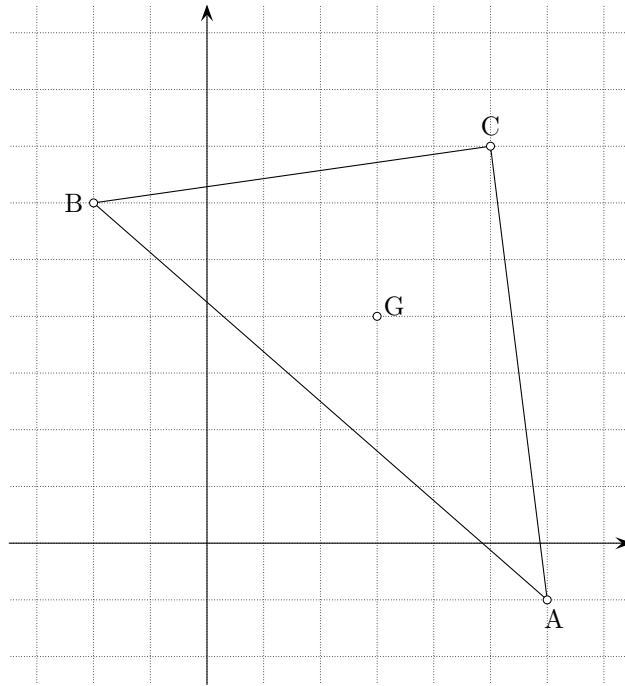


8.12

1)



Posons $C(c_1; c_2)$.

On doit avoir $G(3; 4) = \left(\frac{6-2+c_1}{3}; \frac{-1+6+c_2}{3}\right)$.

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

En résumé, $C(5; 7)$.

2) Posons $C(c_1; c_2)$.

On doit avoir $M_{AC}(2; 2) = \left(\frac{6+c_1}{2}; \frac{-2+c_2}{2}\right)$.

$$\begin{cases} 2 = \frac{6+c_1}{2} \\ 2 = \frac{-2+c_2}{2} \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} 4 = 6 + c_1 \\ 4 = -2 + c_2 \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} -2 = c_1 \\ 6 = c_2 \end{cases}$$

On a donc trouvé $C(-2; 6)$.

Posons $B(b_1; b_2)$.

On doit avoir $M_{BC}(3; 1) = \left(\frac{b_1-2}{2}; \frac{b_2+6}{2}\right)$.

$$\begin{cases} 3 = \frac{b_1-2}{2} \\ 1 = \frac{b_2+6}{2} \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} 6 = b_1 - 2 \\ 2 = b_2 + 6 \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} 8 = b_1 \\ -4 = b_2 \end{cases}$$

On a ainsi obtenu $B(8; -4)$.