

Exercice 39.

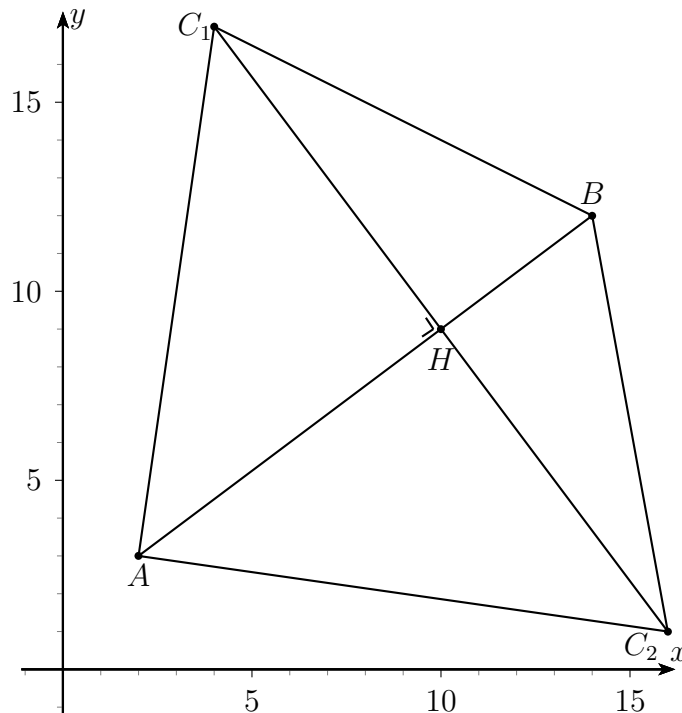
$$\bullet \overrightarrow{AB} = \begin{pmatrix} 12 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix} \quad ; \quad \overrightarrow{AH} = \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

a) A, B et H sont alignés $\stackrel{\text{ex.59 p.40}}{\iff} \overrightarrow{AB}$ et $\overrightarrow{AH}$ sont colinéaires $\stackrel{\text{p.22}}{\iff} \det(\overrightarrow{AB}; \overrightarrow{AH}) = 0$

$$\det(\overrightarrow{AB}; \overrightarrow{AH}) = \begin{vmatrix} 12 & 8 \\ 9 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = 12 \cdot 6 - 9 \cdot 8 = 72 - 72 = 0 \iff$$

$$\iff \overrightarrow{AB} \text{ et } \overrightarrow{AH} \text{ sont colinéaires } \iff A, B \text{ et } H \text{ sont alignés}$$

b) Figure d'étude :



$$\bullet \|\overrightarrow{AB}\| = \sqrt{225} = 15 \text{ [u]}$$

$$\bullet \sigma(\triangle ABC) = \frac{\|\overrightarrow{AB}\| \cdot \|\overrightarrow{CH}\|}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 15 \cdot \|\overrightarrow{CH}\| = 75 \text{ [u}^2] \Rightarrow \|\overrightarrow{CH}\| = 10 \text{ [u]}$$

• On pose $C(c_1; c_2)$

$$\bullet \vec{v} = \overrightarrow{AB}_u = \frac{\overrightarrow{AB}}{\|\overrightarrow{AB}\|} = \frac{1}{15} \begin{pmatrix} 12 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4/5 \\ 3/5 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \vec{v}_\perp = \begin{pmatrix} -3/5 \\ 4/5 \end{pmatrix}$$

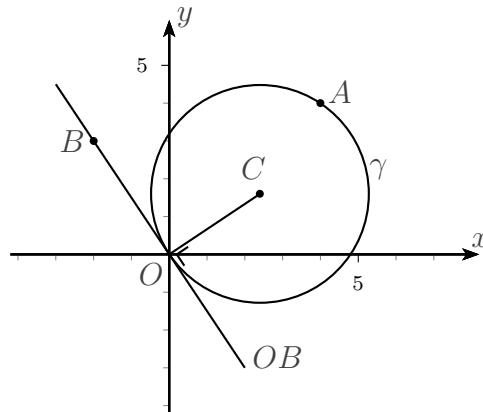
$$\bullet \overrightarrow{HC} = \pm 10 \cdot \vec{v}_\perp \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} c_1 - 10 \\ c_2 - 9 \end{pmatrix} = \pm 10 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -3/5 \\ 4/5 \end{pmatrix} = \pm \begin{pmatrix} -6 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$+ \Rightarrow \boxed{C_1(4; 17)}$$

$$- \Rightarrow \boxed{C_2(16; 1)}$$

Exercice 40.

Figure d'étude :

* On pose $C(x; y)$

$$* \vec{AC} = \begin{pmatrix} x-4 \\ y-4 \end{pmatrix} ; \quad \vec{OC} = \begin{pmatrix} x-0 \\ y-0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$* r = \|\vec{AC}\| = \|\vec{OC}\| \iff$$

$$\iff \sqrt{(x-4)^2 + (y-4)^2} = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \stackrel{()^2}{\Rightarrow}$$

$$\stackrel{()^2}{\Rightarrow} (x-4)^2 + (y-4)^2 = x^2 + y^2 \iff$$

$$\iff x^2 - 8x + 16 + y^2 - 8y + 16 = x^2 + y^2 \iff$$

$$\iff 8x + 8y - 32 = 0 \iff x + y - 4 = 0$$

$$* \vec{OB} \perp \vec{OC} \iff \vec{OB} \bullet \vec{OC} = 0 \iff$$

$$\iff \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \bullet \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = 0 \iff -2x + 3y = 0$$

* on va résoudre le système suivant par substitution :

$$\begin{cases} x + y - 4 = 0 \\ -2x + 3y = 0 \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} x = -y + 4 \\ -2(-y + 4) + 3y = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 2y - 8 + 3y = 0 \iff 5y = 8 \iff y = 8/5$$

$$\text{et } x = 12/5 \Rightarrow \boxed{C(12/5; 8/5)}$$

$$* r = \|\vec{AC}\| = \sqrt{(-8/5)^2 + (-12/5)^2} = \sqrt{208/25} = \frac{4\sqrt{13}}{5} [\text{u}]$$

ou autre méthode ...