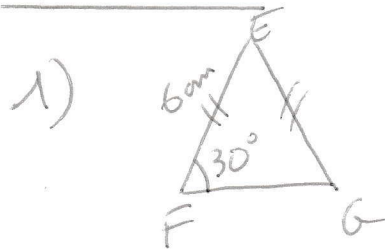


Exercice ①.



EFG est un triangle isocèle en E

$$\widehat{EFG} = \widehat{EGF} = 30^\circ$$

$$\text{or, } \widehat{GEF} + \widehat{EFG} + \widehat{EGF} = 180^\circ$$

$$\text{d'où: } \widehat{GEF} = 180 - 2 \times 30 = 120^\circ$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Alors: } \underline{\vec{EF} \cdot \vec{EG}} &= EF \times EG \times \cos \widehat{GEF} \\ &= 6^2 \times \cos 120^\circ \\ &= 36 \times \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = \underline{-18} \end{aligned}$$

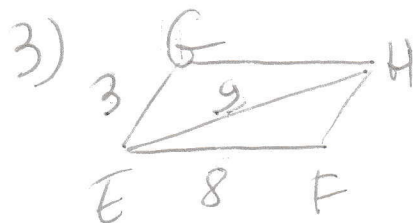
$$2) \vec{EF} \begin{pmatrix} x_F - x_E \\ y_F - y_E \end{pmatrix}, \text{ d'où } \vec{EF} \begin{pmatrix} -2 - 4 \\ 7 + 5 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ donc } \vec{EF} \begin{pmatrix} -6 \\ 12 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Or on: } \vec{GE} = -4\vec{u}, \text{ or } \vec{u} \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ d'où: } -4\vec{u} \begin{pmatrix} -4 \times 5 \\ -4 \times (-3) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{C'est-à-dire: } -4\vec{u} \begin{pmatrix} -20 \\ 12 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{or, } \vec{GE} \begin{pmatrix} -20 \\ 12 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ d'où: } \vec{EG} \begin{pmatrix} 20 \\ -12 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Or on: } \underline{\vec{EF} \cdot \vec{EG}} &= x_{\vec{EF}} \times x_{\vec{EG}} + y_{\vec{EF}} \times y_{\vec{EG}} = -6 \times 20 + 12 \times (-12) \\ &= -120 - 144 = \underline{-264} \end{aligned}$$



ona: $\|\vec{EF}\| = EF = 8$

$\|\vec{EH}\| = EH = 9$

$\|\vec{EG}\| = EG = 3$

(2)

ona:

$$\vec{EF} \cdot \vec{EG} = \frac{1}{2} [\|\vec{EF} + \vec{EG}\|^2 - \|\vec{EF}\|^2 - \|\vec{EG}\|^2]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [\|\vec{EH}\|^2 - EF^2 - EG^2]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [9^2 - 8^2 - 3^2]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (81 - 64 - 9)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 8 = \boxed{4}$$

Exercice (2):

1) $\vec{u} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}$, $\vec{v} = -3\vec{u}$

* Méthode (1): $\vec{v} \begin{pmatrix} -3 \times 2 \\ -3 \times (-3) \end{pmatrix}$, $d'au \vec{v} \begin{pmatrix} -6 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix}$

or, $\|\vec{v}\| = \sqrt{x_{\vec{v}}^2 + y_{\vec{v}}^2} = \sqrt{(-6)^2 + 9^2}$
 $= \sqrt{36 + 81} = \sqrt{117}$

* Méthode (2)

$$\begin{aligned} \|\vec{v}\| &= \|-3\vec{u}\| = 3 \times \|\vec{u}\| \\ &= 3 \times \sqrt{x_{\vec{u}}^2 + y_{\vec{u}}^2} \\ &= 3 \times \sqrt{4 + 9} \\ &= 3\sqrt{13} = \sqrt{9 \times 13} = \sqrt{117} \end{aligned}$$

(3)

$$2) \|\vec{u} - \vec{v}\| = \sqrt{5} \quad , \quad \|\vec{u}\| = 3 \quad , \quad \|\vec{v}\| = 4$$

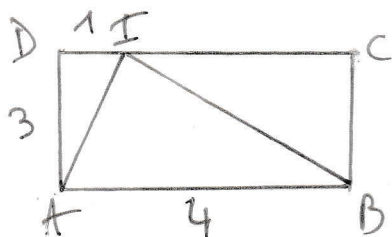
On a: $\|\vec{u} - \vec{v}\|^2 = \|\vec{u}\|^2 - 2\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} + \|\vec{v}\|^2$

$$(\Rightarrow) \quad 5 = 9 - 2\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} + 16$$

$$(\Rightarrow) \quad 2\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = 9 + 16 - 5 = 20$$

$$(\Rightarrow) \quad \underline{\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = \frac{20}{2} = 10}$$

Exercice (3):



ABCD rectangulaire

$$AB = 4$$

$$AD = 3$$

$$DI = 1$$

$$1) \quad \vec{IA} = \vec{ID} + \vec{DA} \quad (\text{relation de Chasles})$$

$$\text{et } \vec{IB} = \vec{IC} + \vec{CB} \quad (\text{relation de Chasles})$$

$$\text{d'où: } \underline{\vec{IA} \cdot \vec{IB} = (\vec{ID} + \vec{DA}) \cdot (\vec{IC} + \vec{CB})}$$

$$2) \quad \underline{\vec{IA} \cdot \vec{IB}} = \vec{ID} \cdot \vec{IC} + \underbrace{\vec{ID} \cdot \vec{CB}}_{=0, \text{ car } \vec{ID} \perp \vec{CB}} + \underbrace{\vec{DA} \cdot \vec{IC}}_{=0, \text{ car } \vec{DA} \perp \vec{IC}} + \vec{DA} \cdot \vec{CB}$$

$$= \vec{ID} \cdot \vec{IC} + \vec{DA} \cdot \vec{CB}$$

$$= \underline{\vec{ID} \cdot \vec{IC}} + DA^2, \text{ car } \vec{DA} \text{ et } \vec{CB} \text{ sont colinéaires de même sens}$$

3) $\vec{ID}$ et $\vec{IC}$ sont colinéaires de sens opposés

$$\text{d'où } \vec{ID} \cdot \vec{IC} = -ID \times IC = -1 \times 3 = -3$$

$$\text{Alors: } \underline{\vec{IA} \cdot \vec{IB} = -3 + 3^2 = -3 + 9 = 6}$$

On a: $\vec{IA} \cdot \vec{IB} = 6$

(4)

et $\vec{IA} \cdot \vec{IB} = IA \times IB \times \cos \widehat{AIB}$

Dans le triangle ADI, rectangle en D, d'après le théorème de Pythagore:

$$IA^2 = DA^2 + DI^2 \\ = 3^2 + 1^2 = 10$$

d'où: $IA = \sqrt{10}$

Dans le triangle ICB, rectangle en C, d'après le théorème de Pythagore:

$$IB^2 = IC^2 + CB^2 \\ = 3^2 + 3^2 = 18$$

d'où $IB = \sqrt{18} = \sqrt{2 \times 9} = \underline{3\sqrt{2}}$

D'où: $\sqrt{10} \times 3\sqrt{2} \times \cos \widehat{AIB} = 6$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos \widehat{AIB} = \frac{6}{3\sqrt{20}} = \frac{6}{3\sqrt{4 \times 5}} = \frac{2}{2\sqrt{5}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$$

Alors: $\underline{\widehat{AIB}} = \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \right) \simeq \underline{63^\circ}$
Avec la calculatrice