

## Correction de l'intens 3

exo 1

$$\begin{aligned}
 1a. \quad \vec{AB} - \vec{AC} + \vec{BC} - \vec{BA} &= \vec{AB} + \vec{CA} + \vec{BC} + \vec{AB} \\
 &= \vec{AB} + \vec{AB} + \vec{BC} + \vec{CA} \\
 &= \vec{AB} + \vec{AC} + \vec{CA} \\
 &= \vec{AB}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 b. \quad \vec{AC} + 2\vec{CB} + \vec{BA} &= \vec{AC} + \vec{CB} + \vec{CB} + \vec{BA} \\
 &= \vec{AB} + \vec{CA} \\
 &= \vec{CA} + \vec{AB} \\
 &= \vec{CB}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2. \quad \vec{AB} + \vec{CD} &= \vec{AC} + \underbrace{\vec{CB} + \vec{CB}}_{\vec{0}} + \vec{BD} \\
 &= \vec{AC} + \vec{BD}
 \end{aligned}$$

exo 2

1. ABCD est un # de centre O.

Dmc O : milieu de [AC]  $\rightarrow \vec{OA} + \vec{OC} = \vec{0}$   
 et milieu de [BD]  $\rightarrow \vec{OB} + \vec{OD} = \vec{0}$

$$\text{Dmc } \vec{OA} + \vec{OB} + \vec{OC} + \vec{OD} = \vec{0}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2. \quad \vec{nA} + \vec{nB} + \vec{nC} + \vec{nD} &= \vec{nO} + \vec{nOA} + \vec{nO} + \vec{nOB} + \vec{nO} + \vec{nOC} + \vec{nO} + \vec{nOD} \\
 &= 4\vec{nO} + \underbrace{\vec{nOA} + \vec{nOB} + \vec{nOC} + \vec{nOD}}_{\vec{0}} \\
 &= 4\vec{nO}
 \end{aligned}$$

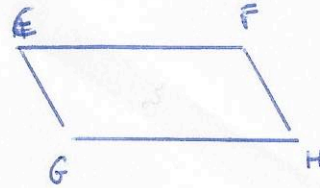
exo 2

(A1) ABCD # dmc  $\vec{AB} = \vec{DC}$

(F)

(A2)

(G)



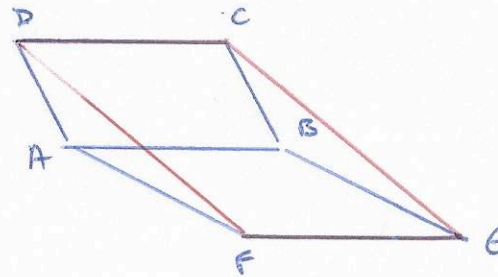
$$\vec{EF} = \vec{GH}$$

Dmc EFHG #

Dmc les diagonales [EH] et [FG] mt q m milieu.

(A3)

(U)



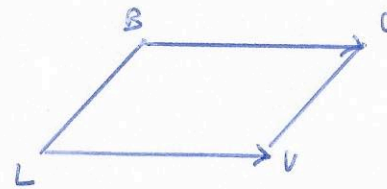
ABCD # dmc  $\vec{AB} = \vec{DC}$

ABCF # dmc  $\vec{AB} = \vec{FE}$

Dmc  $\vec{DC} = \vec{FE} \Leftrightarrow DCEF \#$

(A4)

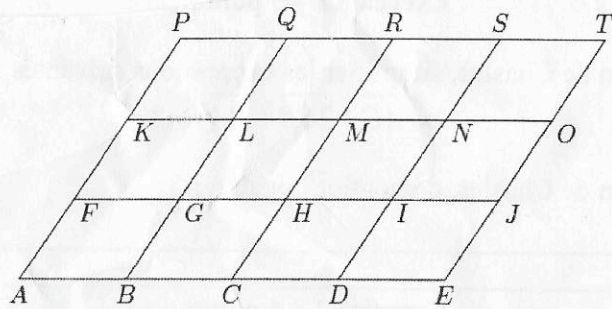
(U)



BOUL #

$$\vec{BO} = \vec{LU}$$

exo 4.



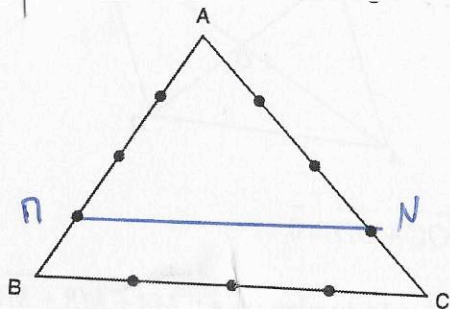
1. Recopier et compléter convenablement les pointillés :

- a.  $\overline{BM} + \overline{KB} = \overline{KM}$       b.  $\overline{MG} + \overline{CD} + \overline{IQ} = \overline{MP}$   
 c.  $\overline{GM} + \overline{GA} = \overline{0}$       d.  $\overline{FL} + \overline{EI} = \overline{FN}$

2. Donner un représentant de :

- a.  $\overline{BG} + \overline{MN} = \overline{BH}$       b.  $2\overline{ED} + \overline{LF} = \overline{TL}$   
 c.  $3\overline{KL} - \overline{GA} = \overline{KT}$       d.  $2\overline{ST} - 3\overline{ET} = \dots$

exo 5.



2a. On a  $\vec{CN} = \frac{1}{4} \vec{CA}$

$$\vec{CA} + \vec{AN} = \frac{1}{4} \vec{CA}$$

$$\vec{AN} = \frac{1}{4} \vec{CA} + \vec{AC}$$

$$\vec{AN} = -\frac{1}{4} \vec{AC} + \vec{AC}$$

$$\vec{AN} = \frac{3}{4} \vec{AC}$$

b.  $\vec{MN} = \vec{MA} + \vec{AN}$

$$= -\vec{AM} + \frac{3}{4} \vec{AC}$$

$$= -\frac{3}{4} \vec{AB} + \frac{3}{4} \vec{AC}$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} \vec{BA} + \frac{3}{4} \vec{AC}$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} (\vec{BA} + \vec{AC})$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} \vec{BC}$$

On utilise le théorème de Thalès car (MN) et (BC) sont parallèles

exo 6

1.  $\vec{AB} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$      $\vec{AB} \begin{pmatrix} -6 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$      $\vec{AC} \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$      $\vec{AC} \begin{pmatrix} -7 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$

2a  $\vec{AN} \begin{pmatrix} x-4 \\ y-2 \end{pmatrix}$

b.  $\begin{cases} \text{PA} } x-4 = 2 \times (-6) - 3 \times (-1) \\ \text{PO} } y-2 = 2 \times (-1) - 3 \times 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x-4 = -12+3 \\ y-2 = -2-9 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 9-4 \\ y = -11+2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 5 \\ y = -9 \end{cases}$

Donc  $N(5; -9)$