

Correction

$$\begin{cases} 2x - 2y = 3 \\ 2x + 2y = 10 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x - 2y = 3 \\ 4y = 7 \end{cases}$$

$$L_2 \rightarrow L_2 - L_1$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x - 2x \frac{7}{4} = 3 \Rightarrow x = \frac{(3 + 2x \frac{7}{4})}{2} \\ y = \frac{7}{4} \end{cases}$$
$$= \frac{13}{4}.$$

- savoir déterminer les coordonnées de l'intersection d'une droite et d'un cercle.
-

$$C : (x-4)^2 + (y-3)^2 = 8$$

$$(d) : x + y - 7 = 0$$

- $\forall (x; y) \in (d) \cap C$

$$\text{ssi} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (x-4)^2 + (y-3)^2 = 8 \\ x + y - 7 = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{ssi} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (x-4)^2 + (y-3)^2 = 8 \\ y = -x + 7 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{SSI: } \begin{cases} (x-4)^2 + (\underbrace{-x+7-3}_{4-x})^2 = 8 \\ y = -x + 7 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{SSI: } \begin{cases} x^2 - 8x + 16 + 16 - 8x + x^2 = 8 \\ y = -x + 7 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{SSI: } \begin{cases} 2x^2 - 16x + 24 = 0 \\ y = -x + 7 \end{cases}$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 64 > 0$$

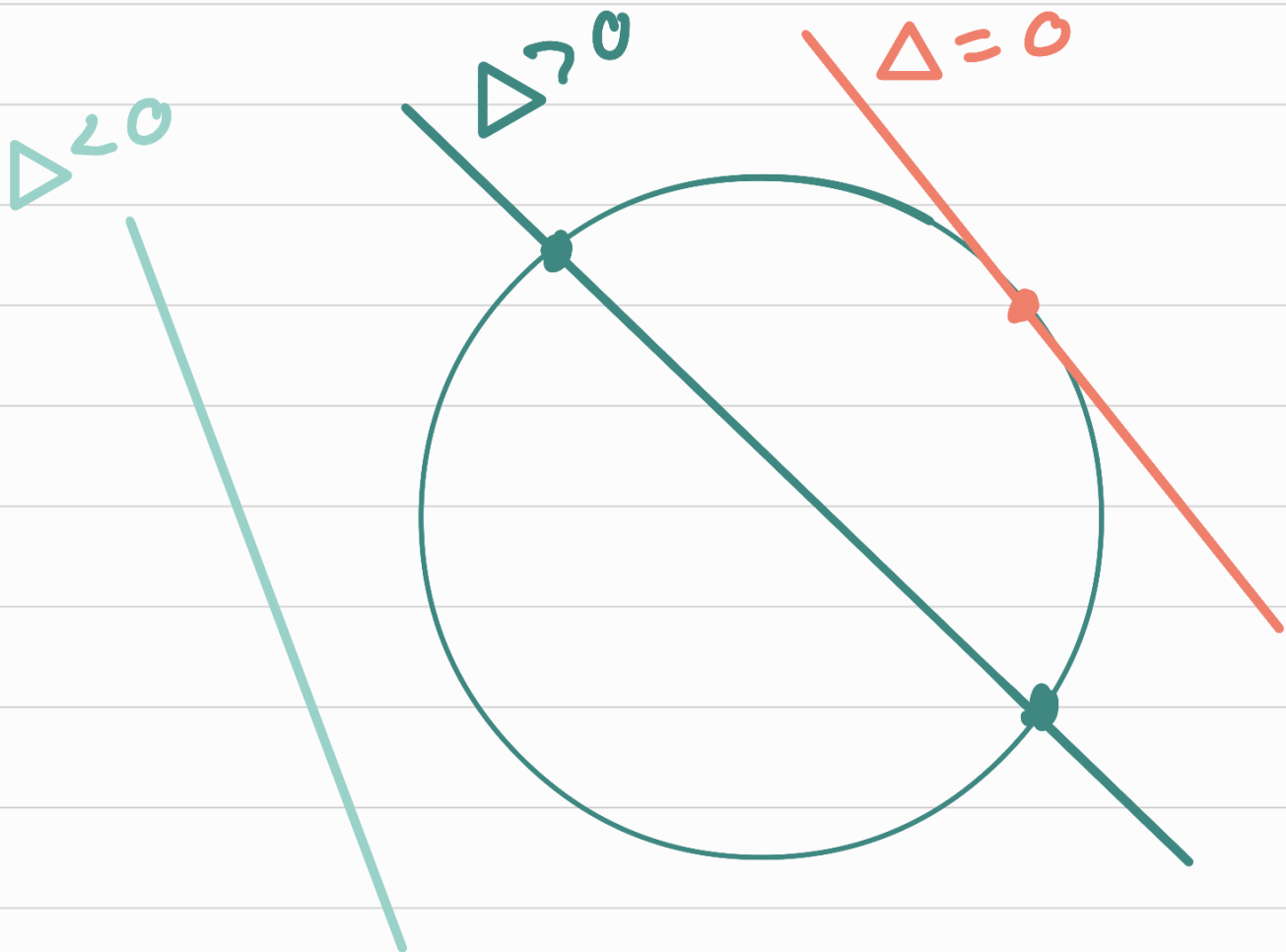
$$x_1 = \frac{-b - \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = 2$$

$$x_2 = \frac{-b + \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = 6$$

$$y_1 = -x_1 + 7 = 5$$

$$y_2 = -x_2 + 7 = 1$$

donc les points d'intersection
sont $(2; 5)$ et $(6; 1)$.



exercice 13:

1) $\Gamma(x, y) \in (\Delta) \cap \mathcal{P}$

$$\text{ssi } \begin{cases} x - 2y - 3 = 0 \\ y = x^2 - 8x + 15 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{ssi } \begin{cases} x - 2(x^2 - 8x + 15) - 3 = 0 \\ y = x^2 - 8x + 15 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{ssi } \begin{cases} x - 2x^2 + 16x - 30 - 3 = 0 \\ y = x^2 - 8x + 15 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} -2x^2 + 17x - 33 = 0 \\ y = x^2 - 8x + 15 \end{cases}$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 25 > 0$$

$$x_1 = \frac{-b - \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = 5,5$$

$$x_2 = \frac{-b + \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = 3$$

$$y_1 = x_1^2 - 8x_1 + 15 = 1,25$$

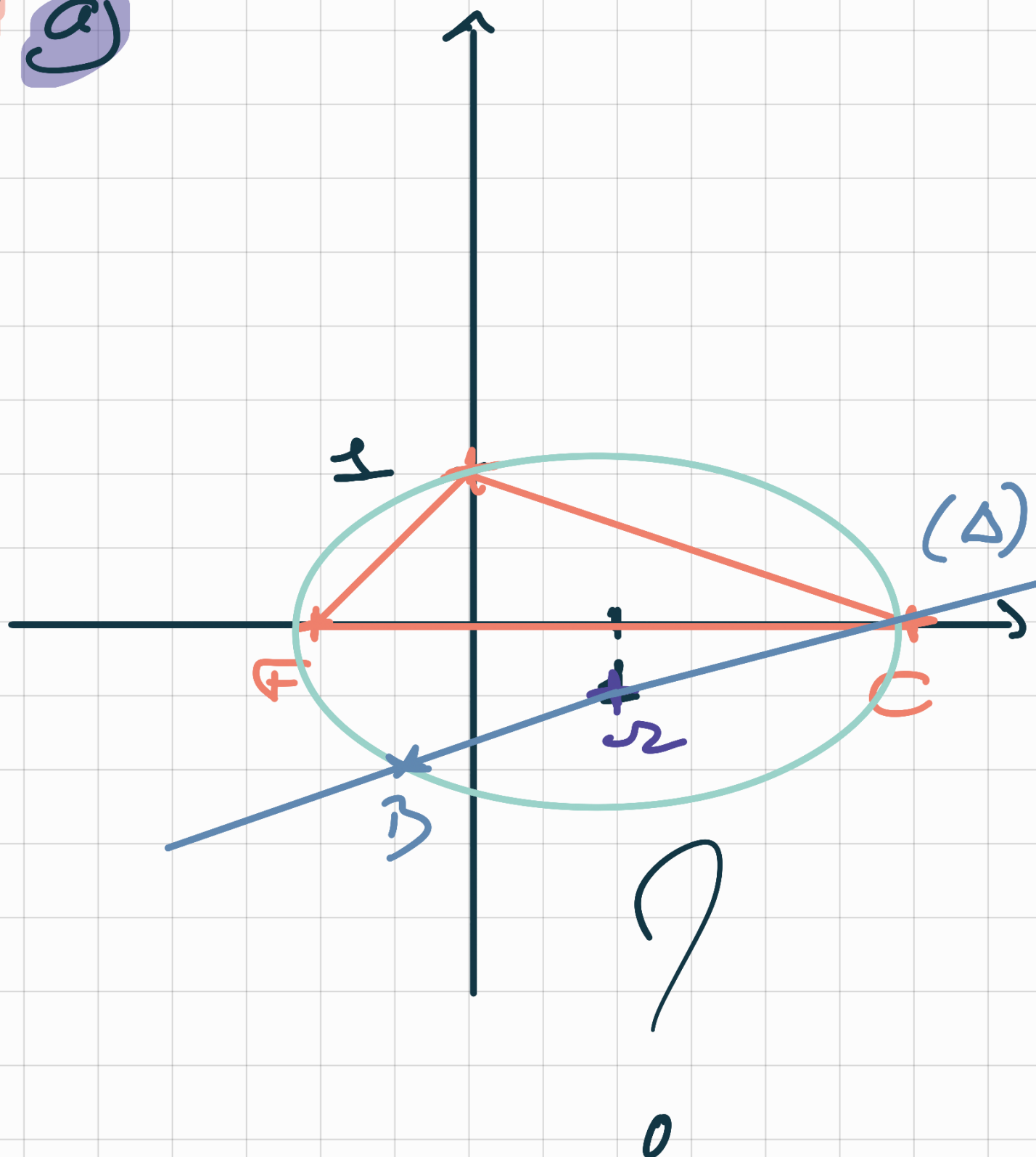
$$y_2 = x_2^2 - 8x_2 + 15 = 0$$

donc $D(5,5; 1,25)$

$$C(3; 0)$$

2)

9



$$\hookrightarrow C \in (\Delta)$$

$$\bullet \Omega(1; -1) \in (\Delta)$$

$$\hookrightarrow \text{car } 1 - 2x - 1 - 3 = 0$$

$$\Omega\left(\frac{x_C + x_B}{2}; \frac{y_C + y_B}{2}\right)$$

$$(1; -1) = \left(\frac{3 + x_B}{2}; \frac{0 + y_B}{2}\right)$$

$$\frac{3 + x_B}{2} = 1 \Rightarrow x_B = -1$$

$$\frac{y_B}{2} = -1 \Rightarrow y_B = -2$$

$\Rightarrow$ faire méthode classique

