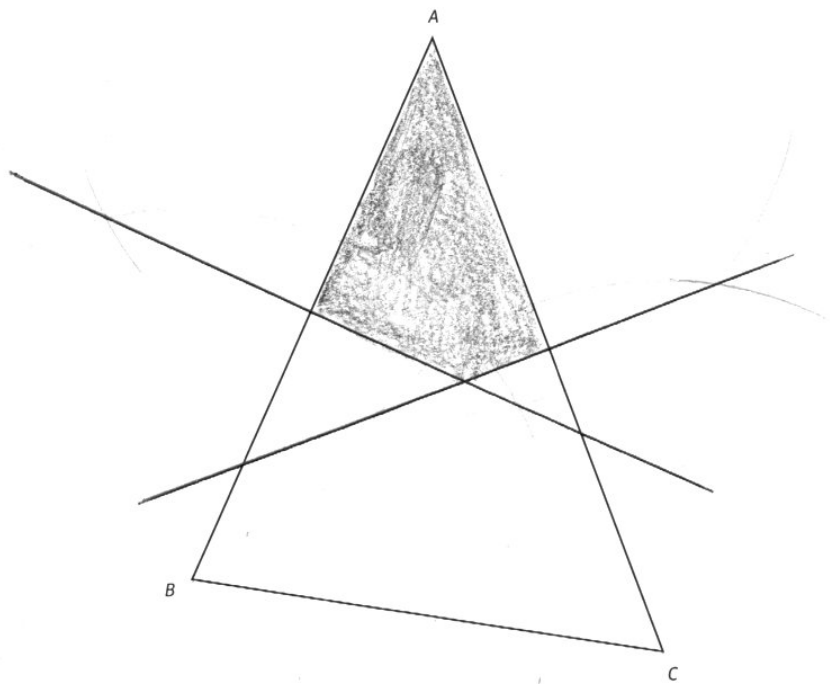


EURÊKA : Lieux géométriques Corrigés

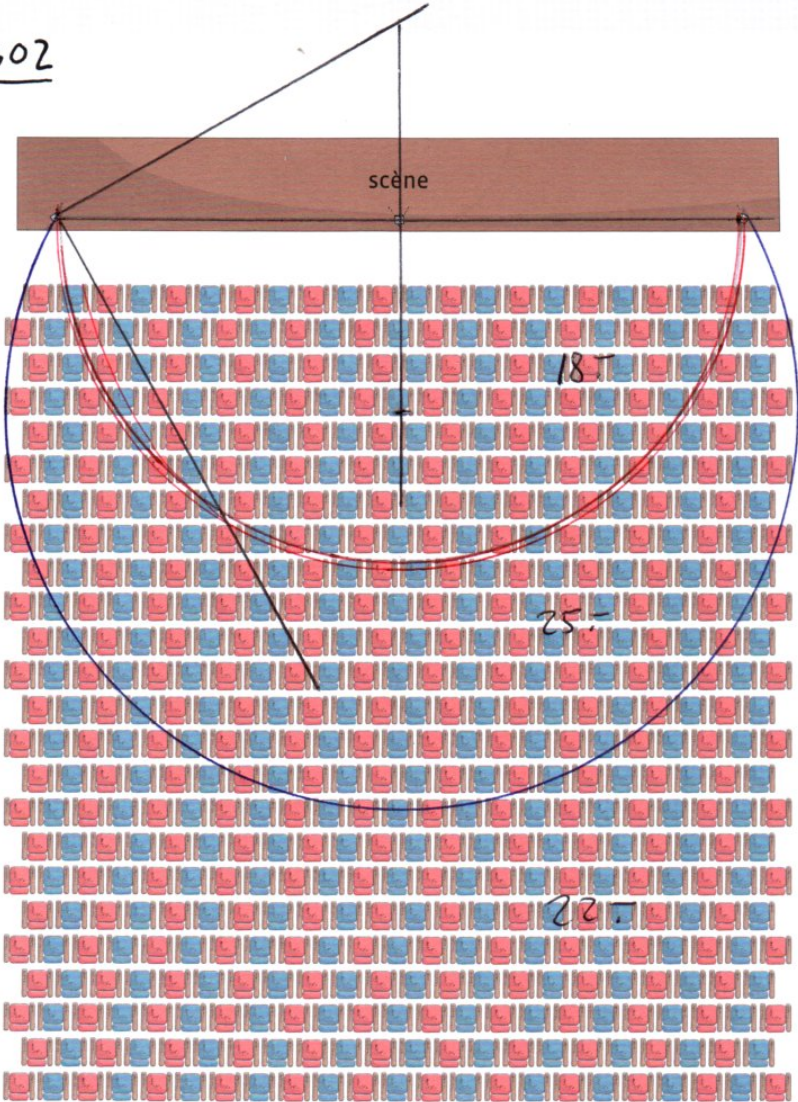
Y. Fracheboud

4 novembre 2024

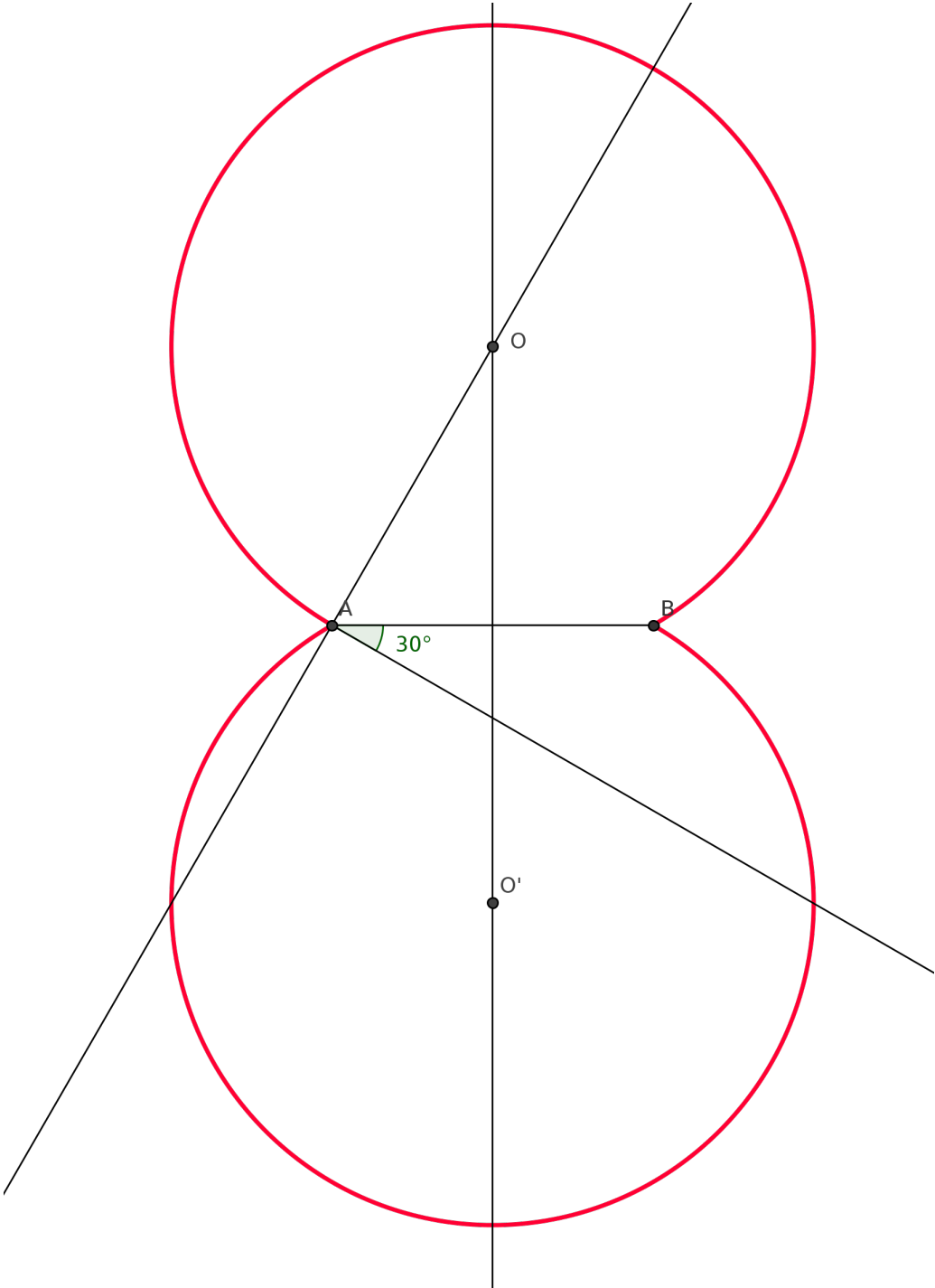
L601



LG02

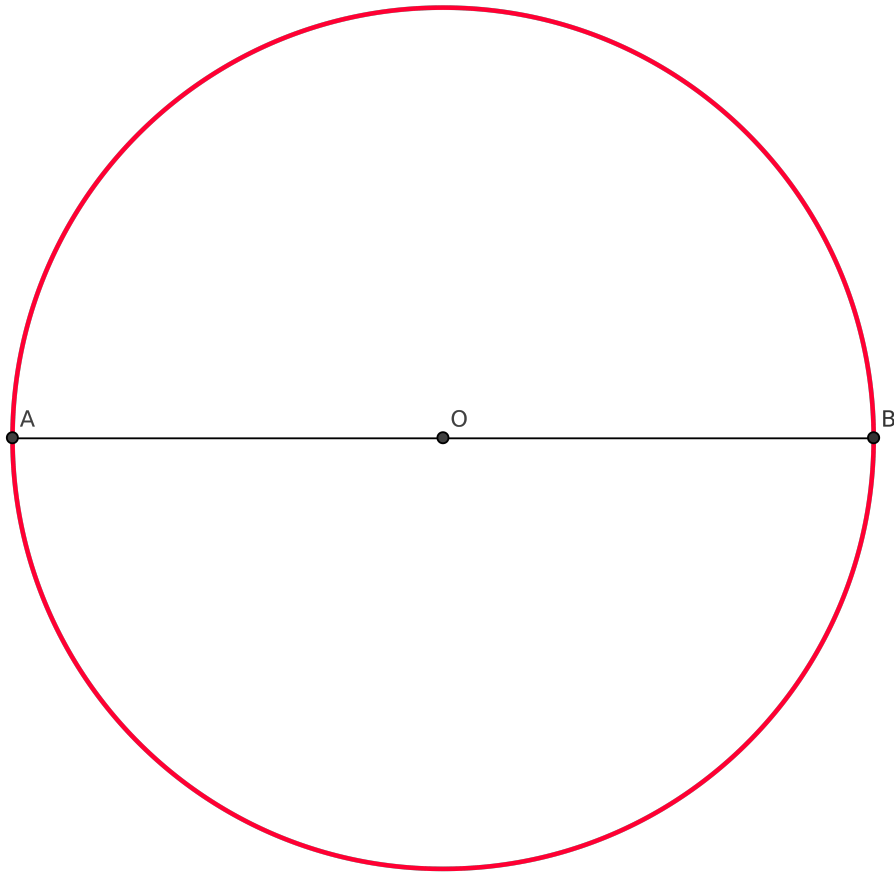


LG03 a.



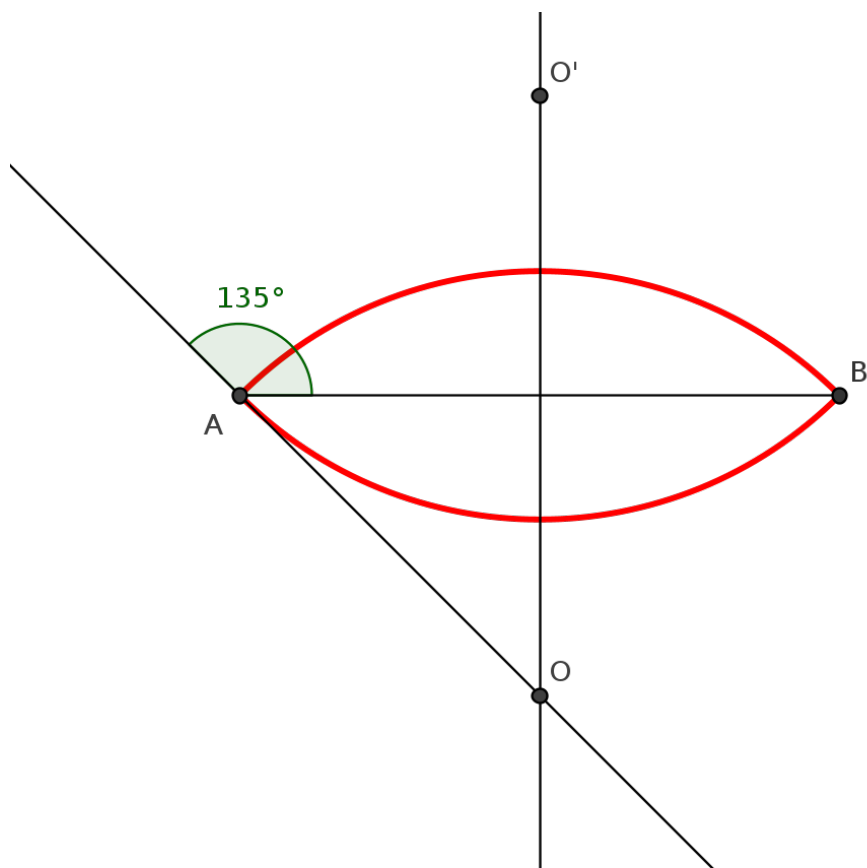
Double arc capable de AB pour 30°.

LG03 b.



Cercle de diamètre AB.

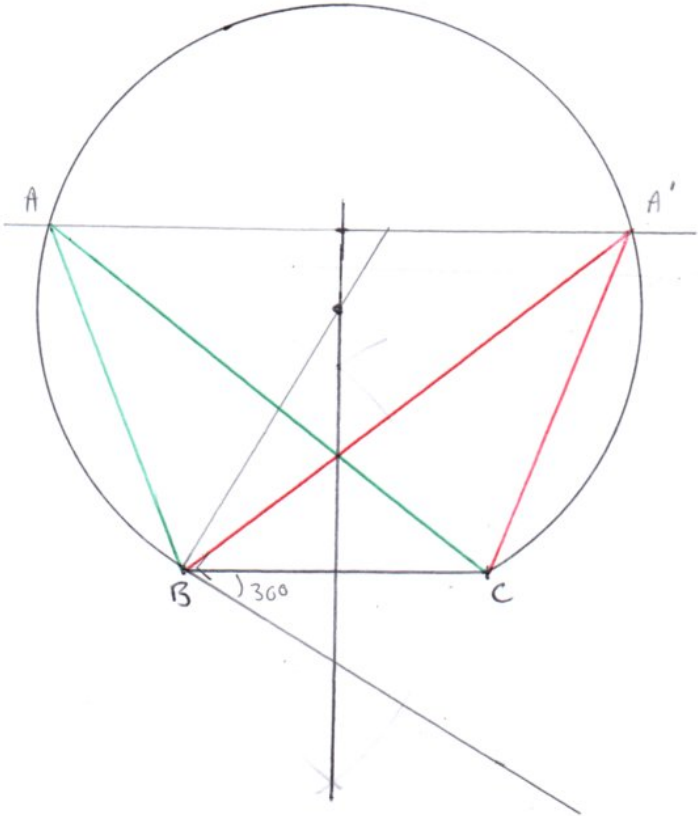
LG03 c.



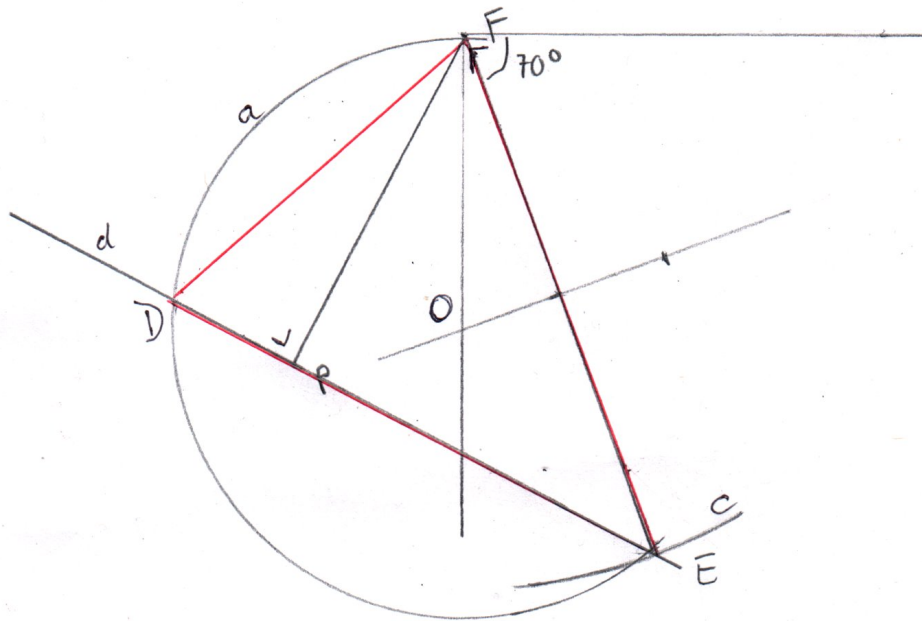
Double arc capable de AB pour 135°.

LG05

a.

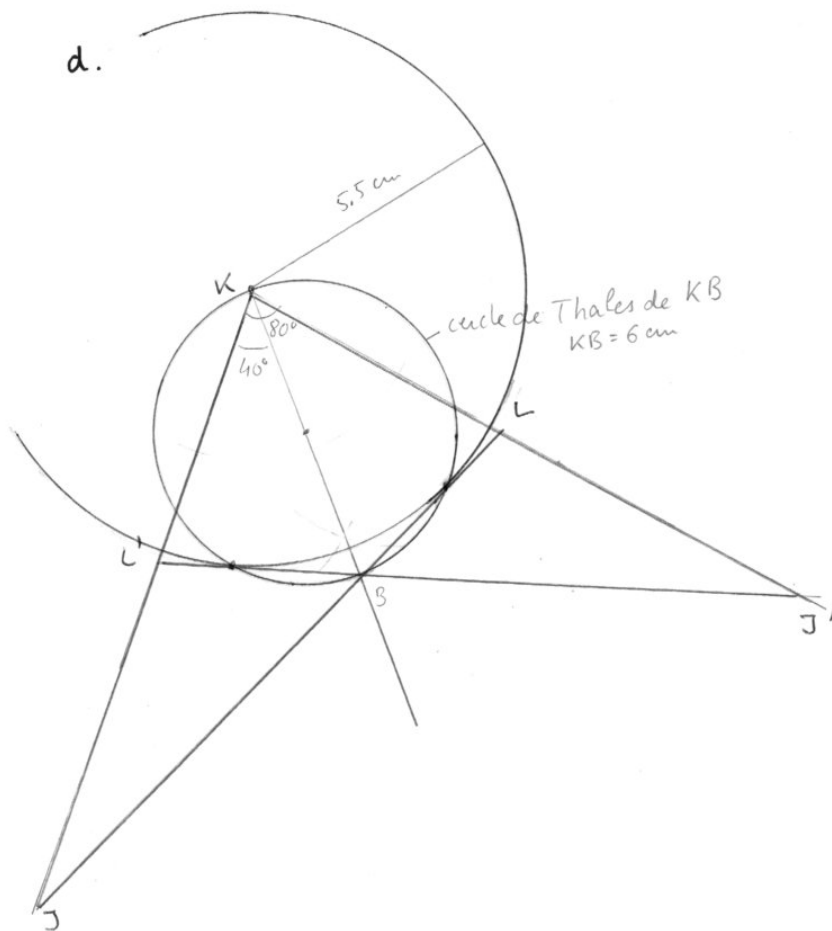
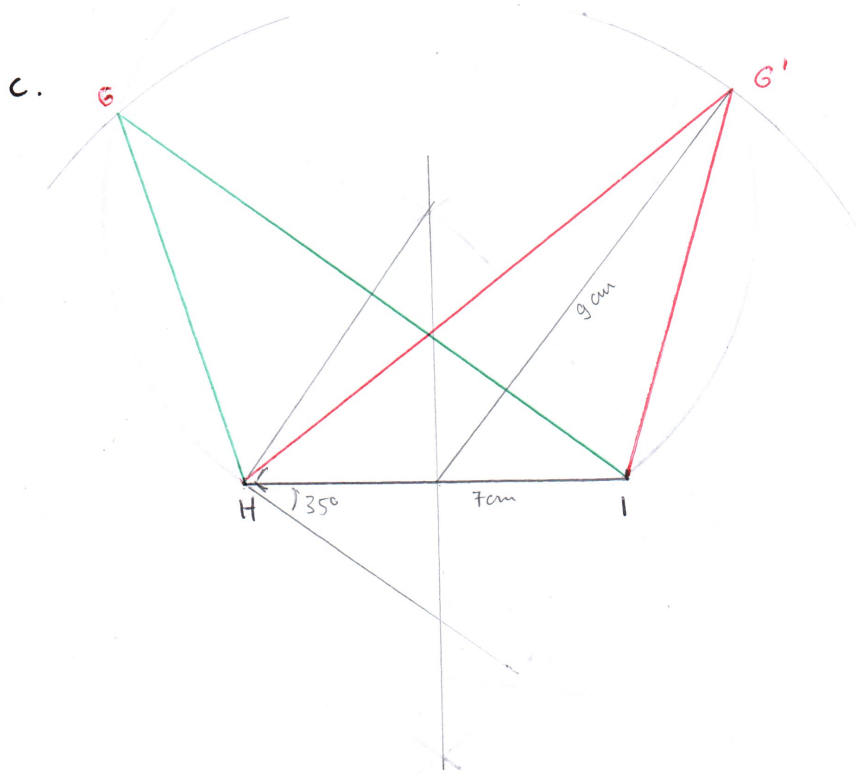


LG05 b.

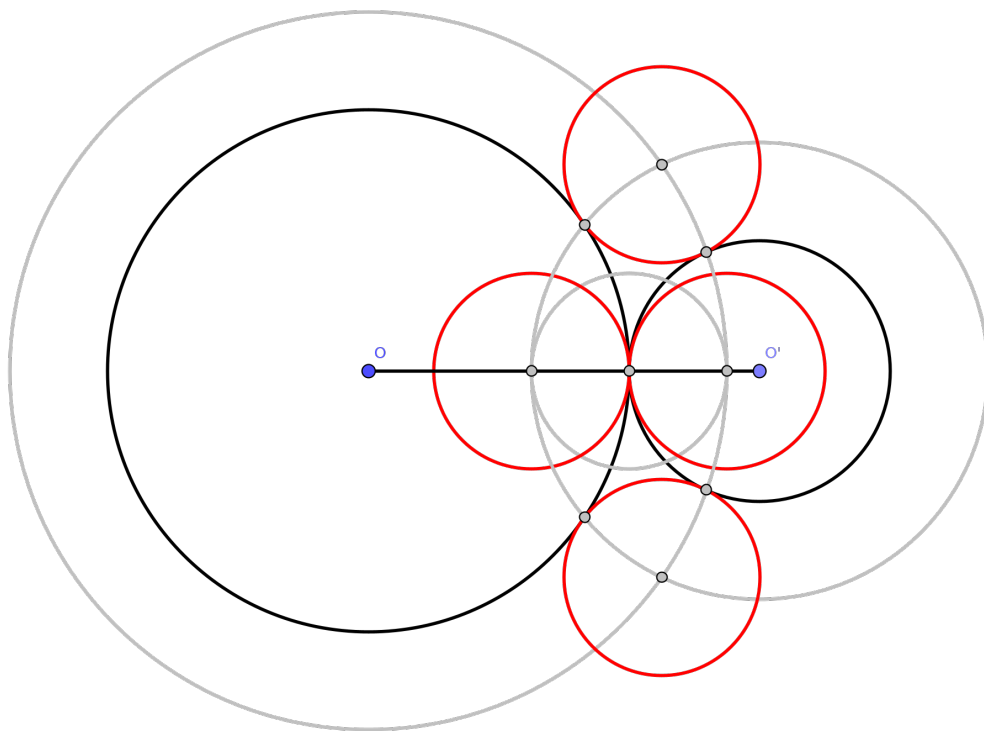


Marche à suivre:

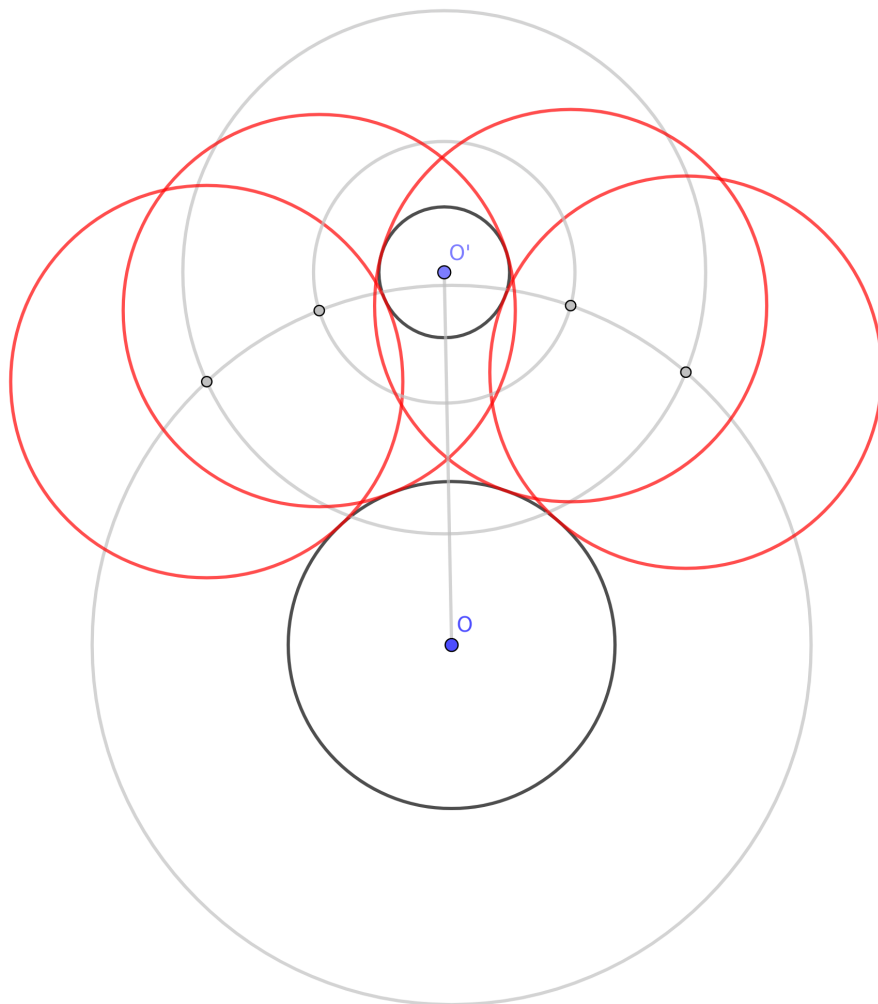
- 1° $FP = 6\text{ cm}$
- 2° $d \perp \overline{FP}$ par P
- 3° cercle $C(F, 9\text{ cm})$; C coupe d en E .
- 4° $a = \text{arc capable } 70^\circ$ centre en O passant par E
- 5° a coupe d en D



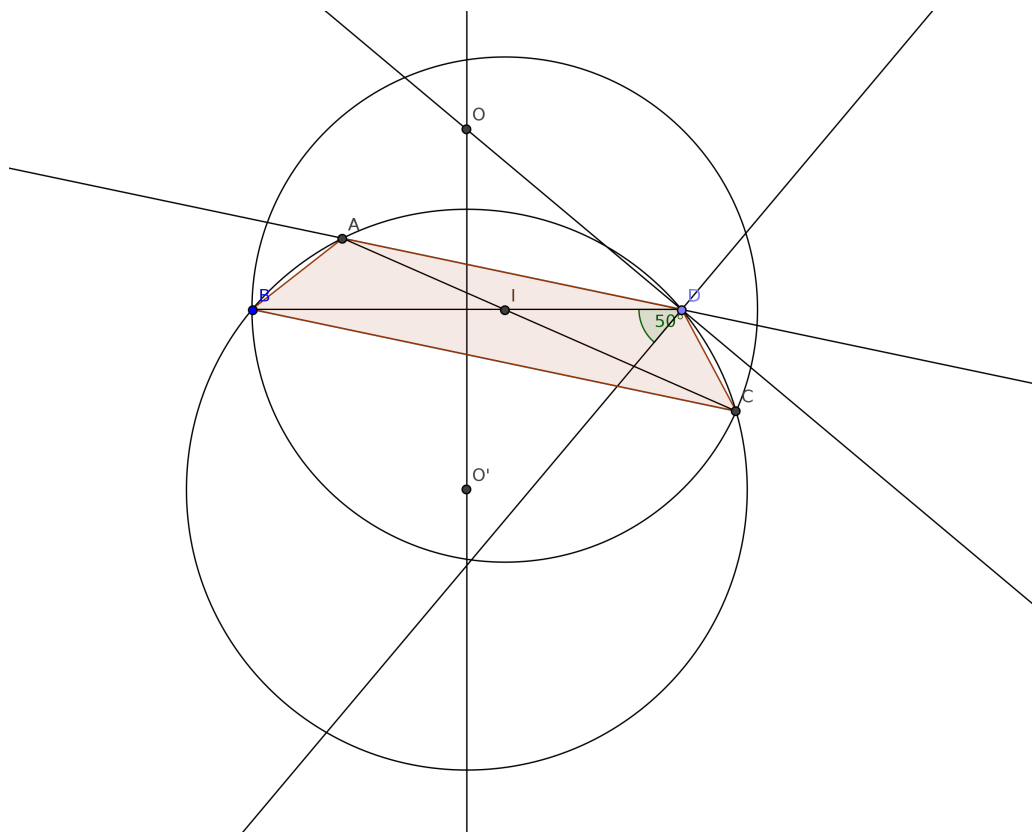
LG06



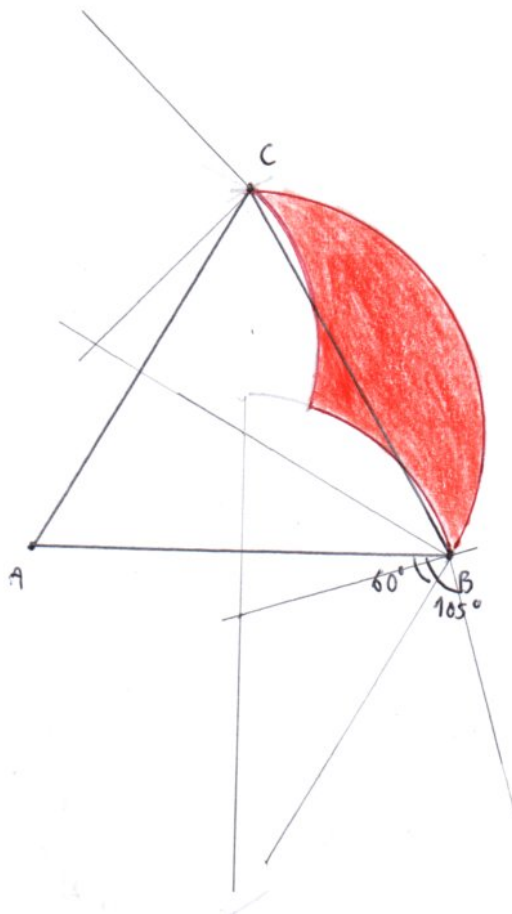
LG07

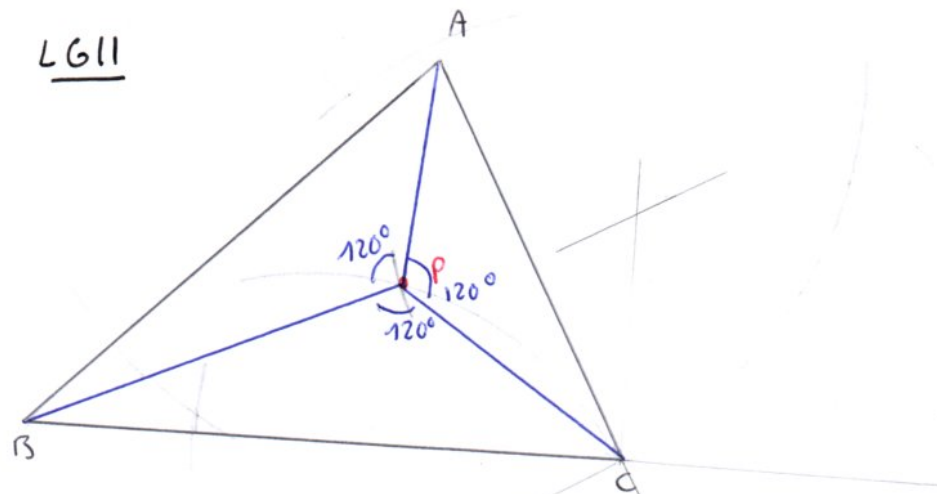


LG08



LG 10



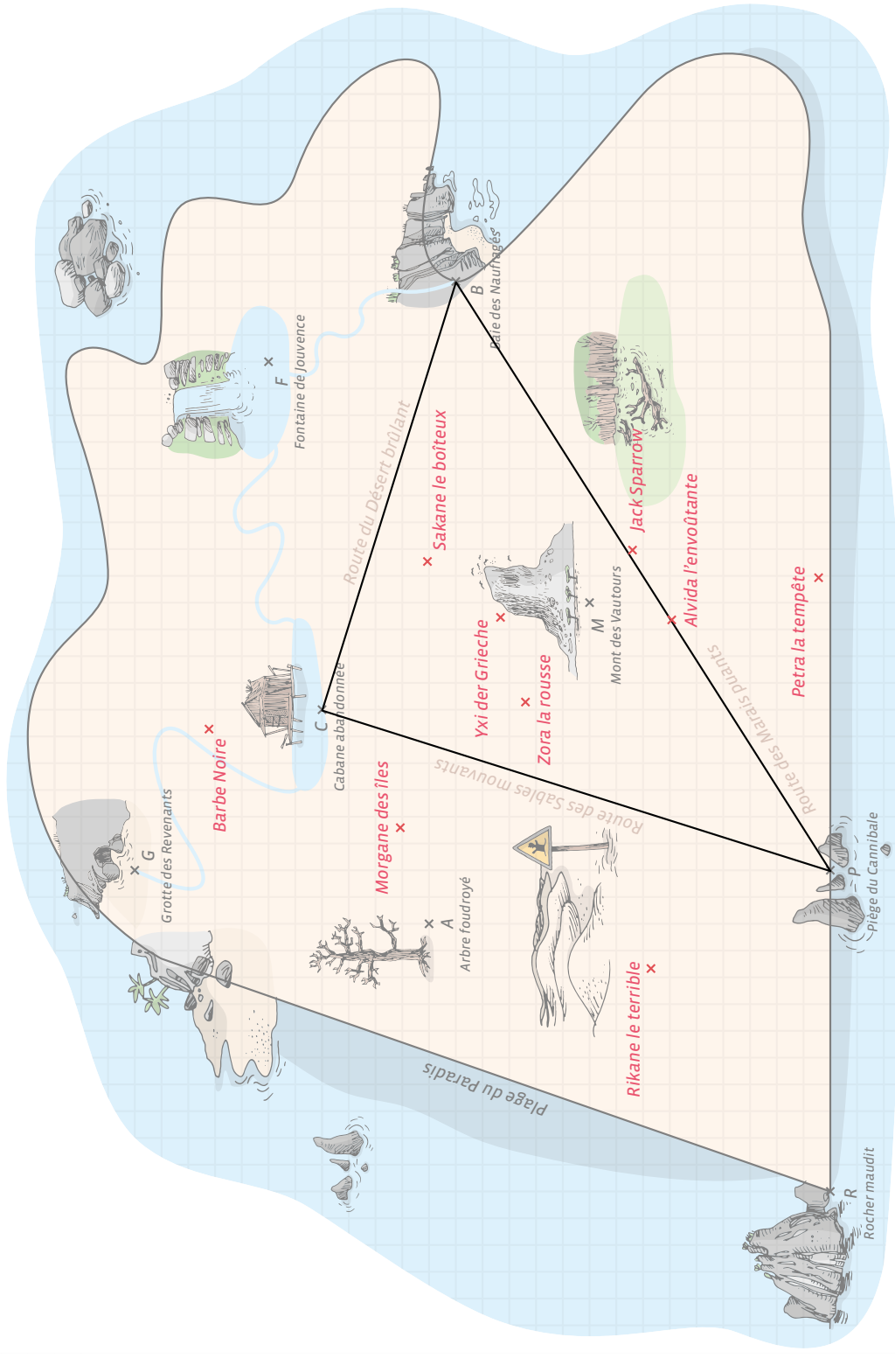


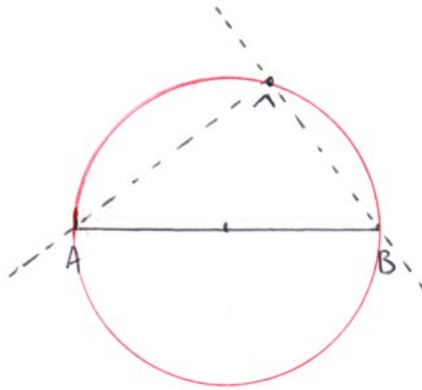
Les trois côtés du triangle ABC sont vus sous un angle de 120° depuis le point P.

Corrigé

Piraterie

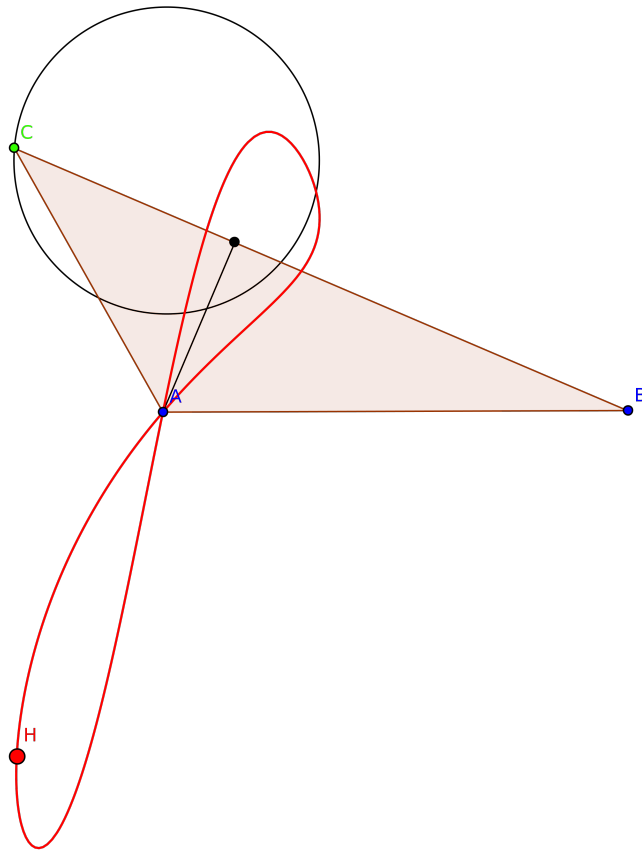
LG 13



LG17

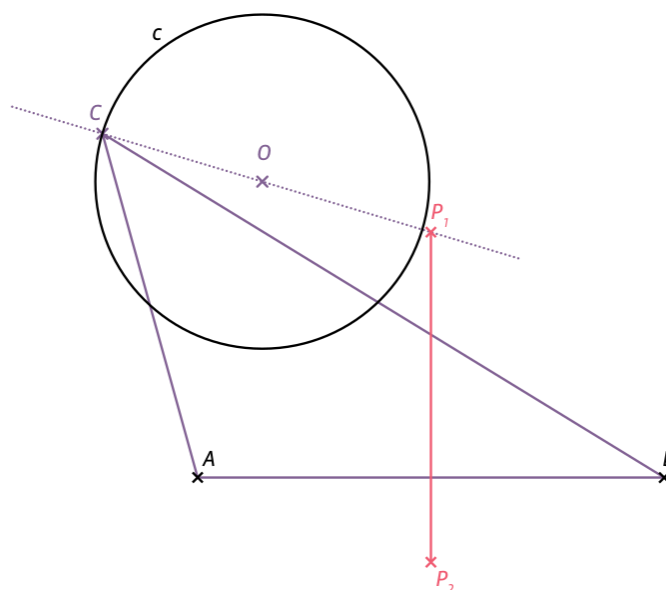
Le lieu géométrique des projecteurs de B sur l'ensemble des droites passant par A est le cercle de diamètre AB, c'est le cercle de Thalès du segment AB

LG19



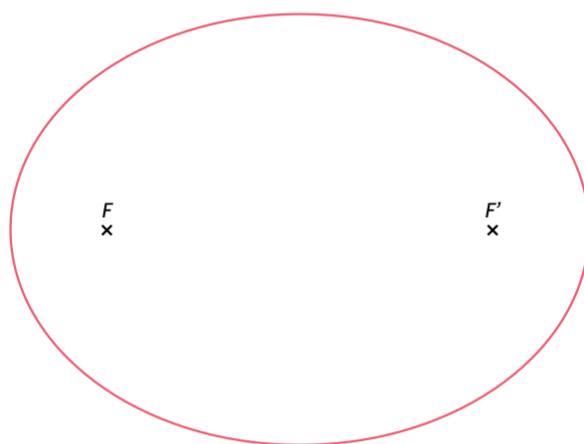
LG20

Le lieu géométrique est un segment $P_1 P_2$ se trouvant sur la médiatrice de AB .



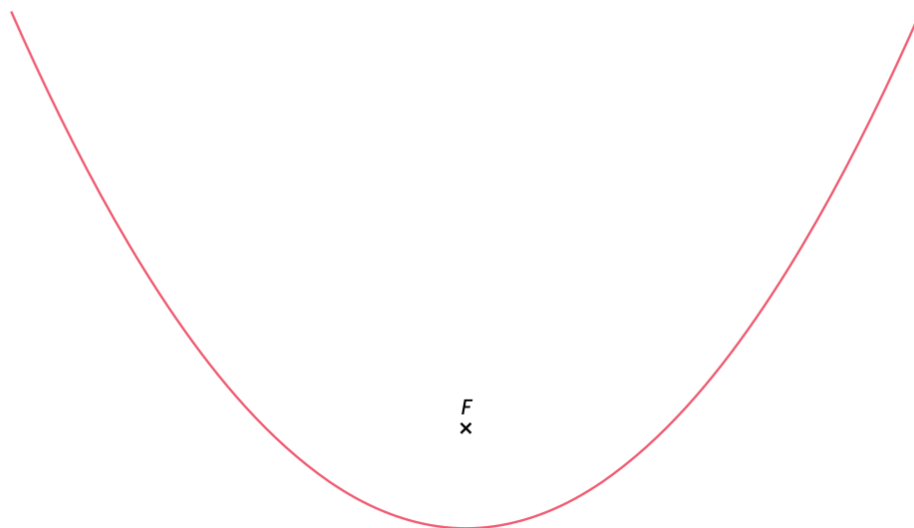
LG22

Le lieu géométrique est une ellipse de foyers F et F' .



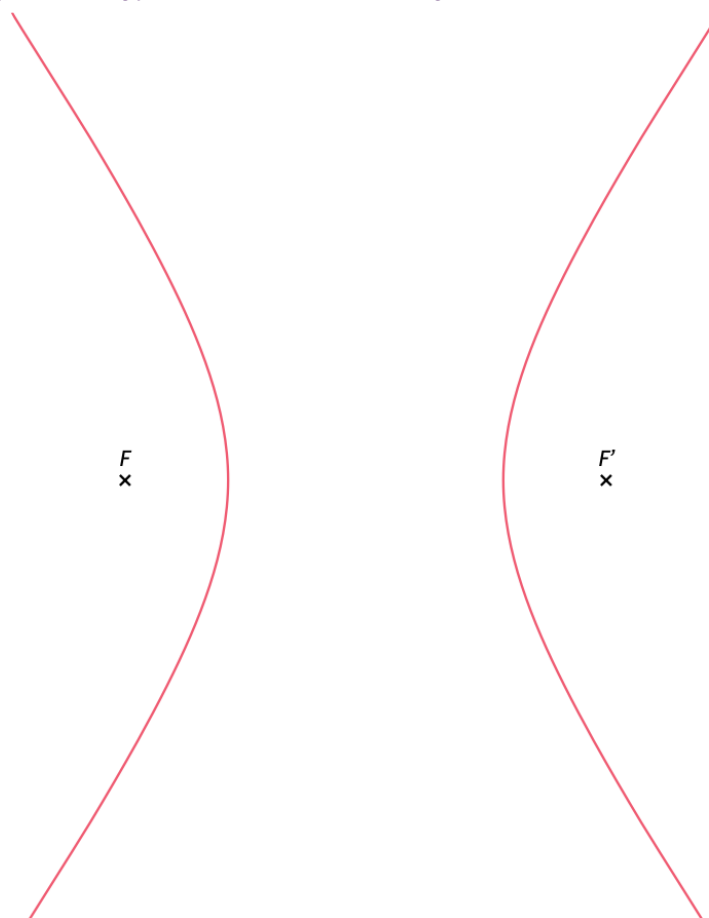
LG23

Le lieu géométrique est une parabole dont F est le foyer et d la droite directrice.



LG24

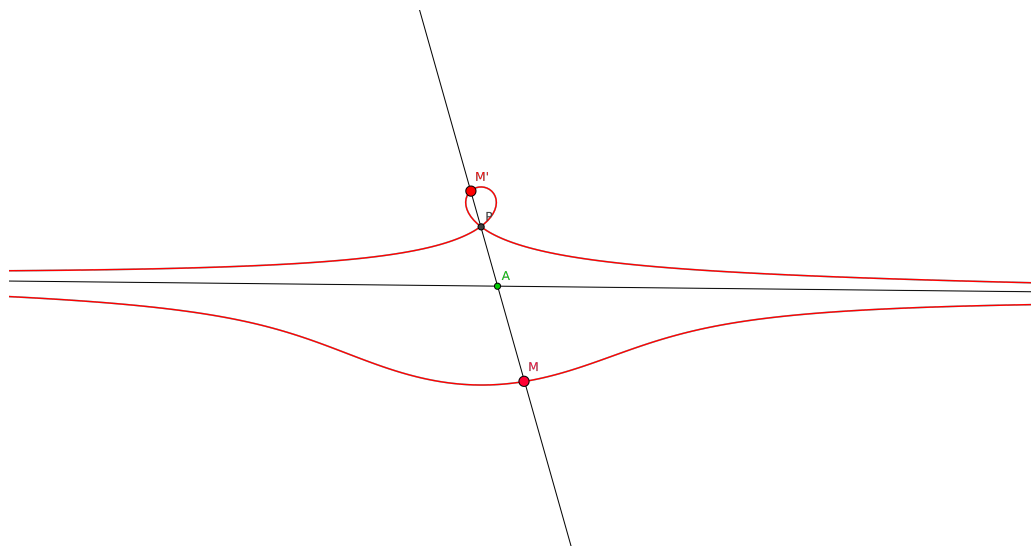
Le lieu géométrique est une hyperbole dont F et F' sont les foyers.



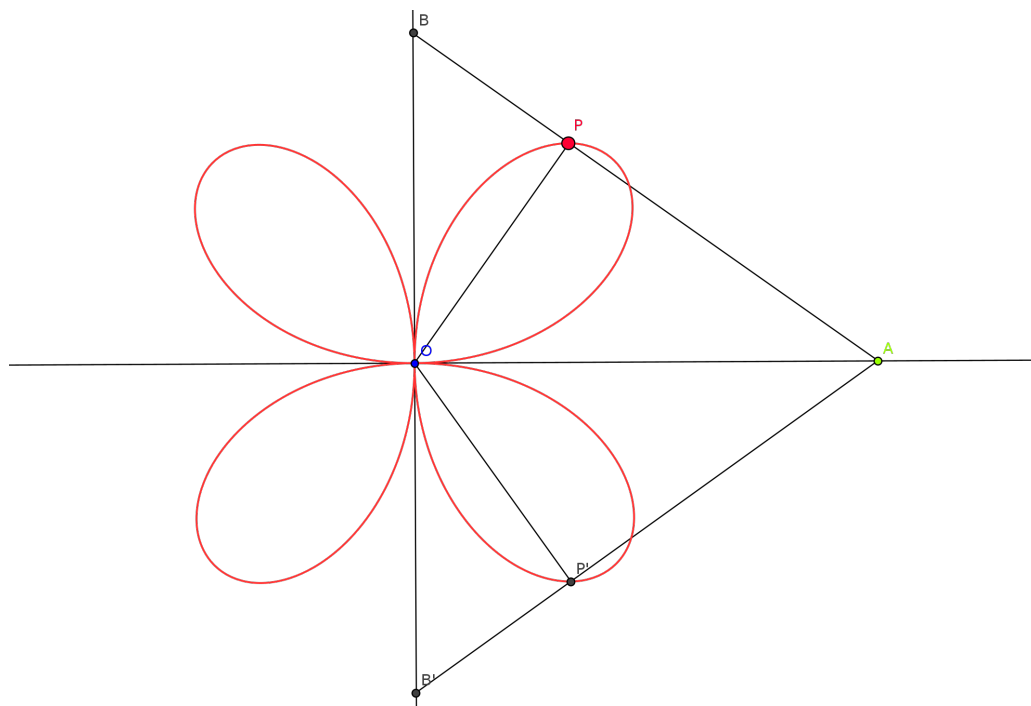
LG26



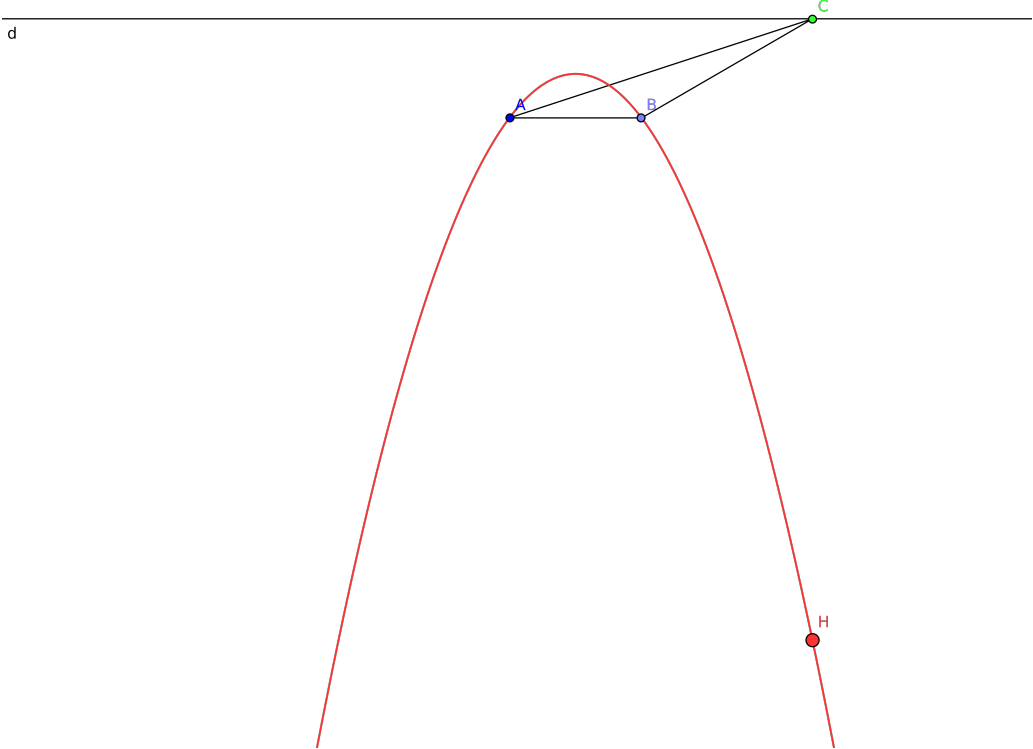
LG28



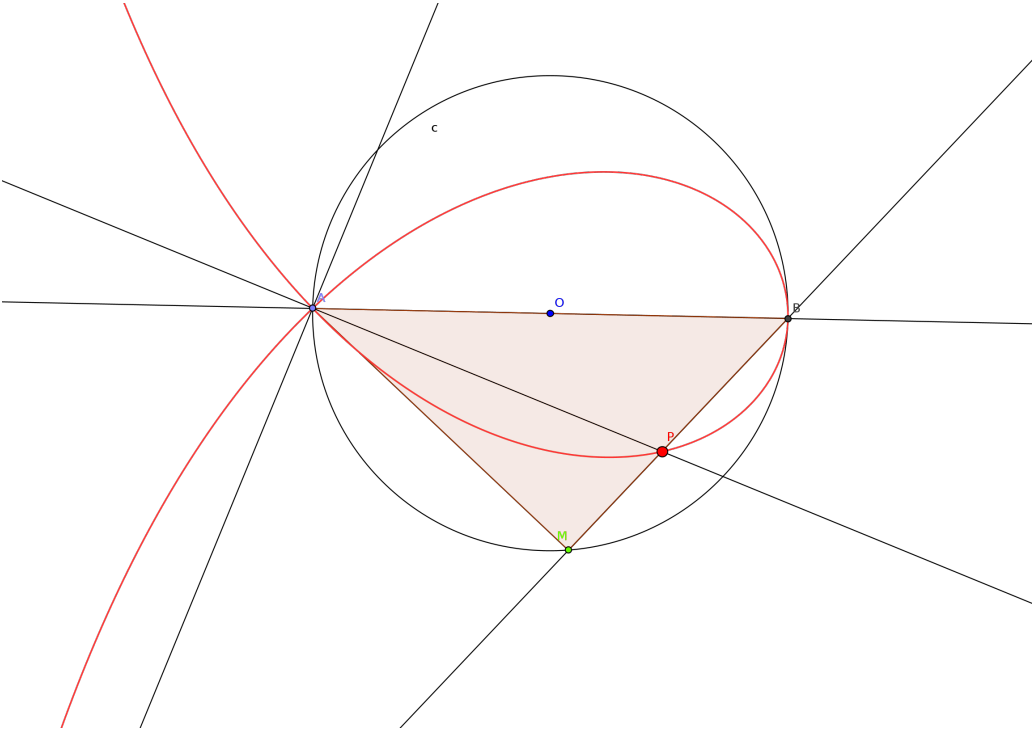
LG30



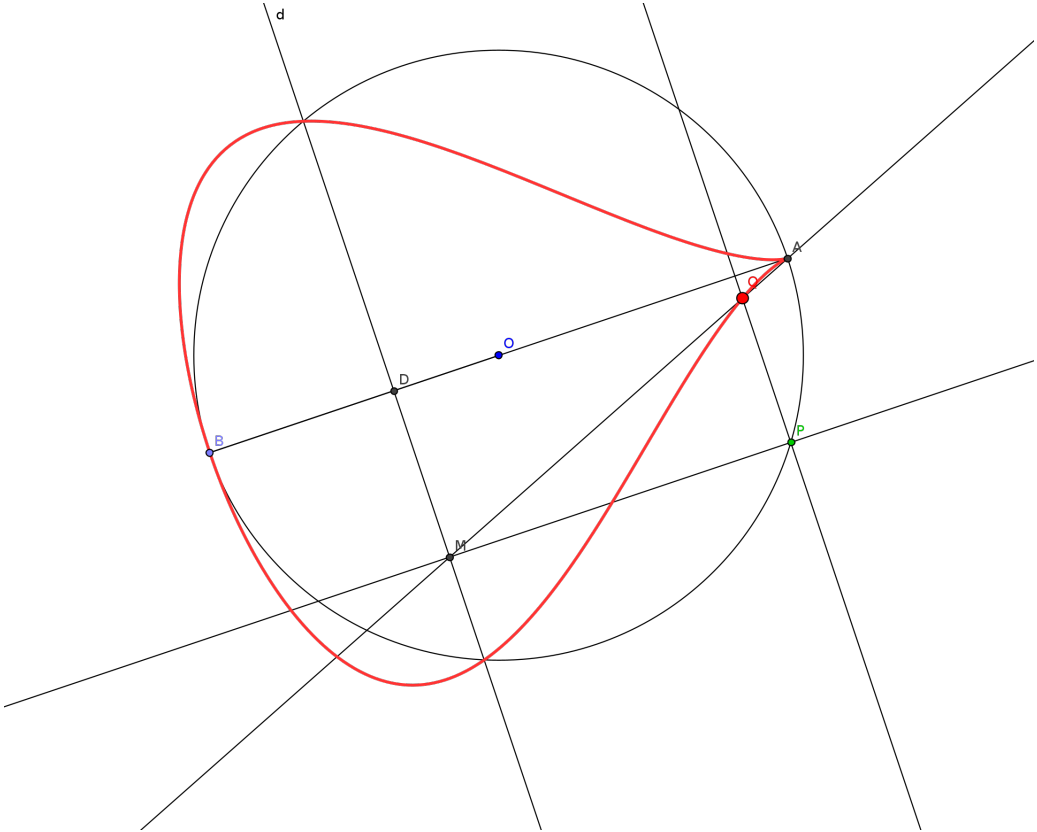
LG32



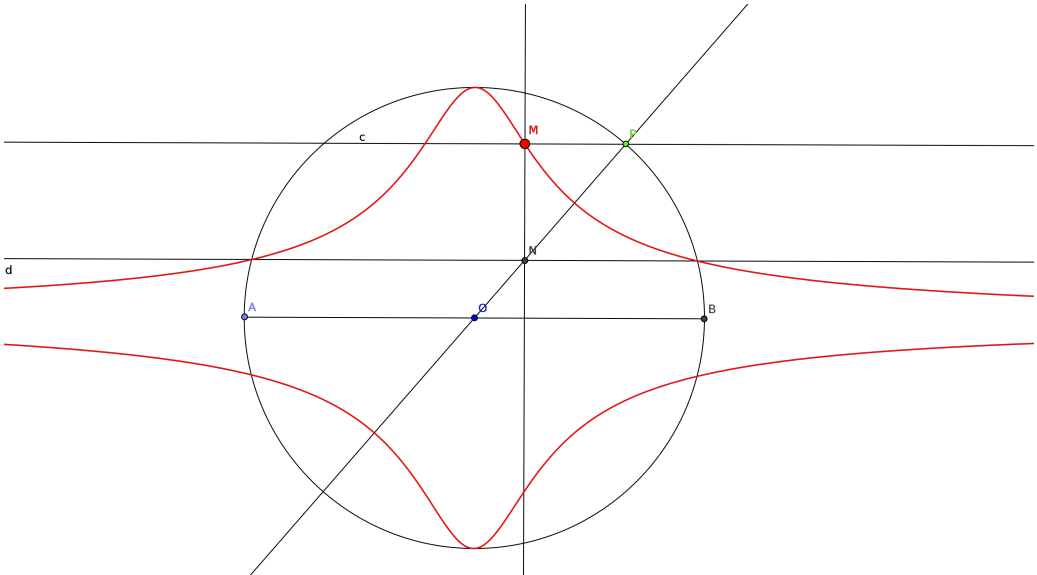
LG33



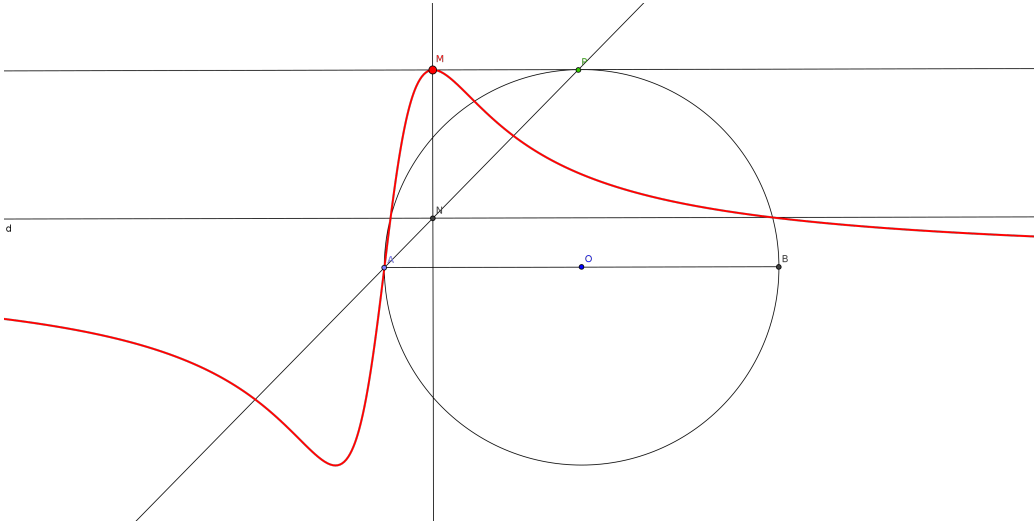
LG34



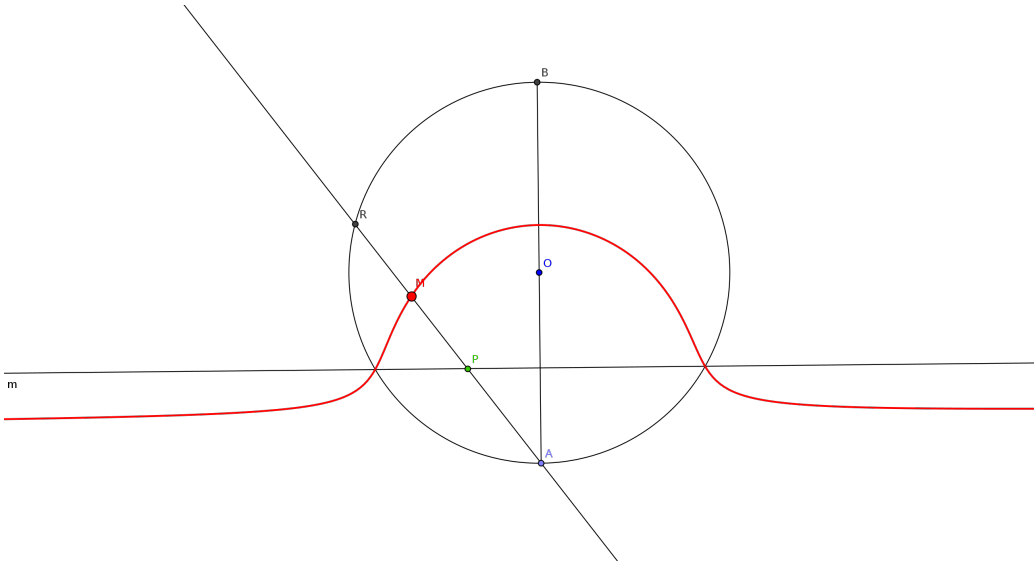
LG35



LG36



LG37



LG39

