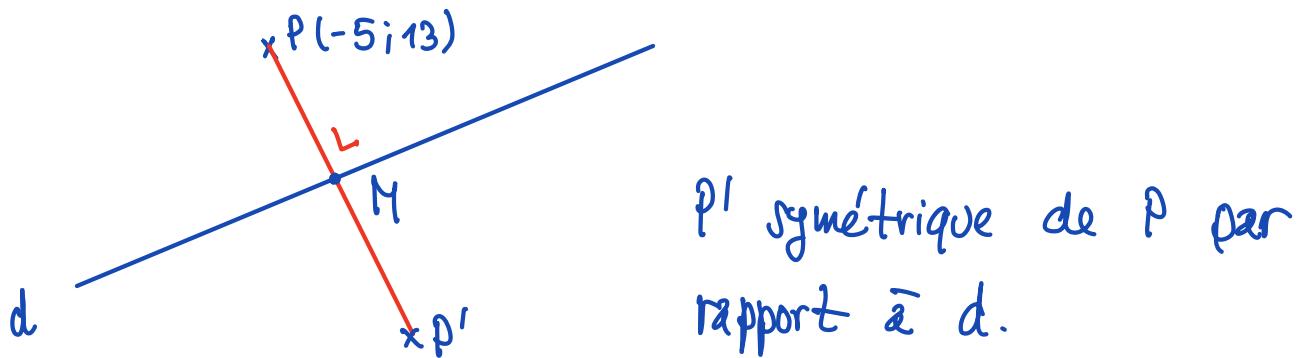


3.1.19 Calculer les coordonnées du symétrique du point $P(-5; 13)$ relativement à la droite $d : 3y + 3 = 2x$.

$$(d) : 2x - 3y - 3 = 0$$



① Déterminons M , projection de P sur d .

$$(PM) : 3x + 2y + c = 0$$

$$\text{Par } P: 3 \cdot (-5) + 2 \cdot 13 + c = 0 \Rightarrow c = -11$$

$$(PM): 3x + 2y - 11 = 0$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3x + 2y = 11 \\ 2x - 3y = 3 \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{c|cc} & \cdot 3 & \cdot 2 \\ & \cdot 2 & \cdot (-3) \end{array} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 13x = 39 \\ 13y = 13 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 3 \\ y = 1 \end{array} \right. \quad M(3; 1)$$

② M est le milieu de PP' : $P'(p_1, p_2)$

$$3 = \frac{p_1 + (-5)}{2} \Rightarrow p_1 = 6 + 5 = 11$$

$$1 = \frac{p_2 + 13}{2} \Rightarrow p_2 = 2 - 13 = -11$$

$P'(11; -11)$