

Droites.

Exercice 8

a $(0; 1) \in a$ et $m_a = \frac{1}{2}$

$$a \equiv y = \frac{1}{2}x + 1$$

b $(0; -2) \in b$ et $m_b = \frac{1}{1} = 1$

$$b \equiv y = x - 2$$

c $(0; \frac{4}{7}) \in c$ et $m_c = -\frac{3}{7}$

$$c \equiv y = -\frac{3}{7}x + \frac{4}{7}$$

d $(0; 4) \in d$ et $m_d = -1$

$$d \equiv y = -x + 4$$

e $(0; 0) \in e$ et $m_e = -1$

$$e \equiv y = -x$$

f droite verticale $H(-5; 1) \in f$

$$f \equiv x = -5$$

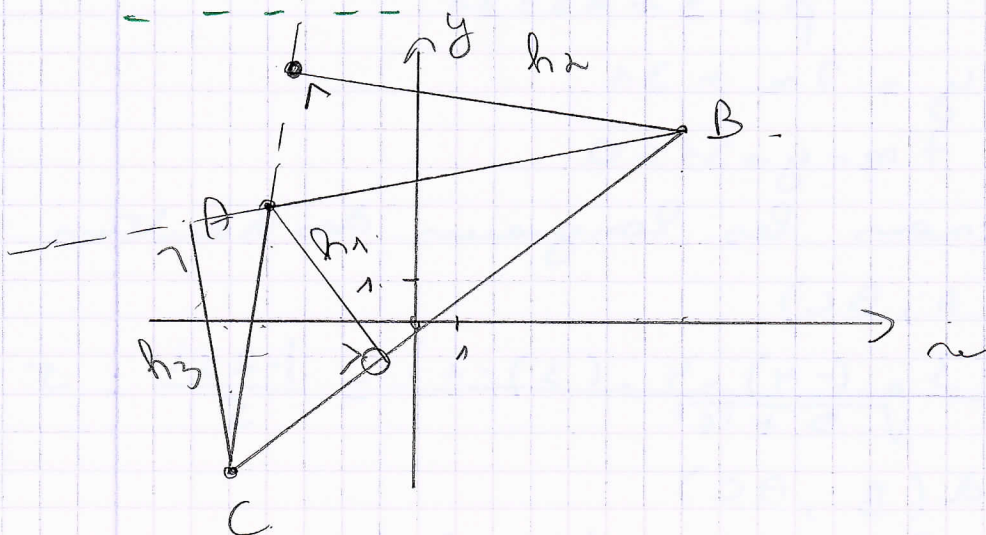
g droite horizontale $I(-5; -4) \in g$

$$g \equiv y = -4$$

h $(0; 4) \in h$ et $m_h = \frac{8}{5}$

$$h \equiv y = \frac{8}{5}x + 4$$

Problème 11



Cherchons les équations des droites AB, BC et AC.

• AB.

$$m_{AB} = \frac{5-3}{7+4} = \frac{2}{11}$$

$$AB \equiv y = \frac{2}{11}x + p$$

$$A \in AB: \quad 3 = \frac{2}{11} \cdot (-4) + p$$

$$p = \frac{33}{11} + \frac{8}{11} = \frac{41}{11}$$

$$AB \equiv y = \frac{2}{11}x + \frac{41}{11}$$

$$AB \equiv 2x - 11y + 41 = 0.$$

• BC

$$m_{BC} = \frac{-4-5}{-5-7} = \frac{9}{12} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$BC \equiv y = \frac{3}{4}x + p.$$

$$B \in BC: \quad 5 = \frac{3}{4} \cdot 7 + p$$

$$p = \frac{20}{4} - \frac{21}{4} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$BC \equiv y = \frac{3}{4}x - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$BC \equiv 3x - 4y - 1 = 0$$

• AC

$$m_{AC} = \frac{-4-3}{-5+4} = \frac{7}{1} = 7$$

$$AC \equiv y = 7x + p$$

$$A \in AC: \quad 3 = 7 \cdot (-4) + p$$

$$p = 3 + 28 = 31$$

$$AC \equiv y = 7x + 31$$

$$AC \equiv 7x - y + 31 = 0.$$

Déterminons les longueurs des hauteurs.

$$h_1 = d(A; BC)$$

$$= \frac{|3 \cdot (-4) - 4 \cdot (3) - 1|}{\sqrt{5 + 16}} = \frac{|-25|}{5} = 5$$

$$h_2 = d(B; AC)$$

$$= \frac{|7 \cdot 7 - 5 + 31|}{\sqrt{49 + 1}} = \frac{|75|}{\sqrt{50}} \approx 10,6.$$

$$h_s = d(C; AB)$$

$$= \frac{|2 \cdot (-5) - 11 \cdot (-4) + 4|}{\sqrt{4 + 121}} = \frac{75}{5\sqrt{5}} \approx 6,7$$

2) aire du triangle.

$$A = \frac{|BC| \cdot h_s}{2} = \frac{15 \cdot 6,7}{2} = 37,5 \text{ u}^2$$

$$|BC| = \sqrt{(-5-7)^2 + (-4-5)^2} = \sqrt{144 + 81} = 15$$

Périmètre du triangle.

$$P = |AB| + |BC| + |AC| = 11,2 + 15 + 7,1 = 23,3 \text{ u}$$

$$|AB| = \sqrt{(7+4)^2 + (5-3)^2} = \sqrt{121 + 4} = 5\sqrt{5} \approx 11,2$$

$$|AC| = \sqrt{(-5+4)^2 + (-4-3)^2} = \sqrt{1 + 49} = \sqrt{50} \approx 7,1$$

Problème 12.

Déterminons les coordonnées des sommets.

$$a \cap b = \{C\}$$

$$\begin{cases} 8x - y + 34 = 0 \\ x - y - 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = -5 \\ y = -6 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 8x - x + 1 + 34 = 0 \\ y = x - 1 \end{cases}$$

$$C(-5, -6)$$

$$\begin{cases} 7x = -35 \\ y = x - 1 \end{cases}$$

$$a \cap c = \{B\}$$

$$\begin{cases} 8x - y + 34 = 0 \\ 3x + 4y + 4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 2 \\ x = -4 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 8x + 34 \\ 3x + 32x + 136 + 4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$B(-4, 2)$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 8x + 34 \\ 35x = -140 \end{cases}$$

$$b \cap c = \{A\}$$

$$\begin{cases} x - y - 1 = 0 \\ 3x + 4y + 4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = -1 \\ x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = x - 1 \\ 3x + 4x - 4 + 4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$A(0, -1)$$

Déterminons les longueurs des hauteurs.

• la hauteur issue de A = h_1

$$h_1 = d(A; a)$$

$$= \frac{|8 \cdot 0 - (-1) + 34|}{\sqrt{64 + 1}} = \frac{35}{\sqrt{65}} \approx 4,3$$

• la hauteur issue de B = h_2

$$h_2 = d(B; b)$$

$$= \frac{|-4 - 2 - 1|}{\sqrt{1^2 + 1^2}} = \frac{7}{\sqrt{2}} \approx 4,9$$

• la hauteur issue de C = h_3

$$h_3 = d(C; c)$$

$$= \frac{|3 \cdot (-5) + 4 \cdot (-6) + 9|}{\sqrt{9 + 16}} = \frac{35}{5} = 7$$