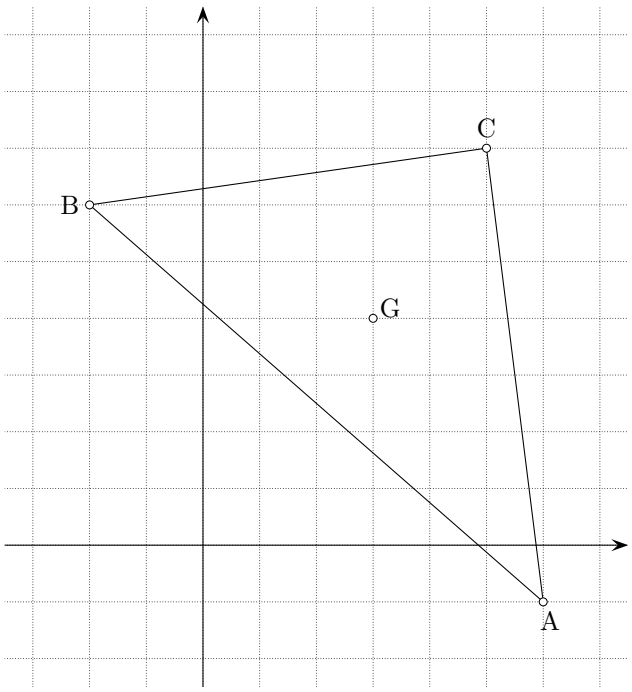
8.10 1)



Posons $\mathrm{C}(c_1\,;c_2)$.
On doit avoir $\mathrm{G}(3\,;4) = (\frac{6-2+c_1}{3}\,;\frac{-1+6+c_2}{3})$.

$$\begin{cases} 3 = \frac{6-2+c_1}{3} \\ 4 = \frac{-1+6+c_2}{3} \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} 9 = 6-2+c_1 \\ 12 = -1+6+c_2 \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} 5 = c_1 \\ 7 = c_2 \end{cases}$$

En résumé, $\mathrm{C}(5\,;7)$.

2) Posons $\mathrm{B}(b_1\,;b_2)$.
On doit avoir $\mathrm{G}(-1\,;-4) = (\frac{10+b_1-7}{3}\,;\frac{6+b_2-22}{3})$.

$$\begin{cases} -1 = \frac{10+b_1-7}{3} \\ -4 = \frac{6+b_2-22}{3} \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} -3 = 10+b_1-7 \\ -12 = 6+b_2-22 \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} -6 = b_1 \\ 4 = b_2 \end{cases}$$

En résumé, $\mathrm{B}(-6\,;4)$.