

Ex 1 :

$$\begin{aligned} 1) \quad \overrightarrow{AG} \cdot \overrightarrow{EC} &= (\overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{BG}) \cdot (\overrightarrow{EB} + \overrightarrow{BC}) \\ &= \overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{EB} + \overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{BC} + \overrightarrow{BG} \cdot \overrightarrow{EB} + \overrightarrow{BG} \cdot \overrightarrow{BC} \end{aligned}$$

$\overrightarrow{AB}$  et  $\overrightarrow{EB}$  sont de sens contraire.  $\overrightarrow{AB} \perp \overrightarrow{BC}$  et  $\overrightarrow{BG} \perp \overrightarrow{EB}$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ainsi } \overrightarrow{AG} \cdot \overrightarrow{EC} &= -AB \times EB + 0 + 0 + BG \times BC \\ &= -a \times b + b \times a \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

donc  $(AG) \perp (EC)$

2) Dans  $(A; \frac{1}{a} \overrightarrow{AB}; \frac{1}{a} \overrightarrow{AD})$

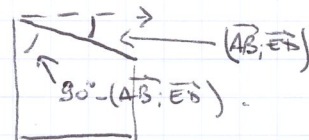
$$\begin{aligned} A(0; 0) \quad B(1; 0) \quad E(1+b; 0) \quad G(1; b) \\ \text{et } C(1; 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\overrightarrow{AG} \begin{pmatrix} 1-0 \\ b-0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \overrightarrow{AG} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ b \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{et} \quad \overrightarrow{EC} \begin{pmatrix} 1-(1+b) \\ 1-0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \overrightarrow{EC} \begin{pmatrix} -b \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\overrightarrow{AG} \cdot \overrightarrow{EC} = 1 \times (-b) + b \times 1 = 0$$

donc  $\overrightarrow{AG} \perp \overrightarrow{EC}$  et  $(AG) \perp (EC)$ .

Ex 2



$$1. \quad \overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{ED} = AB \times ED = 16.$$

$$\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{ED} = AB \times ED \times \cos(\overrightarrow{AB}, \overrightarrow{ED})$$

$$\cos(\overrightarrow{AB}, \overrightarrow{ED}) = \frac{\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{ED}}{AB \times ED} = \frac{16}{4 \times 2\sqrt{5}} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$$

$$(\overrightarrow{AB}, \overrightarrow{ED}) = 26,6^\circ \quad \text{donc} \quad (\overrightarrow{EA}, \overrightarrow{ED}) = 90 - 26,6 = 63,4^\circ$$

$\widehat{AED} = 63,4^\circ$  || Attention, l'angle  $\widehat{AED}$  est complémentaire à l'angle entre  $\overrightarrow{AB}$  et  $\overrightarrow{AE}$ .  $\triangle$

$$\begin{aligned} 2) \quad \overrightarrow{EA} \cdot \overrightarrow{EC} &= EA \times EC \times \cos(\widehat{AEC}) \\ &= 4 \times \sqrt{5} \times \cos(63,4) \\ &= 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\overrightarrow{EA} \cdot \overrightarrow{EC} = \frac{1}{2} (EA^2 + EC^2 - AC^2)$$

$$AC^2 = \cancel{-2 \overrightarrow{EA} \cdot \overrightarrow{EC}} + EA^2 + EC^2$$

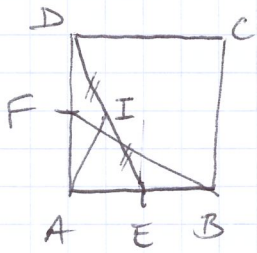
$$AC^2 = -2 \times 4 + 4^2 + 15^2$$

$$AC^2 = 13$$

$$\underline{AC = \sqrt{13}}$$

$$AC \approx 3,6 \text{ cm}$$

Ex 3 :



$$\begin{aligned}\vec{AI} &= \vec{AE} + \frac{1}{2} \vec{EB} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \vec{AB} + \frac{1}{2} \left( -\frac{1}{2} \vec{AB} + \vec{AD} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \vec{AB} + \frac{1}{2} \vec{AD}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{AI} \cdot \vec{BF} &= \left( \frac{1}{4} \vec{AB} + \frac{1}{2} \vec{AD} \right) \cdot \vec{BF} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \vec{AB} \cdot \vec{BF} + \frac{1}{2} \vec{AD} \cdot \vec{BF} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \vec{AB} \cdot \vec{BA} + \frac{1}{2} \vec{AD} \cdot \vec{AF} \\ &= -\frac{1}{4} AB^2 + \frac{1}{2} AD \times AF \\ &= -\frac{1}{4} AB^2 + \frac{1}{2} AD \times \frac{1}{2} AD \\ &= -\frac{1}{4} AB^2 + \frac{1}{4} AD^2 \quad \text{or } AB = AD \\ &= 0.\end{aligned}$$

ainsi  $(AI) \perp (BF)$ .



Ex 4:

$$BC = 3 \quad CG = 1 \quad BG = \sqrt{BC^2 + CG^2} = \sqrt{10} \text{ d'après le théorème de Pythagore.}$$

$$EF = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$FD = \sqrt{2^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{5} \text{ et } ED = 1$$

Ainsi:

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{BC} \cdot \vec{BG} &= \cancel{BC \times BG} \frac{1}{2} (BC^2 + BG^2 - CG^2) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (3^2 + \sqrt{10}^2 - 1^2) \\ &= 9 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{FE} \cdot \vec{FD} &= \frac{1}{2} (FE^2 + FD^2 - ED^2) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (\sqrt{2}^2 + \sqrt{5}^2 - 1^2) \\ &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{De plus:} \quad \cos \alpha = \frac{\vec{BC} \cdot \vec{BG}}{BC \times BG} = \frac{9}{3 \times \sqrt{10}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}}$$

$$\text{et} \quad \cos \beta = \frac{\vec{FE} \cdot \vec{FD}}{FE \times FD} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}}$$

$$\text{donc} \quad \underline{\underline{\alpha = \beta.}}$$