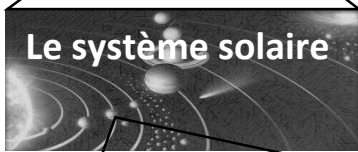
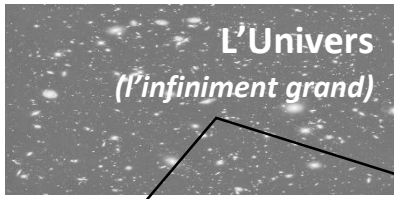
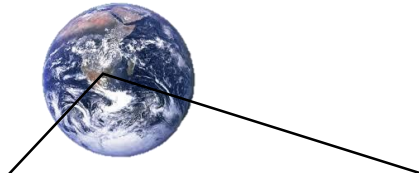


# De l'infiniment grand à l'infiniment petit

DOMAINE DE CE QUI EST VISIBLE A L'OEIL NU

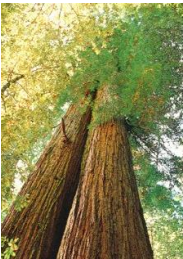


La Terre (6370 km de diamètre)

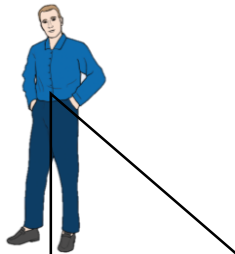


## Les organismes pluricellulaires

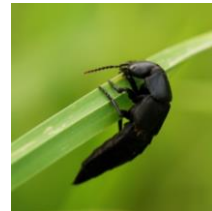
Le plus grand arbre (100m)



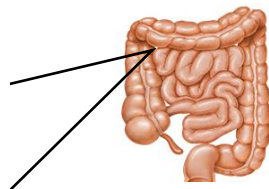
L'organisme humain (1,70m)



Des insectes (de l'ordre du centimètre)



## Organes



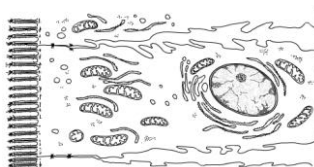
## Tissus



Ex. : Tissu intestinal

## Cellule

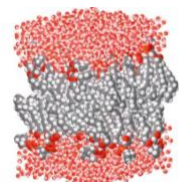
de 100  $\mu\text{m}$  à quelques  $\mu\text{m}$



Ex. : cellule intestinale

## Molécules

de l'ordre du nm



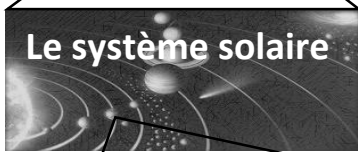
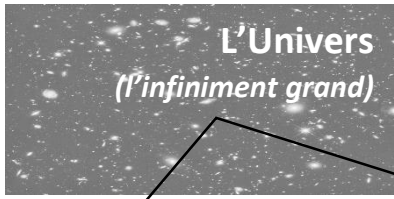
Ex. : lipides membranaires

Remarques :  $1\mu\text{m} = 10^{-6}\text{ m}$  et  $1\text{nm} = 10^{-9}\text{ m}$

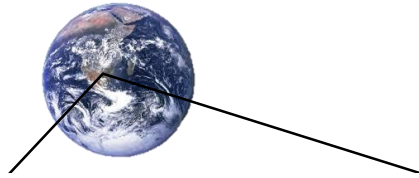
DOMAINE DE LA MICROSCOPIE

# De l'infiniment grand à l'infiniment petit

DOMAINE DE CE QUI EST VISIBLE A L'OEIL NU

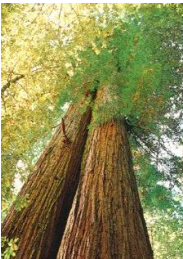


La Terre (6370 km de diamètre)

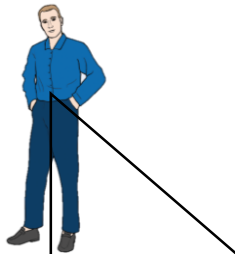


## Les organismes pluricellulaires

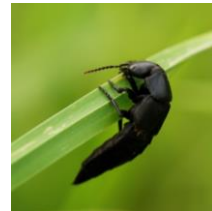
Le plus grand arbre (100m)



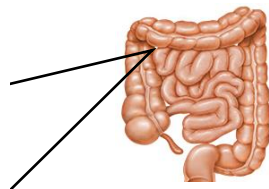
L'organisme humain (1,70m)



Des insectes (de l'ordre du centimètre)



## Organes



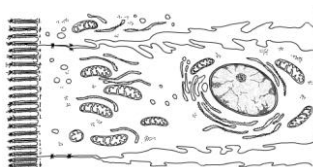
## Tissus



Ex. : Tissu intestinal

## Cellule

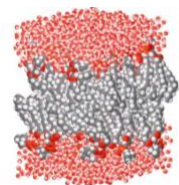
de 100  $\mu\text{m}$  à quelques  $\mu\text{m}$



Ex. : cellule intestinale

## Molécules

de l'ordre du nm



Ex. : lipides membranaires

Remarques :  $1\mu\text{m} = 10^{-6} \text{ m}$  et  $1\text{nm} = 10^{-9} \text{ m}$

DOMAINE DE LA MICROSCOPIE