

DS 3. Corrigé.

Exercice 1

$$A(-17;25) ; B(14;-3) \text{ donc } \overrightarrow{AB}(14+17;-3-25) \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{AB}(31;-28)$$

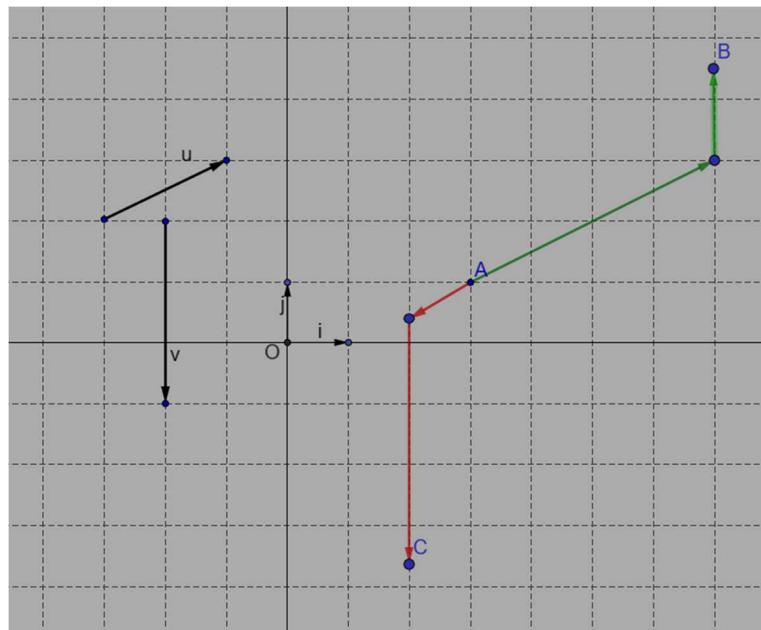
$$D(2;14) ; C(32;-14) \text{ donc}$$

$$\overrightarrow{DC}(32-2;-14-14) \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{DC}(30;-28)$$

$\overrightarrow{AB} \neq \overrightarrow{DC}$ donc $ABCD$ n'est pas un parallélogramme.

Exercice 2

1° On lit sur le graphique : $\vec{u}(2;1)$ et $\vec{v}(0;-3)$



3° a. $\vec{u}(2;1)$ et $\vec{v}(0;-3)$ donc

$$2\vec{u} - \frac{1}{2}\vec{v} \left(2 \times 2; 2 \times 1 - \frac{1}{2} \times (-3) \right) \Rightarrow 2\vec{u} - \frac{1}{2}\vec{v} \left(4; \frac{7}{2} \right)$$

b. $\overrightarrow{AB}(x-3; y-1)$

c. Comme $\overrightarrow{AB} = 2\vec{u} - \frac{1}{2}\vec{v}$ $\begin{cases} x-3=4 \\ y-1=3,5 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x=7 \\ y=4,5 \end{cases}$

Donc $\boxed{B(7;4,5)}$

$$4^\circ \vec{u}(2;1) \text{ et } \vec{v}(0;-3) \text{ donc } -\frac{1}{2}\vec{u} + \frac{4}{3}\vec{v} \left(-1; -\frac{1}{2} - 4 \right)$$

$$\text{Donc } -\frac{1}{2}\vec{u} + \frac{4}{3}\vec{v} \left(-1; -4,5 \right)$$

Posons $C(x; y)$ on obtient $\overrightarrow{AC}(x-3; y-1)$

$$\text{Comme } \overrightarrow{AC} = -\frac{1}{2}\vec{u} + \frac{4}{3}\vec{v} \quad \begin{cases} x-3=-1 \\ y-1=-4,5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=2 \\ y=-3,5 \end{cases} \boxed{C(2;-3,5)}$$

Exercice 3

$$1^\circ A(x) = (x+2)(x+1) + (2x-5)(x+2)$$

$$A(x) = x^2 + x + 2x + 2 + 2x^2 - 5x + 4x - 10$$

$$A(x) = 3x^2 + 2x - 8$$

$$B(x) = (x+5)(3x-1) - (2x+1)(x+5)$$

$$B(x) = 3x^2 - x + 15x - 5 - (2x^2 + 10x + x + 5)$$

$$B(x) = 3x^2 - x + 15x - 5 - 2x^2 - 10x - x - 5 = \underline{x^2 + 3x - 10}$$

$$C(x) = 2(2x-1)(x-3) - x + 3$$

$$C(x) = (4x-2)(x-3) - x + 3$$

$$C(x) = 4x^2 - 12x - 2x + 6 - x + 3 = \underline{4x^2 - 15x + 9}$$

$$2^\circ A(x) = (x+2)(x+1) + (2x-5)(x+2)$$

$$A(x) = (x+2)(x+1 + 2x - 5)$$

$$A(x) = (x+2)(3x-4)$$

$$B(x) = (x+5)(3x-1) - (2x+1)(x+5)$$

$$B(x) = (x+5)[3x-1 - (2x+1)]$$

$$B(x) = (x+5)(3x-1 - 2x-1) = \underline{(x+5)(x-2)}$$

$$C(x) = 2(2x-1)(x-3) - x + 3$$

$$C(x) = 2(2x-1)(x-3) - (x-3)$$

$$C(x) = (x-3)[2(2x-1)-1]$$

$$C(x) = (x-3)(4x-2-1) = \underline{(x-3)(4x-3)}$$

Vérifications :

$$(x+2)(3x-4) = 3x^2 - 4x + 6x - 8 \\ = 3x^2 + 2x - 8 \quad OK$$

$$(x+5)(x-2) = x^2 - 2x + 5x - 10 \\ = x^2 - 3x - 10 \quad OK$$

$$(x-3)(4x-3) = 4x^2 - 3x - 12x + 9 \\ = 4x^2 - 15x + 9 \quad OK$$