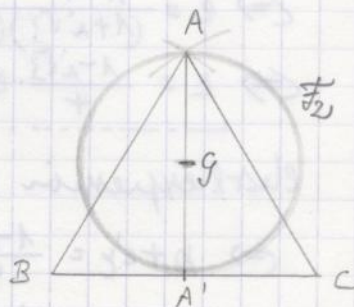


II



1° $g = \text{bar}\{(A, 2)(B, 1)(C, 1)\} \Leftrightarrow 2\vec{GA} + 1\vec{GB} + 1\vec{GC} = \vec{0}$
 $\Leftrightarrow \vec{AG} = \frac{1}{4}\vec{AB} + \frac{1}{4}\vec{AC} = \frac{1}{4}(\vec{AB} + \vec{AC})$
 $\Leftrightarrow \vec{AG} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot 2\vec{AA'} = \frac{1}{2}\vec{AA'}$

2° $M \in \mathcal{F}_k \Leftrightarrow 2MA^2 + MB^2 + MC^2 = ka^2$
 $\Leftrightarrow 2(x\vec{GA} + \vec{GA})^2 + (y\vec{GB} + \vec{GB})^2 + (z\vec{GC} + \vec{GC})^2 = ka^2$
 $\Leftrightarrow 4x^2\vec{GA}^2 + 2x\vec{GA} \cdot \vec{GA} + \vec{GA}^2 + y^2\vec{GB}^2 + 2y\vec{GB} \cdot \vec{GB} + \vec{GB}^2 + z^2\vec{GC}^2 + 2z\vec{GC} \cdot \vec{GC} + \vec{GC}^2 = ka^2$
 $\Leftrightarrow 4x^2\vec{GA}^2 + 2x\vec{GA} \cdot \vec{GA} + \vec{GA}^2 + y^2\vec{GB}^2 + 2y\vec{GB} \cdot \vec{GB} + \vec{GB}^2 + z^2\vec{GC}^2 + 2z\vec{GC} \cdot \vec{GC} + \vec{GC}^2 = ka^2$

$\Leftrightarrow 4GM^2 + 2GA^2 + GB^2 + GC^2 = ka^2$ (*)

On: $AA' = \sqrt{a^2 - \frac{1}{4}a^2} = \frac{a\sqrt{3}}{2}$; $GA = \frac{1}{2}AA' = \frac{1}{4}a\sqrt{3}$; $GA^2 = \frac{3a^2}{16}$.

$GB^2 = GC^2 = \frac{a^2}{4} + \frac{3a^2}{16} = \frac{7a^2}{16}$

(*) $\Leftrightarrow 4GM^2 + \frac{3a^2}{8} + \frac{7a^2}{8} = ka^2 \Leftrightarrow 4GM^2 = (k - \frac{5}{4}) \cdot a^2$

$\Leftrightarrow GM^2 = \frac{4k-5}{16} \cdot a^2$

Discussion: $k < \frac{5}{4}$: $\mathcal{F}_k = \emptyset$
 $k = \frac{5}{4}$: $\mathcal{F}_k = \{G\}$
 $k > \frac{5}{4}$: $GM = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{4k-5} a$; $\mathcal{F}_k = \mathcal{C}(G; \frac{\sqrt{4k-5}}{4} \cdot a)$

$\mathcal{F}_2 = \mathcal{C}(G; \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} a) = \mathcal{C}(G; GA)$.

III

$f: \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$
 $\pi(z) \mapsto \pi'(z')$ avec $z' = (1+i\sqrt{3})z + \sqrt{3}(1-i)$

1° $|1+i\sqrt{3}| = 2$; $\arg(1+i\sqrt{3}) = \theta = \frac{\pi}{3} [2\pi]$;

π invariant par $f \Leftrightarrow \pi' = \pi \Leftrightarrow z' = z \Leftrightarrow z = (1+i\sqrt{3})z + \sqrt{3}(1-i)$
 $\Leftrightarrow (1-i\sqrt{3})z = \sqrt{3}(1-i) \Leftrightarrow z = \frac{\sqrt{3}(1-i)}{-i\sqrt{3}} = 1+i$

$f = \text{sim}(\mathcal{D}, z, \frac{\pi}{3})$ avec $\underline{\Omega}(1+i)$.

2° $2\alpha^2 = |z-1-i|^2 = (x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2 = x^2 + y^2 - 2x - 2y + 2$.

$2\alpha'^2 = |z'-1-i|^2 = |(1+i\sqrt{3})z + (\sqrt{3}-1) - (1+i\sqrt{3})i|^2$
 $= |(1+i\sqrt{3})(x+iy) + (\sqrt{3}-1) - (1+i\sqrt{3})i|^2$
 $= (x-\sqrt{3}y + \sqrt{3}-1)^2 + (\sqrt{3}x + y - 1 - \sqrt{3})^2$
 $= x^2 + 3y^2 + 4 - 2x\sqrt{3} + 2x\sqrt{3} - 2x - 6y + 2\sqrt{3} - 2\sqrt{3} + 3x^2 + y^2 + 4$
 $+ 2x\sqrt{3} - 2x\sqrt{3} - 6x - 2y - 2y\sqrt{3} + 2\sqrt{3}$
 $= 4x^2 + 4y^2 - 6x - 6y + 8$

$4\alpha'^2 = |z'-z|^2 = |i\sqrt{3}z + \sqrt{3} - i\sqrt{3}|^2 = |i\sqrt{3}x - \sqrt{3}y + \sqrt{3} - i\sqrt{3}|^2$
 $= 3 + 3y^2 - 6y + 3x^2 + 3 - 6x = 3x^2 + 3y^2 - 6x - 6y + 6$.

On constate que: $4\alpha'^2 + 2\alpha^2 = 2\alpha'^2$; donc le $\Delta(2\alpha, \alpha')$ est rectangle en M.

3) l'équation analytique de f^{-1} : $z' = (1+i\sqrt{3})z + \sqrt{3} - i\sqrt{3}$
 $\Leftrightarrow (1+i\sqrt{3})z = z' - \sqrt{3} + i\sqrt{3}$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = \frac{1}{(1+i\sqrt{3})(1-i\sqrt{3})} \cdot z' + \frac{(-\sqrt{3} + i\sqrt{3})(1-i\sqrt{3})}{(1+i\sqrt{3})(1-i\sqrt{3})}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = \frac{1-i\sqrt{3}}{4} \cdot z' + \frac{3-\sqrt{3}}{4} + i \cdot \frac{3+\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

C'est l'expression analytique complexe de f^{-1} .

$$\Leftrightarrow x+iy = \frac{1-i\sqrt{3}}{4}(x'+iy') + \frac{1}{4}(3-\sqrt{3}) + i \cdot \frac{1}{4}(3+\sqrt{3})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{4}x' + \frac{1}{4}\sqrt{3}y' + \frac{1}{4}(3-\sqrt{3}) \\ y = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}x' + \frac{1}{4}y' + \frac{1}{4}(3+\sqrt{3}) \end{cases}$$

4) l'équation $\mathcal{D}' = f(\mathcal{D})$.

$$w' = f(z) \in \mathcal{D}' \Leftrightarrow f^{-1}[w'(x', y')] = z(x, y) \in \mathcal{D}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -\frac{1}{4}x' - \frac{1}{4}\sqrt{3}y' - \frac{1}{4}(3-\sqrt{3}) = \frac{1}{4}x' + \frac{1}{4}\sqrt{3}y' + \frac{1}{4}(3-\sqrt{3}) - 5 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (-1-\sqrt{3})x' + (3-\sqrt{3})y' - 14 + 4\sqrt{3} = 0$$

5) centre de \mathcal{C} : $A(0; \sqrt{3})$.

rayon de \mathcal{C} : 3 car $x^2 + (y - \sqrt{3})^2 = 9$
 $\Leftrightarrow (x-0)^2 + (y-\sqrt{3})^2 = 3^2$

$f(\mathcal{C}) = \mathcal{C}'(A'; 6)$ avec affixe de A' : $\text{aff}(A') = (1+i\sqrt{3})i\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3} - i\sqrt{3} = -3 + \sqrt{3}$.

1) $t = t_{\sqrt{3}}$

$N_1 = \text{rot}(D, \frac{\pi}{2})$
 $N_2 = \text{rot}(A, \frac{\pi}{2})$

2) $f = t \circ N_1$

f est un déplacement d'angle $\frac{\pi}{2} + 0 = \frac{\pi}{2}$; c.à.d. une rotation d'angle $\frac{\pi}{2}$.

Soit $\Delta = t_{\sqrt{3}}(DC)$; $t_{\sqrt{3}} = A_{\Delta} \circ A(DC)$

$\text{rot}(D, -\frac{\pi}{4})(DC) = (DB)$; $N_1 = A(DC) \circ A(DB)$

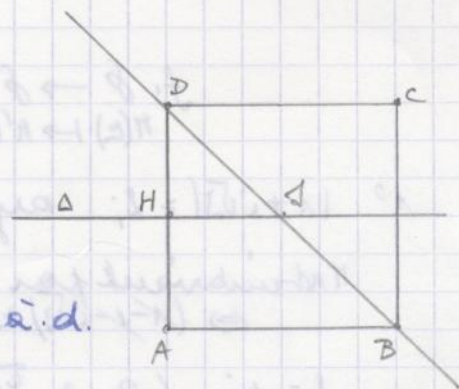
Donc: $f = A_{\Delta} \circ \underbrace{A(DC) \circ A(DB)}_{\text{id}_D} \circ A(DC) = \text{rot}(D; \frac{\pi}{2})$.

3) $g = N_2 \circ f = \text{rot}(A, \frac{\pi}{2}) \circ \text{rot}(D, \frac{\pi}{2})$

$g(D) = (N_2 \circ f)(D) = N_2[f(D)] = N_2(A) = A$.

g est un déplacement d'angle $\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2} = \pi$, donc une symétrie centrale (rotation d'angle π); $H = \text{mil}(D, A)$.

$g = \text{sym}(H)$



2° $f: \mathcal{P} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}$
 $\pi(x, y) \mapsto \pi'(x', y')$ avec $\begin{cases} x' = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}y + 1 \\ y' = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x - \frac{1}{2}y - \sqrt{3} \end{cases}$

a) $\text{Im} f = \{ \pi(x, y) \in \mathcal{P} \mid f(\pi) = \pi' = M \}$; pour $x' = x$ et $y' = y$.

$$\begin{cases} 2y = x + y\sqrt{3} + 2 \\ 2y = x\sqrt{3} - y - 2\sqrt{3} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x - y\sqrt{3} - 2 = 0 \\ \sqrt{3}(x - y\sqrt{3} - 2) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$\text{Im} f = \mathcal{D}_1$ algébrique $x - y\sqrt{3} + 2 = 0$ de vecteur normal $\vec{n}(1, \sqrt{3})$

b) $\pi\pi'(x, y)$ avec $\begin{cases} x = x' - y = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}y + 1 = 1 \\ y = y' - x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x - \frac{1}{2}y - \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{3} \end{cases}$

donc: $(\pi\pi') \perp \mathcal{D}_1$.

c) $H = \text{mil}[\pi, \pi']$: $\begin{cases} x_H = \frac{1}{2}(x + x') = \frac{3}{4}x + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}y + \frac{1}{2} \\ y_H = \frac{1}{2}(y + y') = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}x + \frac{1}{4}y - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{cases}$

$H \in \mathcal{D}_1$ car $-\frac{3}{4}x - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}y - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{4}x + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}y - \frac{3}{2} + 2 = 0$.

d) $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Im} f = \mathcal{D}_1 \\ (\pi\pi') \perp \mathcal{D}_1 \\ \text{mil}[\pi, \pi'] \in \mathcal{D}_1 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow f \text{ est la symétrie orthogonale d'axe } \mathcal{D}_1$