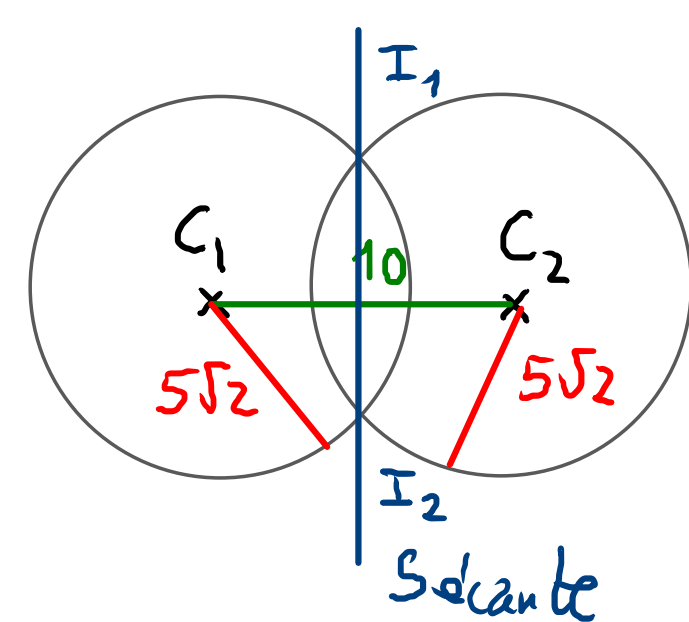


3.3.8 Calculer la longueur de la corde commune aux cercles $\gamma_1 : x^2 + y^2 = 10x + 10y$
et $\gamma_2 : x^2 + y^2 + 6x + 2y = 40$.

$$\begin{aligned} (\gamma_1): x^2 - 10x + 25 + y^2 - 10y + 25 &= 0 + 25 + 25 \\ (x-5)^2 + (y-5)^2 &= 50 \quad C_1(5;5), r_1 = 5\sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\gamma_2): x^2 + 6x + 9 + y^2 + 2y + 1 &= 40 + 9 + 1 \\ (x+3)^2 + (y+1)^2 &= 50 \quad C_2(-3;-1), r_2 = 5\sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{C_1C_2} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -8 \\ -6 \end{pmatrix} \quad \|\vec{C_1C_2}\| = 10$$



$$C_1C_2 = 10 < r_1 + r_2 = 10\sqrt{2}$$

γ_1 et γ_2 sécants

$$\begin{cases} (\gamma_1): x^2 + y^2 = 10x + 10y \\ (\gamma_2): x^2 + y^2 + 6x + 2y = 40. \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x - y + 8 &= 0 \\ 3x + 4y - 6 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} (\gamma_1): x^2 + y^2 - 10x - 10y = 0 \\ (\gamma_2): x^2 + y^2 + 6x + 2y - 40 = 0 \end{cases} \begin{array}{l} \cdot (-1) \\ \cdot 1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{cases} (S): 16x + 12y - 40 = 0 & \text{est la sécante} \\ (\gamma_1): x^2 + y^2 - 10x - 10y = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} (S): 4x + 3y - 10 = 0 \\ (\gamma_1): x^2 + y^2 - 10x - 10y = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \textcircled{1} y = \frac{-4x+10}{3}$$

Substituons $\textcircled{1}$ dans $\textcircled{2}$:

$$x^2 + \left(\frac{-4x+10}{3}\right)^2 - 10x - 10 \cdot \frac{-4x+10}{3} = 0$$

$$x^2 + \frac{16x^2 - 80x + 100}{9} - 10x - \frac{-40x + 100}{3} = 0 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \cdot 9 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$9x^2 + 16x^2 - 80x + 100 - 90x + 120x - 300 = 0$$

$$25x^2 - 50x - 200 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 2x - 8 = 0$$

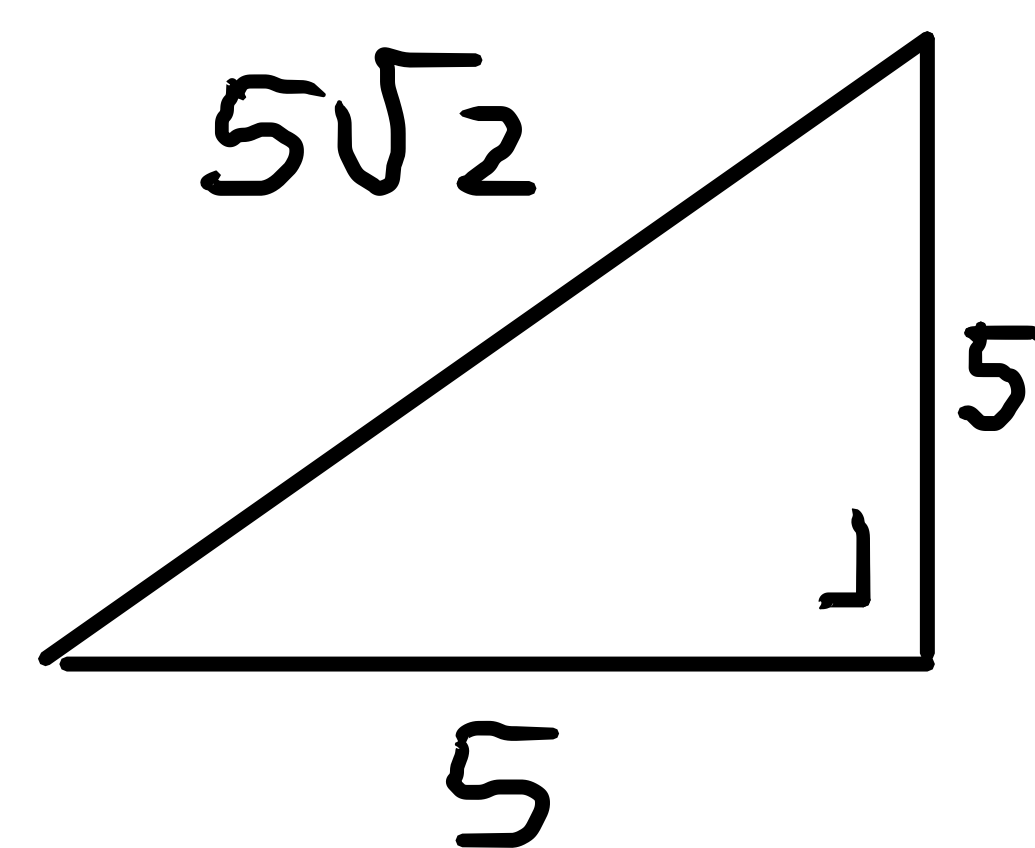
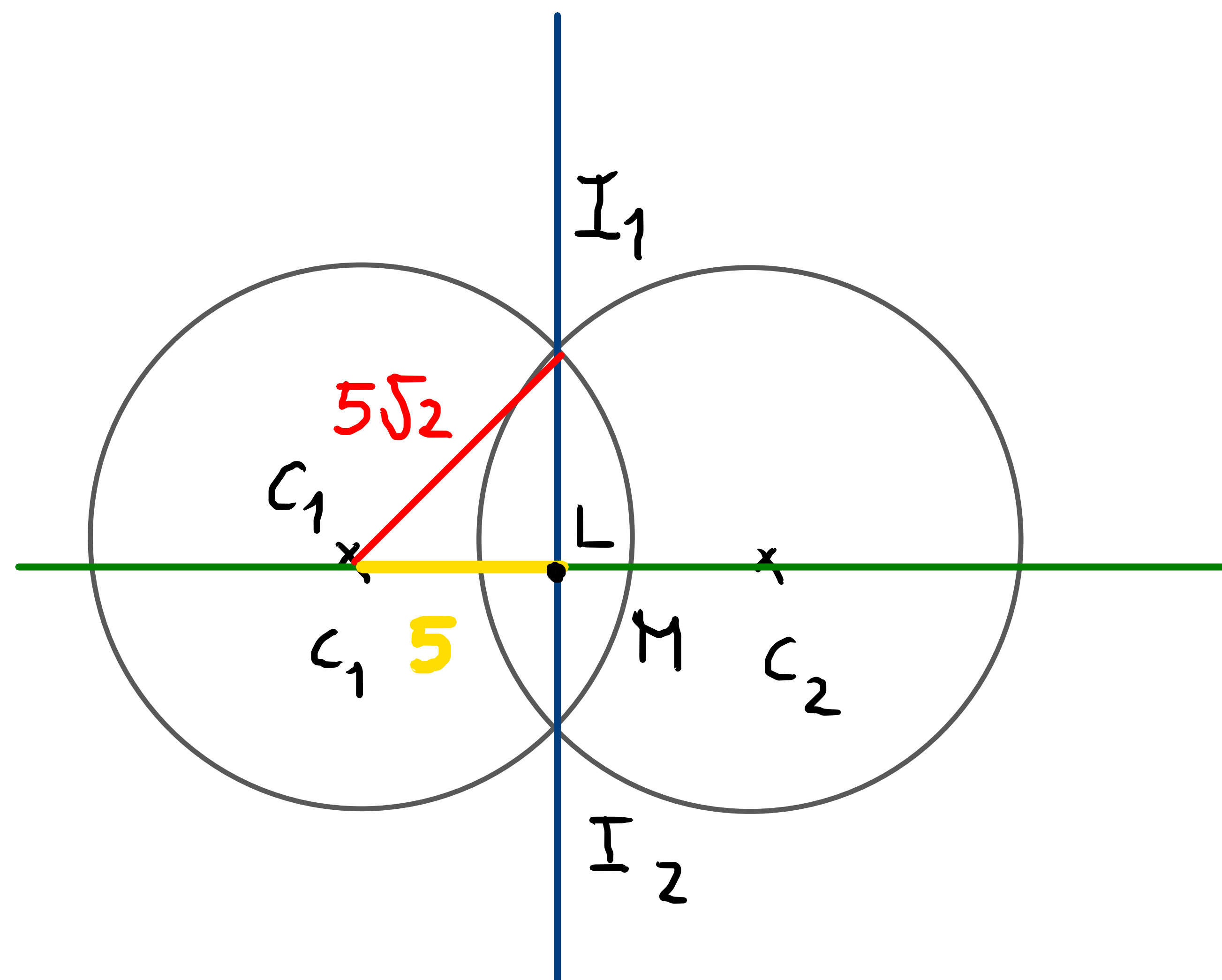
$$(x-4)(x+2) = 0$$

$$(i) x=4, y = \frac{-16+10}{3} = -2 \quad \Rightarrow I_1(4; -2)$$

$$(ii) x=-2, y = \frac{8+10}{3} = 6 \quad \Rightarrow I_2(-2; 6)$$

$$\vec{I_1I_2} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -6 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix} \quad \Rightarrow I_1I_2 = 10$$

Deuxième méthode



$$\sqrt{(5\sqrt{2})^2 - 5^2} = \sqrt{50 - 25} = \sqrt{25}$$

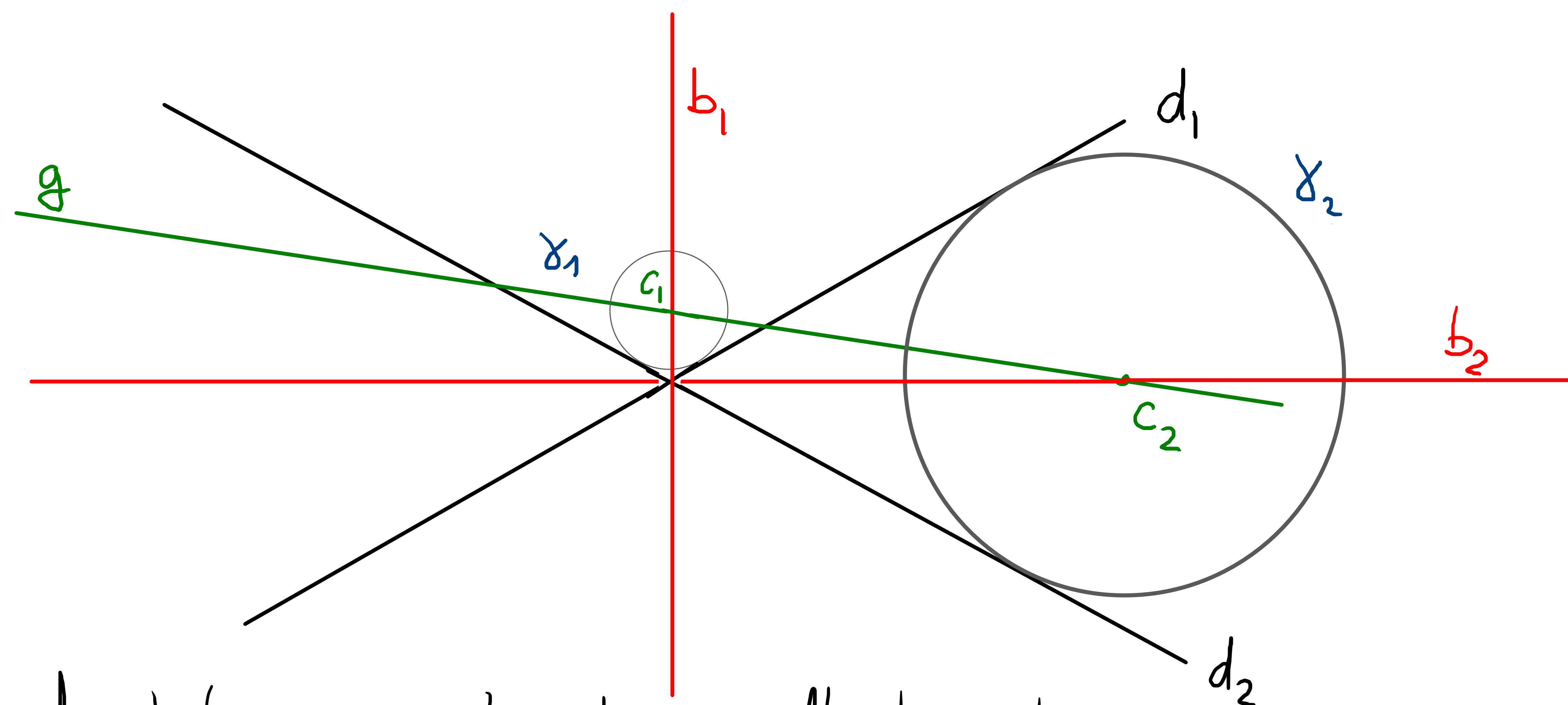
$$I_1 M = 5 \Rightarrow I_1 I_2 = 10$$

3.3.9 Déterminer les équations des cercles qui ont leur centre sur la droite $4x - 5y = 3$ et qui sont tangents aux deux droites $2x = 3y + 10$ et $2y = 3x + 5$.

$$(d_1) : 2x - 3y - 10 = 0$$

$$(d_2) : 3x - 2y + 5 = 0$$

$$(g) : 4x - 5y - 3 = 0$$



Les centres des cercles cherchés se situent à l'intersection des bissectrices de la croix d_1, d_2 et de g .

Formulaire Briot

Équations des bissectrices b et b' :

$$\frac{a_1x + b_1y + c_1}{\sqrt{a_1^2 + b_1^2}} = \pm \frac{a_2x + b_2y + c_2}{\sqrt{a_2^2 + b_2^2}}$$

1) bissectrices :

$$\frac{2x - 3y - 10}{\sqrt{13}} = \pm \frac{3x - 2y + 5}{\sqrt{13}} \Rightarrow 2x - 3y - 10 = \pm (3x - 2y + 5)$$

"+" : $2x - 3y - 10 = 3x - 2y + 5$
 $x + y + 15 = 0$

$(b_1) : x + y + 15 = 0$

"-" : $2x - 3y - 10 = -3x + 2y - 5$
 $5x - 5y - 5 = 0$

$(b_2) : x - y - 1 = 0$

$$(b_1): x + y + 15 = 0$$

$$(b_2): x - y - 1 = 0$$

2) Le centre des cercles:

$$\begin{cases} x + y = -15 \\ 4x - 5y = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$C_1(-8; -7)$$

$$\begin{cases} x - y = 1 \\ 4x - 5y = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$C_2(2; 1)$$

3) Rayon

$$d(C_1; d_1) = \frac{|-16 + 21 - 10|}{\sqrt{13}} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{13}}$$

$$d(C_2; d_2) = \frac{|4 - 3 - 10|}{\sqrt{13}} = \frac{9}{\sqrt{13}}$$

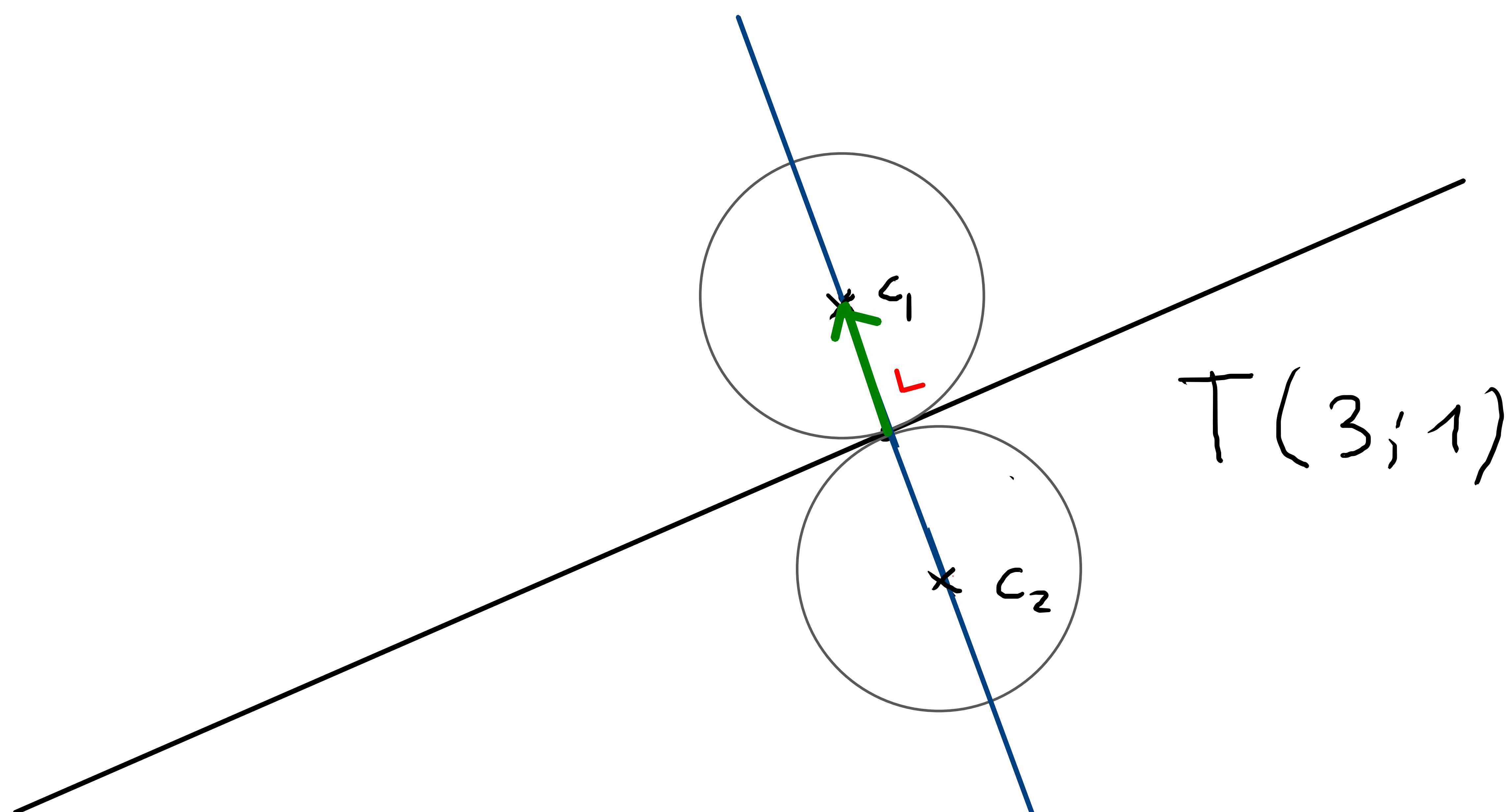
4) Eq des cercles

$$(s_1): (x + 8)^2 + (y + 7)^2 = \frac{25}{13}$$

$$(s_2): (x - 2)^2 + (y - 1)^2 = \frac{81}{13}$$

3.3.11 Déterminer les équations des cercles de rayon $\sqrt{5}$ qui sont tangents à la droite $x - 2y = 1$ au point $T(3; ?)$.

(d): $x - 2y - 1 = 0$ $\vec{n} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \perp d$ $\|\vec{n}\| = \sqrt{5}$



$$\vec{TC}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{et} \quad \vec{TC}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{OC}_1 = \vec{OT} + \vec{TC}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \Rightarrow (\gamma_1): (x-4)^2 + (y+1)^2 = 5$$

$$\vec{OC}_2 = \vec{OT} + \vec{TC}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad (\gamma_2): (x-2)^2 + (y-3)^2 = 5$$