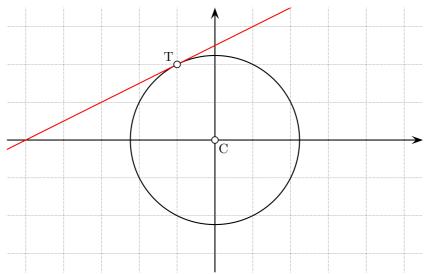
5.14

1)



Vérifions que $T \in \Gamma : (-1)^2 + 2^2 = 5$.

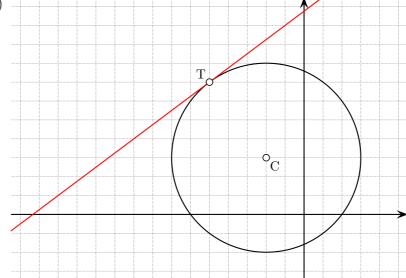
L'équation de la tangente au cercle Γ au point T est donnée par :

$$(-1-0)(x-0) + (2-0)(y-0) = 5$$

$$-x + 2y = 5$$

$$x - 2y + 5 = 0$$

2)



Vérifions que T $\in \Gamma$: $(-5+2)^2 + (7-3)^2 = 9 + 16 = 25$.

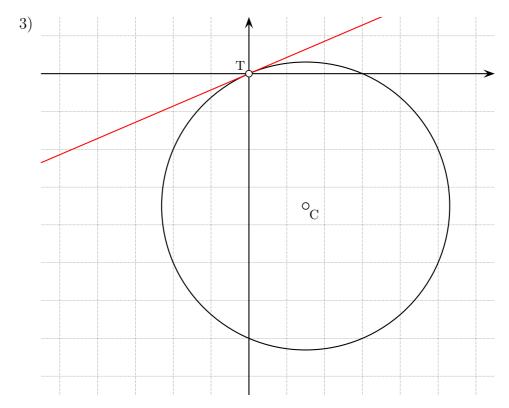
$$(-5+2)(x+2) + (7-3)(y-3) = 25$$

$$-3(x+2) + 4(y-3) = 25$$

$$-3x - 6 + 4y - 12 - 25 = 0$$

$$-3x + 4y - 43 = 0$$

3x - 4y + 43 = 0



Vérifions que $T\in\Gamma$: $0^2+0^2=3\cdot 0-7\cdot 0$.

Déterminons le centre et le rayon du cercle Γ :

$$x^{2} + y^{2} = 3x - 7y$$

$$\underbrace{x^{2} - 3x + \frac{9}{4}}_{(x - \frac{3}{2})^{2}} - \frac{9}{4} + \underbrace{y^{2} + 7y + \frac{49}{4}}_{(y + \frac{7}{2})^{2}} - \frac{49}{4}$$

$$(x - \frac{3}{2})^{2} + (y + \frac{7}{2})^{2} = \frac{9}{4} + \frac{49}{4} = \frac{29}{2}$$

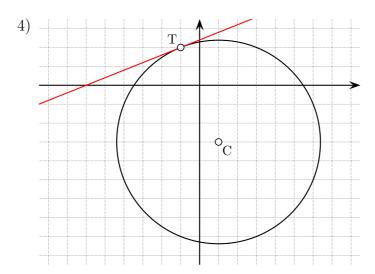
$$(0 - \frac{3}{2})(x - \frac{3}{2}) + (0 + \frac{7}{2})(y + \frac{7}{2}) = \frac{29}{2}$$

$$-\frac{3}{2}(x - \frac{3}{2}) + \frac{7}{2}(y + \frac{7}{2}) = \frac{29}{2}$$

$$-\frac{3}{2}x + \frac{9}{4} + \frac{7}{2}y + \frac{49}{4} - \frac{29}{2} = 0$$

$$-\frac{3}{2}x + \frac{7}{2}y = 0$$

$$3x - 7y = 0$$



Vérifions que $T \in \Gamma : (-1)^2 + 2^2 - 2 \cdot (-1) + 6 \cdot 2 = 19$.

Déterminons le centre et le rayon du cercle Γ :

$$x^{2} + y^{2} - 2x + 6y = 19$$

$$\underbrace{x^{2} - 2x + 1}_{(x-1)^{2}} - 1 + \underbrace{y^{2} + 6y + 9}_{(y+3)^{2}} - 9 = 19$$

$$(x-1)^{2} + (y+3)^{2} = 19 + 1 + 9 = 29$$

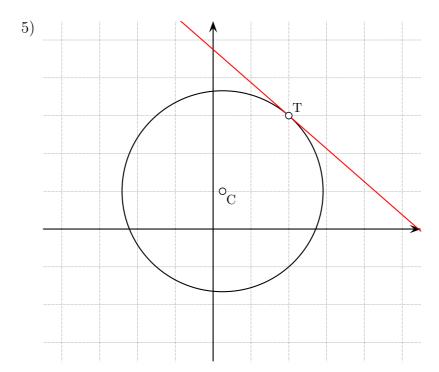
$$(-1-1)(x-1) + (2+3)(y+3) = 29$$

 $-2(x-1) + 5(y+3) = 29$

$$-2x + 2 + 5y + 15 = 29$$

$$-2x + 5y - 12 = 0$$

$$-2x + 5y - 12 = 0$$
$$2x - 5y + 12 = 0$$



Vérifions que T $\in \Gamma$: $2 \cdot 2^2 + 2 \cdot 3^2 = 2 + 4 \cdot 3 + 12$.

Déterminons le centre et le rayon du cercle Γ :

$$2x^{2} + 2y^{2} = x + 4y + 12$$

$$x^{2} + y^{2} = \frac{1}{2}x + 2y + 6$$

$$x^{2} - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{16} - \frac{1}{16} + y^{2} - 2y + 1 - 1 = 6$$

$$(x - \frac{1}{4})^{2} + (y - 1)^{2} = 6 + \frac{1}{16} + 1 = \frac{113}{16}$$

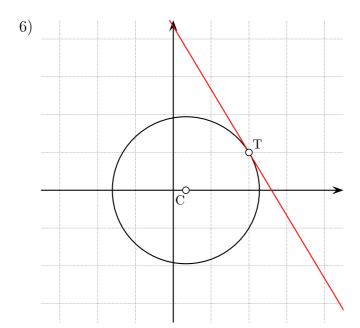
$$(2 - \frac{1}{4})(x - \frac{1}{4}) + (3 - 1)(y - 1) = \frac{113}{16}$$

$$\frac{7}{4}(x - \frac{1}{4}) + 2(y - 1) = \frac{113}{16}$$

$$\frac{7}{4}x - \frac{7}{16} + 2y - 2 - \frac{113}{16} = 0$$

$$\frac{7}{4}x + 2y - \frac{19}{2} = 0$$

$$\boxed{7x + 8y - 38 = 0}$$



Vérifions que $T \in \Gamma : 3 \cdot 2^2 + 3 \cdot 1^2 = 2 \cdot 2 + 11$.

Déterminons le centre et le rayon du cercle Γ :

$$3x^2 + 3y^2 = 2x + 11$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = \frac{2}{3}x + \frac{11}{3}$$

$$\underbrace{x^2 - \frac{2}{3}x + \frac{1}{9}}_{(x - \frac{1}{3})^2} - \frac{1}{9} + y^2 = \frac{11}{3}$$

$$(x - \frac{1}{3})^2 + y^2 = \frac{11}{3} + \frac{1}{9} = \frac{34}{9}$$

$$(2 - \frac{1}{3})(x - \frac{1}{3}) + 1 \cdot y = \frac{34}{9}$$

$$\frac{5}{3}\left(x - \frac{1}{3}\right) + y = \frac{34}{9}$$

$$\frac{5}{3}x - \frac{5}{9} + y - \frac{34}{9} = 0$$

$$\frac{5}{3}x + y - \frac{13}{3} = 0$$

$$5x + 3y - 13 = 0$$

$$\frac{5}{3}x + y - \frac{13}{3} = 0$$

$$5x + 3y - 13 = 0$$