

$$\boxed{\text{Ex 1}} \quad A = -2(3x-1)^2$$

$$A = -2(9x^2 - 6x + 1)$$

$$\boxed{A = -18x^2 + 12x - 2}$$

$$B = 4x - (3-2x)(-6+x)$$

$$B = 4x - (-18 + 3x + 12x - 2x^2)$$

$$B = 4x - (-2x^2 + 15x - 18)$$

$$B = 4x + 2x^2 - 15x + 18$$

$$\boxed{B = 2x^2 - 11x + 18}$$

$$\boxed{\text{Ex 2}}$$

$$C = (6-x) - (3-5x)(6-x)$$

$$C = (6-x)(1 - (3-5x))$$

$$C = (6-x)(1-3+5x)$$

$$\boxed{C = (6-x)(-2+5x)}$$

$$D = 4(1-2x)^2 - 3x(1-2x)$$

$$D = (1-2x)(4(1-2x) - 3x)$$

$$D = (1-2x)(4-8x-3x)$$

$$\boxed{D = (1-2x)(-11x+4)}$$

$$E = x(1-x) + 3-3x$$

$$E = x(1-x) + 3(1-x)$$

$$\boxed{E = (1-x)(x+3)}$$

$$F = 9-x^2 + (3-x)(2-7x)$$

$$F = (3-x)(3+x) + (3-x)(2-7x)$$

$$F = (3-x)(3+x+2-7x)$$

$$\boxed{F = (3-x)(-6x+5)}$$

$$\boxed{\text{Ex 4}} \quad E(5, -3) \quad F(2, -1) \quad \vec{u}(-6, 3)$$

$$1) \quad \vec{EF} \begin{pmatrix} x_F - x_E \\ y_F - y_E \end{pmatrix} \quad \vec{EF} \begin{pmatrix} 2-5 \\ -1+3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \boxed{\vec{EF} \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}}$$

$$2) \quad 3\vec{EF} \begin{pmatrix} -9 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} \quad -2\vec{u} \begin{pmatrix} 12 \\ -6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$3\vec{EF} - 2\vec{u} \begin{pmatrix} -9+12 \\ 6-6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\boxed{3\vec{EF} - 2\vec{u} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}}$$

$$3) \quad \vec{E\Gamma} \begin{pmatrix} x_n - 5 \\ y_n + 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{E\Gamma} = \vec{u} \Leftrightarrow \vec{E\Gamma} \text{ et } \vec{u} \text{ ont les m\^emes coordonn\^ees}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x_n - 5 = -6 \text{ et } y_n + 3 = 3$$

$$x_n = -1 \quad y_n = 0$$

$$\text{donc } \boxed{\Gamma(-1, 0)}$$

$$4) \quad k \text{ milieu de } [EF]$$

$$\text{donc } x_k = \frac{x_E + x_F}{2} = \frac{5+2}{2} = \frac{7}{2} = 3,5$$

$$y_k = \frac{y_E + y_F}{2} = \frac{-3-1}{2} = \frac{-4}{2} = -2$$

$$\boxed{k(3,5; -2)}$$

$$5) \quad \|\vec{u}\| = \sqrt{(-6)^2 + 3^2}$$

$$\|\vec{u}\| = \sqrt{36+9}$$

$$\|\vec{u}\| = \sqrt{45}$$

$$\|\vec{u}\| = \sqrt{9 \times 5}$$

$$\boxed{\|\vec{u}\| = 3\sqrt{5}}$$

Ex 5 B(6, -5) C(-4, -1) D(3, -8) E(-7, -4) H(2, -3)

1) $BH = \sqrt{(x_H - x_B)^2 + (y_H - y_B)^2} = \sqrt{(2-6)^2 + (-3+5)^2}$

$BH = \sqrt{(-4)^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{16+4} = \sqrt{20} = \sqrt{4 \times 5}$

$BH = 2\sqrt{5}$ donc H appartient au cercle de centre B de rayon $2\sqrt{5}$

2) a) $BC = \sqrt{(x_C - x_B)^2 + (y_C - y_B)^2}$

$BC = \sqrt{(-4-6)^2 + (-1+5)^2}$

$BC = \sqrt{(-10)^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{100+16} = \sqrt{116} = \sqrt{4 \times 29} = 2\sqrt{29}$

b) $BD^2 + DC^2 = (3\sqrt{2})^2 + (\sqrt{98})^2$
 $= 9 \times 2 + 98 = 18 + 98 = 116$

$BC^2 = \sqrt{116}^2 = 116$

On a $BD^2 + DC^2 = BC^2$

donc d'après la réciproque du théorème de Pythagore

le triangle BDC est rectangle en D

3) $\vec{BC} \begin{pmatrix} -4-6 \\ -1+5 \end{pmatrix} \quad \vec{DE} \begin{pmatrix} -7-3 \\ -4+8 \end{pmatrix}$

$\vec{BC} \begin{pmatrix} -10 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \quad \vec{DE} \begin{pmatrix} -10 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$

\vec{BC} et \vec{DE} ont les mêmes coordonnées donc $\vec{BC} = \vec{DE}$

et donc le quadrilatère BCED est un parallélogramme

