

Corrigé - Exercices révision - géométrie

Exercice 3.1

$$1) \{D\} = (AD) \cap (CD)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} (AD) : m = 5 \Rightarrow y = 5x + h \\ A(-1; 8) \in (AD) : 8 = 5 \cdot (-1) + h \Leftrightarrow h = 13 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \underline{(AD) : y = 5x + 13}$$
$$\Leftrightarrow \underline{5x - y + 13 = 0}$$

$$(CD) : \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 2 + k \\ y = -1 - k \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} 1 \\ 1 \end{array}$$

$$x + y = 1$$
$$\Rightarrow \underline{(CD) : x + y - 1 = 0}$$

$$D : \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5x - y = -13 \\ x + y = 1 \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} 1 \\ 1 \end{array} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5x - y = -13 \\ 6x = -12 \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = -2 \\ y = 5 \cdot (-2) + 13 = 3 \end{array} \right.$$
$$\Rightarrow \underline{D(-2; 3)}$$

2) * ABCD est un trapèze car

$$\vec{AB} = \begin{pmatrix} 7 - (-1) \\ 0 - 8 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ -8 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{et} \quad \vec{CD} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 - 2 \\ 3 - (-1) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{1}{2} \vec{AB}$$

$$\text{ou } \text{Det}(\vec{AB}, \vec{CD}) = \begin{vmatrix} 8 & -4 \\ -8 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad \text{donc } \vec{AB} \overset{\text{colinéaire}}{\sim} \vec{CD}$$

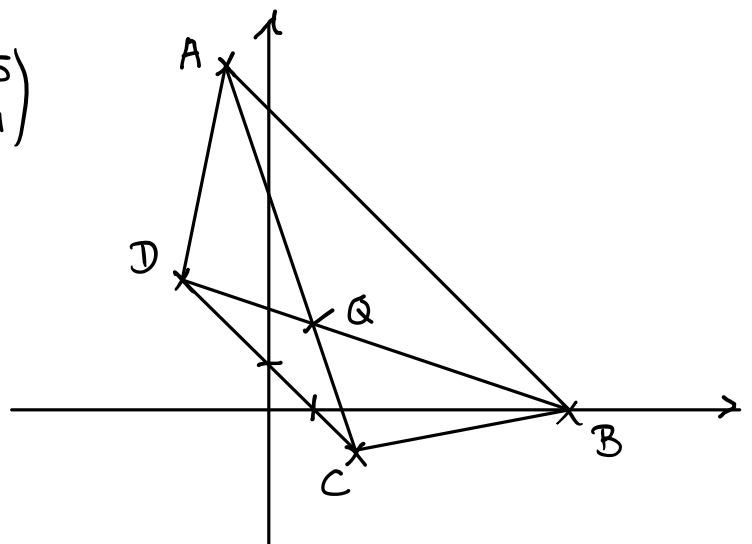
* ABCD est isocèle car

$$\vec{AD} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 - (-1) \\ 3 - 8 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{et} \quad \vec{CB} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\|\vec{AD}\| = \sqrt{(-1)^2 + (-5)^2} = \sqrt{26}$$

$$\|\vec{CB}\| = \sqrt{5^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{26}$$

$$\text{donc } \underline{\|\vec{AD}\| = \|\vec{CB}\|}$$



$$3) \{Q\} = (AC) \cap (BD)$$

$$(AC): \vec{d} = \vec{AC} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -9 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow (AC): 3x + y + C = 0$$

$$A \in (AC): 3 \cdot (-1) + 8 + C = 0$$

$$C = -5$$

$$(AC): 3x + y - 5 = 0$$

$$(BD): \vec{d} = \vec{BD} = \begin{pmatrix} -9 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow (BD): x + 3y + C = 0$$

$$B \in (BD): 7 + 3 \cdot 0 + C = 0$$

$$C = -7$$

$$(BD): x + 3y - 7 = 0$$

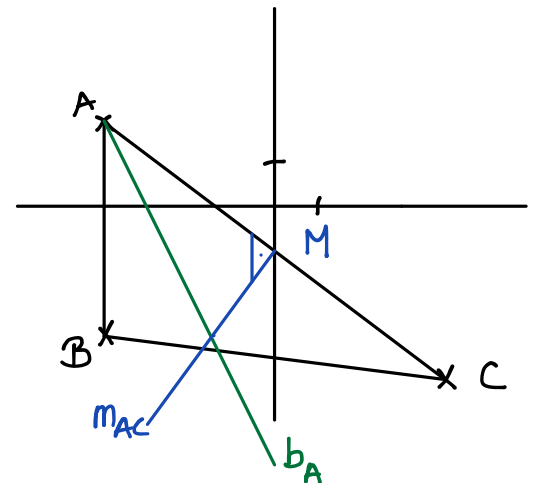
$$Q: \begin{cases} 3x + y = 5 \\ x + 3y = 7 \end{cases} \begin{vmatrix} -3 & 1 \\ 1 & -9 \end{vmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 3x + y = 5 \\ -8x = -8 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = 1 \\ y = -3 \cdot 1 + 5 = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow Q(1; 2)$$

$$4) \vec{BQ} = \begin{pmatrix} -6 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{2}{3} \begin{pmatrix} -9 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \checkmark = \frac{2}{3} \vec{BD} \quad \text{et} \quad \vec{AQ} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -6 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{2}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -9 \end{pmatrix} \checkmark = \frac{2}{3} \vec{AC}$$

Exercice 3.2

$$\vec{AB} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix} \quad \vec{AC} = \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ -6 \end{pmatrix}$$

* b_A : commençons par déterminer les équations des droites (AB) et (AC)



$$(AB): \text{droite verticale (vu } \vec{AB} \text{) passant par A} \Rightarrow (AB): x = -4$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x + 4 = 0$$

$$(AC): \vec{AC} = \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ -6 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{colinéaire}} \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow 3x + 4y + C = 0$$

$$A(-4; 2) \in (AC) \Rightarrow 3 \cdot (-4) + 4 \cdot 2 + C = 0$$

$$C = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow (AC): 3x + 4y + 4 = 0$$

$$b_A : \frac{x+4}{\underbrace{\sqrt{1^2+0^2}}_1} = \pm \frac{3x+4y+4}{\underbrace{\sqrt{3^2+4^2}}_5} \quad | \cdot 5$$

$$5(x+4) = \pm (3x+4y+4)$$

$$\textcircled{+} \quad 5(x+4) = +(3x+4y+4)$$

$$5x+20 = 3x+4y+4$$

$$2x-4y+16 = 0$$

$$x-2y+8 = 0$$

$$(m = -\frac{1}{-2} = \frac{1}{2})$$

$$\textcircled{-} \quad 5(x+4) = -(3x+4y+4)$$

$$5x+20 = -3x-4y-4$$

$$8x+4y+24 = 0$$

$$\underline{2x+y+6 = 0} \quad (b_A)$$

$(m = -2)$ c'est la bissectrice intérieure vu la représentation graphique.

* $\underline{m_{AC}}$ c'est une droite $\perp$ à (AC) $\Rightarrow m_{AC} : 4x-3y+c=0$
(car (AC) : $3x+4y+4=0$)

et elle passe par M milieu de AC : $M(-\frac{4+4}{2}; \frac{2-4}{2}) = (0; -1)$

$$\Rightarrow 4 \cdot 0 - 3 \cdot (-1) + c = 0$$

$$c = -3$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{(m_{AC}) : 4x-3y-3=0}$$

$$* \{P\} = b_A \cap m_{AC} : \begin{cases} 2x+y = -6 & | \cdot 3 \\ 4x-3y = 3 & | \cdot 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{rcl} 6x+3y & = & -18 \\ + 4x-3y & = & 3 \\ \hline 10x & = & -15 \\ x & = & -\frac{15}{10} = -\frac{3}{2} \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} 2 \cdot (-\frac{3}{2}) + y = -6 \\ y = -3 \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{P(-\frac{3}{2}; -3)}$$

Exercice 3.3

a) $\{B\} = (AB) \cap (BC)$

Déterminons d'abord (AB): $\vec{d} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow 3x - 4y + c = 0$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} A(-3; -5) \in (AB) : 3 \cdot (-3) - 4 \cdot (-5) + c = 0 \\ c = -11 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{(AB) : 3x - 4y - 11 = 0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3x - 4y = 11 & | \cdot 1 \\ x + 2y = 17 & | \cdot 2 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{array}{r} 3x - 4y = 11 \\ + \quad 2x + 4y = 34 \\ \hline 5x = 45 \end{array}$$

$$x = 9$$

$$x = 9$$

$$\Rightarrow 9 + 2y = 17$$

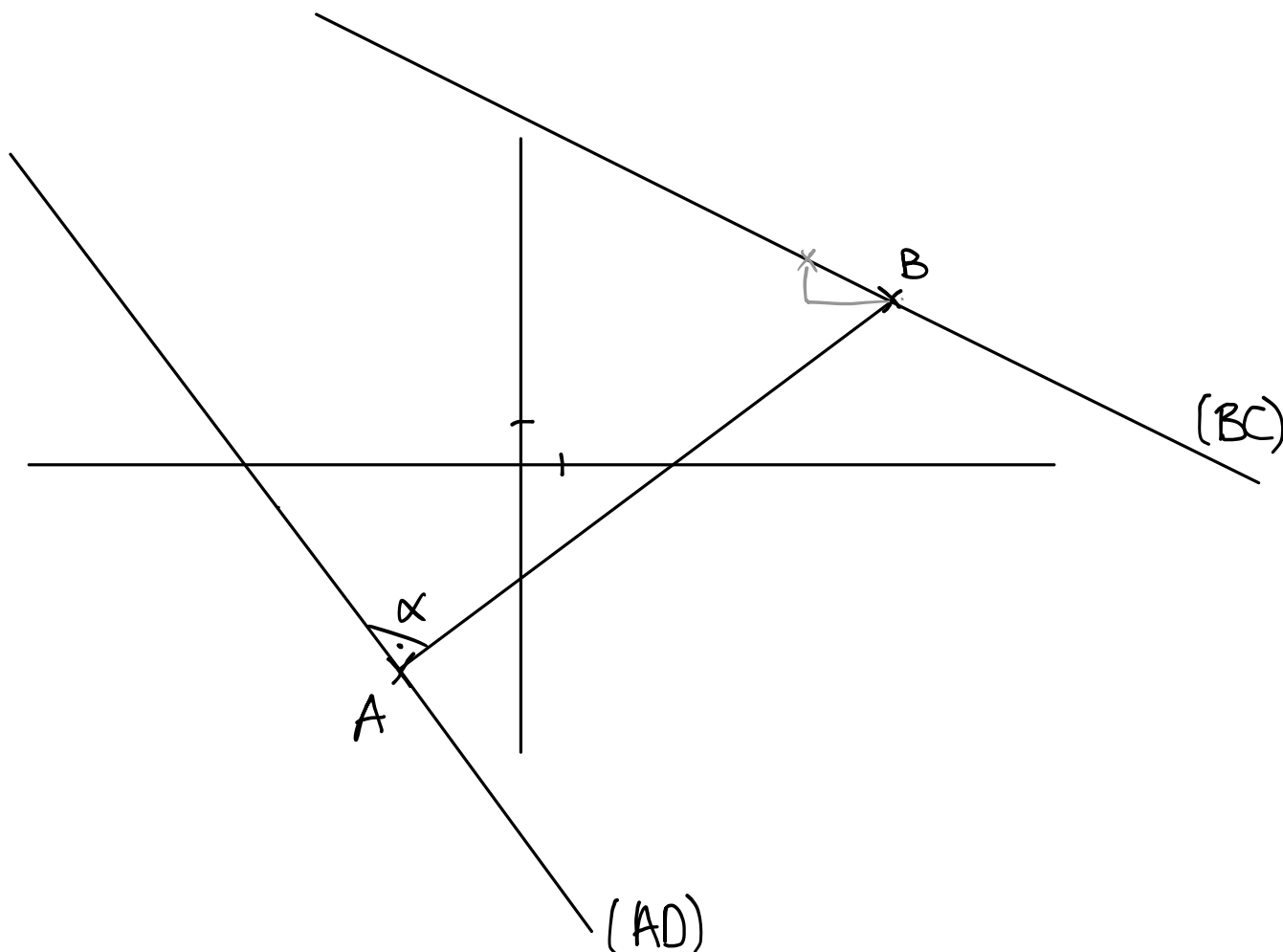
$$y = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{B(9; 4)}$$

* (AD): $(AD) \perp (AB) \Rightarrow (AD) : 4x + 3y + c = 0$

$$A(-3; -5) \in (AD) \Rightarrow 4 \cdot (-3) + 3 \cdot (-5) + c = 0 \quad \checkmark \Rightarrow (AD) : 4x + 3y + 27 = 0$$

b)



c) On sait que AC est la bissectrice de l'angle $\alpha = \angle BAD$

$$b_A: \frac{3x-4y-11}{\sqrt{3^2+(-4)^2}} = \pm \frac{4x+3y+27}{\sqrt{4^2+3^2}} \quad | \cdot 5$$

$$3x-4y-11 = \pm (4x+3y+27)$$

$$3x-4y-11 = \begin{cases} 4x+3y+27 & \Leftrightarrow x+7y+38=0 \quad (m=-\frac{1}{7}) \\ -4x-3y-27 & \Leftrightarrow 7x-y+16=0 \quad (m=7) \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{(AC): 7x-y+16=0}$$

$$d) \{C\} = (AC) \cap (BC)$$

$$\begin{cases} 7x-y = -16 & | \cdot 2 \\ x+2y = 17 & | \cdot 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{r} 14x-2y = -32 \\ + \quad x+2y = 17 \\ \hline 15x = -15 \\ x = -1 \end{array} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} 7 \cdot (-1) - y = -16 \\ 9 = y \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{C(-1, 9)}$$

$$\{D\} = (AD) \cap (DC)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} (DC): (DC) \perp (AD) \Rightarrow (DC): 3x-4y+C=0 \\ C \in (DC) \Rightarrow 3 \cdot (-1) - 4 \cdot 9 + C = 0 \\ \quad \quad \quad C = 39 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow (DC): 3x-4y+39=0$$

$$D: \begin{cases} 4x+3y = -27 & | \cdot 4 \\ 3x-4y = -39 & | \cdot 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{r} 16x+12y = -108 \\ + \quad 9x-12y = -117 \\ \hline 25x = -225 \\ x = -9 \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} 4 \cdot (-9) + 3y = -27 \\ y = 3 \end{array} \Rightarrow \underline{D(-9, 3)}$$