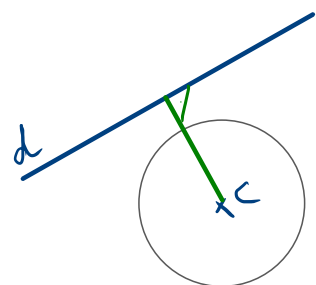


Position relative (droite - cercle)

5.1. 3. Déterminer la position relative des deux objets suivants :

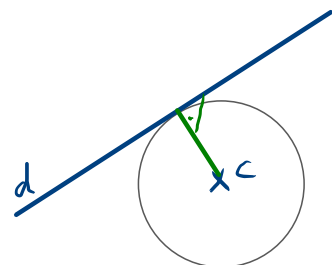
- la droite $y = 2x - 3$ et le cercle $x^2 + y^2 - 3x + 2y = 3$;
- la droite $x - 2y - 1 = 0$ et le cercle $x^2 + y^2 - 8x + 2y + 12 = 0$;
- la droite $y = x + 10$ et le cercle $x^2 + y^2 = 1$.

3 possibilités



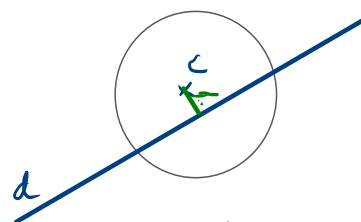
disjoints

$$\delta(C, d) > r$$



tangents

$$\delta(C, d) = r$$



sécants

$$\delta(C, d) < r$$

$$a) \quad \gamma: \left(x - \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 + (y + 1)^2 = 3 + \frac{9}{4} + 1 = \frac{25}{4}$$

$$C\left(\frac{3}{2}; -1\right) \quad r = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$\delta(C, d) = \frac{|2 \cdot \frac{3}{2} + 1 - 3|}{\sqrt{4+1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} \approx 0,45 < \frac{5}{2}$$

\Rightarrow sécants

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{b)} \quad x^2 - 8x + 16 + y^2 + 2y + 1 &= -12 + 16 + 1 \\
 (x-4)^2 + (y+1)^2 &= 5
 \end{aligned}$$

$$C(4, -1) \quad \text{et} \quad r = \sqrt{5}$$

$$d: x - 2y - 1 = 0$$

$$\delta(C; d) = \frac{|4 - 2 \cdot (-1) - 1|}{\sqrt{1+4}} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{5}} = \sqrt{5} = r$$

\Rightarrow tangents

$$\text{c)} \quad x^2 + y^2 = 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad C(0, 0) \quad \text{et} \quad r = 1$$

$$d: x - y + 10 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \delta(C; d) = \frac{|10|}{\sqrt{1+1}} = \frac{10}{\sqrt{2}} = 5\sqrt{2} \approx 7,07 > 1$$

\Rightarrow disjoints

Pour trouver les points d'intersection :

$$a) \begin{cases} y = 2x - 3 \\ x^2 + y^2 - 3x + 2y = 3 \end{cases} \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{cases} y = 2x - 3 \\ x^2 + y^2 - 3x + 2y = 3 \end{cases}} \right\} \text{ par substitution}$$

$$x^2 + (2x-3)^2 - 3x + 2(2x-3) = 3$$

$$x^2 + 4x^2 - 12x + 9 - 3x + 4x - 6 - 3 = 0$$

$$5x^2 - 11x = 0$$

$$x(5x - 11) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 & \Rightarrow y = 2 \cdot 0 - 3 = -3 & \Rightarrow I(0; -3) \\ x = \frac{11}{5} & \Rightarrow y = 2 \cdot \frac{11}{5} - 3 = \frac{7}{5} & \Rightarrow J\left(\frac{11}{5}; \frac{7}{5}\right) \end{cases}$$