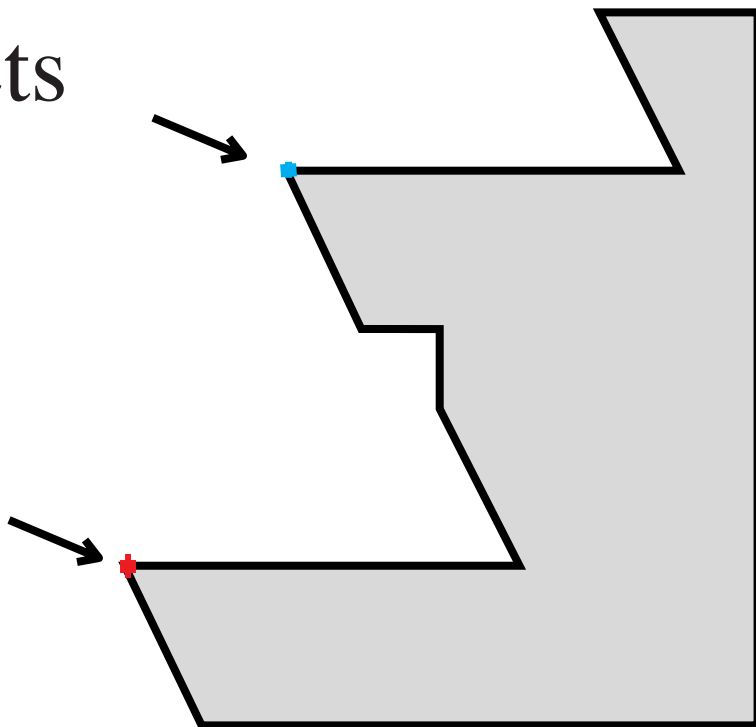
Autrement dit, l'image du bord de F dans la correspondance entre les deux parties ne peut être entièrement incluse à l'intérieur de F .



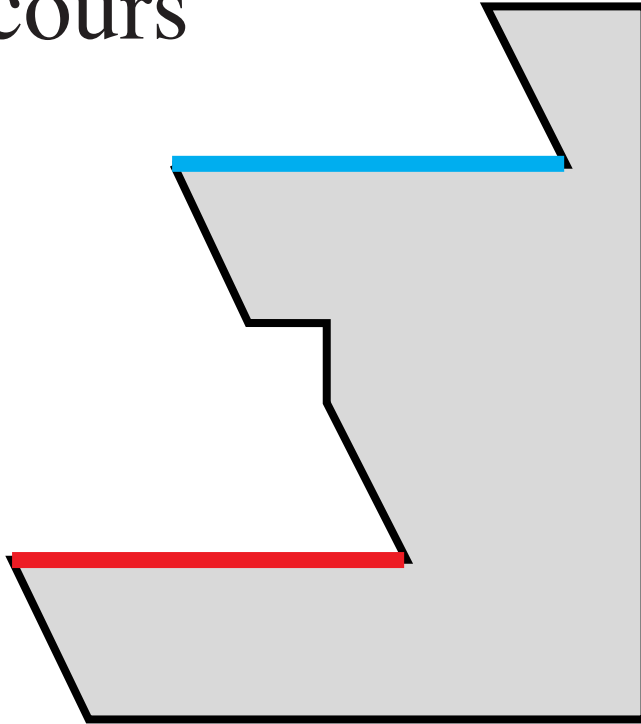


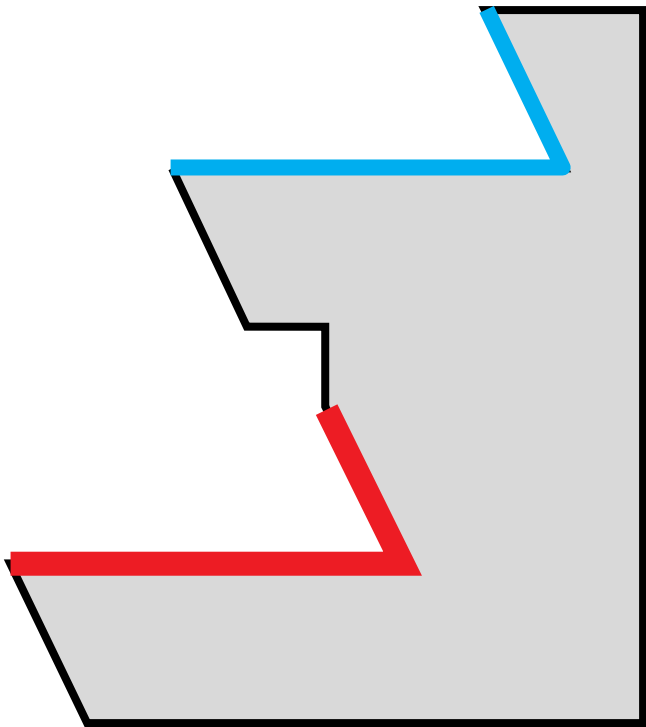


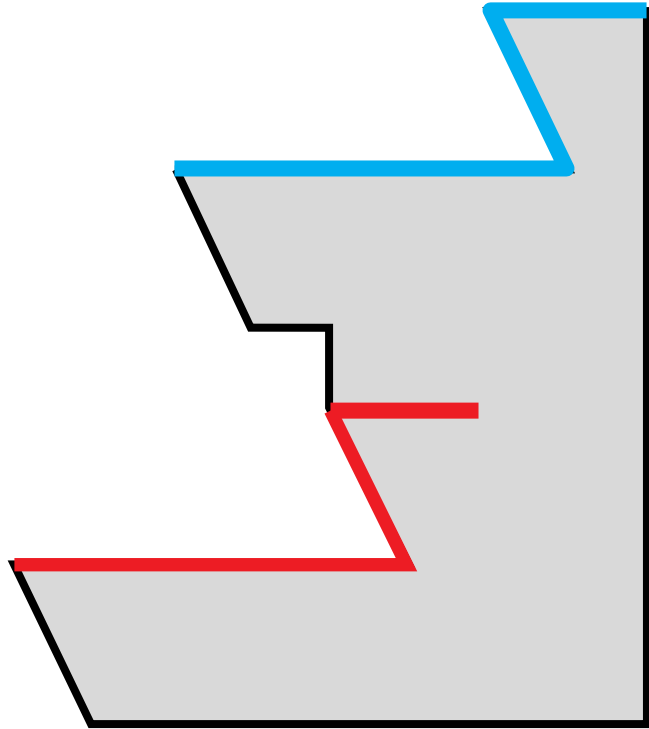
on choisit deux
sommets

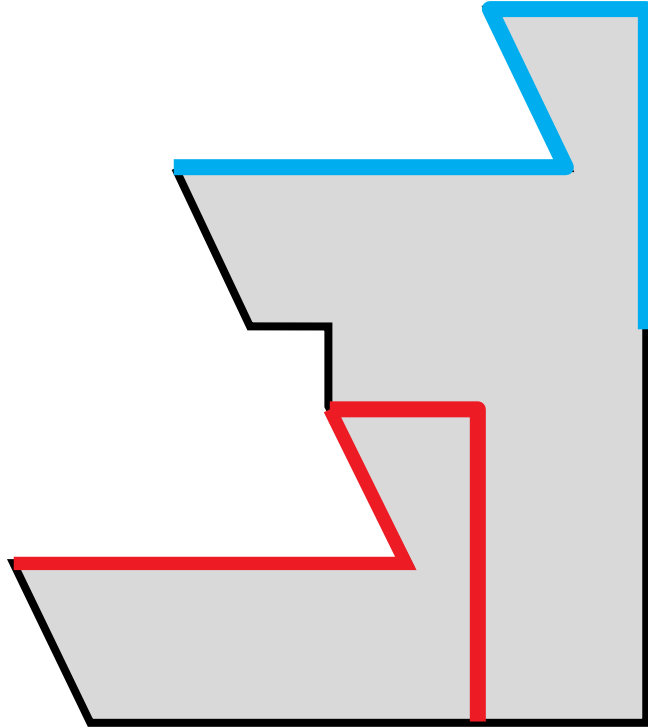


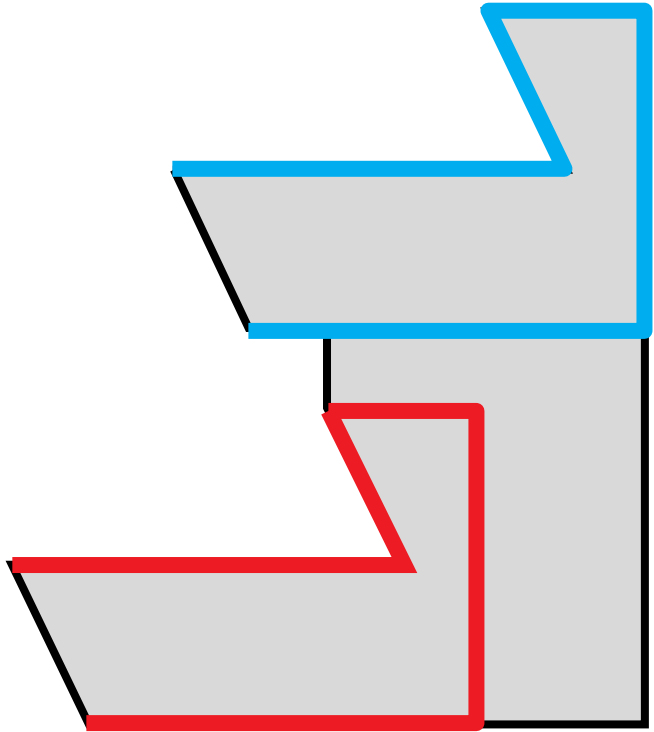
on choisit le sens
de parcours



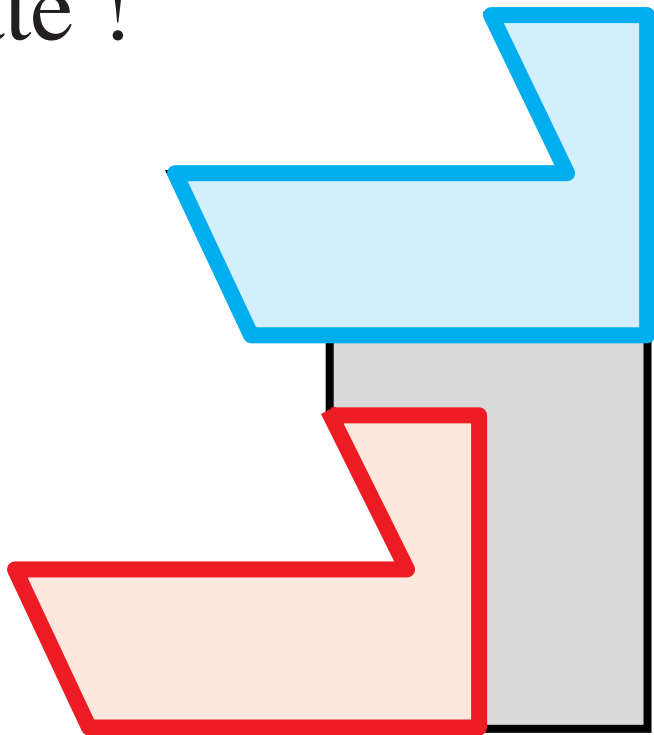


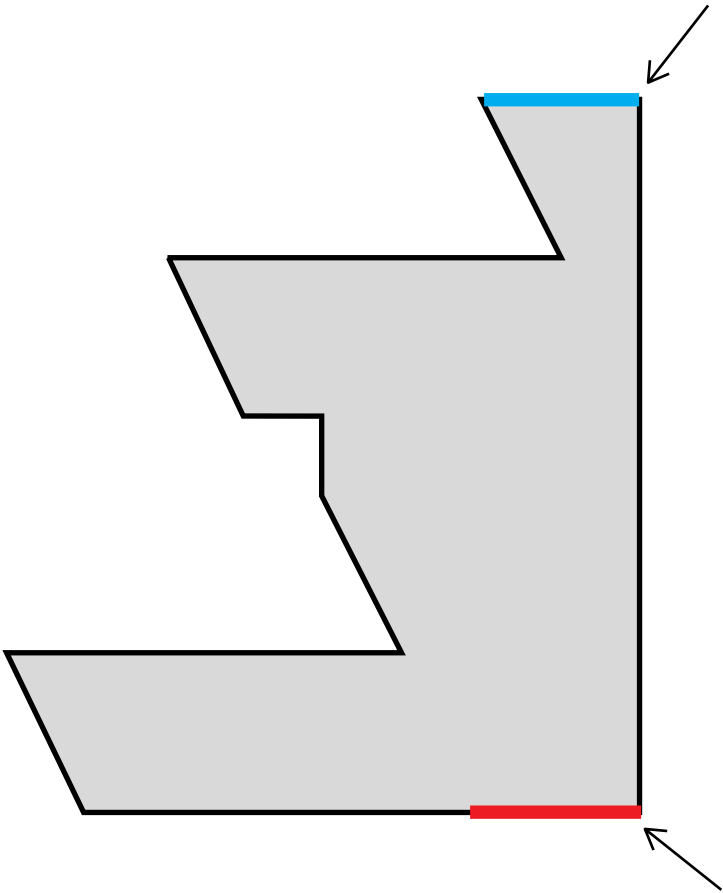


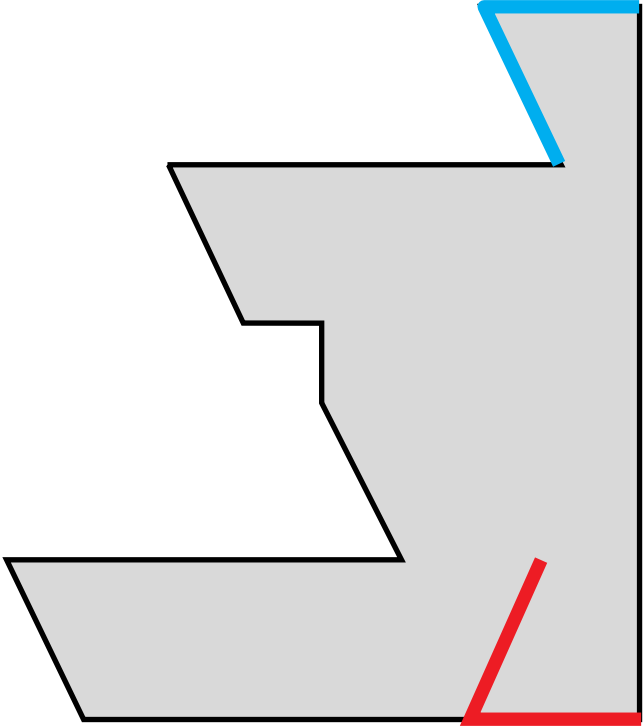




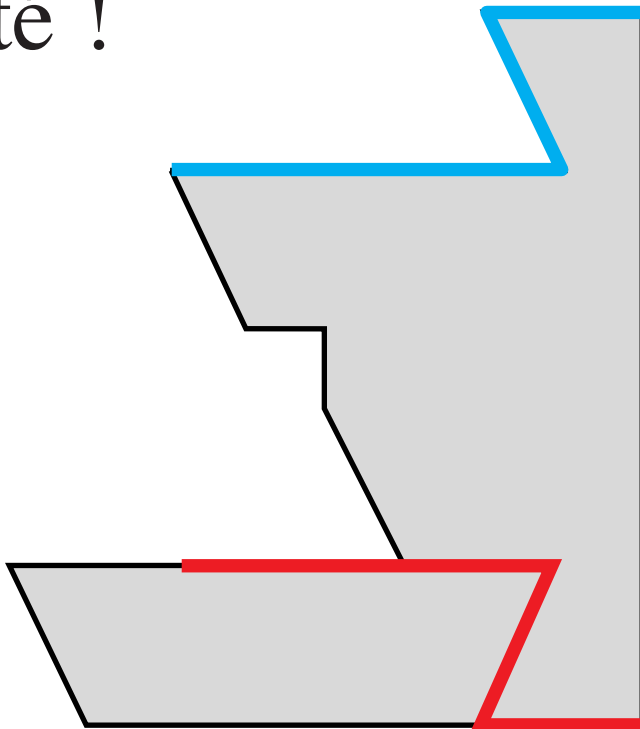
raté !

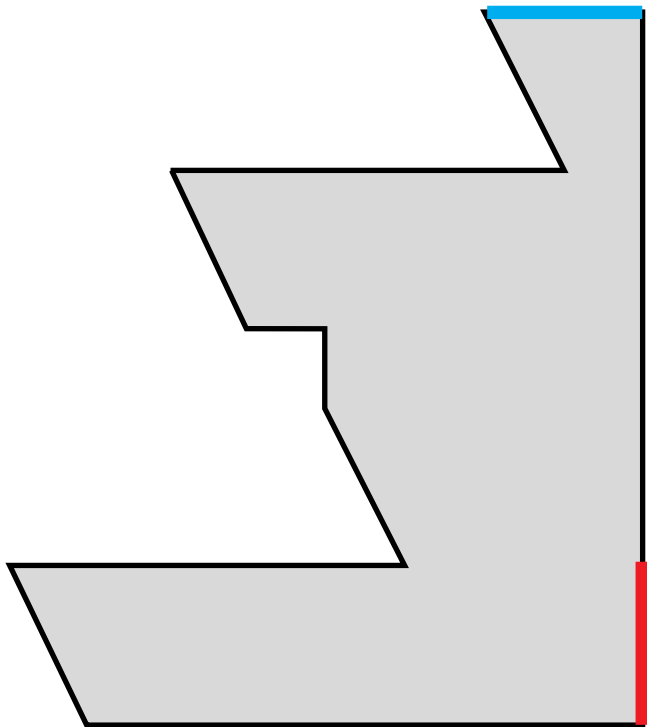


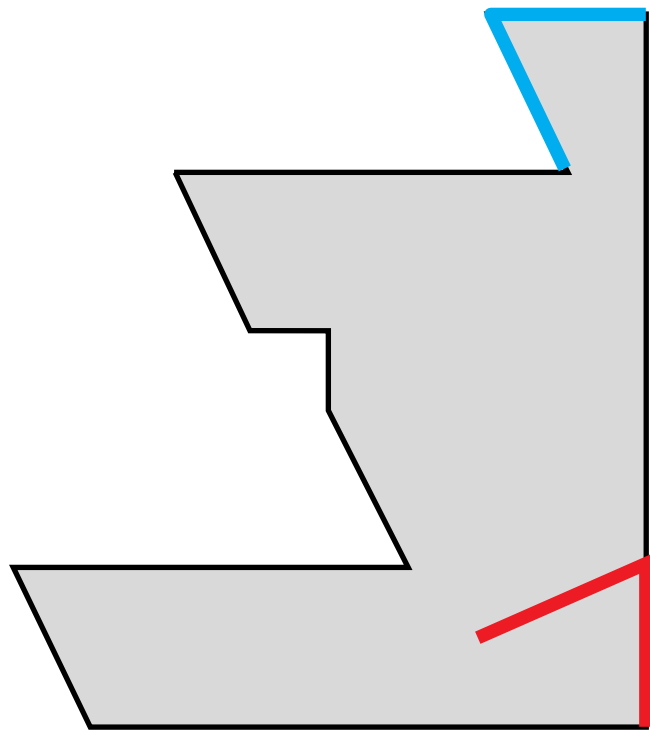


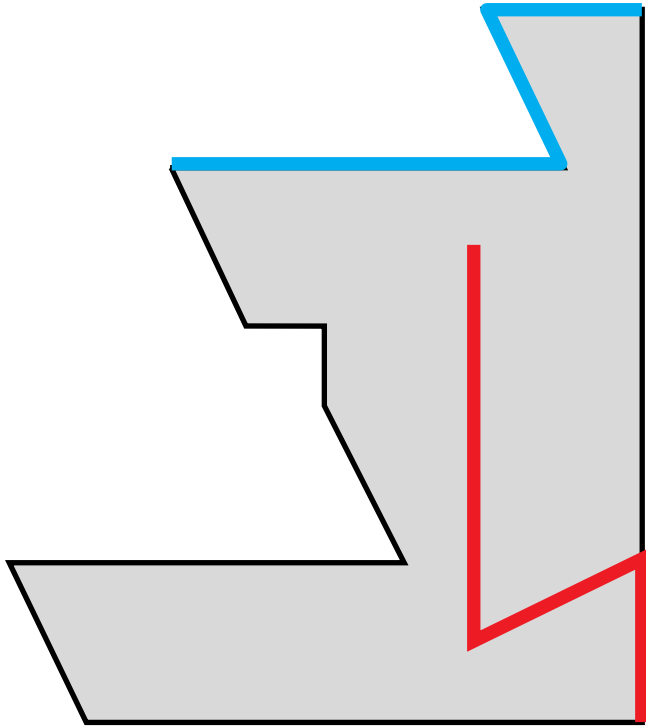


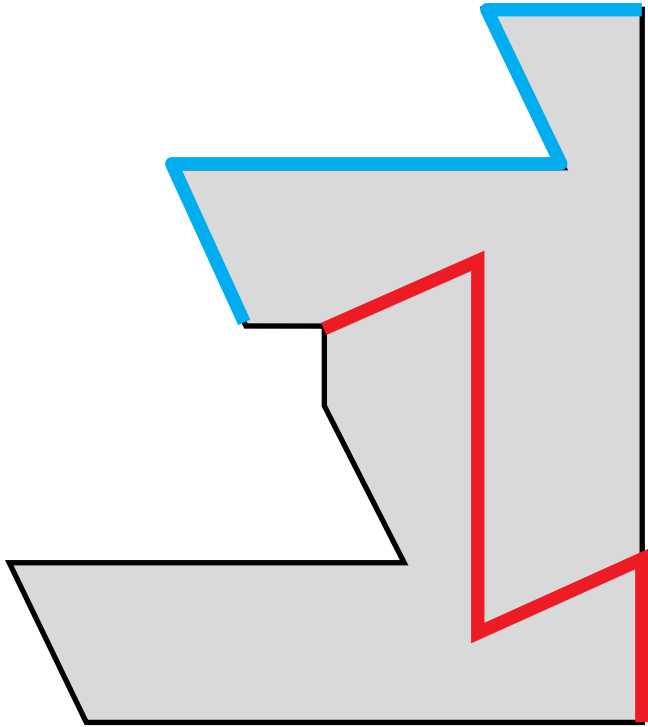
raté !

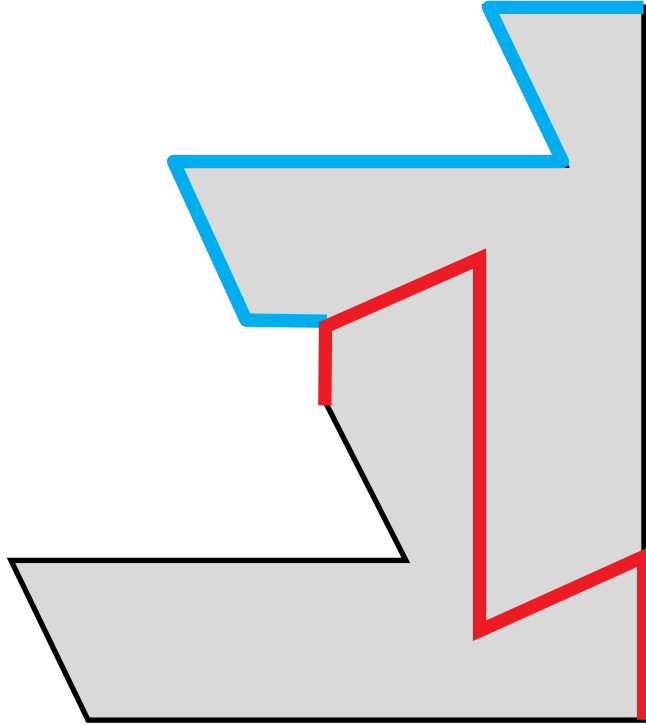












bingo !

