

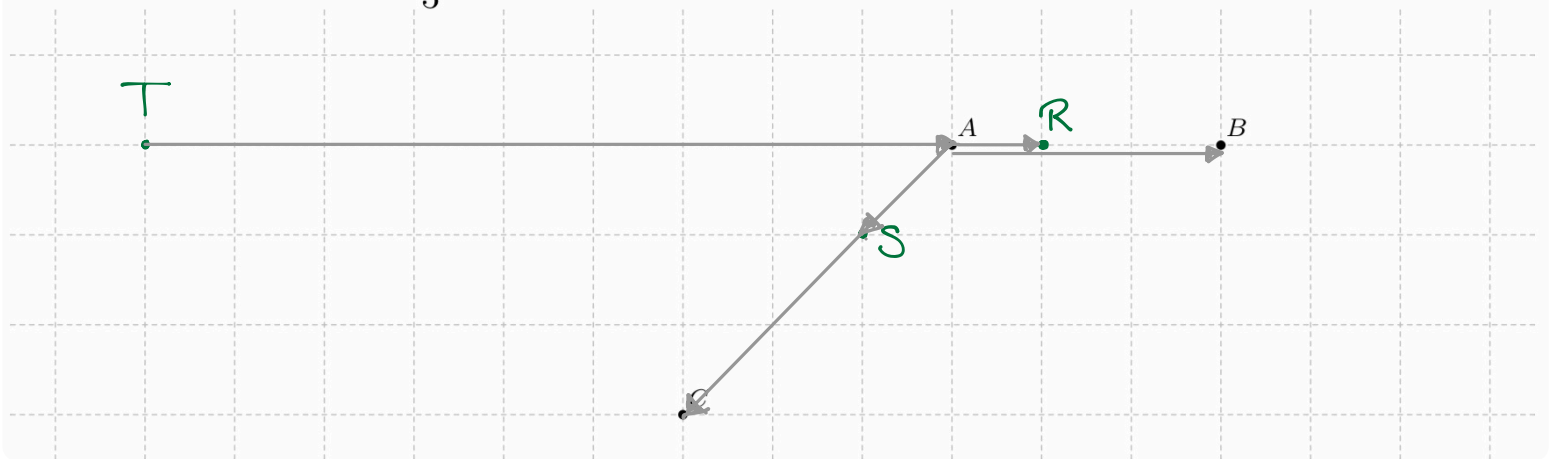
Ex 1

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{a) } \vec{a} &= \overrightarrow{BC} - \overrightarrow{ED} - \overrightarrow{CD} + \overrightarrow{AD} - \overrightarrow{BE} + \overrightarrow{CA} \\
 &= \overrightarrow{BC} + \overrightarrow{DE} + \overrightarrow{DC} + \overrightarrow{AD} + \overrightarrow{EB} + \overrightarrow{CA} \\
 &= \overrightarrow{BC} + \overrightarrow{CA} + \overrightarrow{AD} + \overrightarrow{DE} + \overrightarrow{EB} + \overrightarrow{DC} = \overrightarrow{BB} + \overrightarrow{DC} = \vec{0} + \overrightarrow{DC} = \underline{\overrightarrow{DC}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{b) } \vec{b} &= \overrightarrow{HC} - \overrightarrow{CD} - \overrightarrow{DA} + \overrightarrow{AH} \\
 &= \overrightarrow{HC} + \overrightarrow{DC} + \overrightarrow{AD} + \overrightarrow{AH} \\
 &= \overrightarrow{AH} + \overrightarrow{HC} + \overrightarrow{AD} + \overrightarrow{DC} = \overrightarrow{AC} + \overrightarrow{AC} = \underline{2\overrightarrow{AC}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Ex 2

$$\overrightarrow{AR} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \overrightarrow{AB}, \quad 2 \cdot \overrightarrow{AS} = \overrightarrow{SC}, \quad \overrightarrow{TA} = 3 \cdot \overrightarrow{AB}.$$



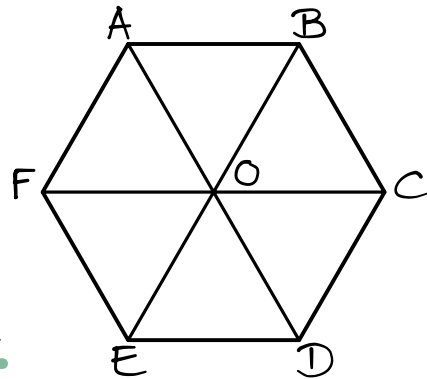
$$\begin{aligned}
 2\overrightarrow{AS} &= \overrightarrow{SC} \Leftrightarrow 2\overrightarrow{AS} = \overrightarrow{SA} + \overrightarrow{AC} \\
 &\Leftrightarrow 2\overrightarrow{AS} = -\overrightarrow{AS} + \overrightarrow{AC} \\
 &\Leftrightarrow 3\overrightarrow{AS} = \overrightarrow{AC} \\
 &\Leftrightarrow \overrightarrow{AS} = \frac{1}{3}\overrightarrow{AC}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\overrightarrow{TA} = 3\overrightarrow{AB} \Leftrightarrow \overrightarrow{AT} = 3\overrightarrow{BA}$$

### Ex 3

$$a) 1) \vec{FO} + \vec{EO} = \vec{FO} + \vec{OB} = \underline{\vec{FB}} (= \vec{EC})$$

$$2) 2\vec{AO} - \vec{OF} - \vec{BC} = 2\vec{AO} + \vec{FO} + \vec{CB} = \underline{\vec{AC}}$$



$$b) 1) \vec{AB} = 0 \cdot \vec{OE} + 1 \cdot \vec{AB} = \underline{\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}$$

$$2) \vec{AD} = 2 \cdot \vec{OE} + 2\vec{AB} = \underline{\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}}$$

$$3) \vec{DF} = -1 \cdot \vec{OE} - 2\vec{AB} = \underline{\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}}$$

### Ex 4

$$a) \vec{u} = -3 \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + 2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -8 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 15 \\ -6 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -16 \end{pmatrix} = \underline{\begin{pmatrix} 15 \\ -22 \end{pmatrix}}$$

$$b) \vec{v} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/4 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{2}{3} \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/4 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -10/3 \\ 4/3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/4 + 10/3 \\ 4 - 4/3 \end{pmatrix} = \underline{\begin{pmatrix} 43/12 \\ 8/3 \end{pmatrix}}$$

$$c) \vec{w} = \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} - 3 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -8 \end{pmatrix} + 5 \begin{pmatrix} 1/4 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -24 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 5/4 \\ 20 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -5 - 0 + 5/4 \\ 2 + 24 + 20 \end{pmatrix} = \underline{\begin{pmatrix} -15/4 \\ 46 \end{pmatrix}}$$

### Ex 5

Des vecteurs forment une base  $\Leftrightarrow$  ils ne sont pas colinéaires.

En comparant les composantes :  $\begin{pmatrix} 5/4 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$  et  $\begin{pmatrix} -30 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix}$  on voit qu'il

n'existe pas de nombre  $k$  tel que  $k \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 5/4 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -30 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix}$  donc

les vecteurs ne sont pas colinéaires donc ils forment une base.

ou en utilisant le 2<sup>e</sup> critère :  $\frac{5}{4} \cdot (-4) - (-2) \cdot (-30) = -5 - 60 \neq 0$

## EX 6

On cherche  $k$  et  $m$  tels que  $\vec{x} = k \cdot \vec{a} + m \cdot \vec{b} = \begin{pmatrix} k \\ m \end{pmatrix}_{\mathcal{B}'}$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -10 \\ 20 \end{pmatrix} = k \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + m \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -10 \\ 20 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} k+3m \\ 2k-4m \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{(I)} \begin{cases} k+3m = -10 & | \cdot 4 \\ 2k-4m = 20 & | \cdot 3 \end{cases} \\ \Rightarrow \begin{array}{r} + \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{l} 4k+12m = -40 \\ 6k-12m = 60 \\ \hline 10k = 20 \\ k = 2 \end{array} \end{array}$$

on remplace dans (I)

$$\Rightarrow 2+3m = -10$$

$$3m = -12$$

$$m = -4$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{\vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix}_{\mathcal{B}'}}}$$

## EX 7

$$a) \vec{AB} = \vec{OB} - \vec{OA} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -3 \\ 7 & -(-6) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ 13 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$b) 1^{\text{e}} \text{ m\u00e9thode : } \vec{OD} = \vec{OC} + \vec{CD} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{\mathcal{D}(2;6)}}$$

2<sup>e</sup> m\u00e9thode : on pose  $\mathcal{D}(d_1; d_2)$

$$\vec{CD} = \begin{pmatrix} d_1 \\ d_2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} d_1+3 \\ d_2-2 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} d_1+3 \\ d_2-2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} d_1+3 = 5 & \Rightarrow d_1 = 2 \\ d_2-2 = 4 & \Rightarrow d_2 = 6 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{\mathcal{D}(2;6)}}$$

## Ex 8

a)  $M_{RS}$  milieu de RS  $\Leftrightarrow M_{RS}\left(\frac{-3-2}{2}; \frac{4-6}{2}\right) = \underline{M_{RS}\left(-\frac{5}{2}; -1\right)}$

b) On pose  $U(u_1; u_2)$

$$M_{Tu}(-1; 2) = M_{Tu}\left(\frac{4+u_1}{2}; \frac{-5+u_2}{2}\right) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{4+u_1}{2} = -1 & | \cdot 2 \Rightarrow 4+u_1 = -2 \\ \frac{-5+u_2}{2} = 2 & | \cdot 2 \Rightarrow -5+u_2 = 4 \end{cases}$$

$$u_1 = -6 \quad \text{et} \quad u_2 = 9 \quad \Rightarrow \underline{U(-6; 9)}$$

c) G centre de gravité du  $\Delta ABC \Leftrightarrow G\left(\frac{-5+4-2}{3}; \frac{6+8+1}{3}\right) = \underline{G(-1; 5)}$

d) \* Soit  $F(f_1; f_2)$   $M_{DF}\left(3; \frac{1}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{3+f_1}{2}; \frac{6+f_2}{2}\right)$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{3+f_1}{2} = 3 & | \cdot 2 \Rightarrow 3+f_1 = 6 \Rightarrow f_1 = 3 \\ \frac{6+f_2}{2} = \frac{1}{2} & | \cdot 2 \Rightarrow 6+f_2 = 1 \Rightarrow f_2 = -5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \underline{F(3; -5)}$$

\* Soit  $E(x; y)$

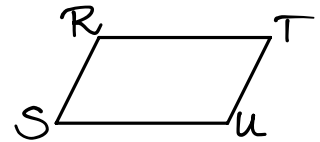
$$G(1; 0) = \left(\frac{3+3+x}{3}; \frac{6-5+y}{3}\right) = \left(\frac{6+x}{3}; \frac{1+y}{3}\right) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{6+x}{3} = 1 \\ \frac{1+y}{3} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 6+x = 3 \\ 1+y = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = -3 \\ y = -1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \underline{E(-3; -1)}$$

## Ex 9

a) RSUT est un //gramme  $\Leftrightarrow \overrightarrow{RS} = \overrightarrow{TU}$  \*

$$\text{avec } U(u_1; u_2) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 - (-3) \\ 1 - (-1) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} u_1 - 1 \\ u_2 - 4 \end{pmatrix} \\ \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} u_1 - 1 \\ u_2 - 4 \end{pmatrix} \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} u_1 - 1 = 5 \Rightarrow u_1 = 6 \\ u_2 - 4 = 2 \Rightarrow u_2 = 6 \end{cases}$$



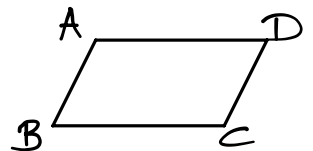
$$\Rightarrow \underline{U(6;6)}$$

autre méthode :  $\overrightarrow{OU} = \overrightarrow{OT} + \overrightarrow{TU} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \underline{U(6;6)}$

\* =  $\overrightarrow{RS}$

b) \* Soit  $A(a_1; a_2)$

$$\overrightarrow{AC} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - a_1 \\ -2 - a_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 1 - a_1 = 4 \Rightarrow a_1 = -3 \\ -2 - a_2 = -5 \Rightarrow a_2 = 3 \end{cases}$$



$$\Rightarrow \underline{A(-3;3)}$$

autre méthode :  $\overrightarrow{OA} = \overrightarrow{OC} + \overrightarrow{CA} = \overrightarrow{OC} - \overrightarrow{AC} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A(-3;3)$

\* Soit  $B(b_1; b_2)$  ABCD //gramme  $\Leftrightarrow \overrightarrow{AD} = \overrightarrow{BC}$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - b_1 \\ -2 - b_2 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2 = 1 - b_1 \Rightarrow b_1 = -1 \\ 0 = -2 - b_2 \Rightarrow b_2 = -2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \underline{B(-1; -2)}$$

autre méthode :  $\overrightarrow{OB} = \overrightarrow{OC} + \overrightarrow{CB} = \overrightarrow{OC} + \overrightarrow{DA} = \overrightarrow{OC} - \overrightarrow{AD} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow B(-1; -2)$

\* Soit  $D(d_1; d_2)$ ,  $\overrightarrow{AD} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} d_1 - (-3) \\ d_2 - 3 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} d_1 + 3 = 2 \Rightarrow d_1 = -1 \\ d_2 - 3 = 0 \Rightarrow d_2 = 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \underline{D(-1; 3)}$

autre méthode :  $\overrightarrow{OD} = \overrightarrow{OA} + \overrightarrow{AD} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow D(-1; 3)$