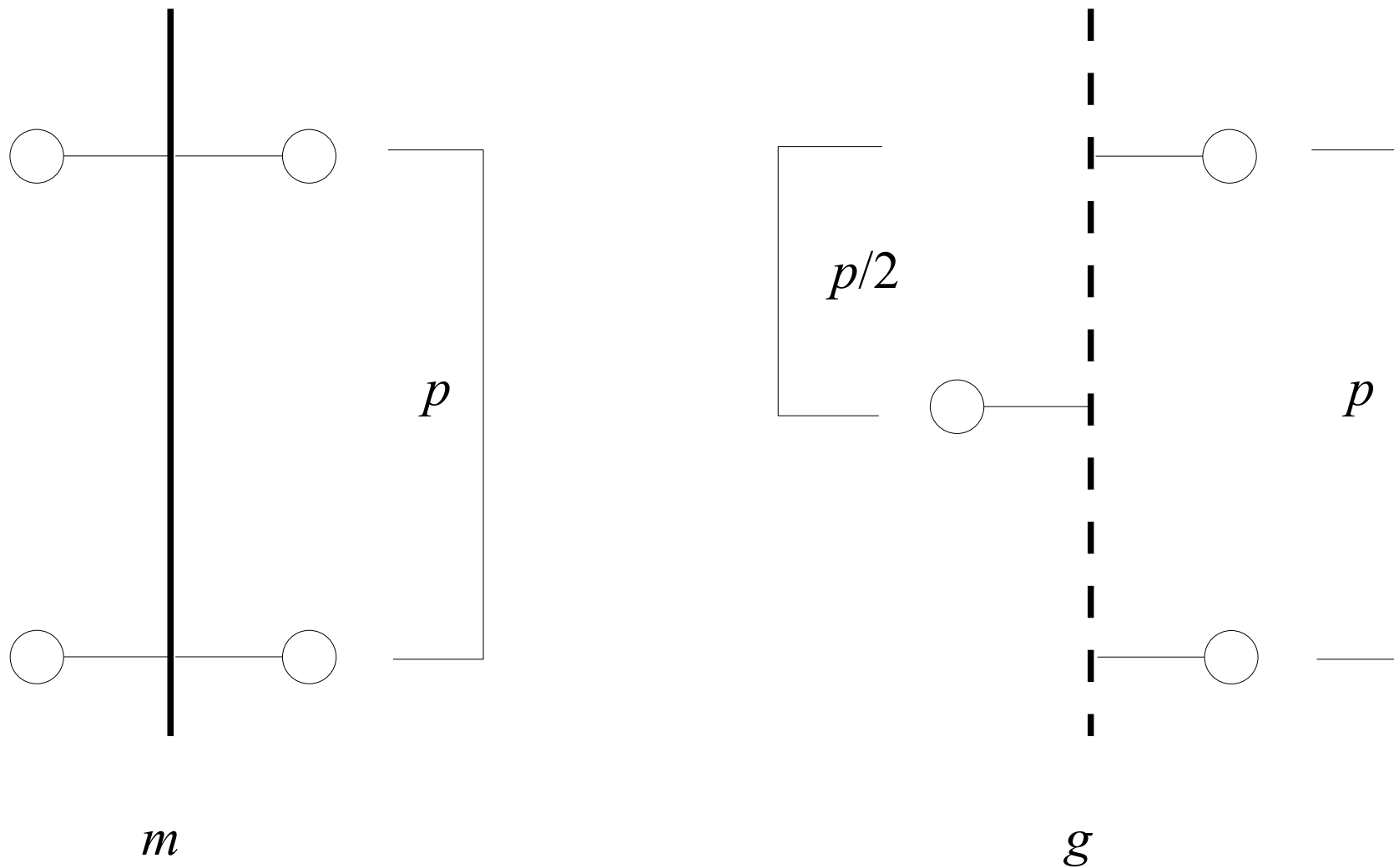




# Symmetry elements with a glide component

**When a partial translation combines with a (proper or improper) rotation**

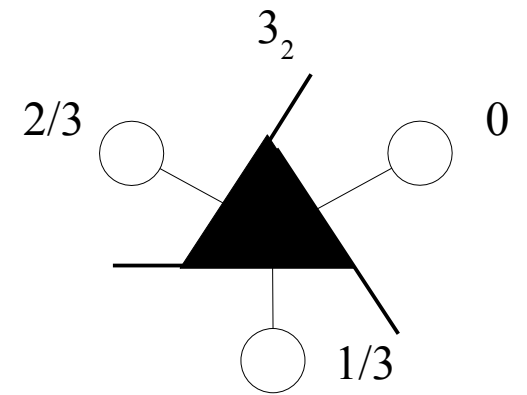
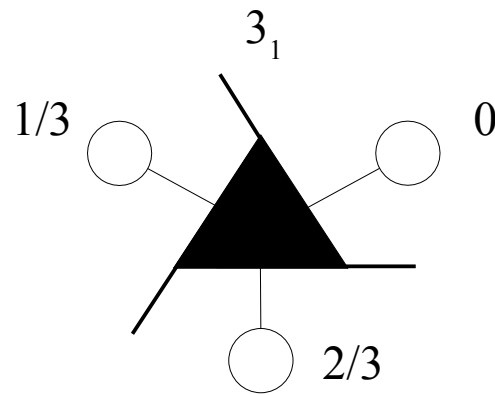
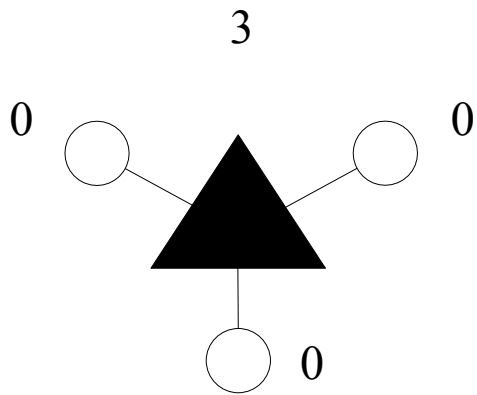
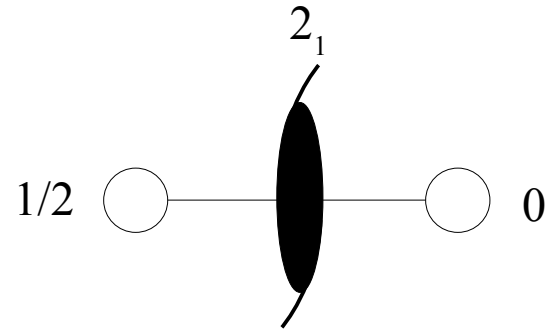
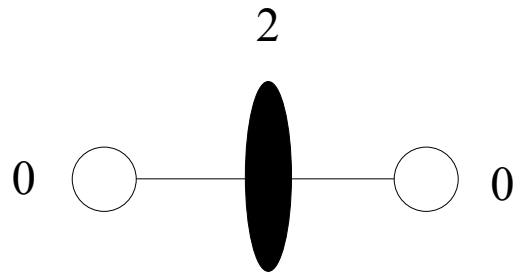
# Glide line $g$ : the only element in $E^2$



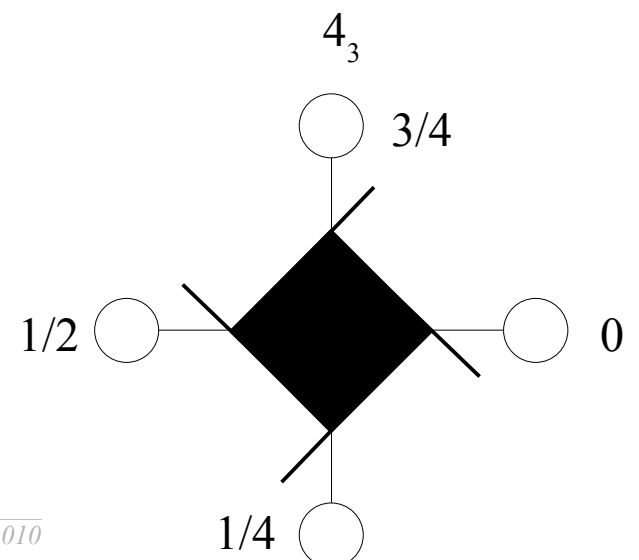
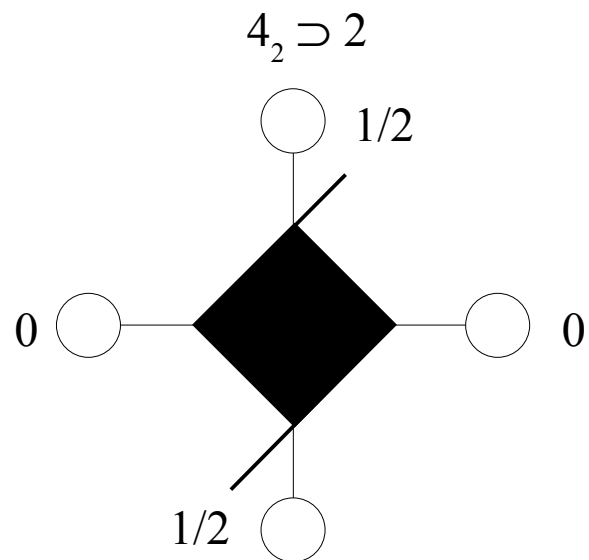
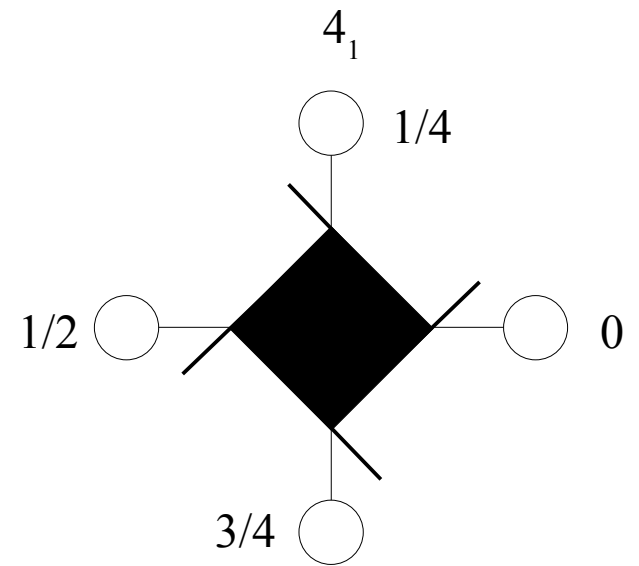
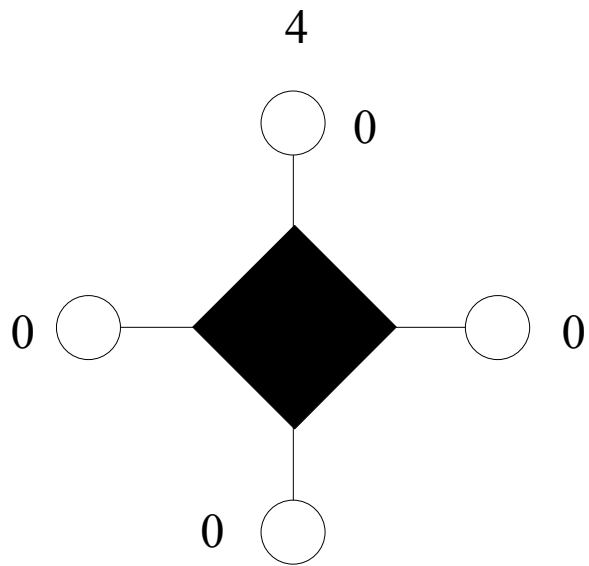
**No time to get bored**

**There is much more in  $E^3$ !**

# Screw axes

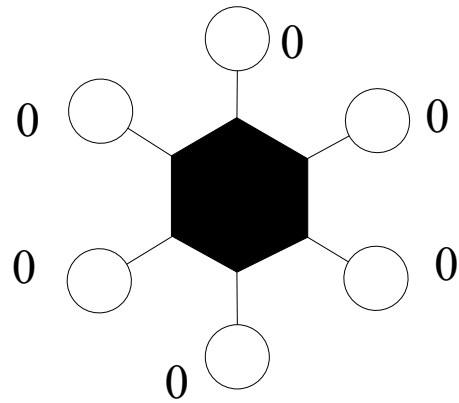


# Screw axes

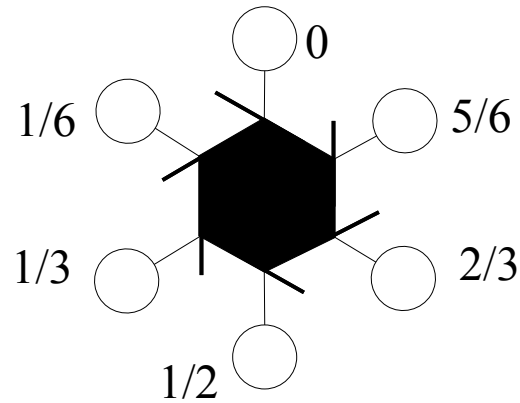


# Screw axes

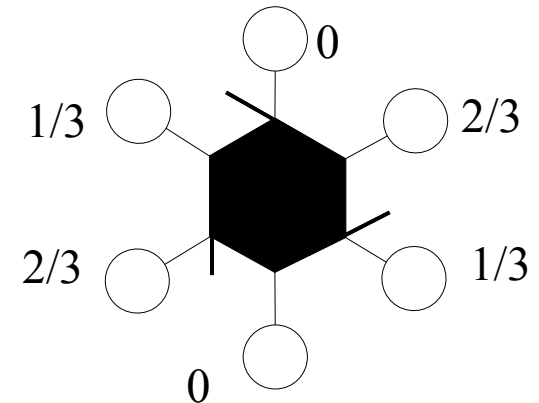
6



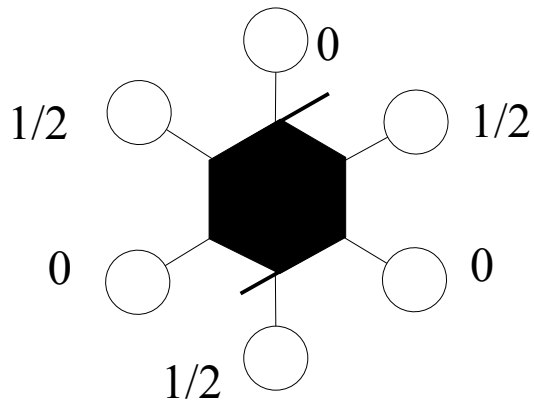
$6_1$



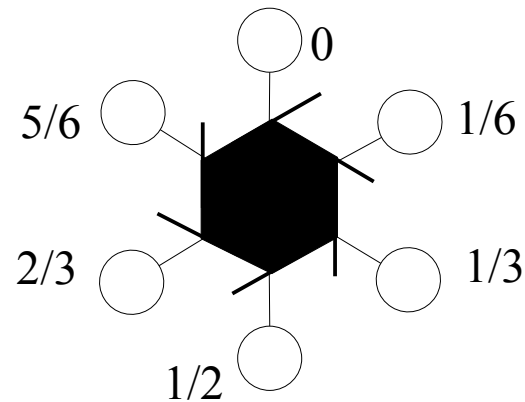
$6_2 \supset 2$



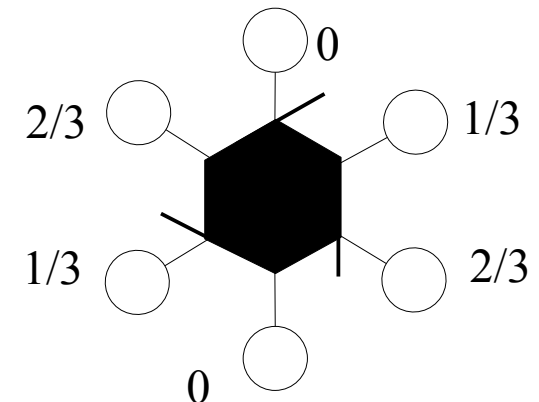
$6_3 \supset 3$



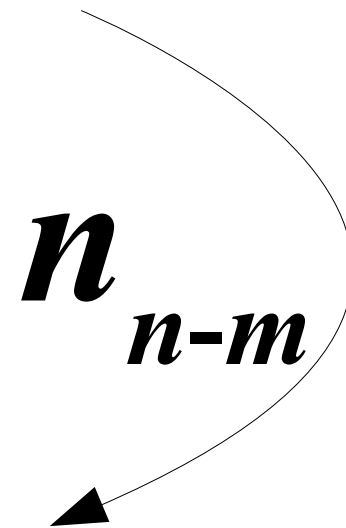
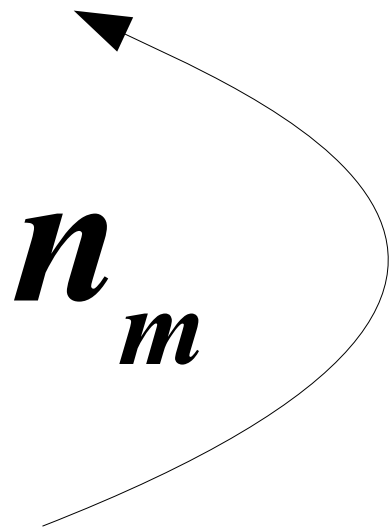
$6_5$



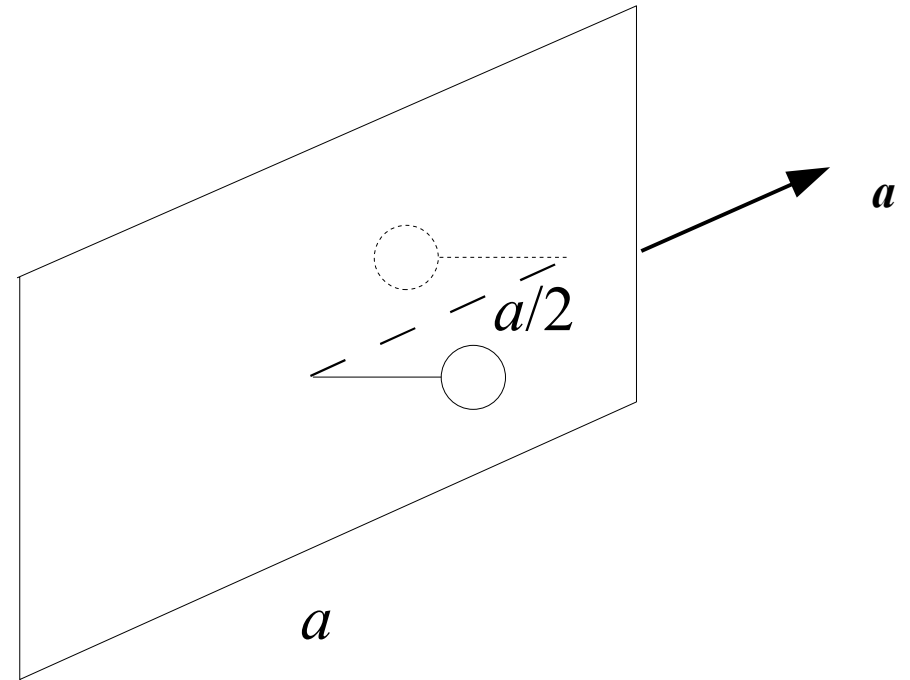
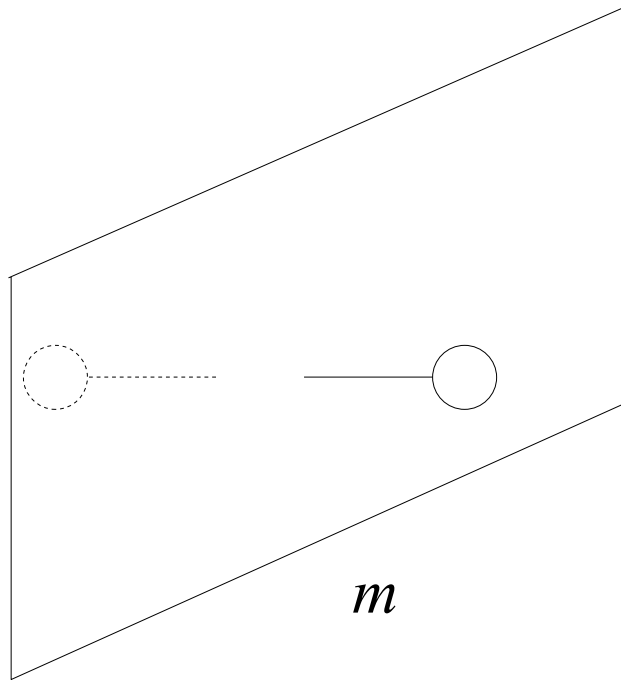
$6_4 \supset 2$



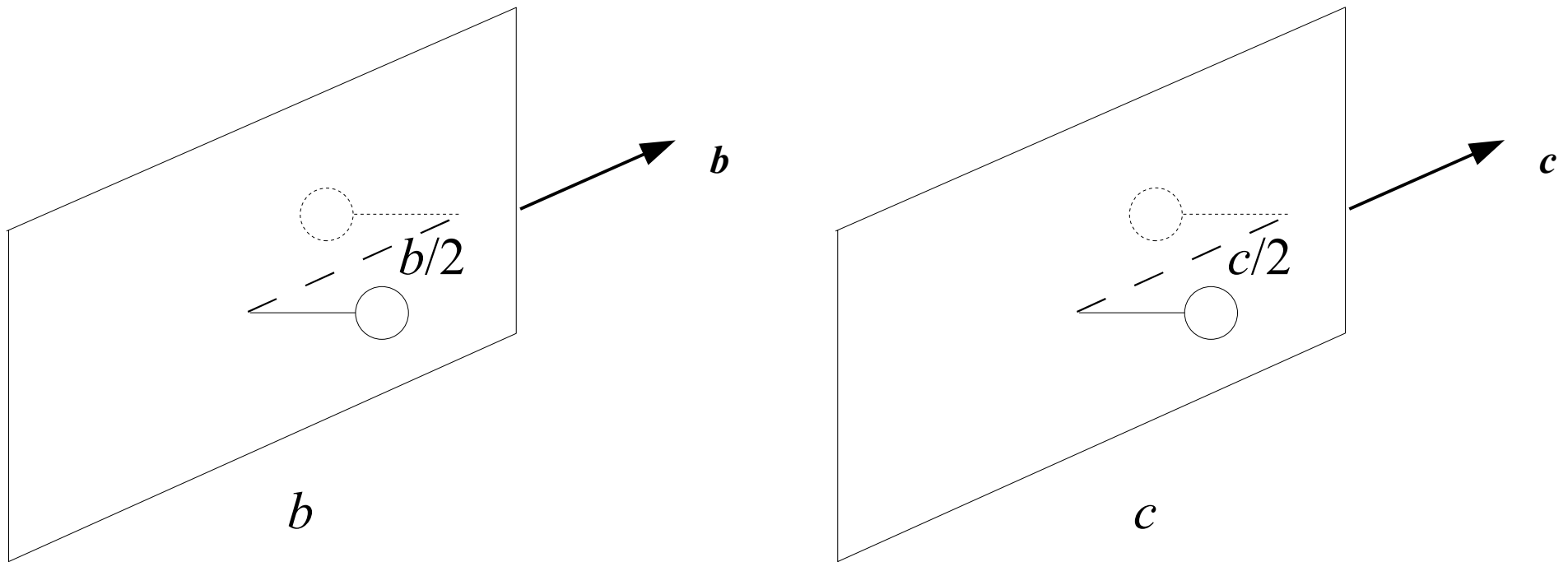
# Screw axes



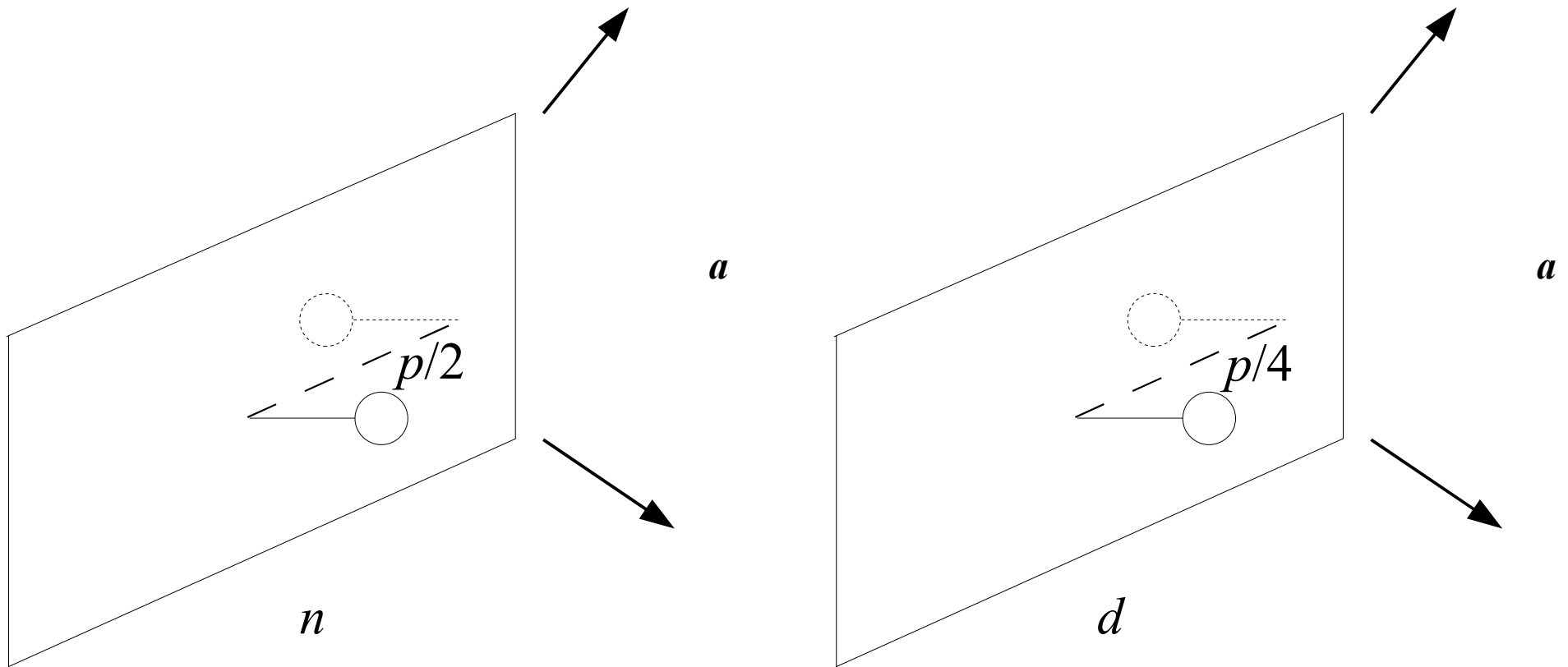
# Glide planes ( $g$ in general)



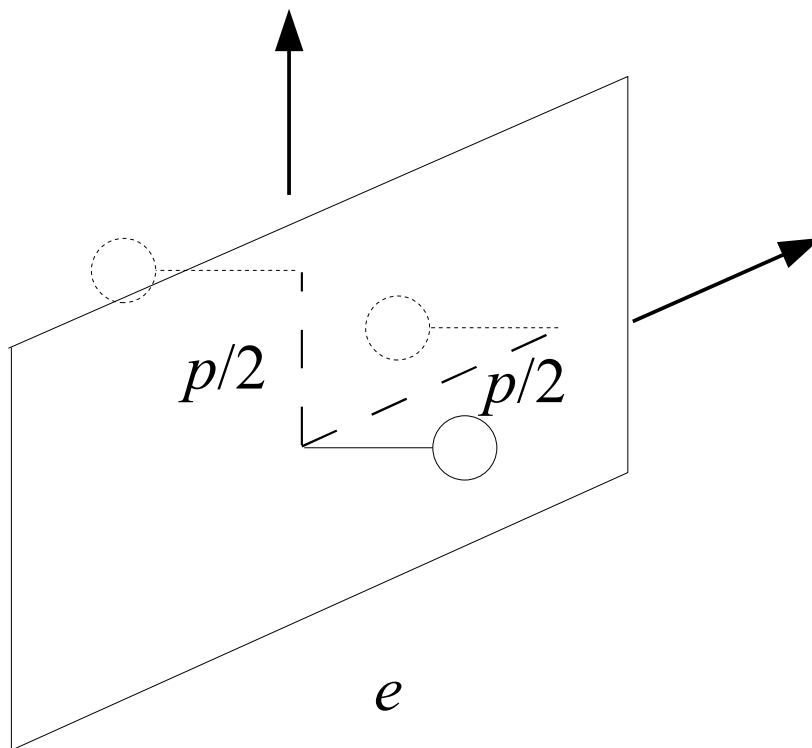
# Glide planes ( $g$ in general)



# Glide planes ( $g$ in general)



# Glide planes ( $g$ in general)



Glide planes with complicated and unconventional glide parts are designated by the letter  $g$ , followed by the glide part between parentheses