

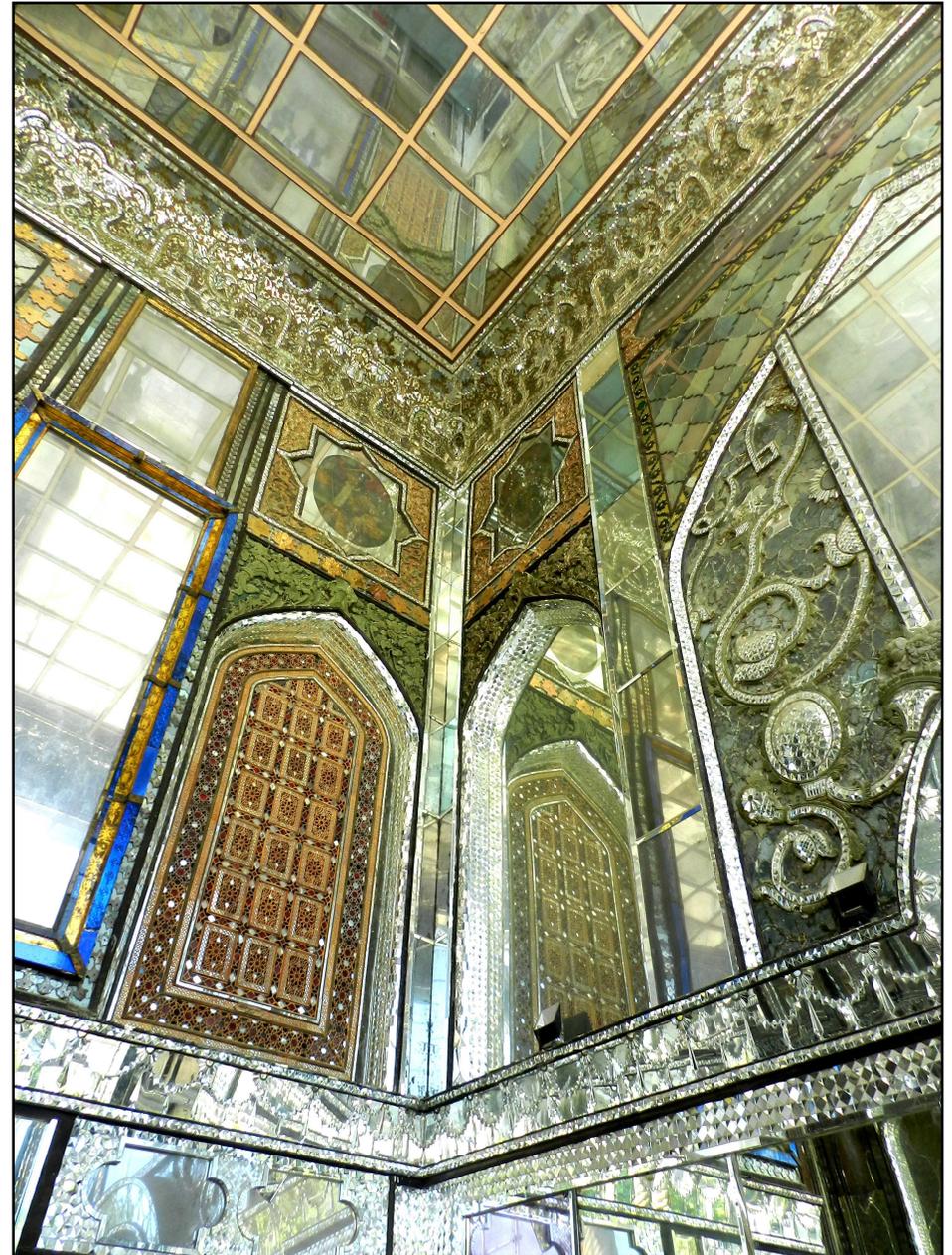
X. Le système polygonal persan en Iran :



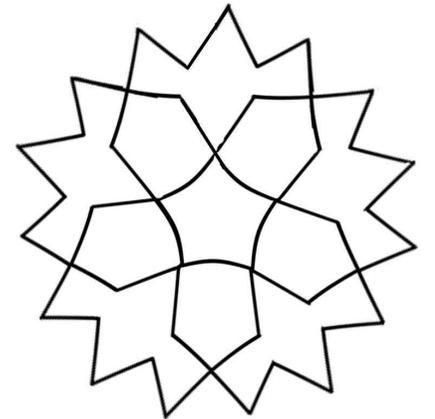
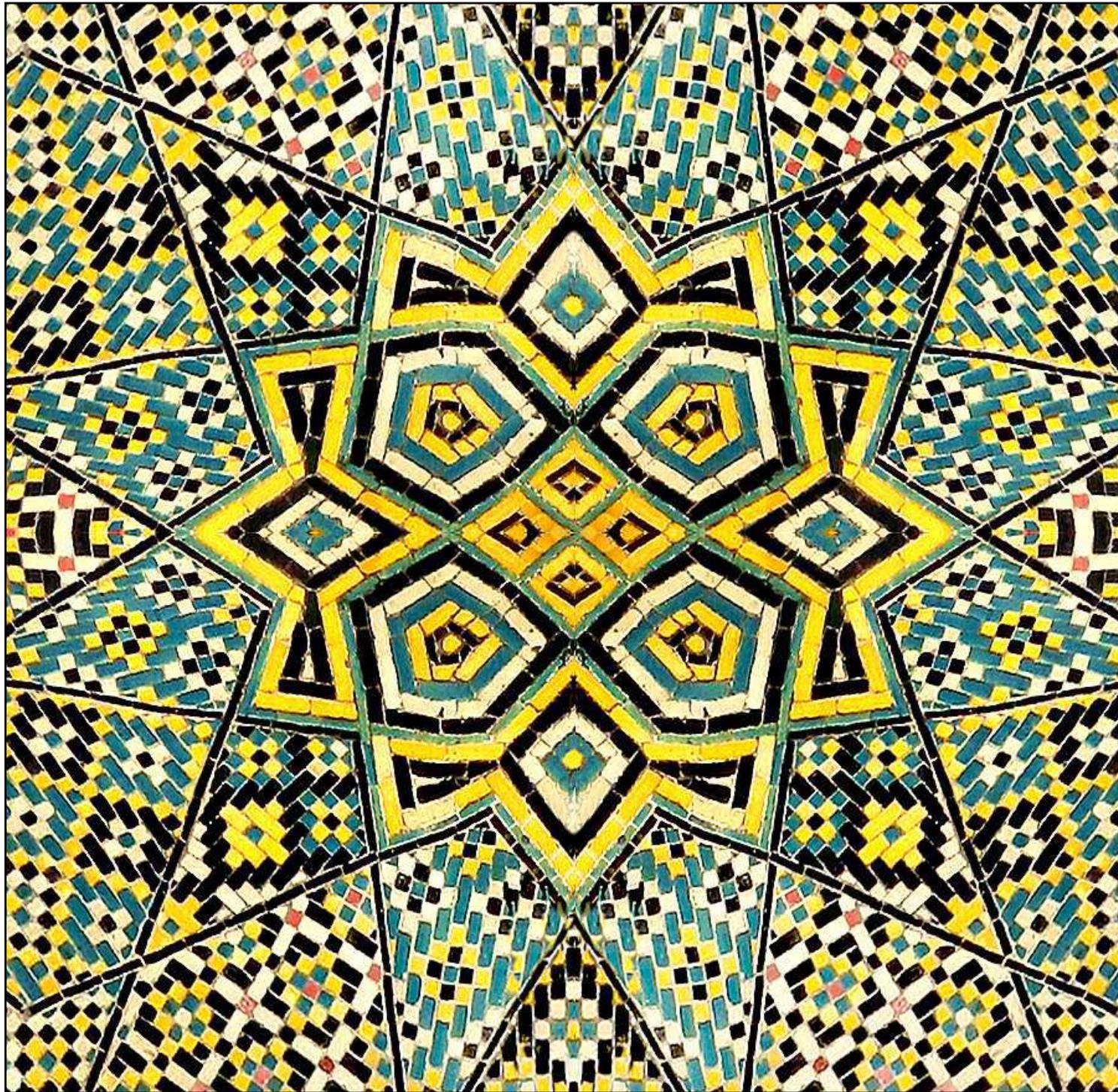
Palais du Golestân à Téhéran.

Minaret de la mosquée du Vendredi à Ispahan.

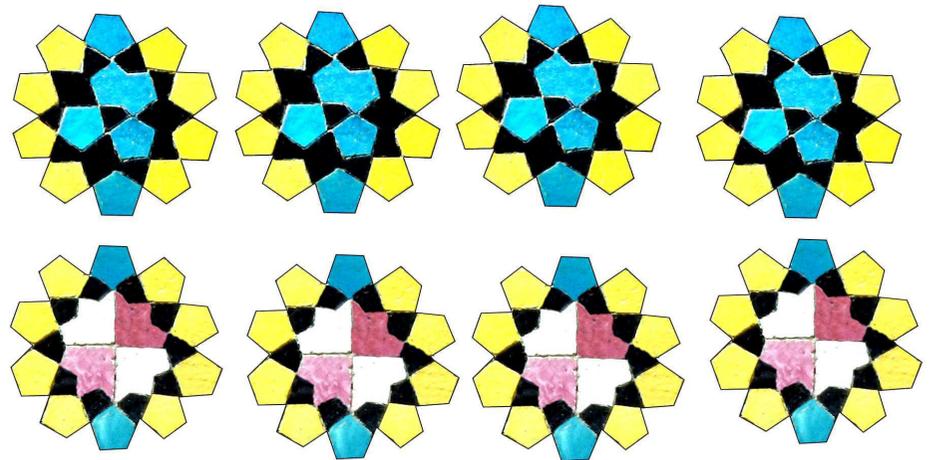
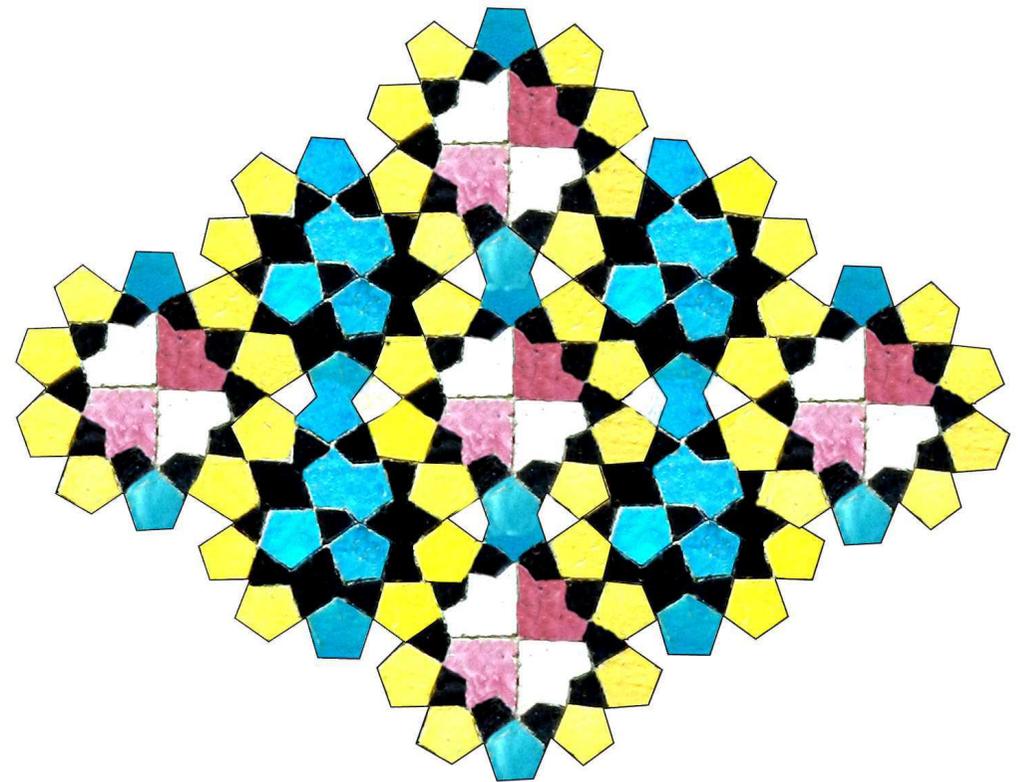
Pages suivantes : palais du Golestân.



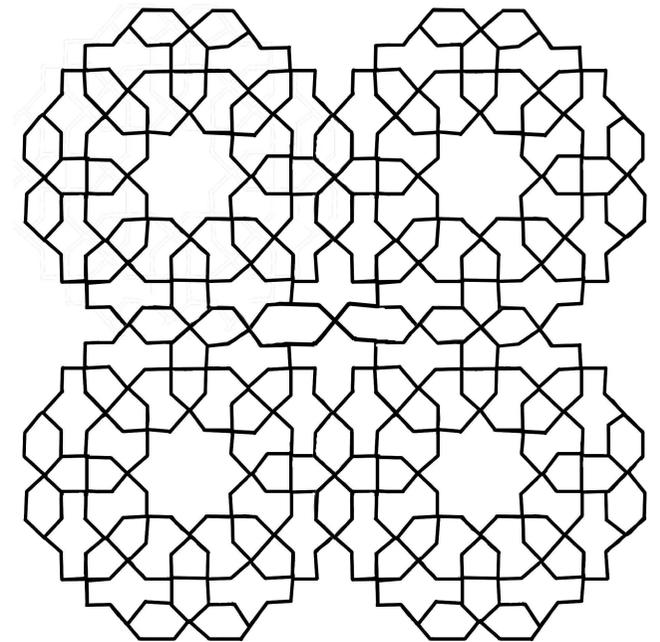
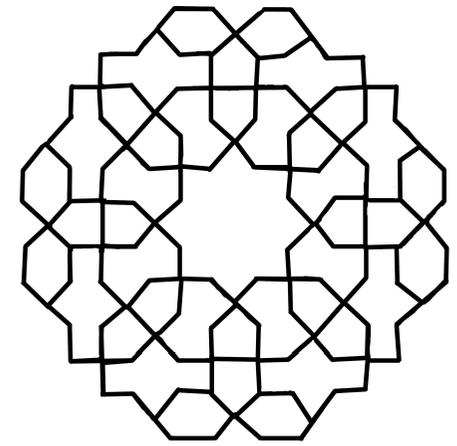
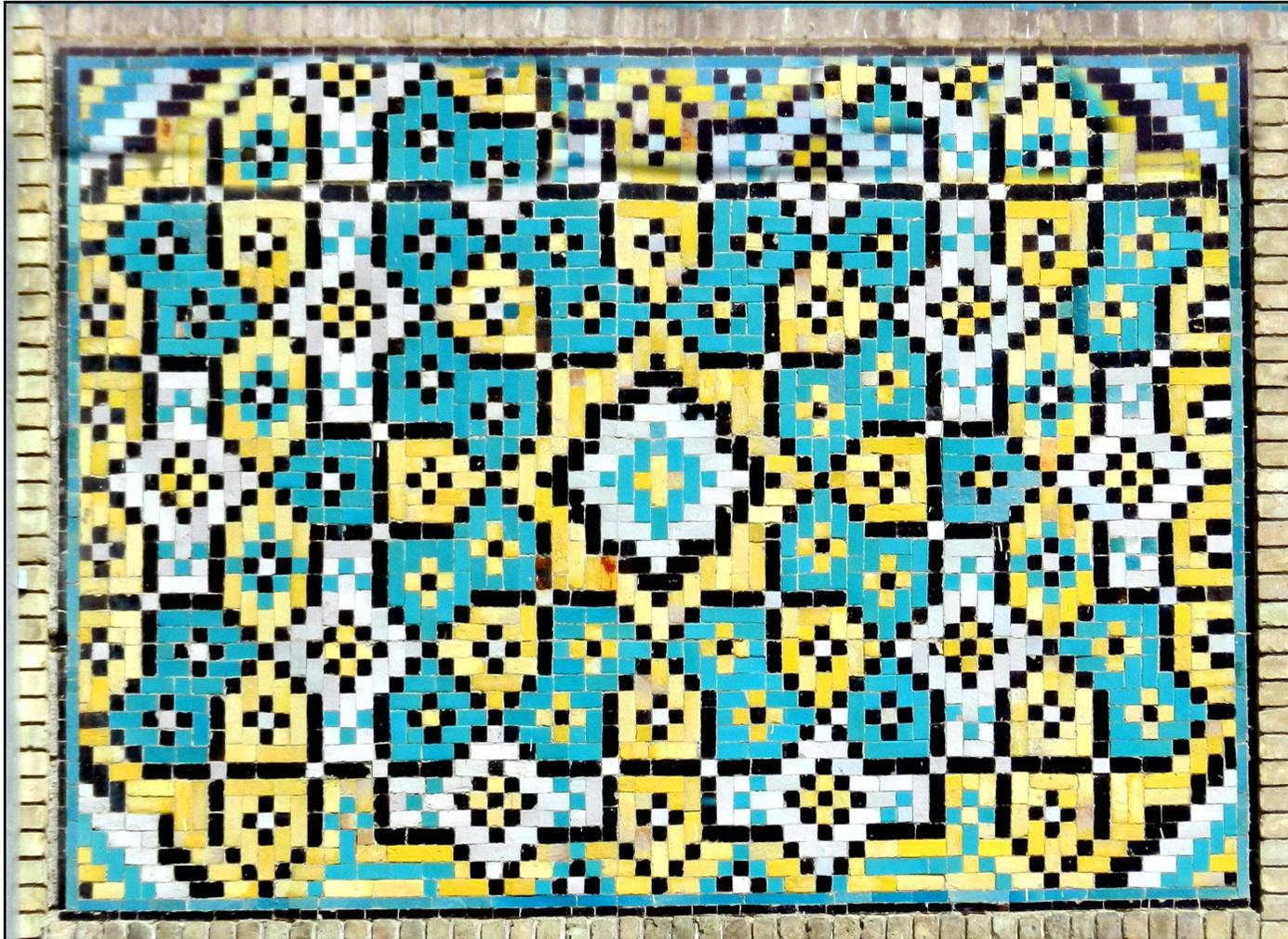


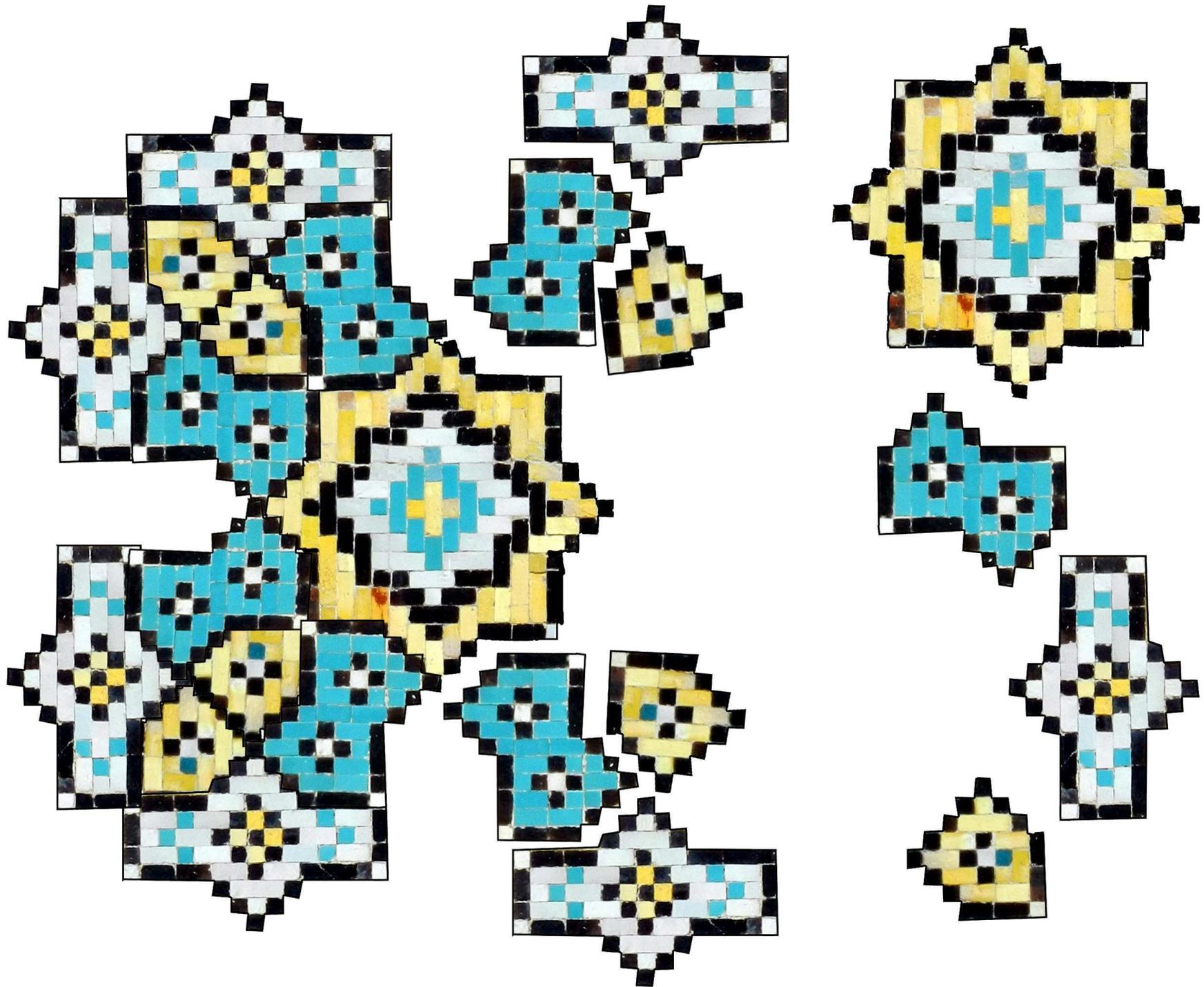


- Palais du Golestân : composition d'étoiles à dix.

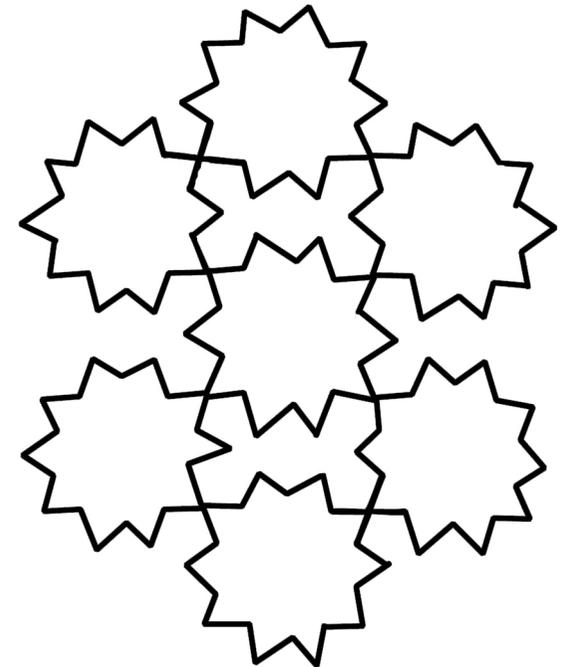
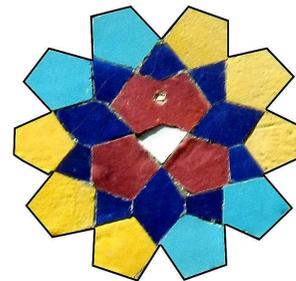
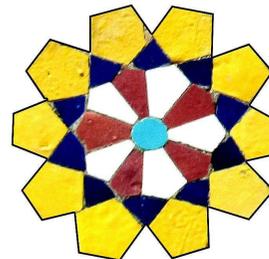
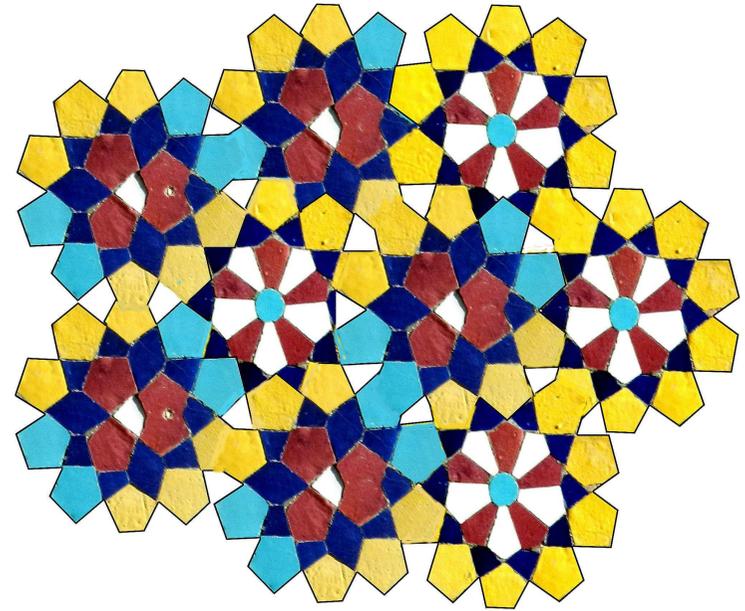


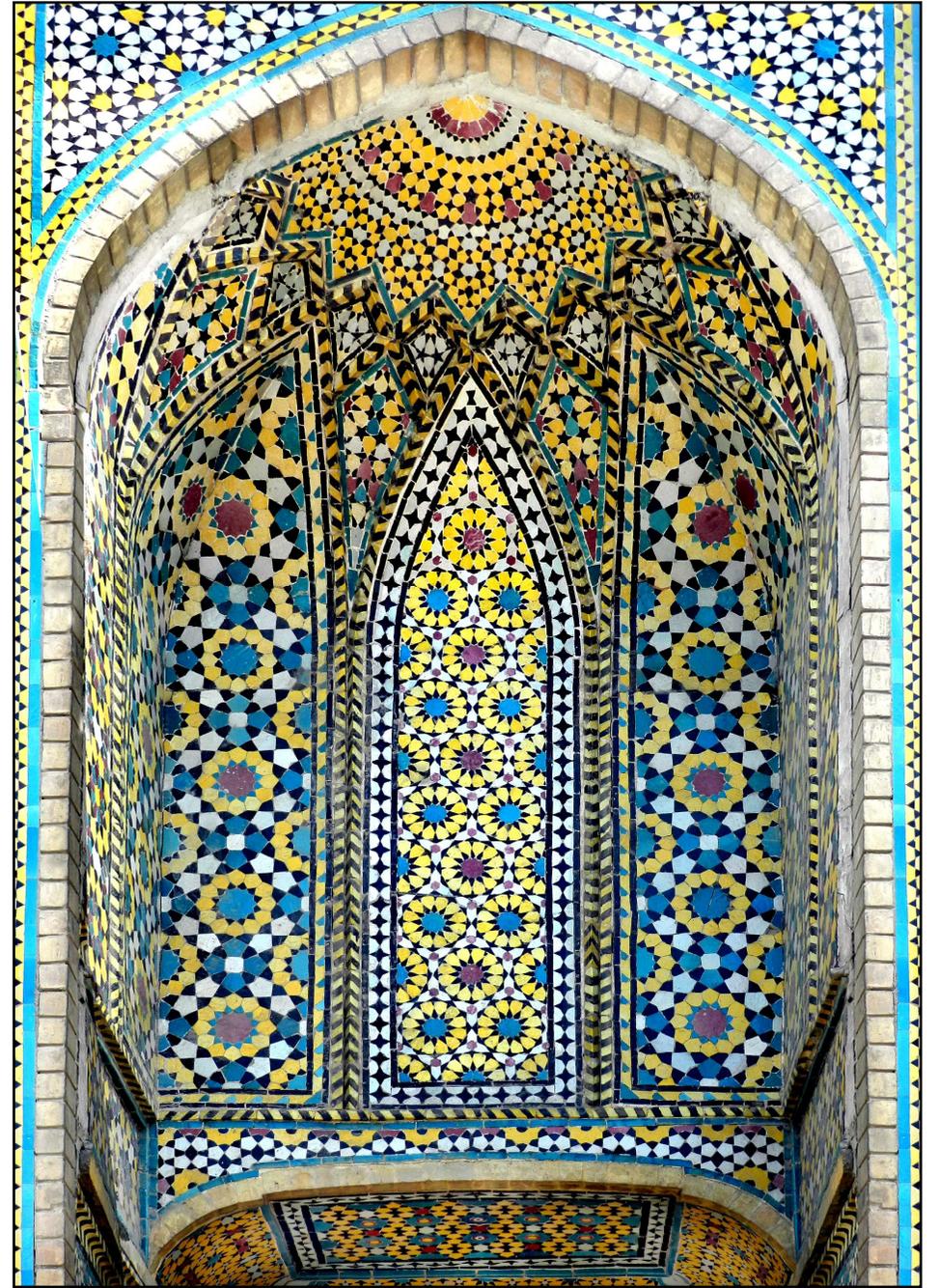
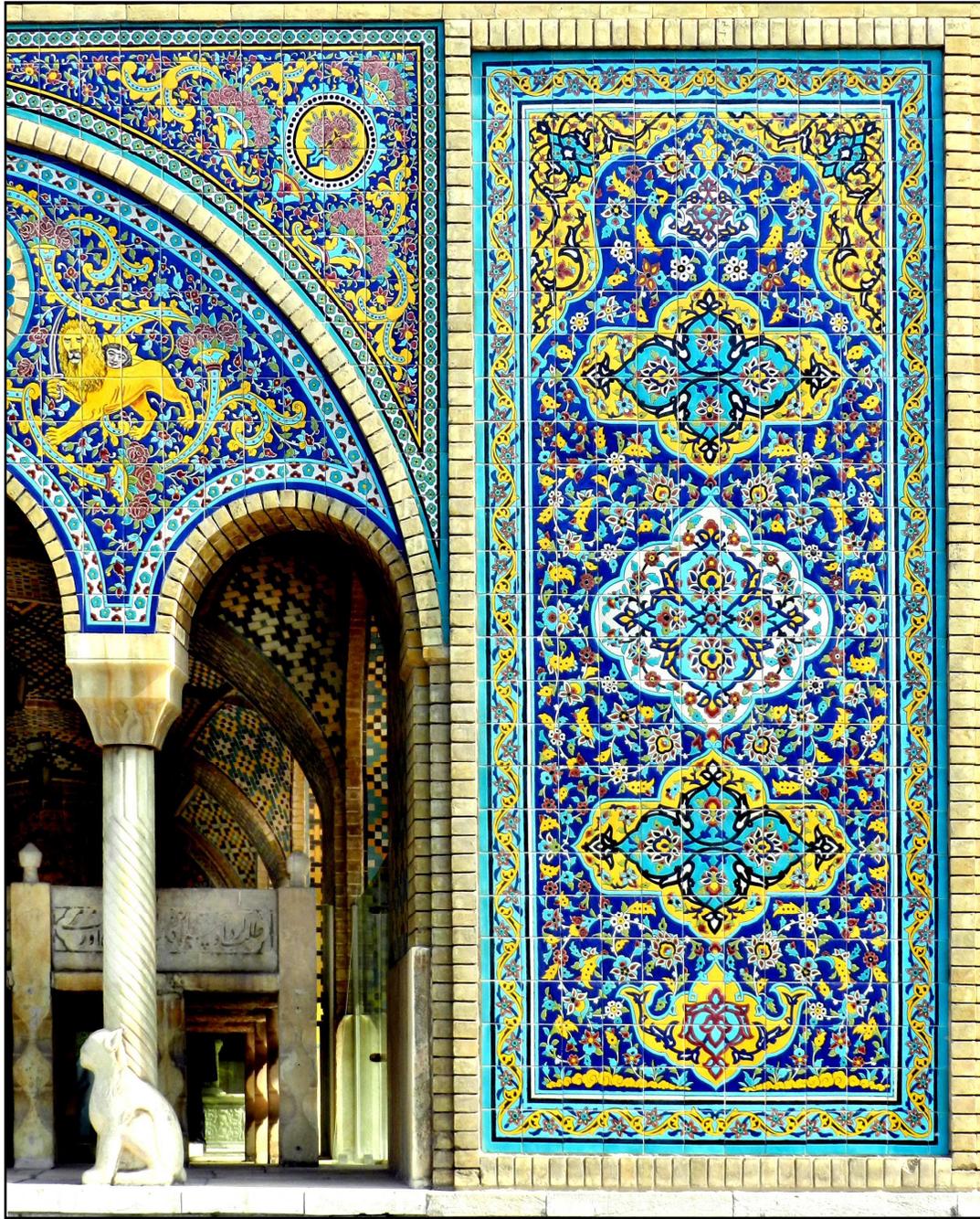
- Palais du Golestân à Téhéran.
- Kaschis et composition d'octogones.





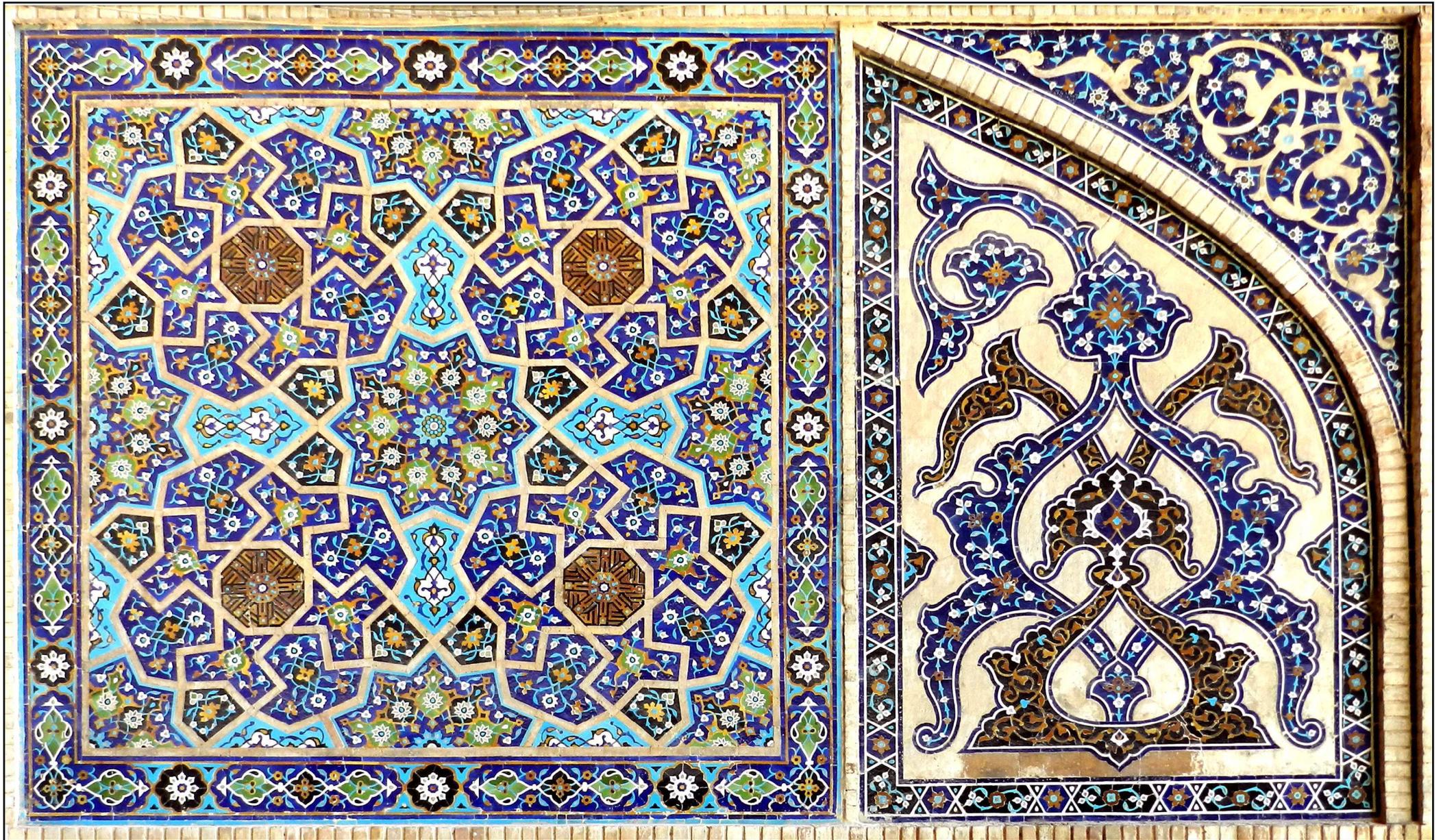
- Palais des Roses (Golestân).
- composition d'étoiles à dix formées par une couronne de pentagones.

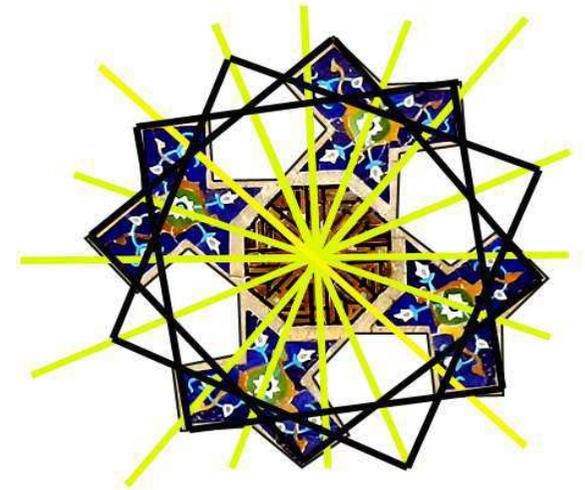
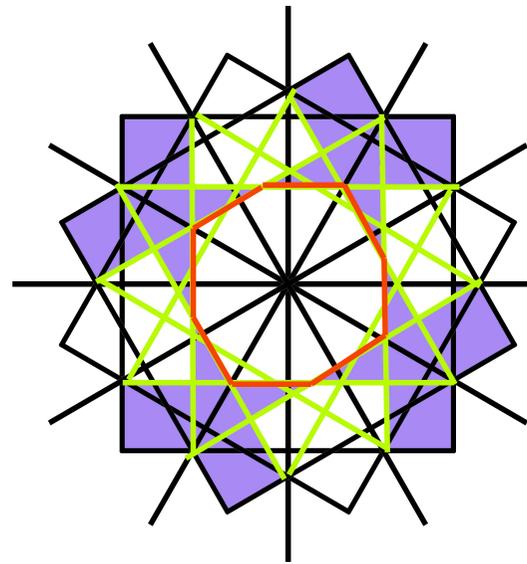
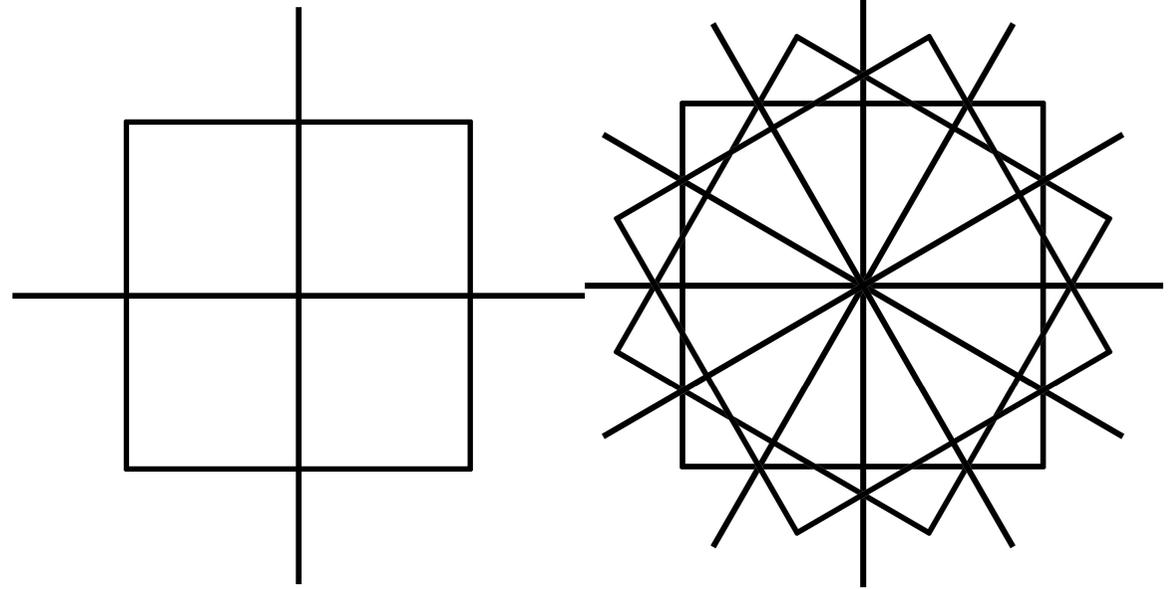




Téhéran : Palais du Golestân

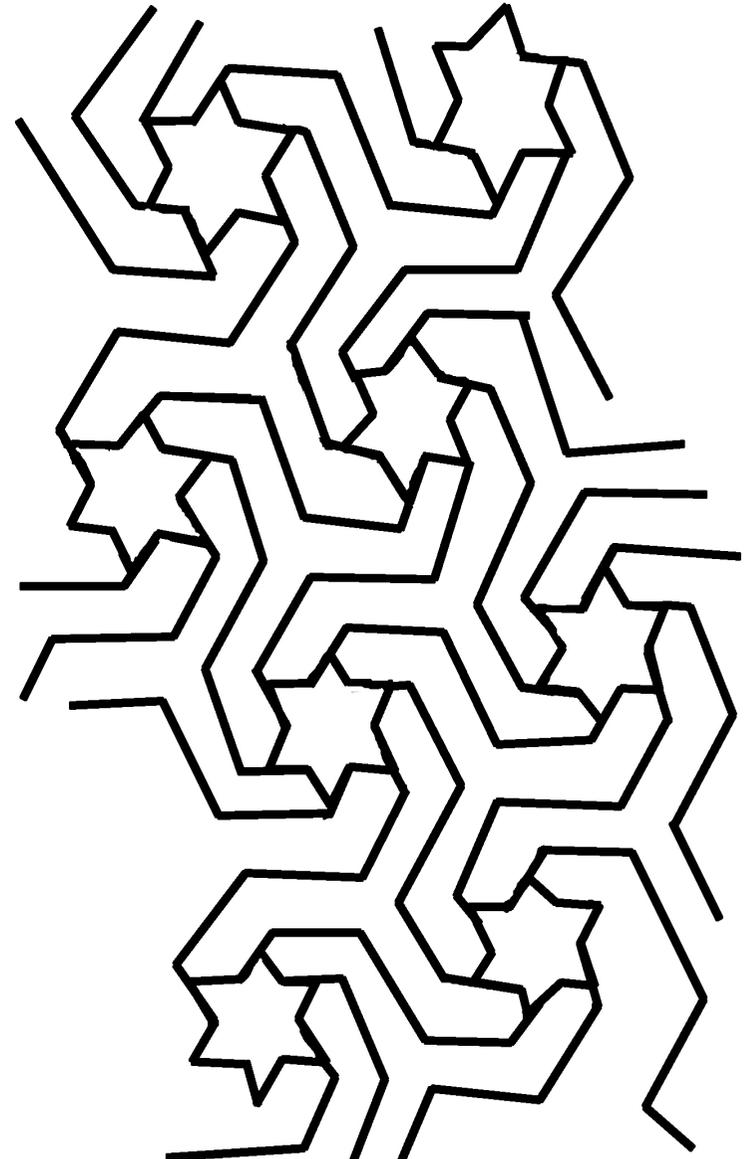
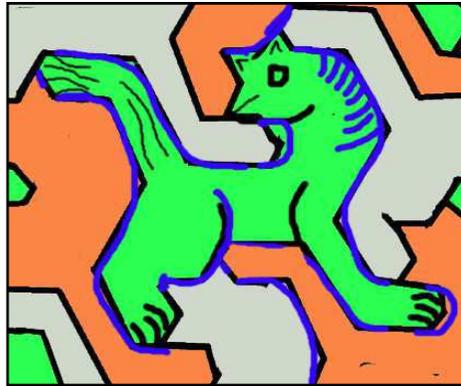
- Ispahan : iwan de la mosquée du Vendredi.
- Composition d'étoile à dix et d'octogones.

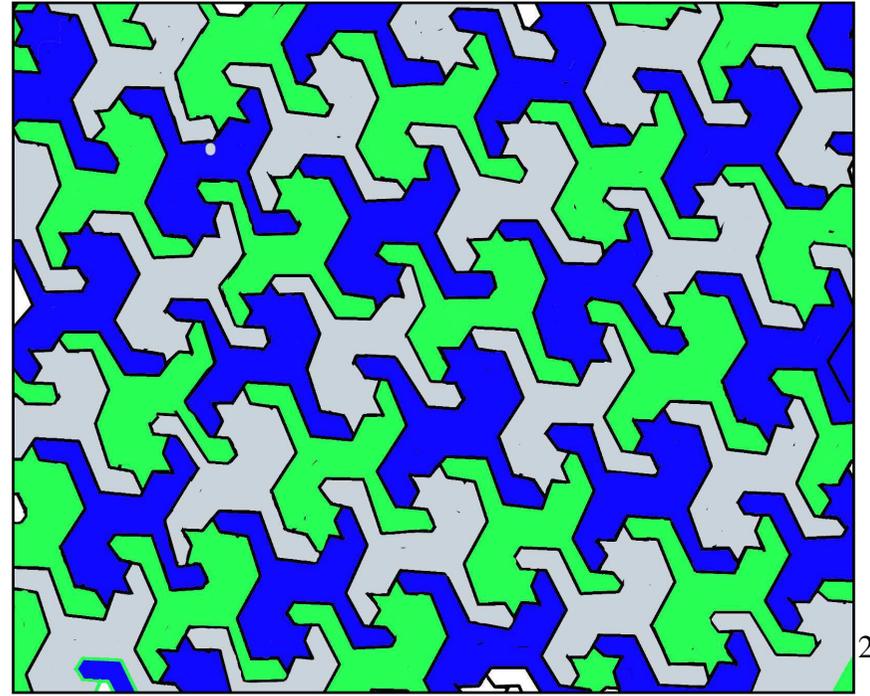
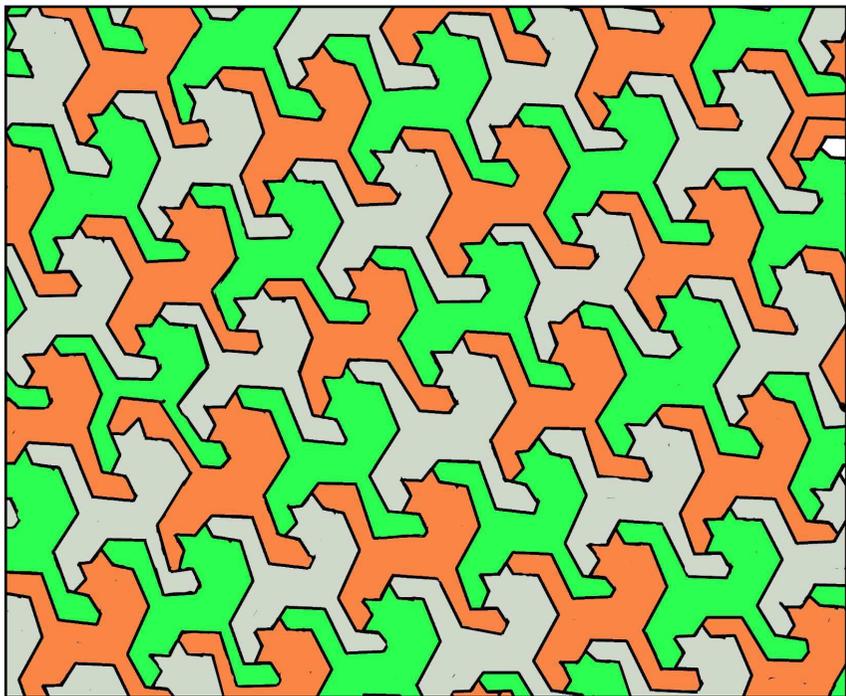
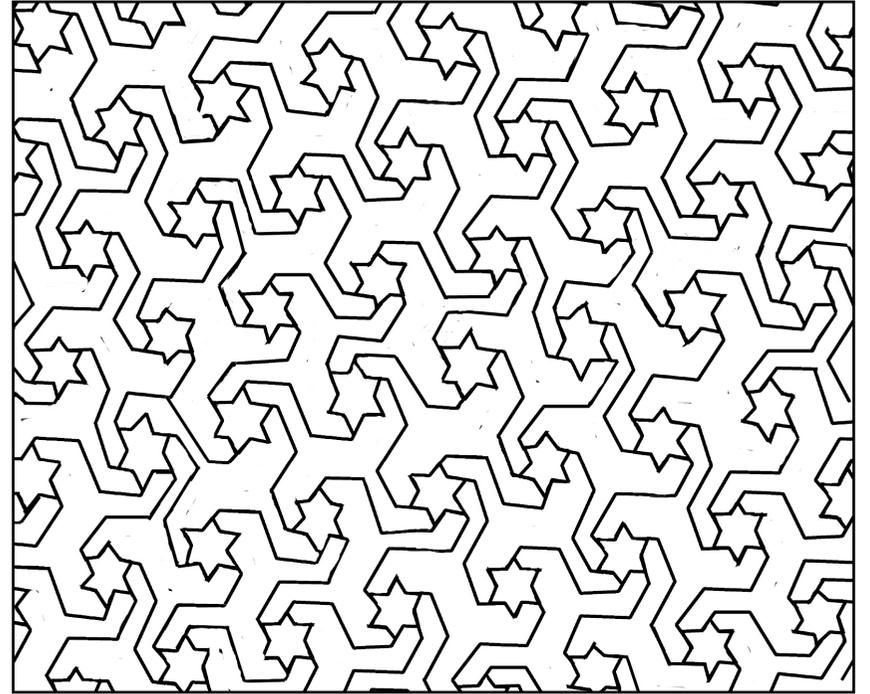
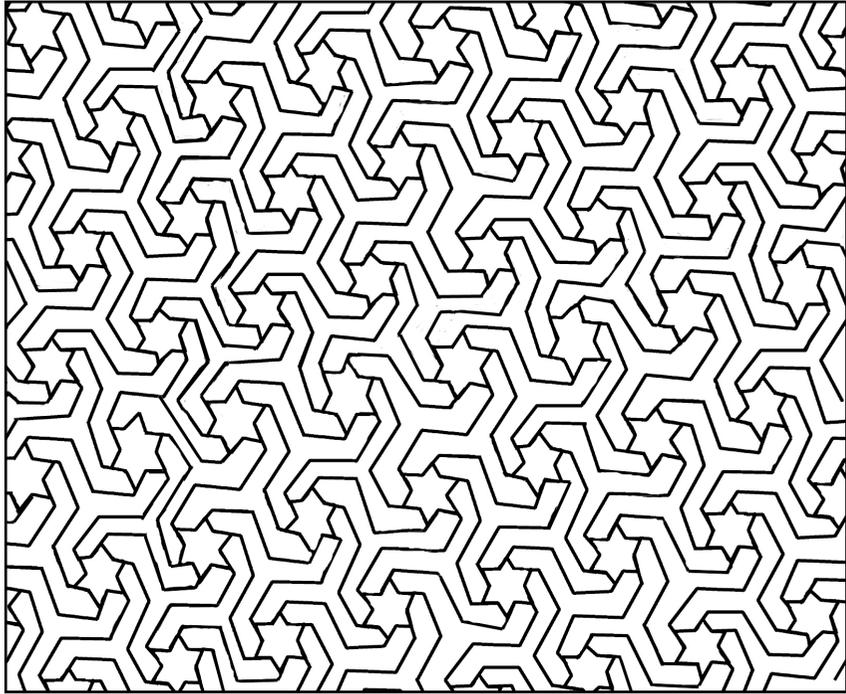




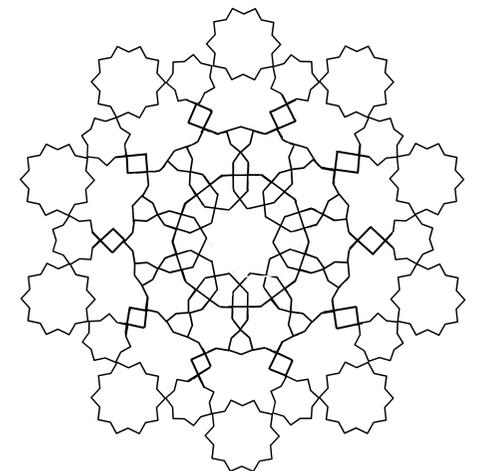
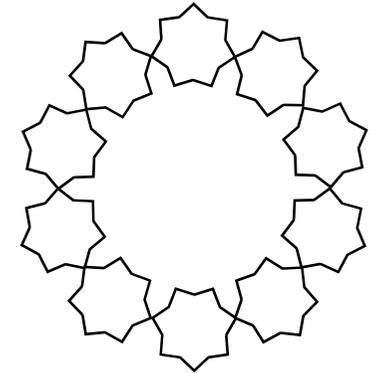
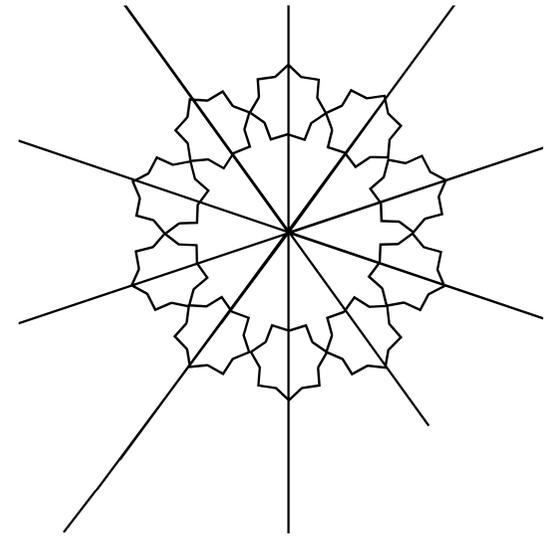


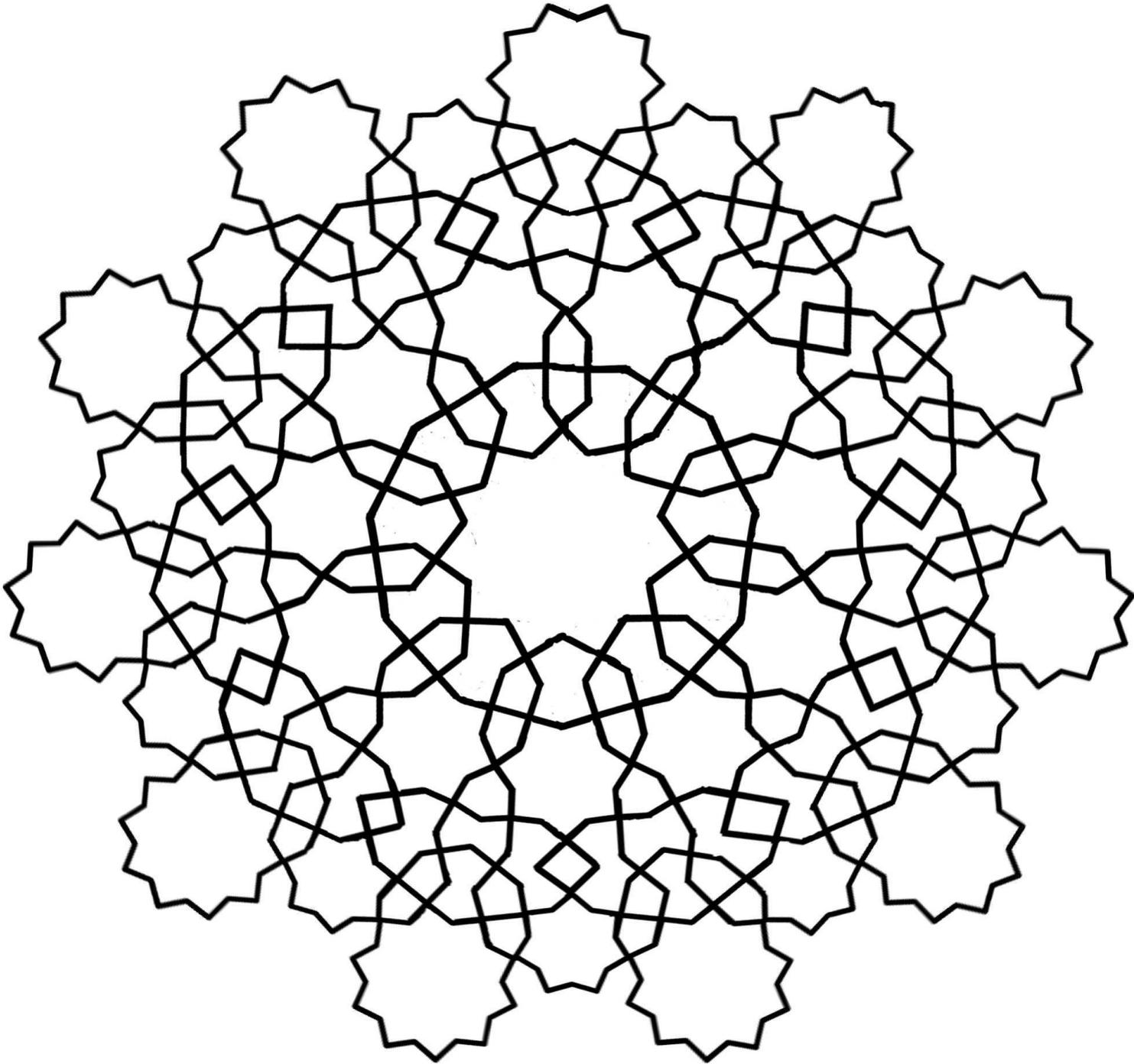
- Ispahan : mosquée du Vendredi ; motif Seldjoukide.
- composition d'étoiles à six ; interprétation à la manière Escher de ce type de tracé.





- Ispahan : mosquée du Vendredi.
- Etoiles à dix centrale avec pour satellites une couronne d'étoiles à sept.

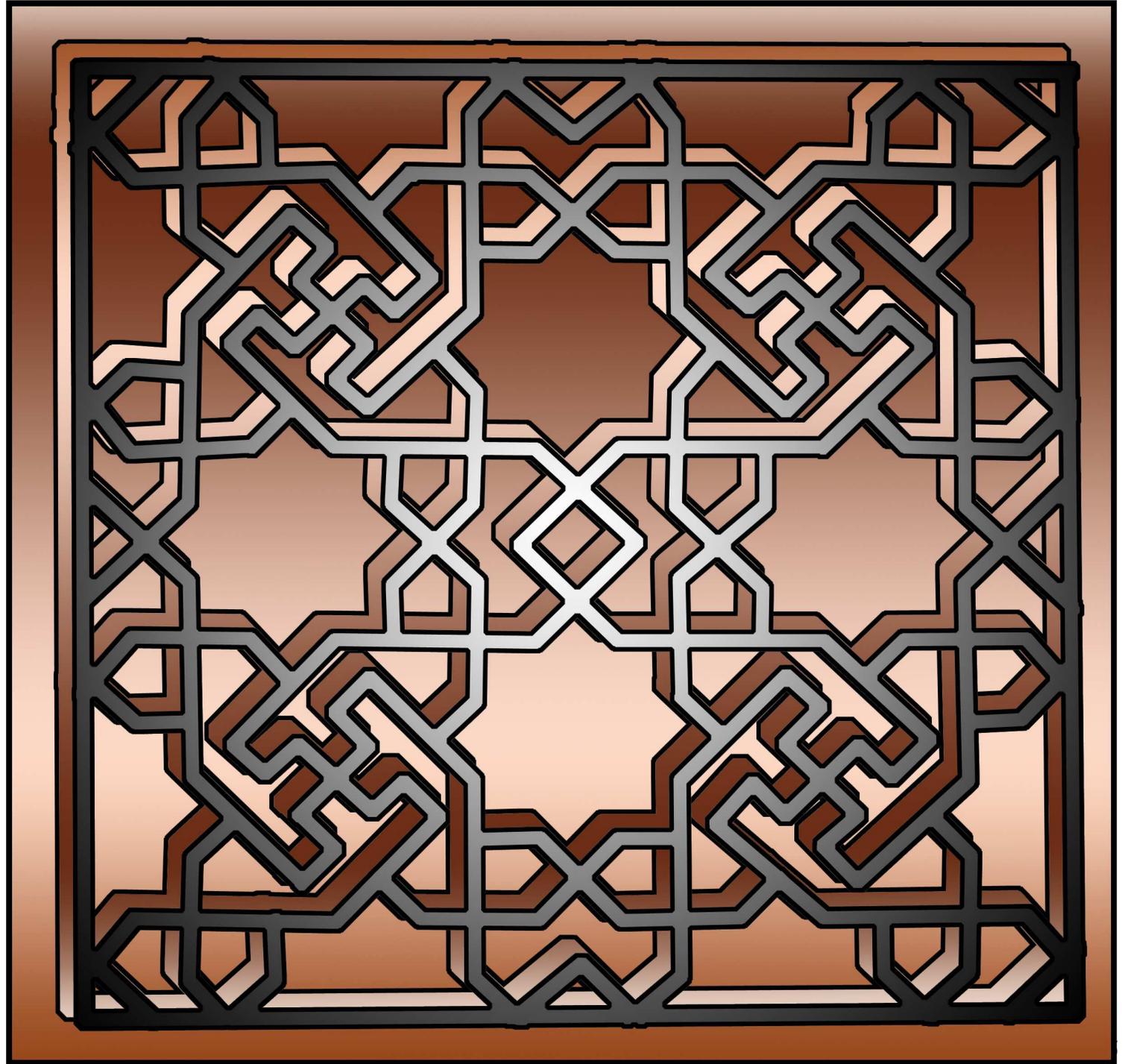
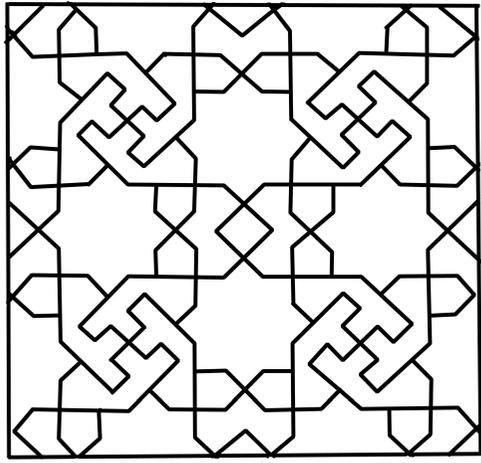


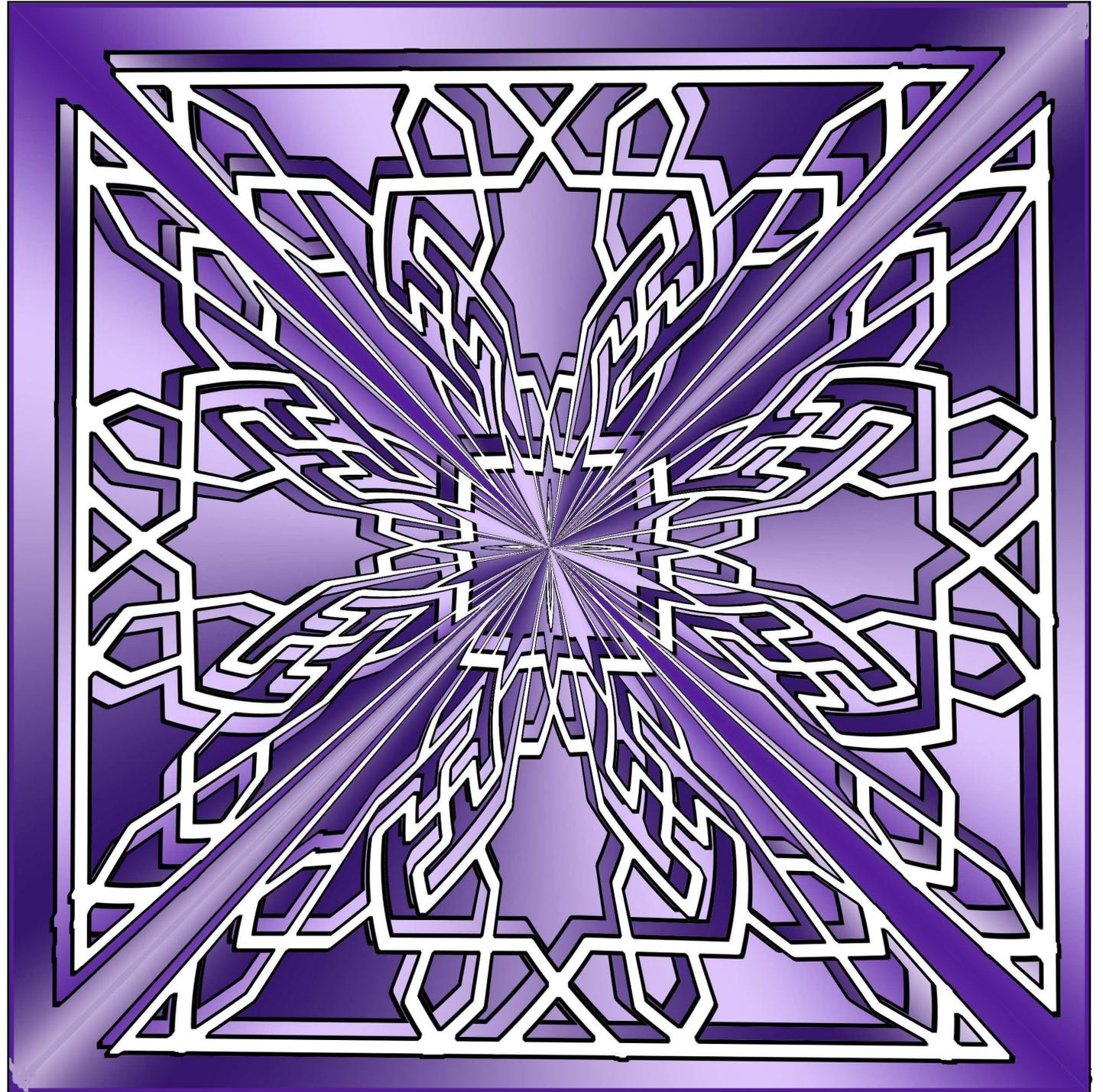
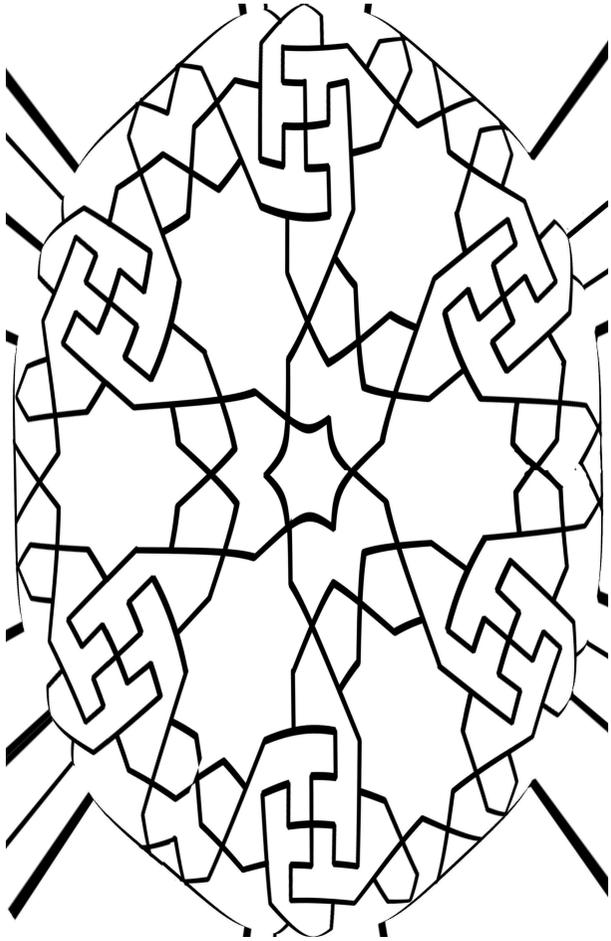




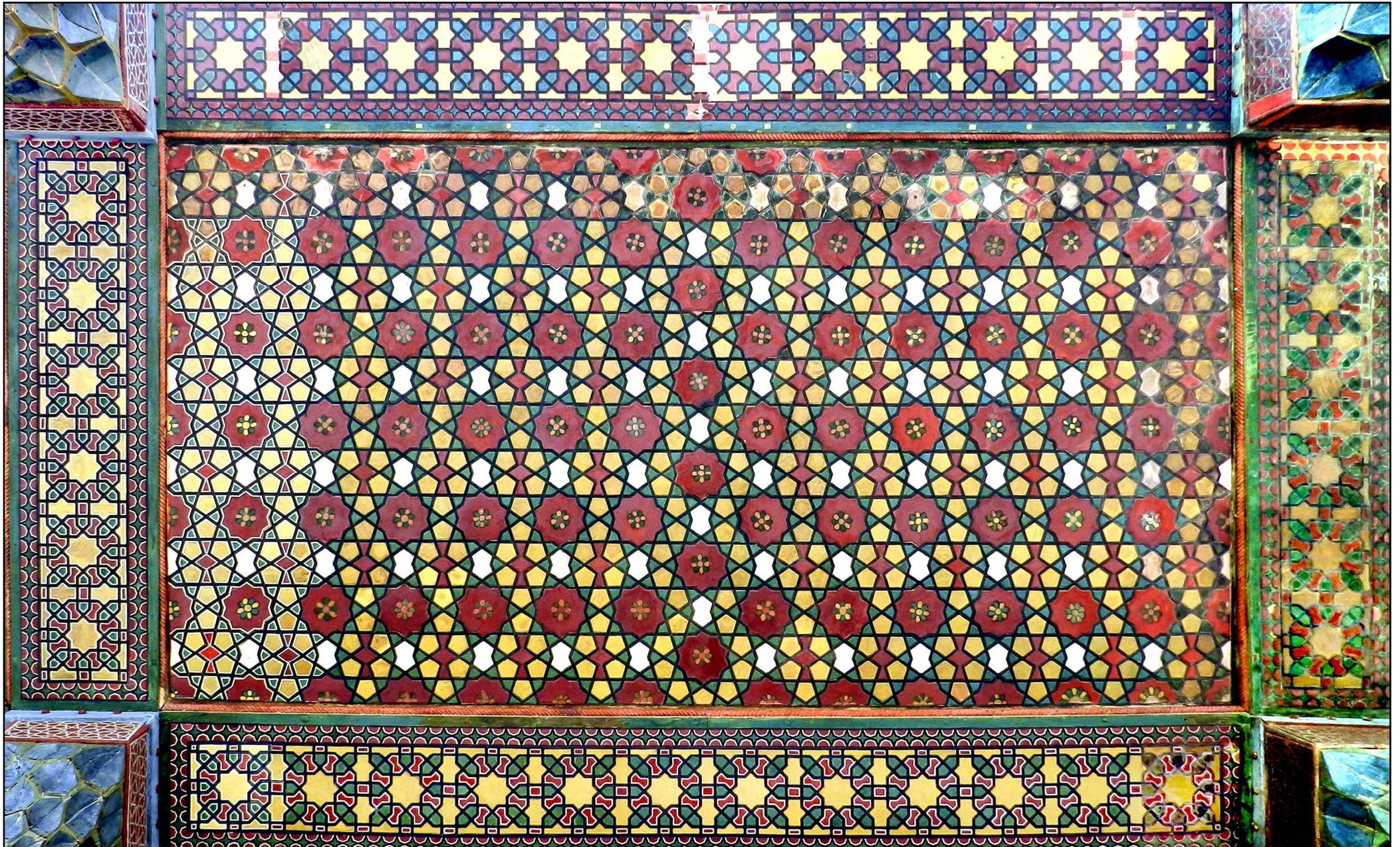
- Ispahan : mosquée du Vendredi. Tracé de type Seldjoukide.

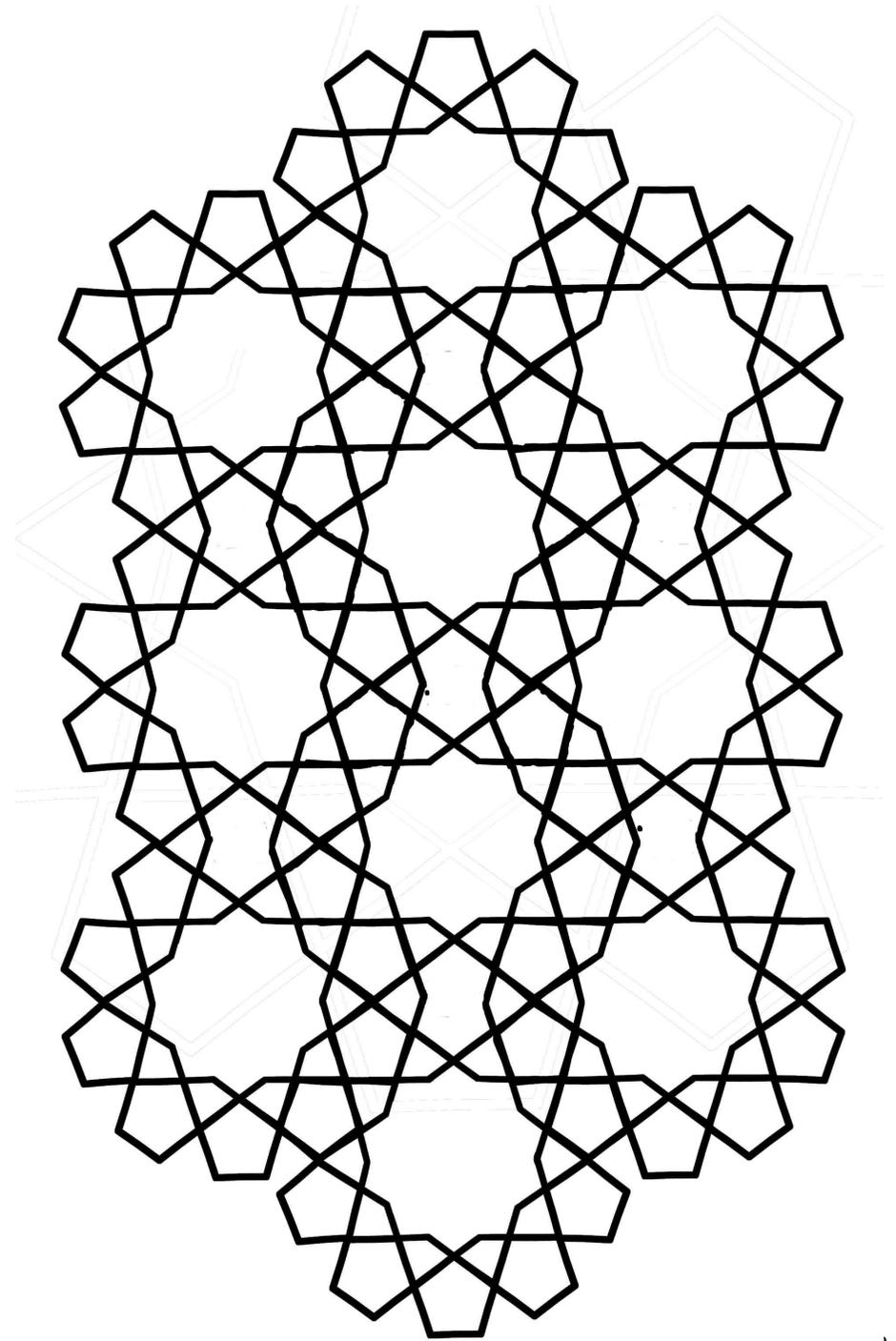
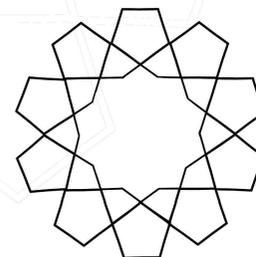
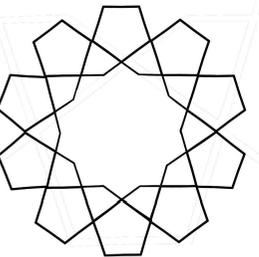
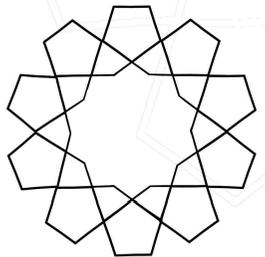
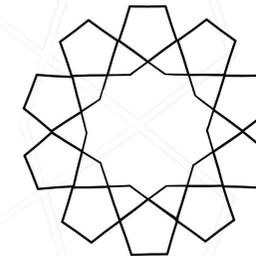
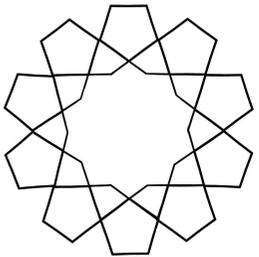
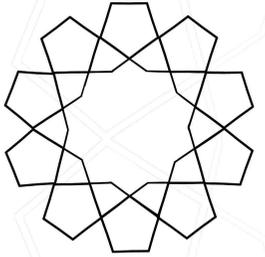
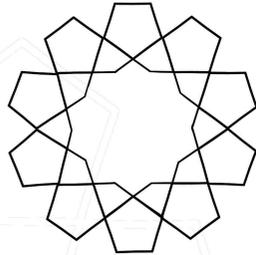
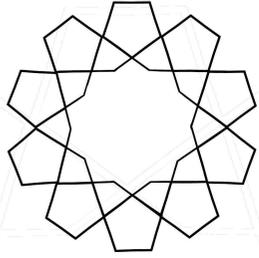
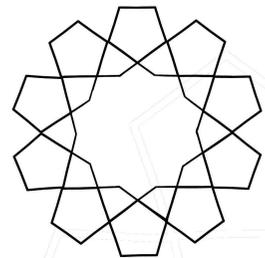
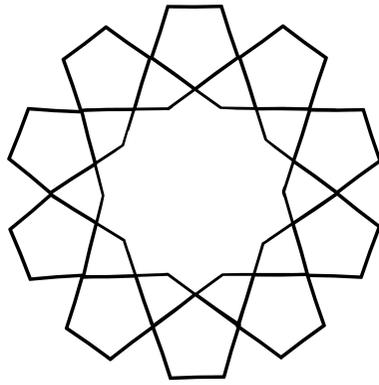
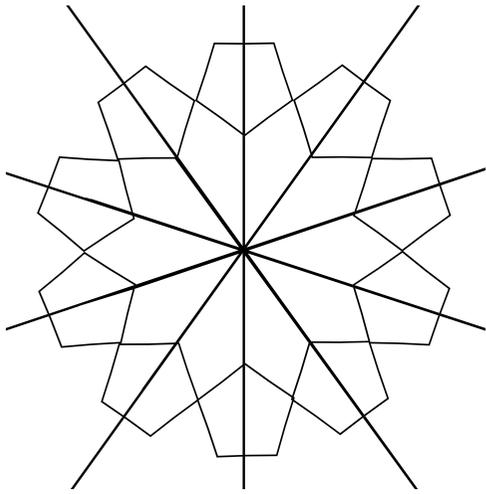


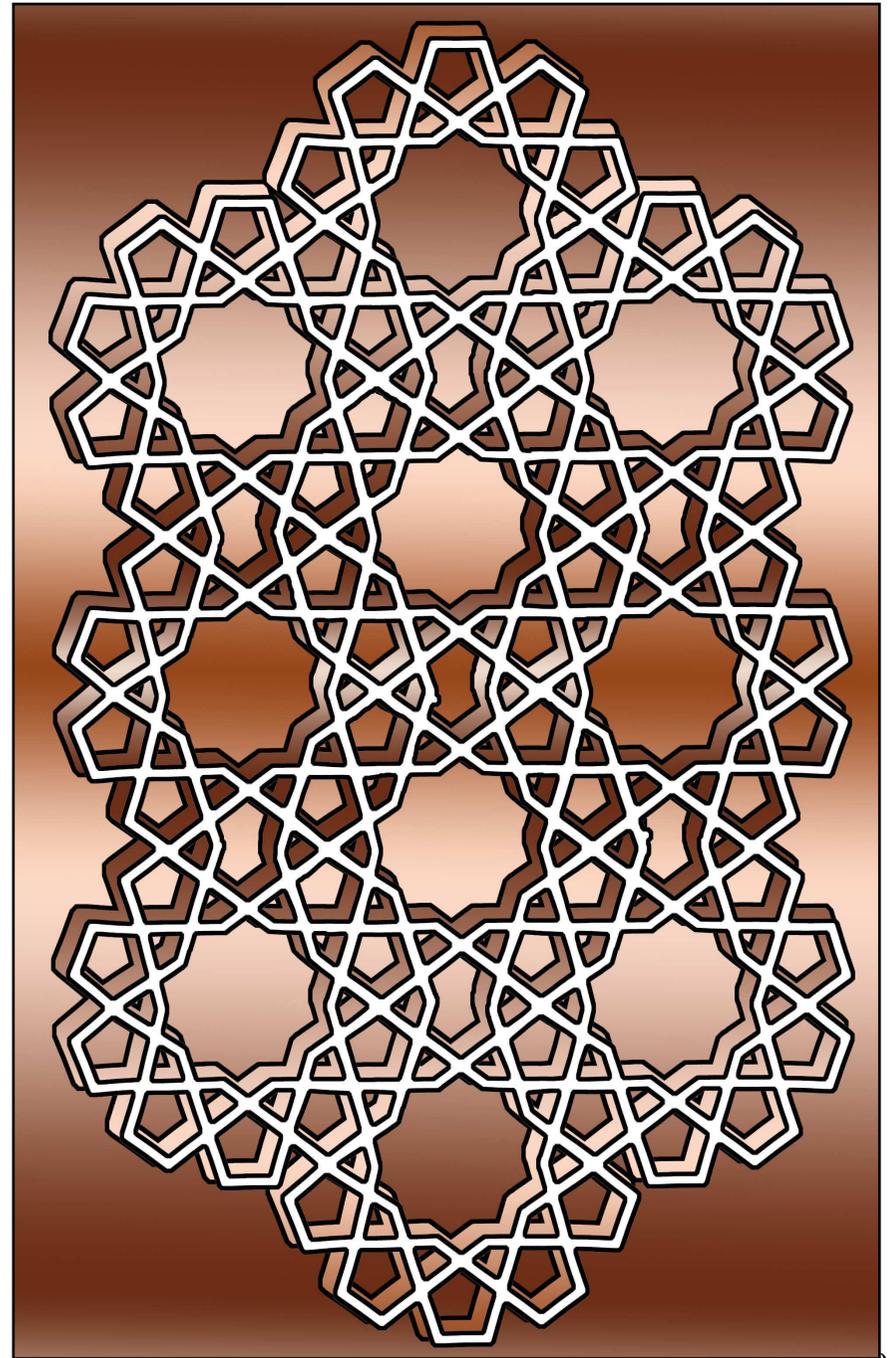
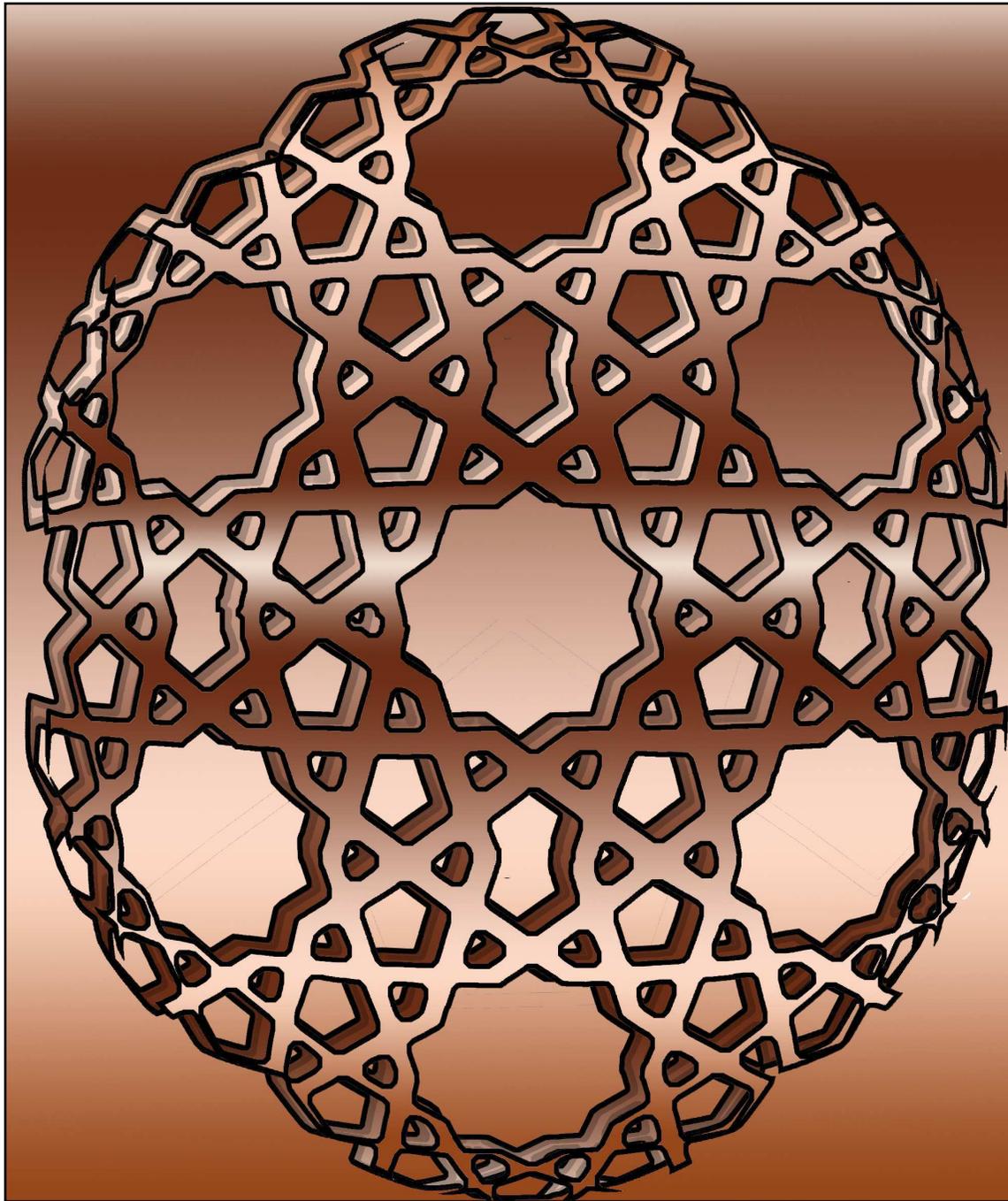




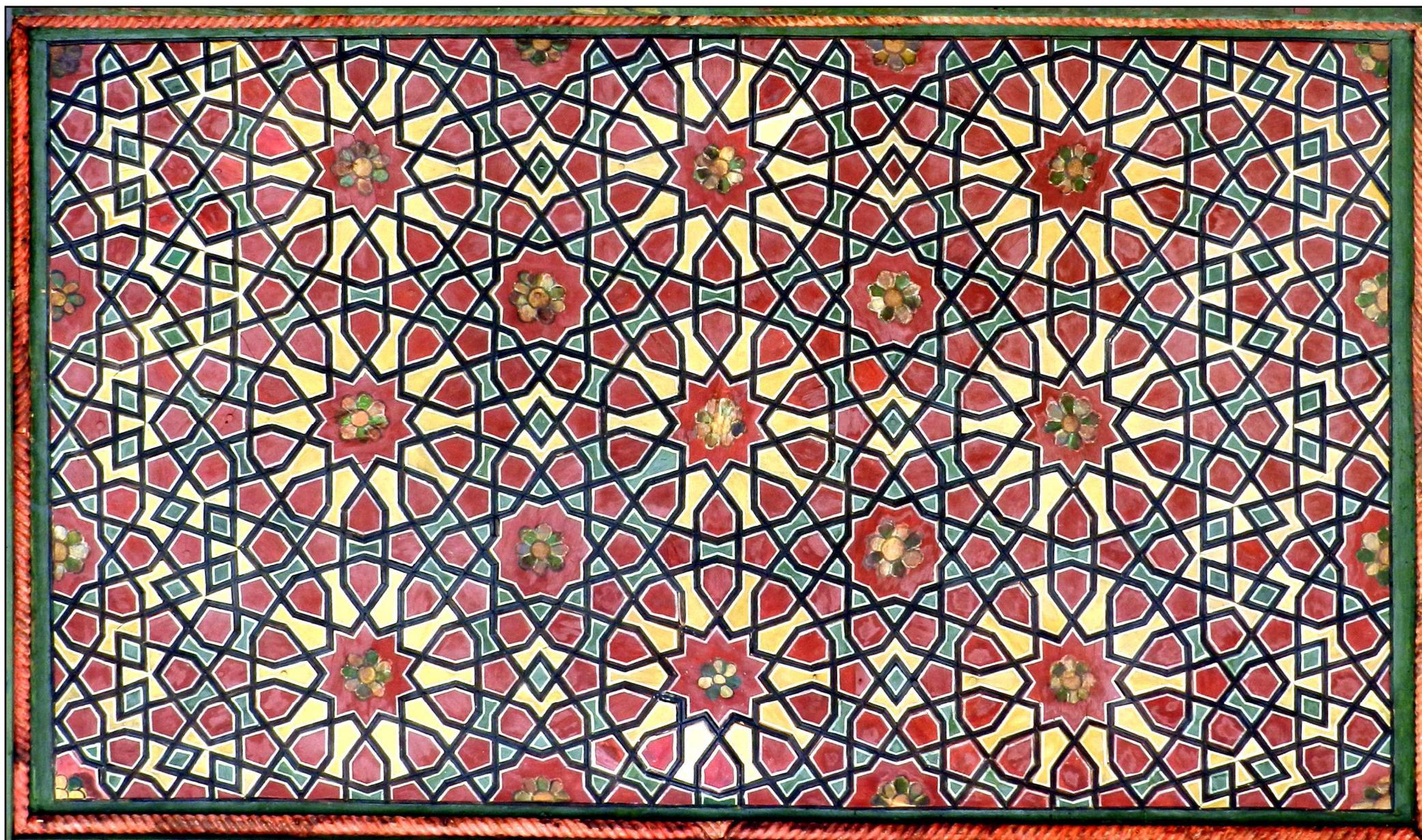
- Meidan d'Ispahan : plafond du palais de Shah Abbas.
- Composition d'étoiles à dix.
- Chaque module est formé d'une couronne de dix pentagones convexes.

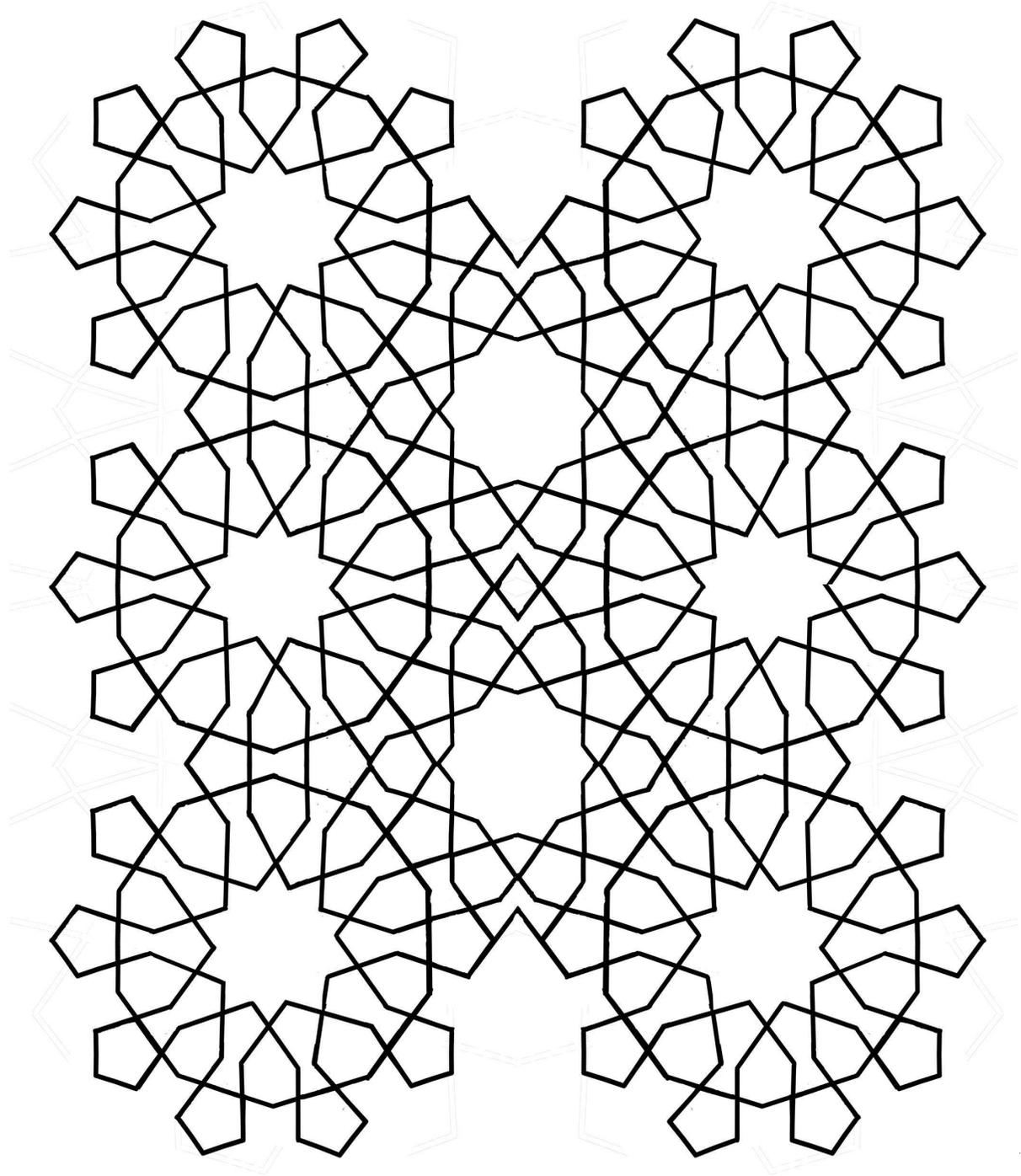
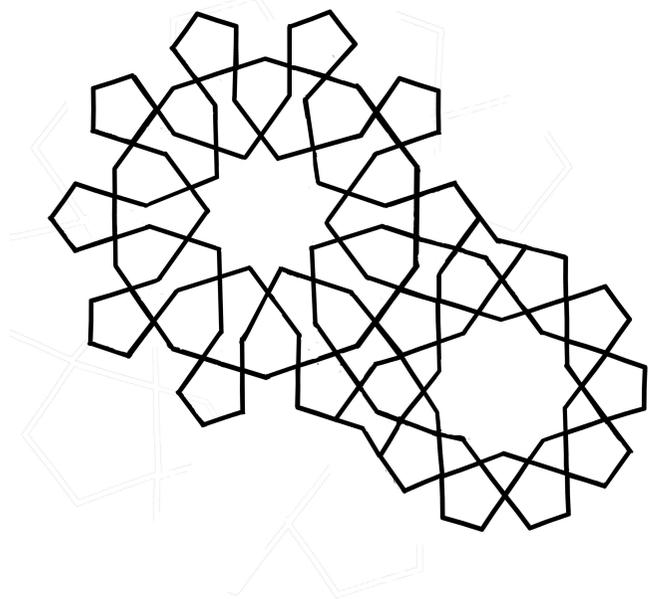
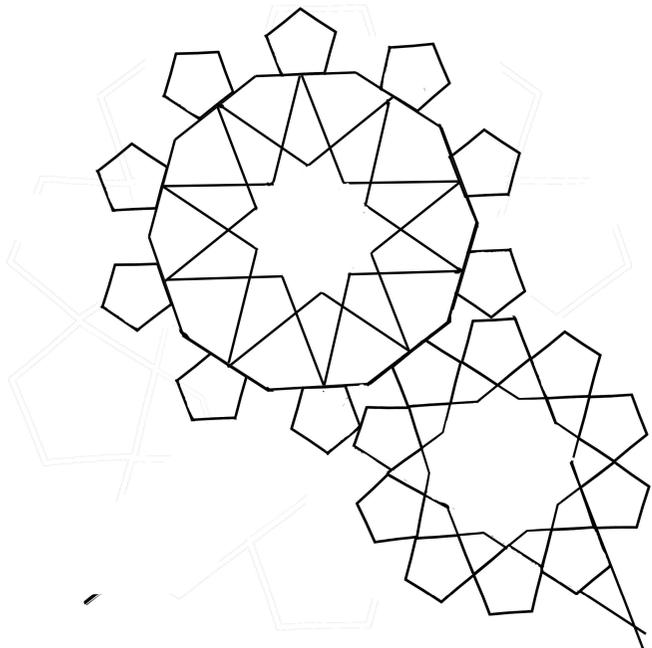


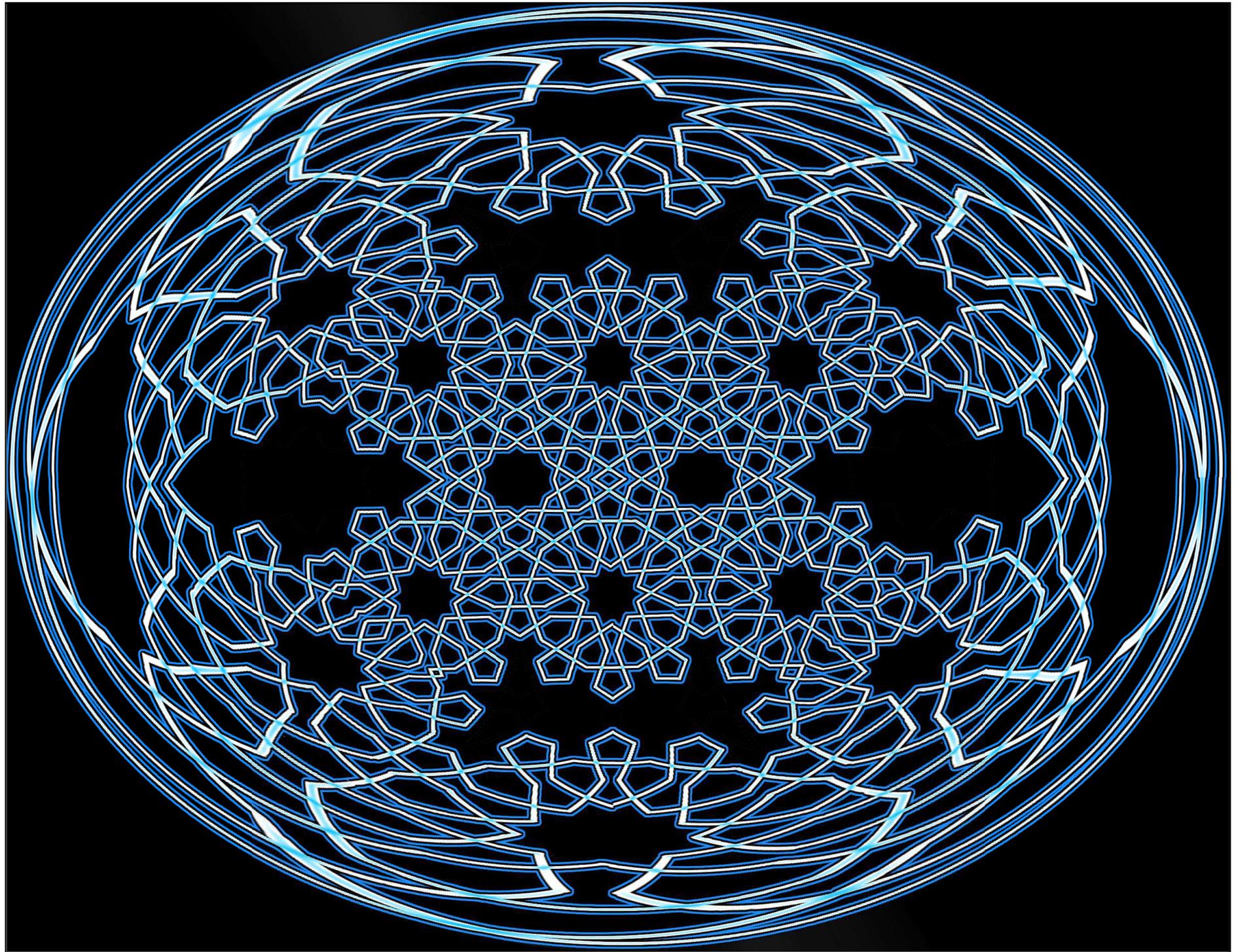




- Meidan d'Ispahan : plafond du palais de Shah Abbas.
- Composition d'étoiles à dix et de pentagones convexes

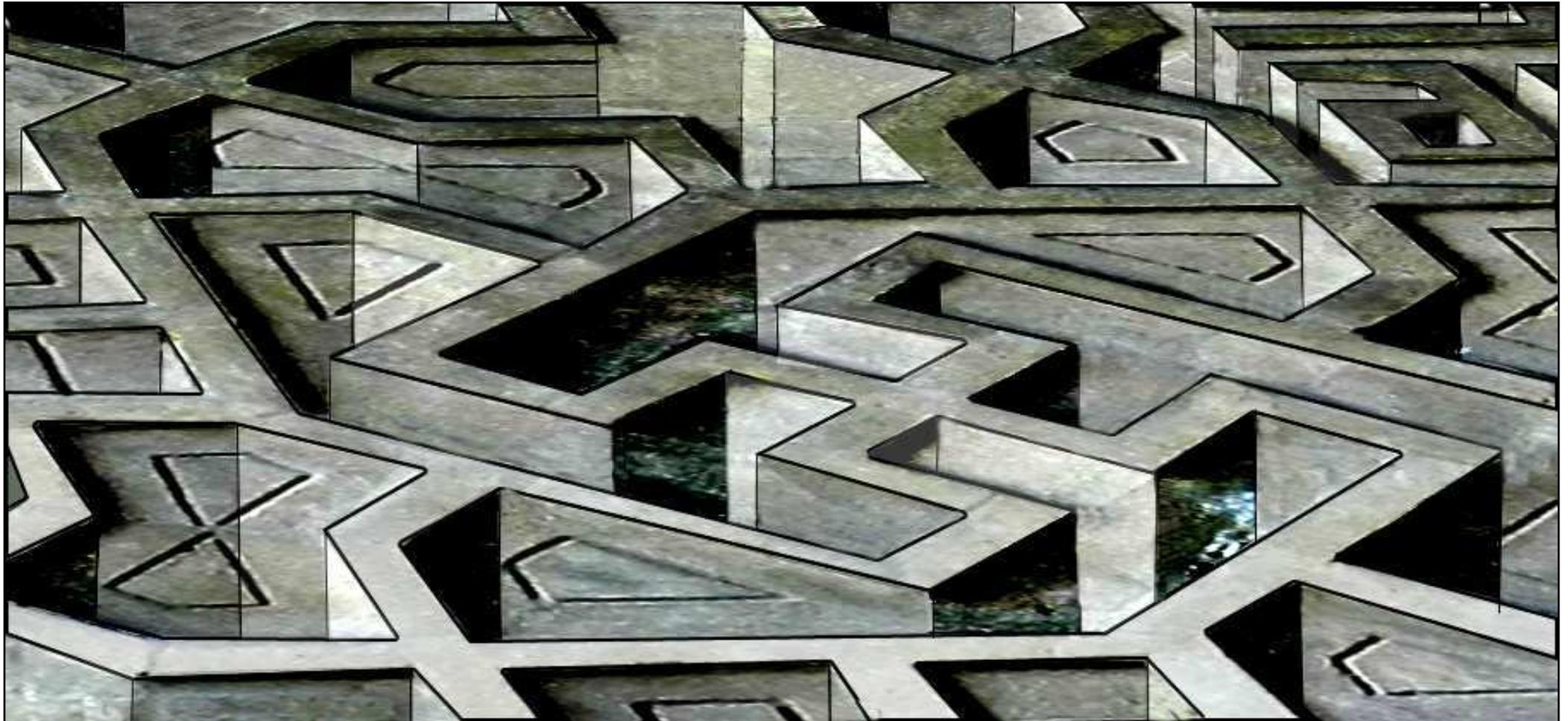
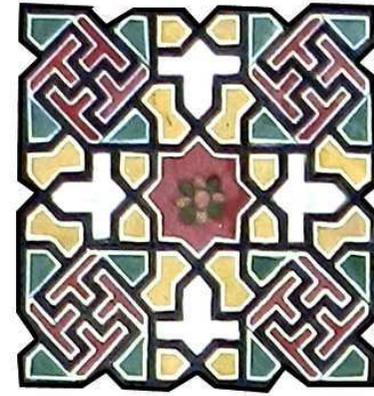
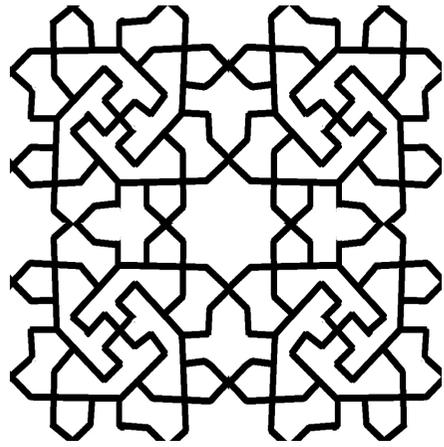




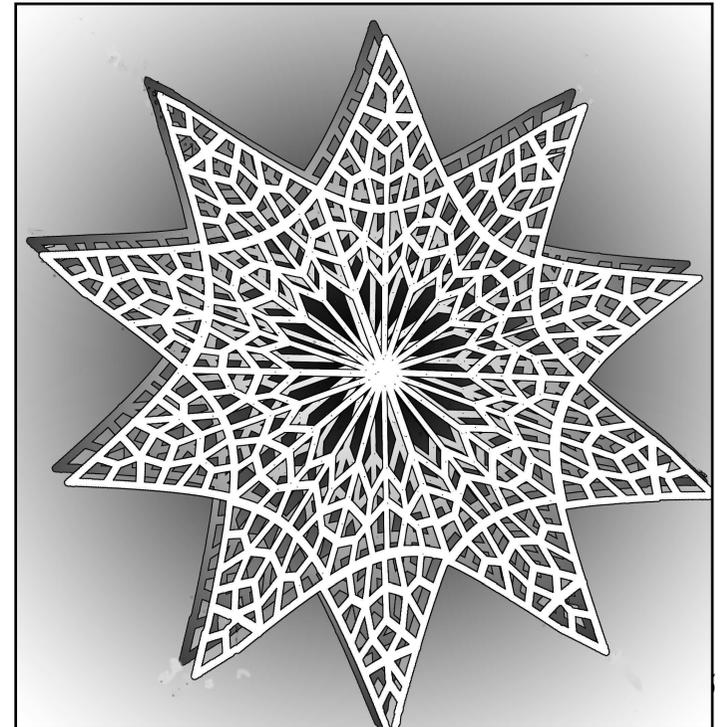
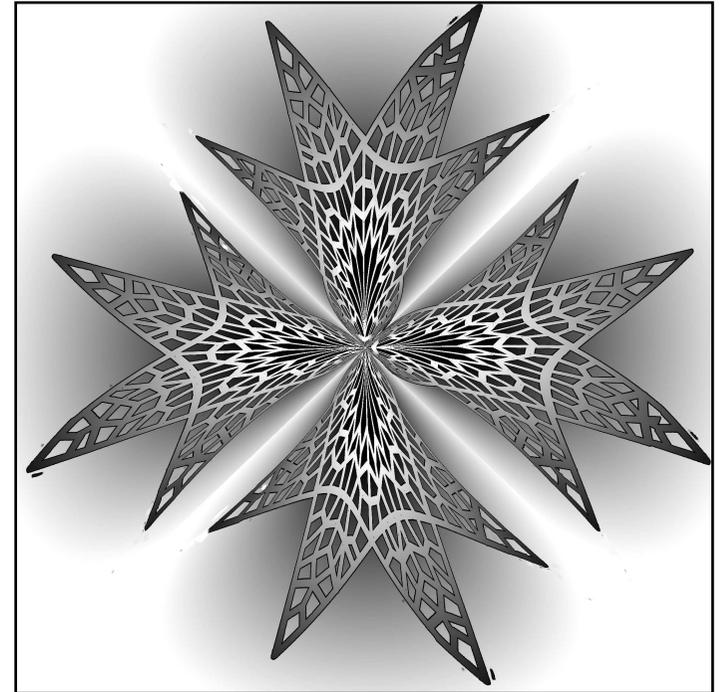
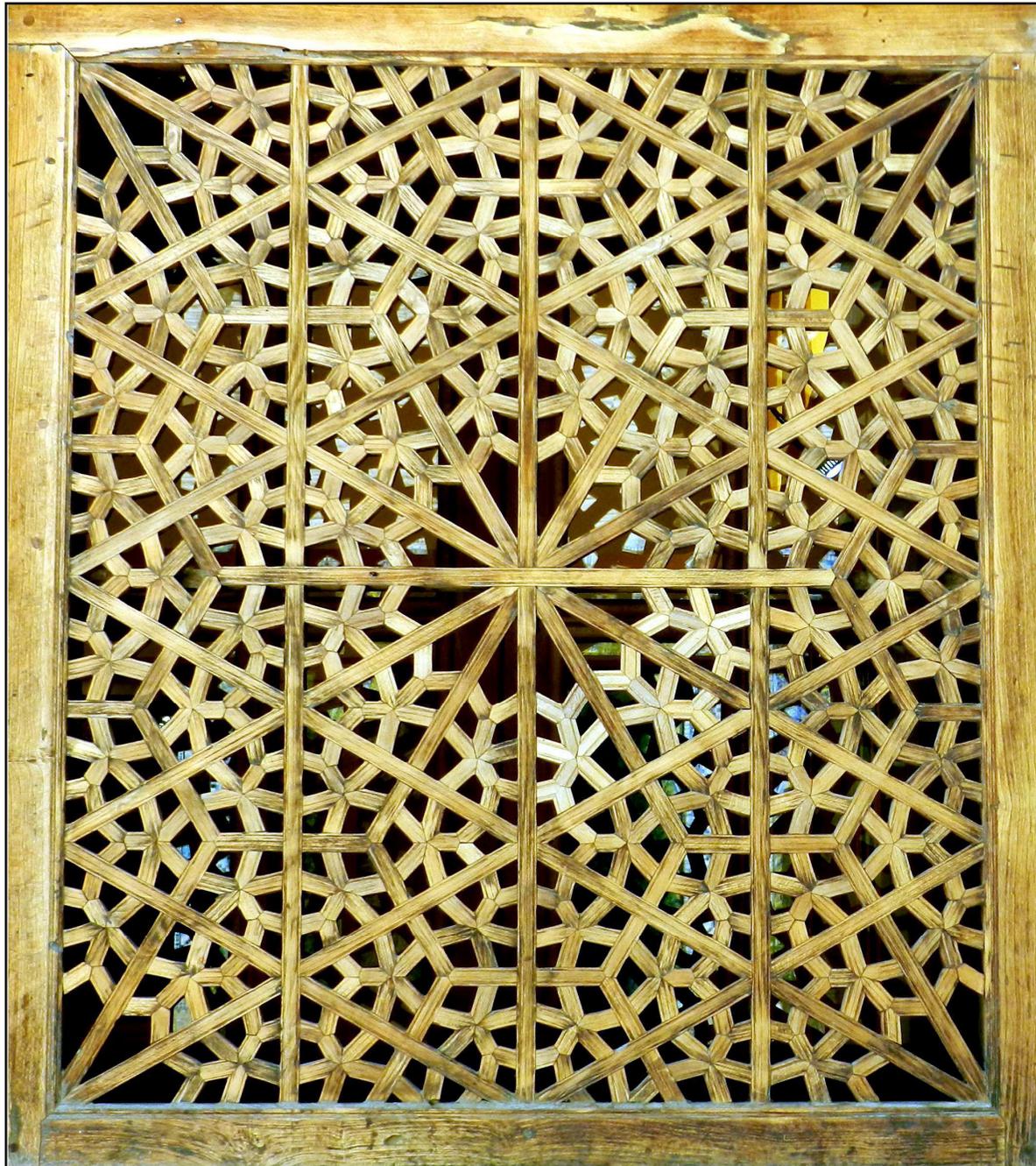


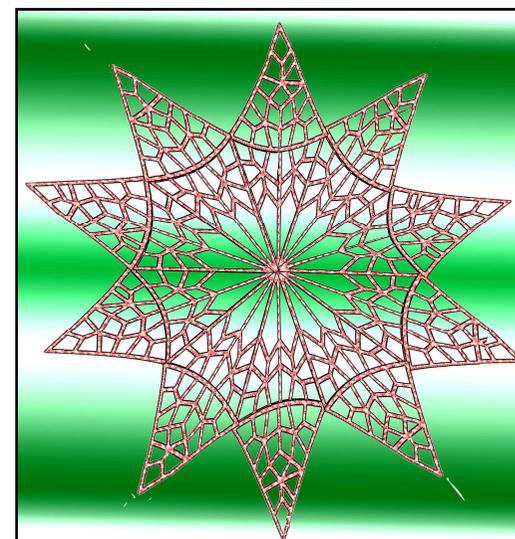
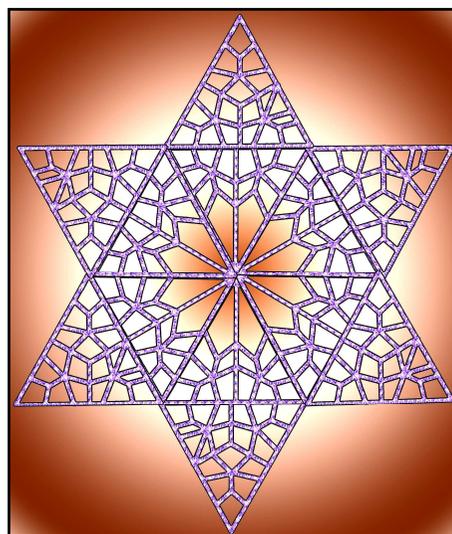
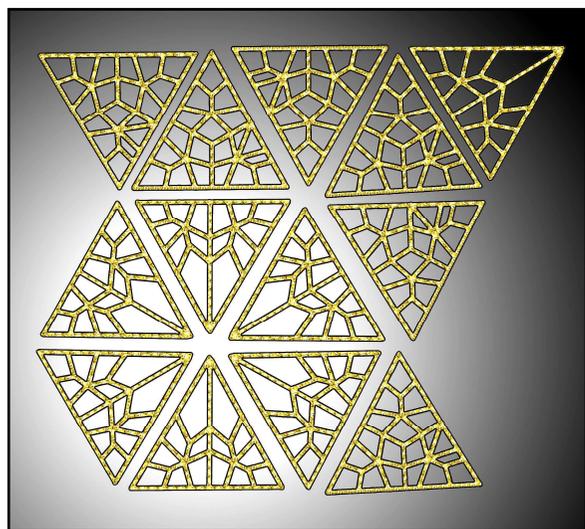
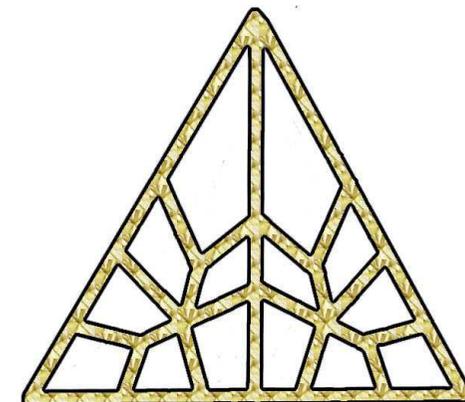
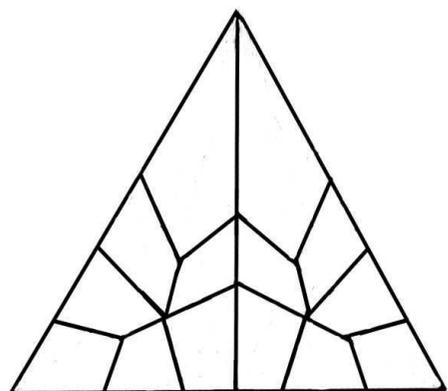
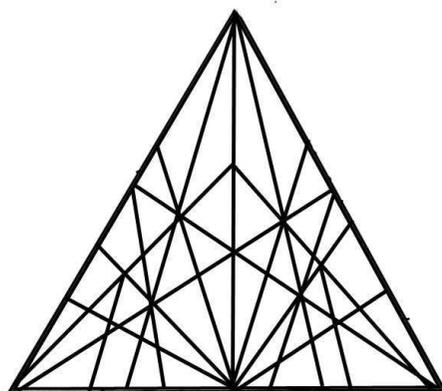
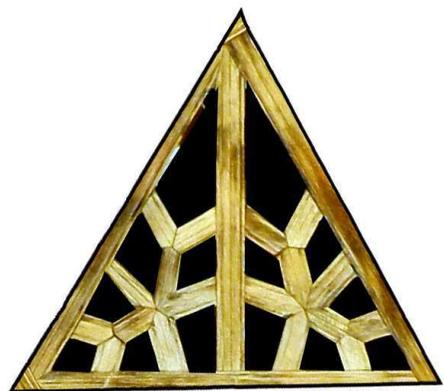
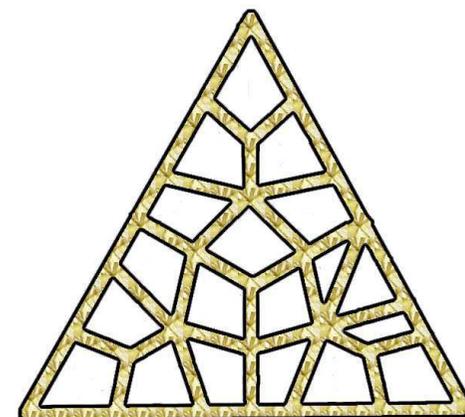
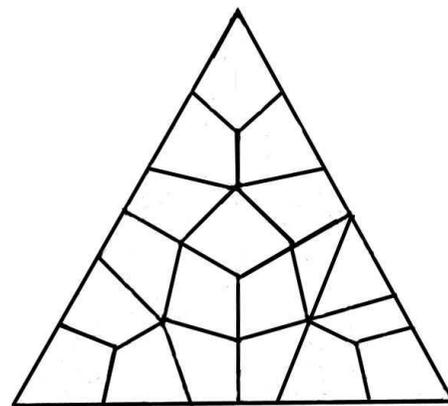
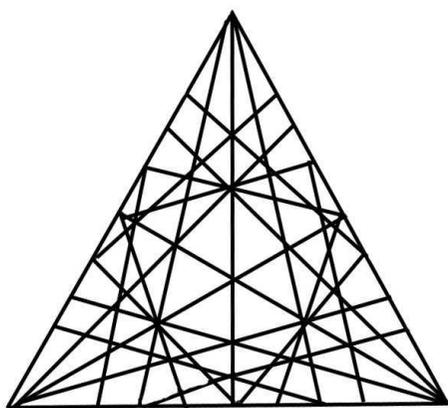
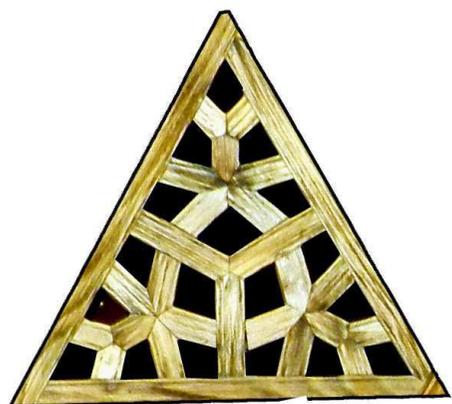
- Meidan d'Ispahan : plafond du palais de Shah Abbas.
- Tracé de type seldjoukide formé d'étoiles à huit.



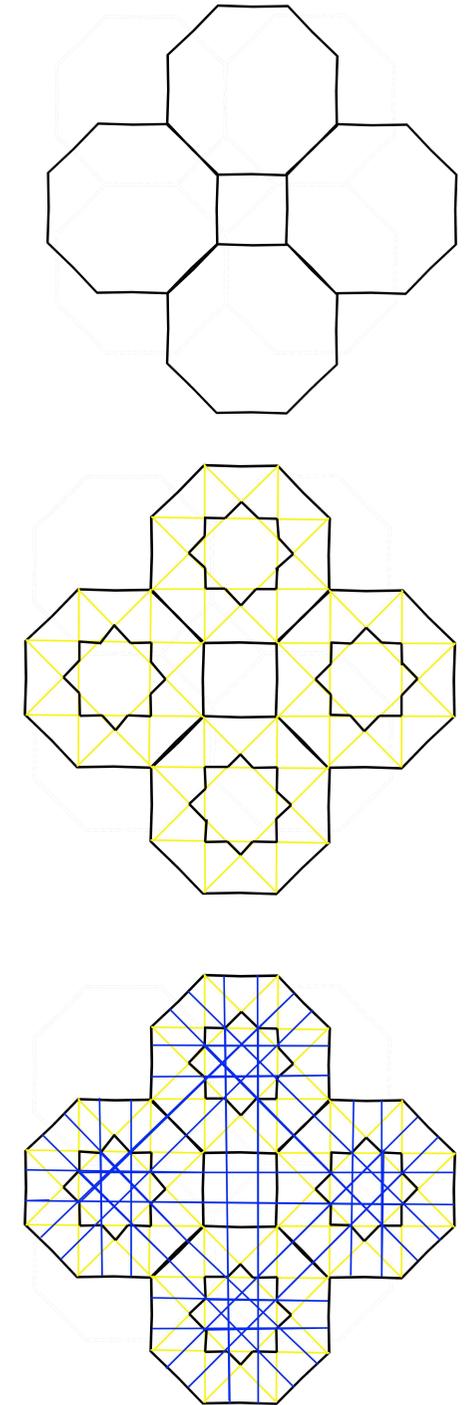


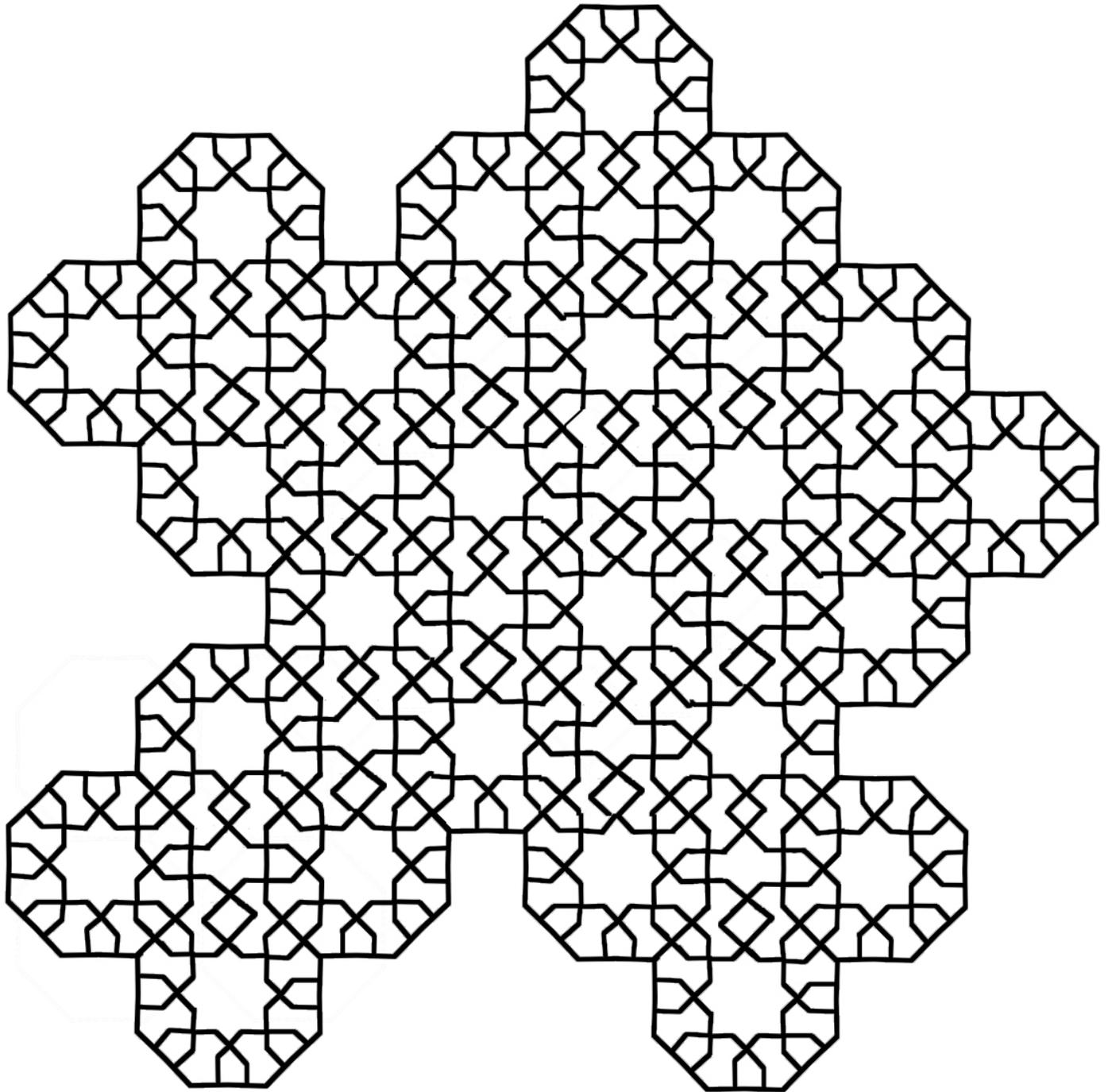
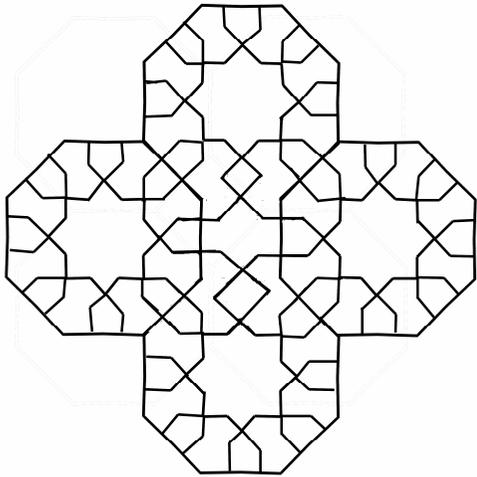
- Meidan d'Ispahan : moucharabieh de la mosquée du Shah.
- Etoiles à douze et à six formée par deux triangles minimaux.

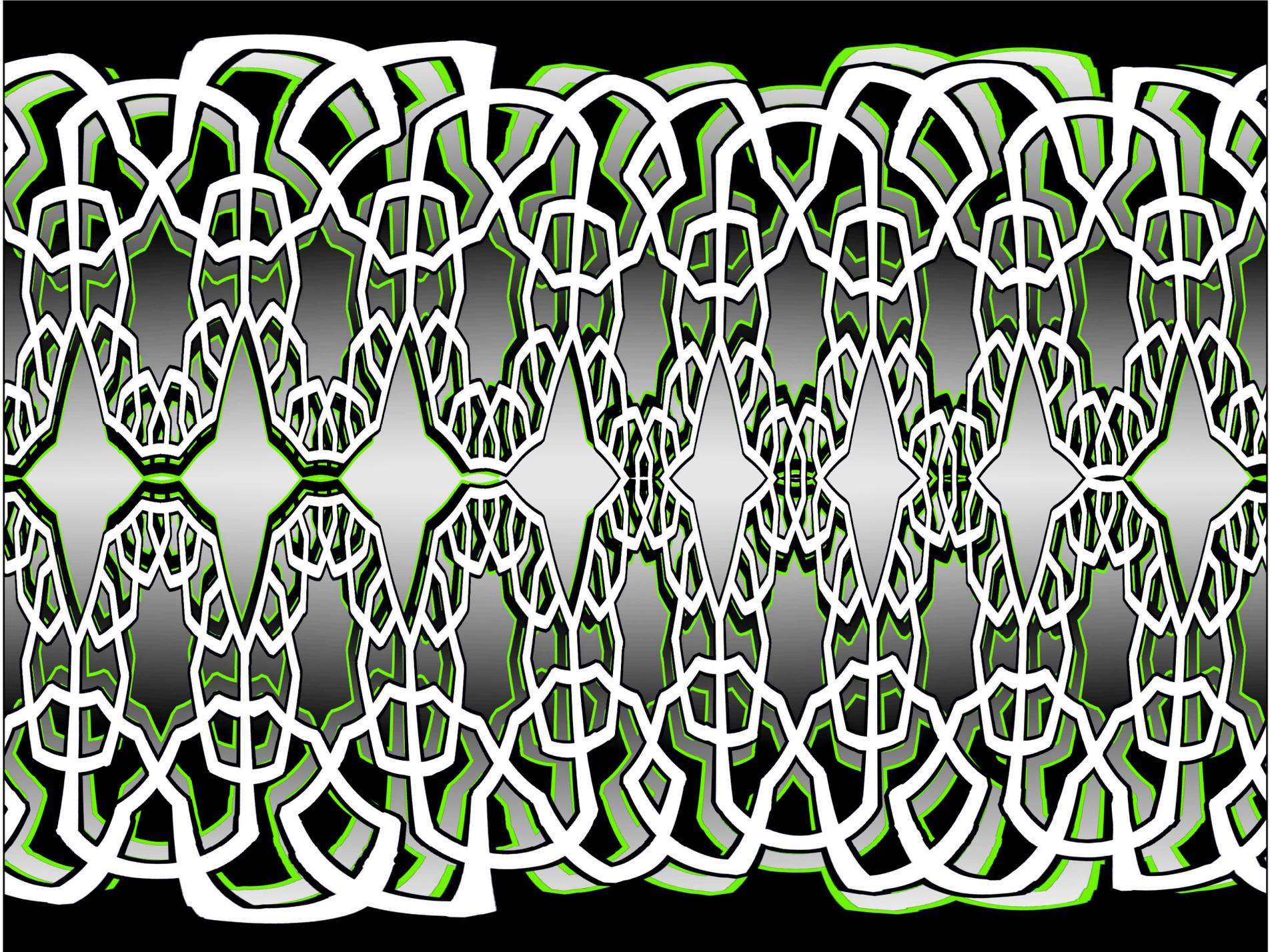




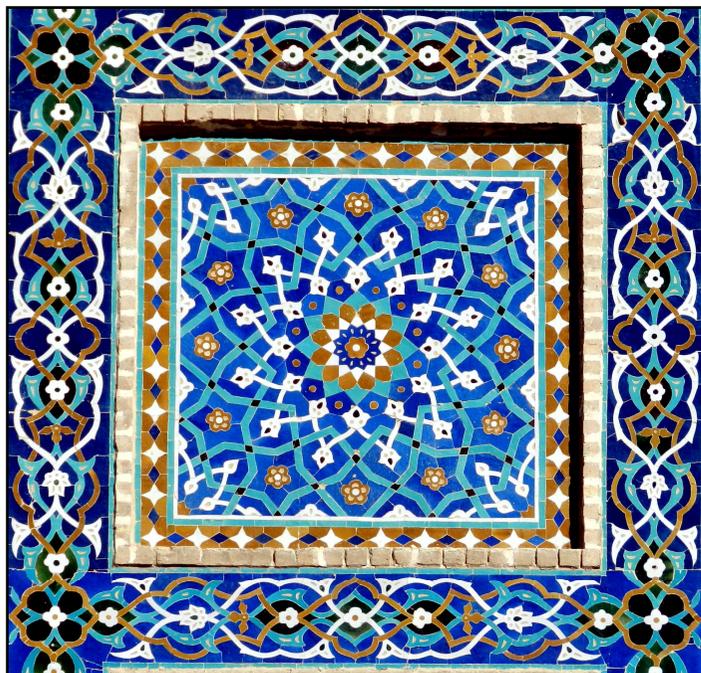
- Ispahan : chortak de la mosquée du Shah.
- Composition d'octogones et d'étoiles à huit.





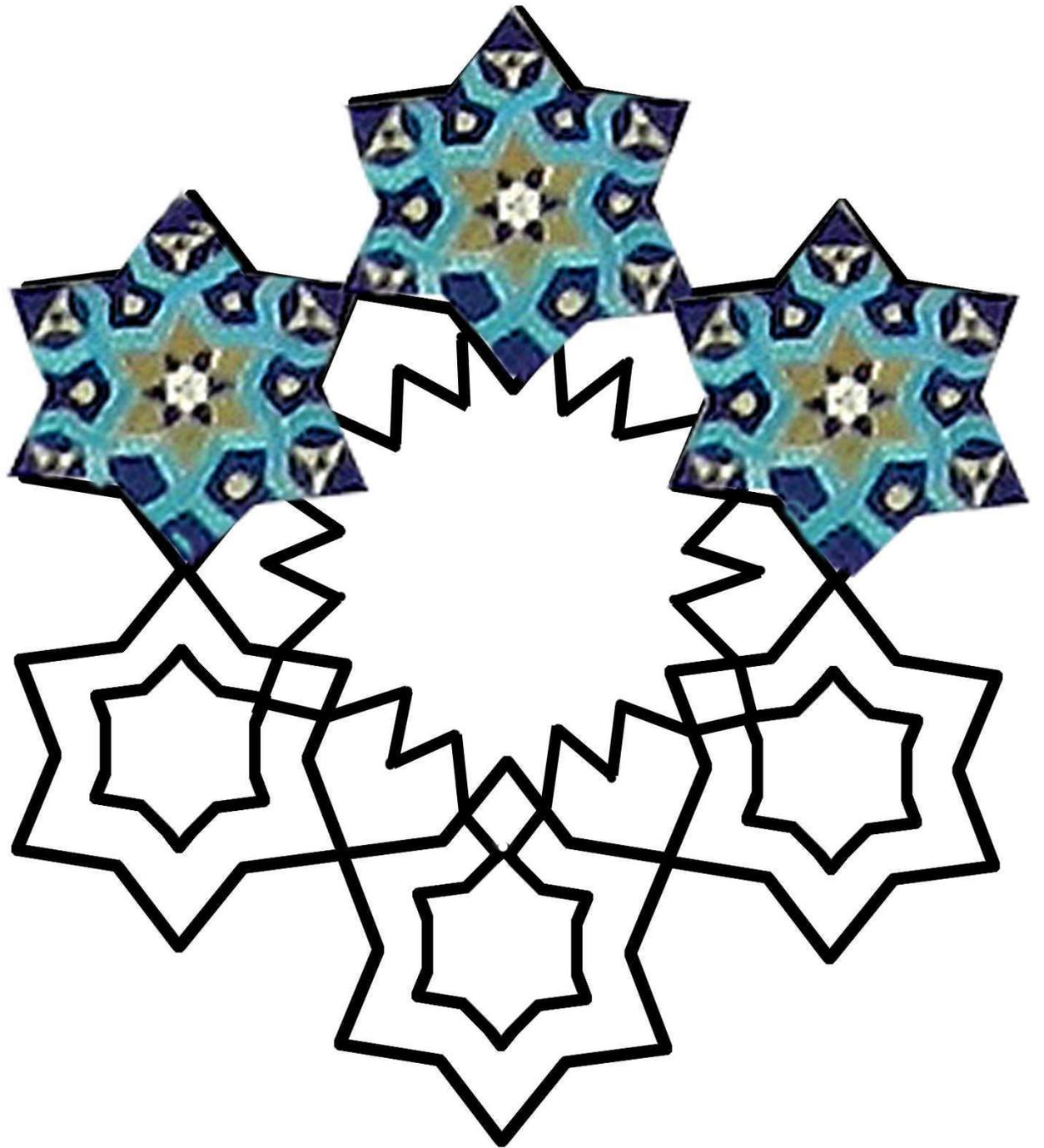
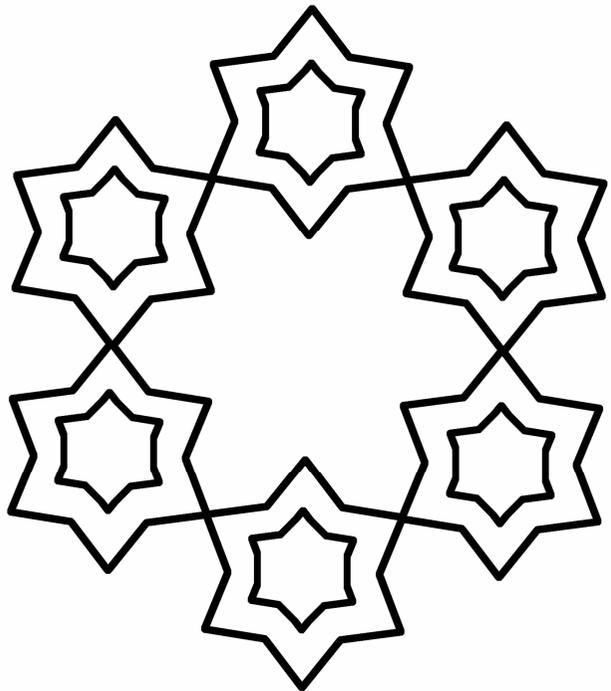
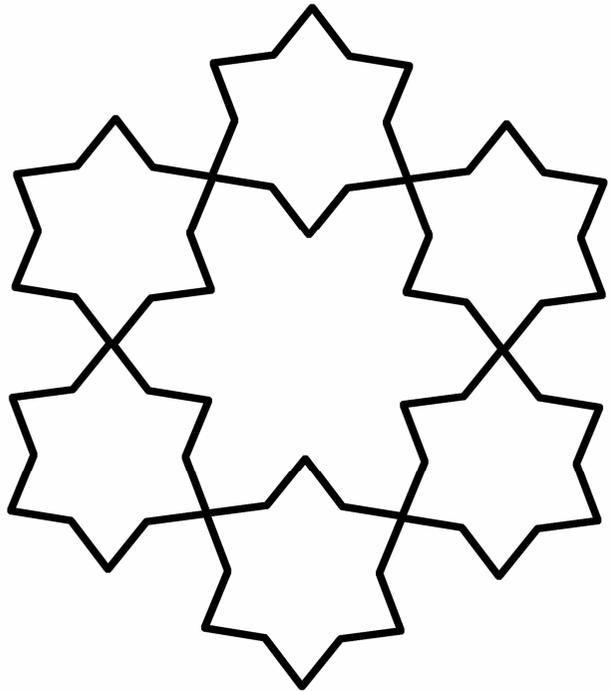


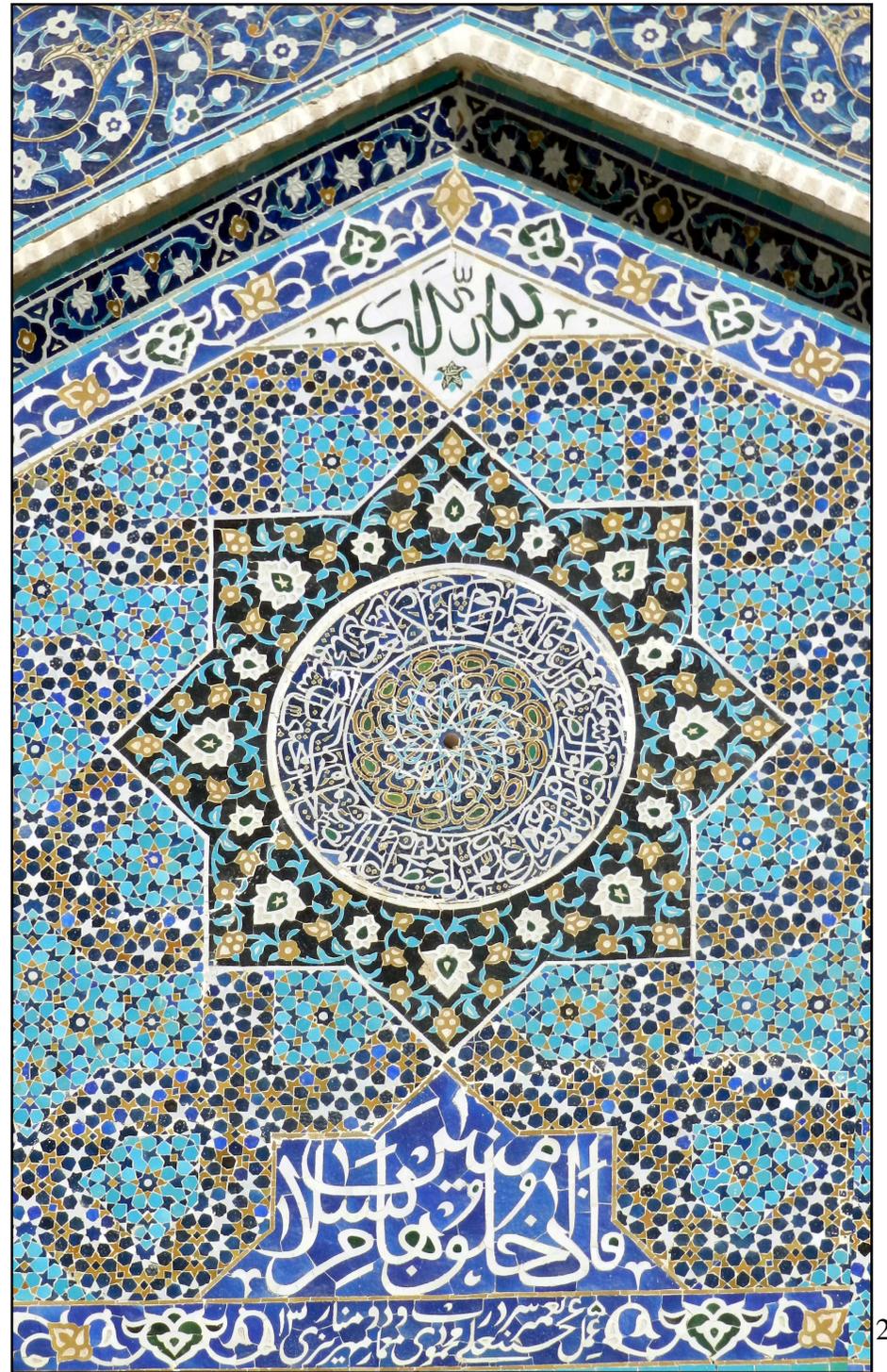
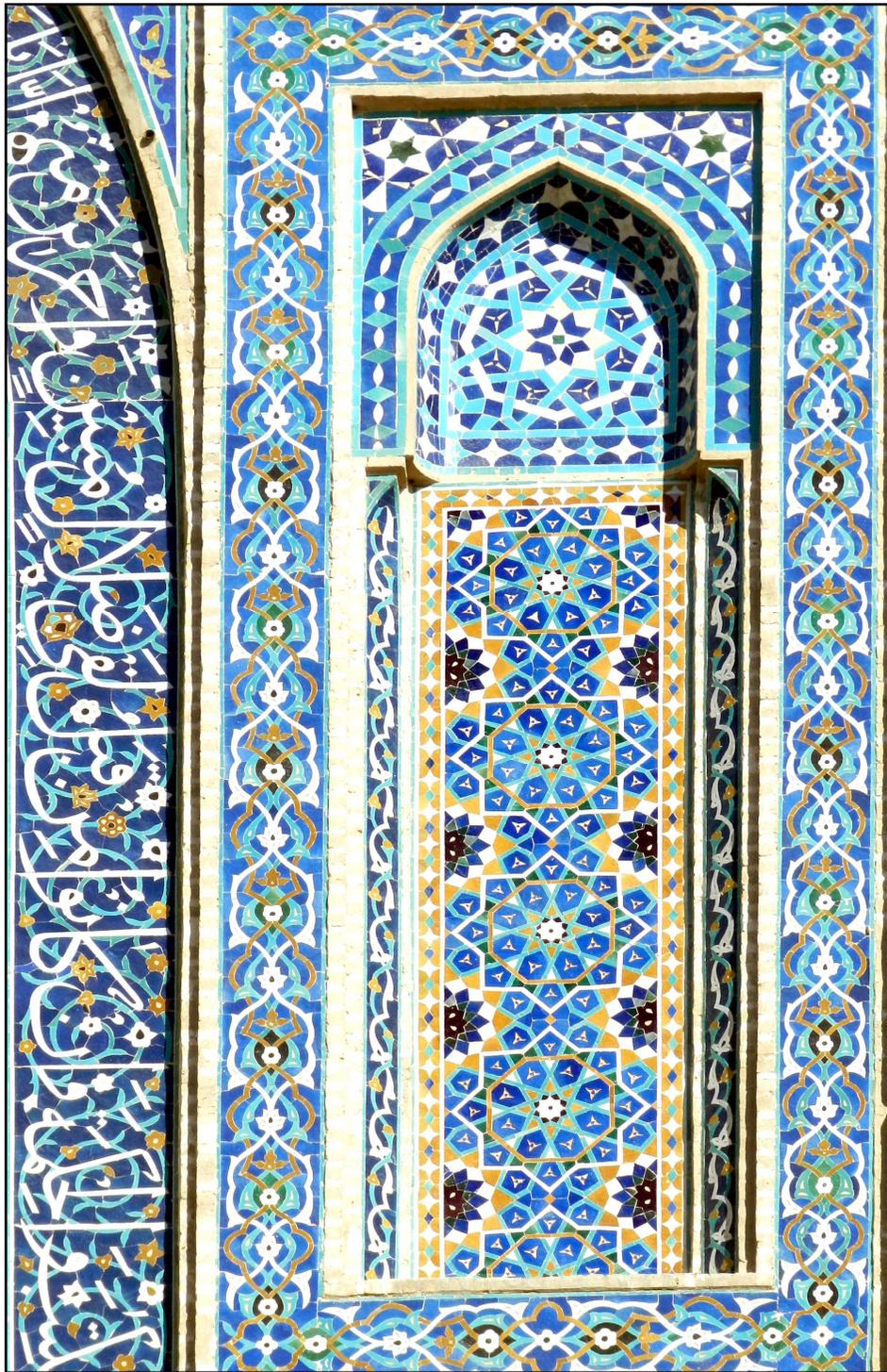
- Mosquée de Yazd.
- Composition d'étoiles à dix.
- Etoile à douze formée par douze pentagones équilatères.



- Alfiz de la mosquée de Yazd.
- Composition de six étoile à six et création d'une étoile à 18.







- mosquée de Yazd.
- Construction polygonale de douze pentagones équilatères.

