

Géométrie Analytique

Exercice 1

$$\text{a) } \vec{d} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \vec{n} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow (a) : 2x + 4y + c = 0$$

$$A \in a \Rightarrow -12 + 12 + c = 0 \Rightarrow c = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{(a) : x + 2y = 0}$$

$$\text{b) } (b) : y = -\frac{1}{5}x + h \quad B \in b \Rightarrow 2 = 1 + h \Rightarrow h = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{5}x + 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{(b) : x + 5y - 5 = 0}$$

$$\text{c) } \vec{n} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow (c) : 6x - y + c = 0$$

$$C \in c \Rightarrow 36 + 1 + c = 0 \Rightarrow c = -37 \Rightarrow \boxed{(c) : 6x - y - 37 = 0}$$

$$\text{d) } \vec{d} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{2} \\ -\frac{5}{3} \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \vec{n} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{5}{3} \\ \frac{3}{2} \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow (d) : \frac{5}{3}x + \frac{3}{2}y + c = 0$$

$$D \in d \Rightarrow \frac{10}{9} - \frac{1}{4} + c = 0 \Rightarrow c = -\frac{31}{36} \Rightarrow \boxed{(d) : 60x + 54y - 31 = 0}$$

$$\text{e) } (e) : 3x - 2y + c = 0 \quad E \in e \Rightarrow 6 - 8 + c = 0 \Rightarrow c = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{(e) : 3x - 2y + 2 = 0}$$

$$\text{f) } m = \frac{6}{-12} = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow (f) : y = -\frac{1}{2}x + h$$

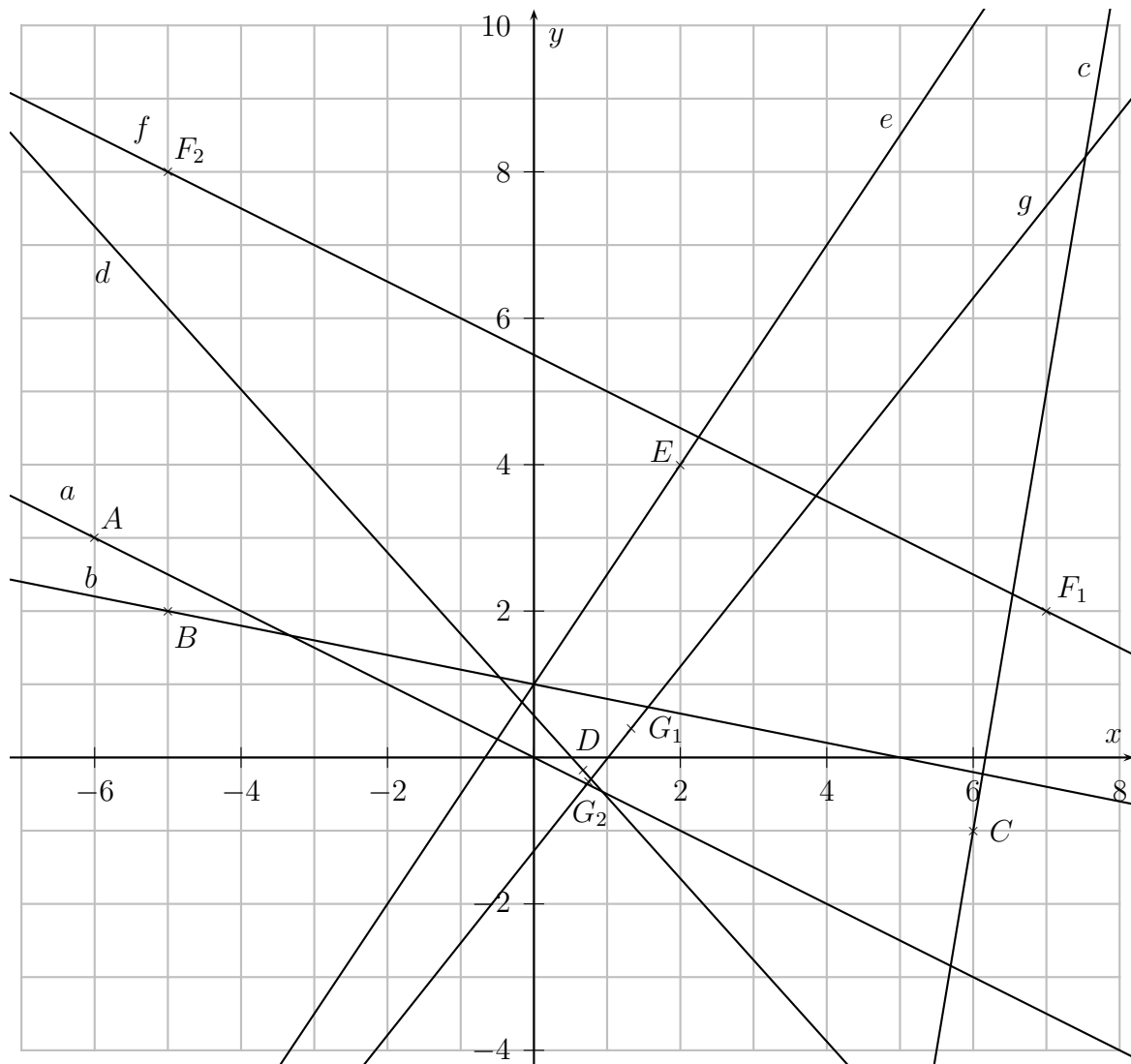
$$F_1 \in f \Rightarrow 2 = -\frac{7}{2} + h \Rightarrow h = \frac{11}{2} \Rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{11}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{(f) : x + 2y - 11 = 0}$$

$$\text{g) } m = \frac{-\frac{11}{15}}{-\frac{7}{12}} = \frac{44}{35} \Rightarrow (g) : y = \frac{44}{35}x + h$$

$$G_1 \in g \Rightarrow \frac{2}{5} = \frac{176}{105} + h \Rightarrow h = -\frac{134}{105} \Rightarrow y = \frac{44}{35}x - \frac{134}{105}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{(g) : 132x - 105y - 134 = 0}$$



Exercice 2

intersection de a et d :

$$-12 - 15m + 9 + 5m - 7 = 0 \Rightarrow -10m = 10 \Rightarrow m = -1 \Rightarrow A(1;4)$$

intersection de a et b :

$$3x + \frac{5}{4}x - \frac{3}{2} - 7 = 0 \Rightarrow 17x = 34 \Rightarrow x = 2 \Rightarrow y = 1 \Rightarrow B(2;1)$$

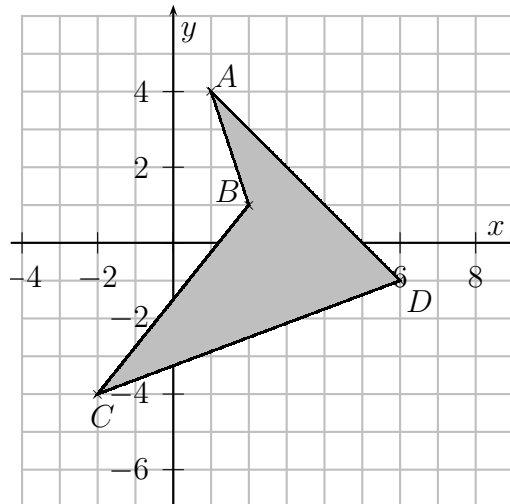
intersection de b et c :

$$2 + 3k = \frac{35}{2} + 10k - \frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow -7k = 14 \Rightarrow k = -2 \Rightarrow C(-2; -4)$$

intersection de c et d :

$$\begin{cases} 14 + 8k = -4 - 5m \\ 2 + 3k = 9 + 5m \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 8k + 5m = -18 \\ 3k - 5m = 7 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 11k = -11 \Rightarrow k = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow m = -2 \Rightarrow D(6; -1)$$



$$\overrightarrow{AB} = \overrightarrow{OB} - \overrightarrow{OA} = \begin{pmatrix} 2-1 \\ 1-4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\overrightarrow{BD} = \overrightarrow{OD} - \overrightarrow{OB} = \begin{pmatrix} 6-2 \\ -1-1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{aire du } \triangle ABD : \frac{1}{2} \cdot |\det(\overrightarrow{AB}; \overrightarrow{BD})| = \frac{1}{2} \cdot |1 \cdot (-2) - (-3) \cdot 4| = 5 u^2$$

$$\overrightarrow{BC} = \overrightarrow{OC} - \overrightarrow{OB} = \begin{pmatrix} -2-2 \\ -4-1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{aire du } \triangle BCD : \frac{1}{2} \cdot |\det(\overrightarrow{BC}; \overrightarrow{BD})| = \frac{1}{2} \cdot |(-4) \cdot (-2) - (-5) \cdot 4| = 14 u^2$$

$$\text{aire du quadrilatère } ABCD : 5 + 14 = \boxed{19 u^2}$$

Exercice 3

$$\text{a) } \overrightarrow{AB} = \overrightarrow{OB} - \overrightarrow{OA} = \begin{pmatrix} -3-7 \\ 2-5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -10 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow (c) : \begin{cases} x = 7 - 10k \\ y = 5 - 3k \end{cases} \text{ avec } k \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{b) milieu du segment } AC : N\left(\frac{7+8}{2}; \frac{5-4}{2}\right) \Rightarrow N\left(\frac{15}{2}; \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$(m_B) : \overrightarrow{OB} + k \cdot \overrightarrow{BN} \quad \overrightarrow{BN} = \overrightarrow{ON} - \overrightarrow{OB} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{15}{2} + 3 \\ \frac{1}{2} - 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{21}{2} \\ -\frac{3}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(m_B) : \begin{cases} x = -3 + \frac{21}{2}k \\ y = 2 - \frac{3}{2}k \end{cases} \text{ avec } k \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = -3 + \frac{21}{2}k \\ 7y = 14 - \frac{21}{2}k \end{cases} \quad x + 7y = 11 \Rightarrow (m_B) : x + 7y - 11 = 0$$

c) droite $(BC) : \overrightarrow{OB} + k \cdot \overrightarrow{BC}$ $\overrightarrow{BC} = \overrightarrow{OC} - \overrightarrow{OB} = \begin{pmatrix} 8+3 \\ -4-2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 11 \\ -6 \end{pmatrix}$

(a) : $\begin{cases} x = -3 + 11k \\ y = 2 - 6k \end{cases}$ avec $k \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\begin{cases} 6x = -18 + 66k \\ 11y = 22 - 66k \end{cases} \quad 6x + 11y = 4$$

(a) : $6x + 11y - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{n} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 11 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \vec{n} = -60 - 33 = -93 \quad \text{et} \quad \|\vec{n}\| = \sqrt{36 + 121} = \sqrt{157}$$

$$\delta(A; a) = \frac{|-93|}{\sqrt{157}} = \frac{93}{\sqrt{157}} = \frac{93\sqrt{157}}{157} u$$

d) aire du $\Delta ABC : \frac{1}{2} \cdot |\det(\overrightarrow{AB}; \overrightarrow{BC})| = \frac{1}{2} \cdot |(-10) \cdot (-6) - (-3) \cdot 11| = \frac{93}{2} u^2$

e) $\overrightarrow{AC} = \overrightarrow{OC} - \overrightarrow{OA} = \begin{pmatrix} 8-7 \\ -4-5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -9 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\overrightarrow{AB}' = \frac{\overrightarrow{AC} \cdot \overrightarrow{AB}}{\|\overrightarrow{AC}\|^2} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC} = \frac{-10 + 27}{82} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -9 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{17}{82} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -9 \end{pmatrix}$$

f) $\overrightarrow{OB}' = \overrightarrow{OA} + \overrightarrow{AB}' = \begin{pmatrix} 7 + \frac{17}{82} \\ 5 - \frac{153}{82} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{591}{82} \\ \frac{257}{82} \end{pmatrix}$

$$\Rightarrow B' \left(\frac{591}{82}; \frac{257}{82} \right)$$

g) $G \left(\frac{7-3+8}{3}; \frac{5+2-4}{3} \right) \Rightarrow G(4; 1)$

h) droite (a) : $6x + 11y - 4 = 0$

(d) : $6x + 11y + c = 0$

$A \in d : 42 + 55 + c = 0$

$c = -97 \Rightarrow (d) : 6x + 11y - 97 = 0$

$$\Rightarrow (d) : y = -\frac{6}{11}x + \frac{97}{11}$$