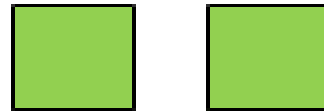




LES LOGIQUES DE COMPOSITION

LES LOGIQUES DE POSITIONNEMENT

1- La proximité



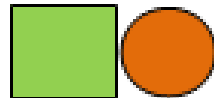
2- L'éloignement



3- L'accolement



4- La tangence



5- L'inclusion

Inclure une forme dans
l'autre (fusion)



6- Le recouvrement



Les logiques de composition



Tangence

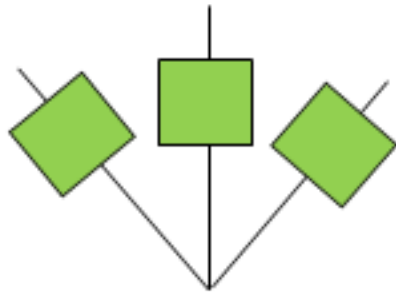


recouvrement

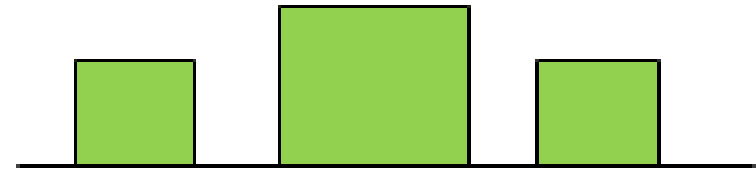


LES LOGIQUES D'OBÉISSANCE (disipline)

7- La centralisation ou rayonnement



8- L'alignement

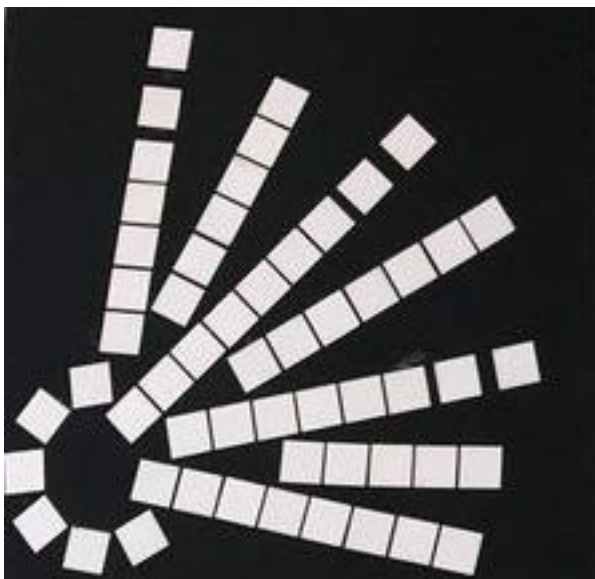


9- Parallélisme

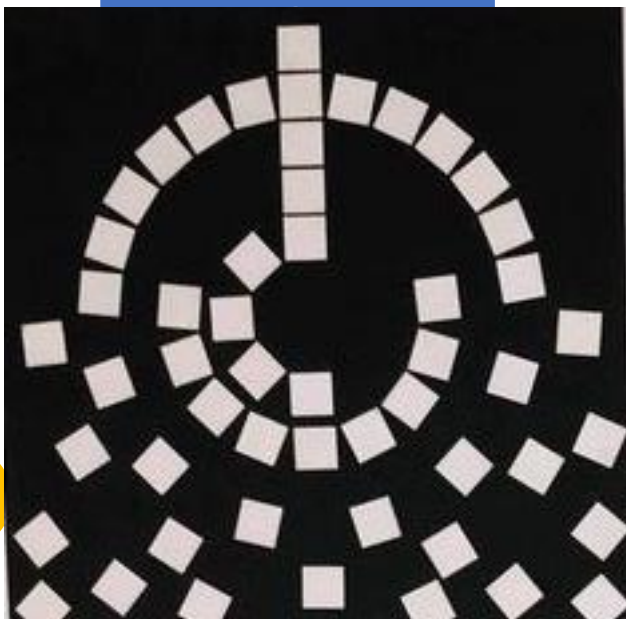


10- Axialisation

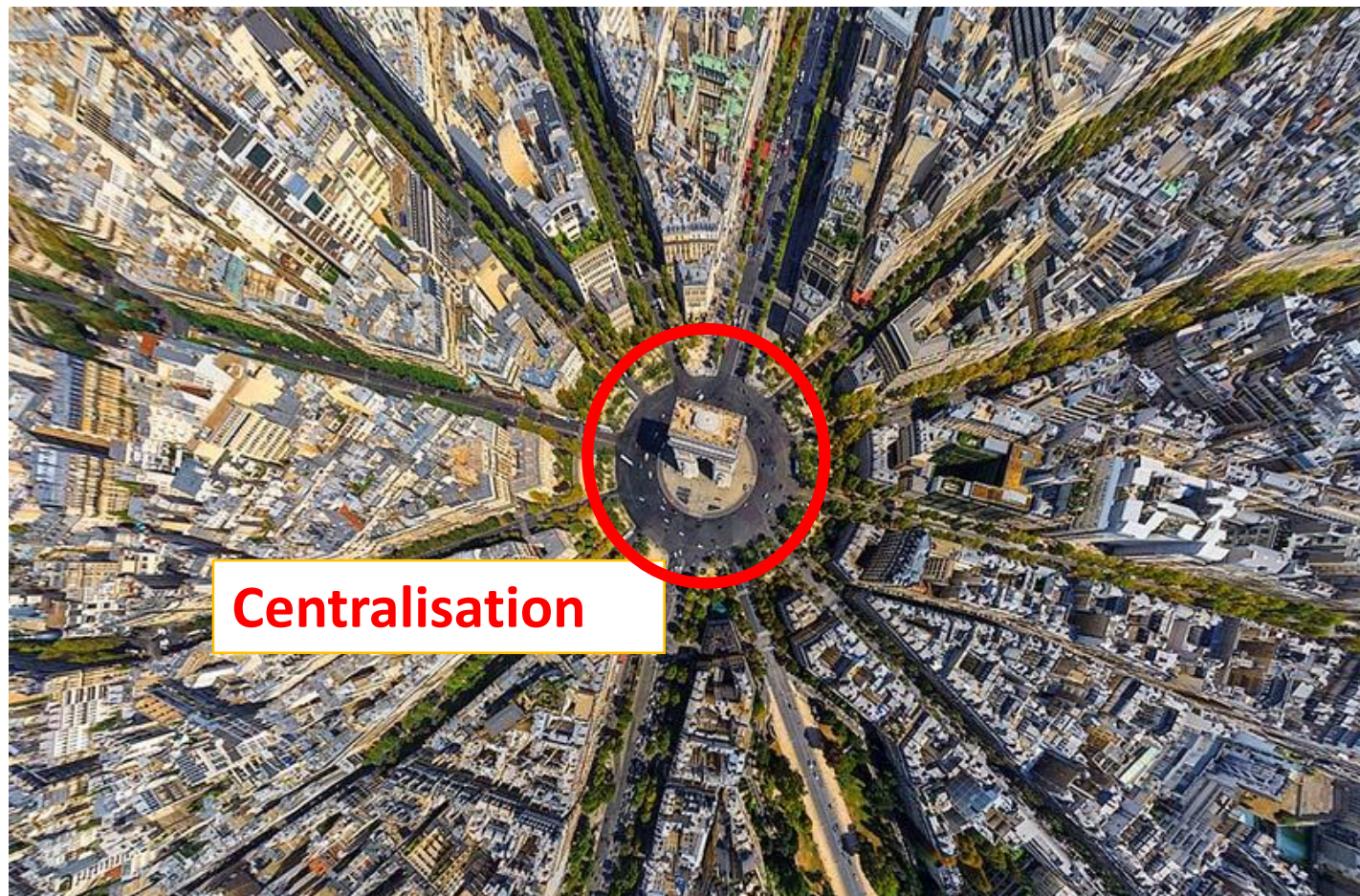




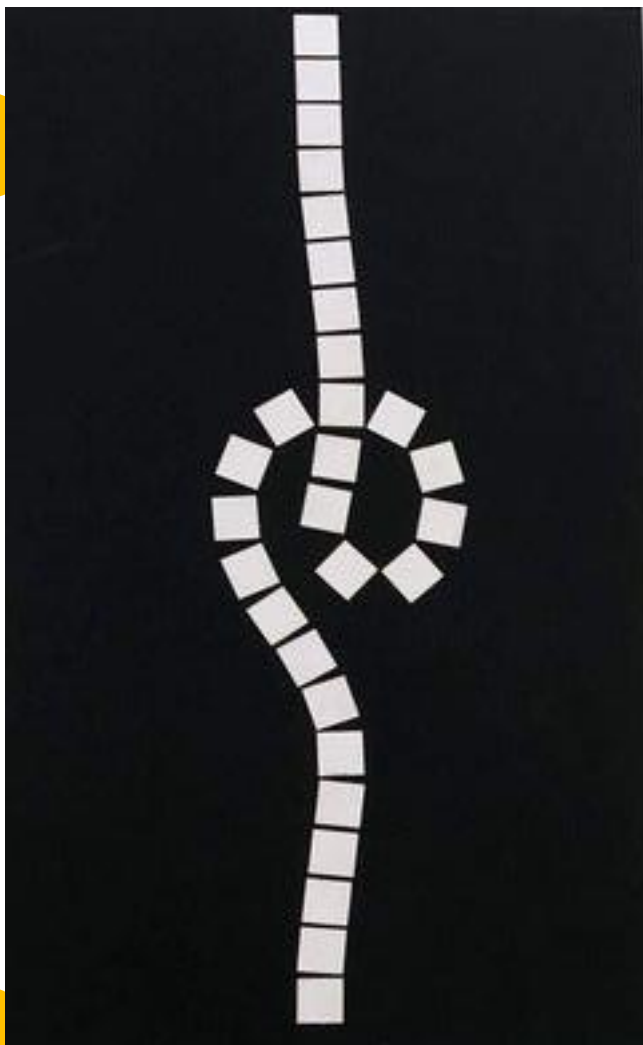
Rayonnement



Centralisation



Centralisation



alignement



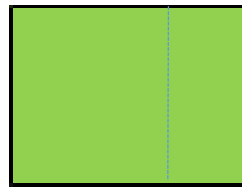
parallélisme



axialisation

LES LOGIQUES DE TRANSFORMATION

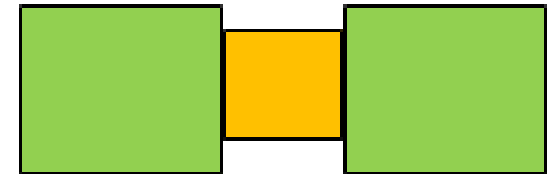
11- L'intégrité



12- La déformation



13- L'articulation



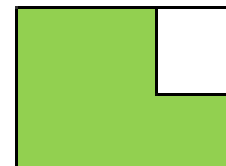
Forme intermédiaire

14- L'addition

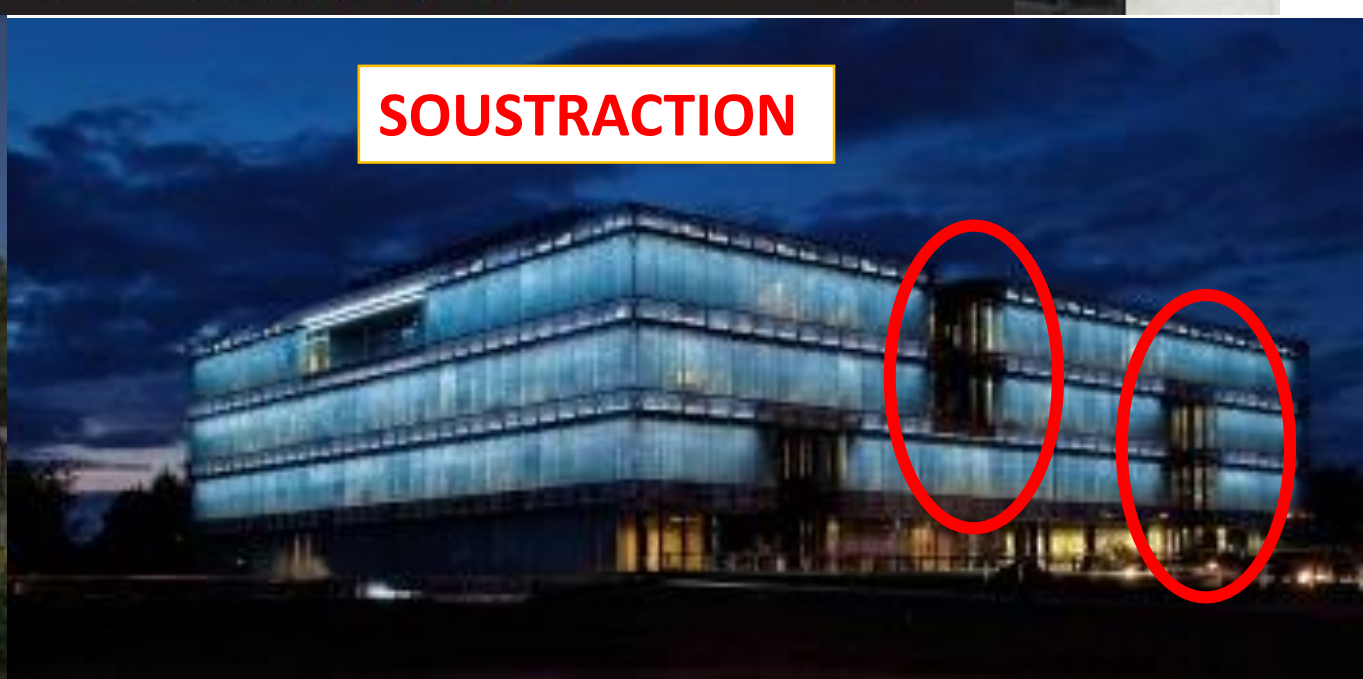
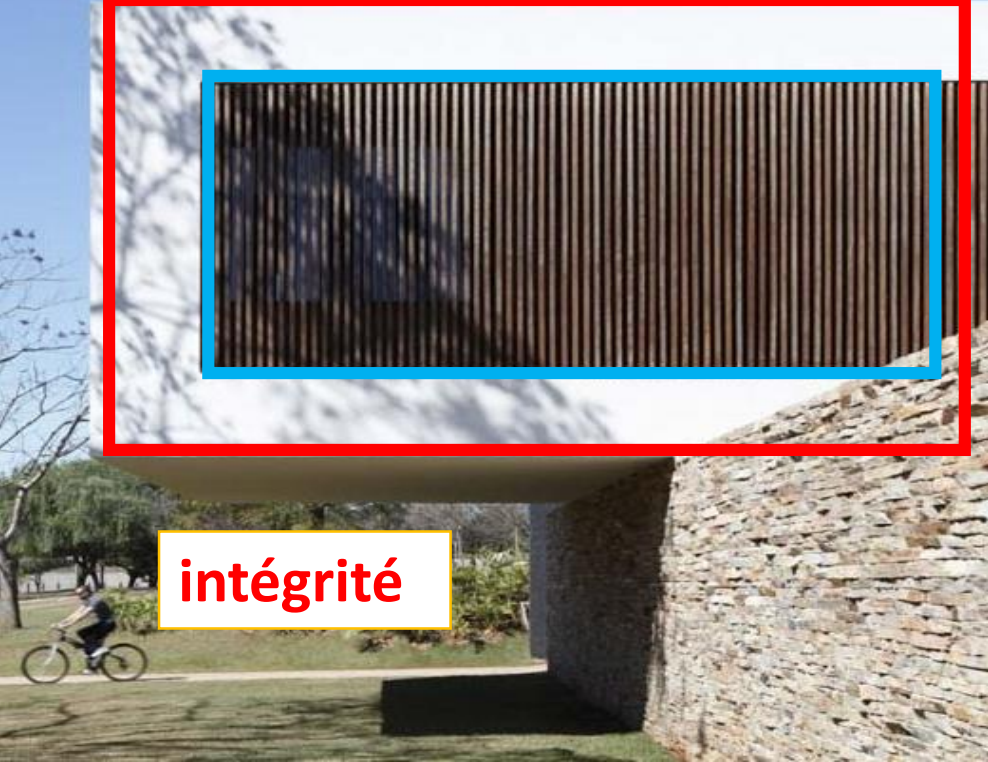
Association de 2 ou plus forme



15- La soustraction



Soustrait une forme
d'une forme

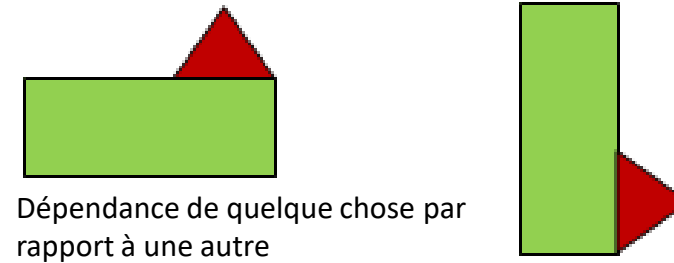


LES LOGIQUES D'INTÉGRATION (INCORPORATION)

16- La répétitivité

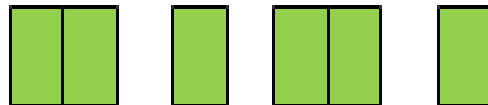


17- La subordination

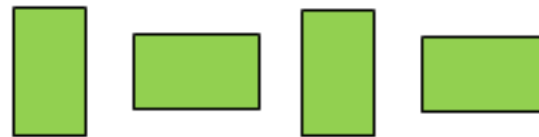


18- Alternance succession

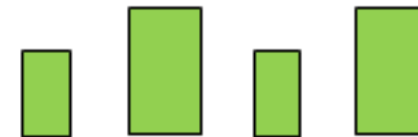
- De nombre



- De position



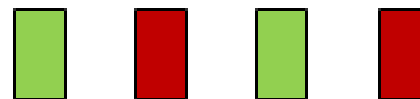
- De dimension



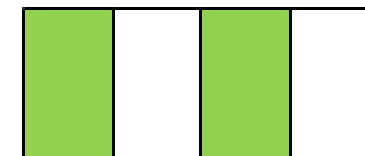
- De forme



- De valeur (couleur)



- Du plein/vide



**Alternance
Vide/plein**



**Alternance
position**



**Alternance
couleur**



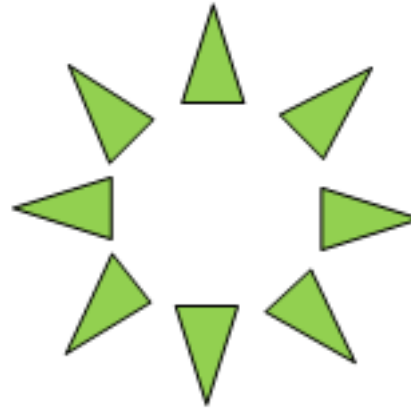
**Répétition
subordination**

LES LOGIQUES DE MOUVEMENT

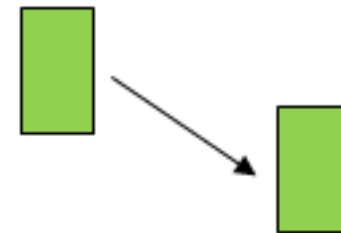
19- La convergence



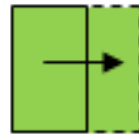
20- La divergence



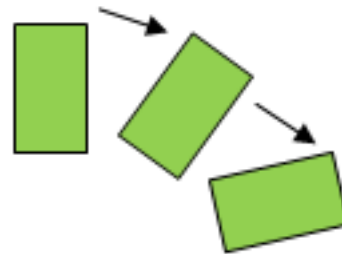
21- La translation



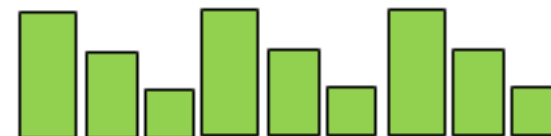
22- La dilatation



23- La rotation



24- Le rythme



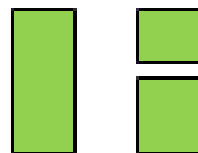


30- L'équilibre

- Equilibre des formes



- Equilibre de dimension



- Equilibre plein/vide

