

ex 1  
[16]



Pointon de [AB]  
donc  $\vec{AP} = \frac{1}{2} \vec{AB}$

on a:  $\vec{OP} = \vec{OA} + \vec{AP}$  [Addition]

$= \vec{OA} + \frac{1}{2} \vec{AB}$  [vectoriel]

$= \vec{OA} + \frac{1}{2} (\vec{OB} - \vec{OA})$  [suffirent]

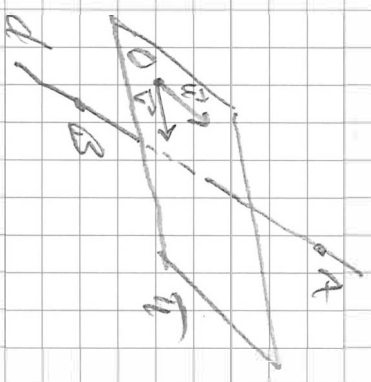
$= \vec{OA} + \frac{1}{2} \vec{OB} - \frac{1}{2} \vec{OA}$

$= \frac{1}{2} \vec{OA} + \frac{1}{2} \vec{OB}$

$= \frac{1}{2} (\vec{OA} + \vec{OB})$

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ex 2  
[10]



d:  $\vec{AB} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$

$P(x,y,z) \in d \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x-1 \\ y+2 \\ z-3 \end{pmatrix} = \lambda \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$

$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = 1 + \lambda \\ y = -2 + 2\lambda \\ z = 3 - 2\lambda \end{cases}$

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$\vec{n} : \vec{u} \times \vec{v} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \cdot 5 - 0 \\ -1 \cdot 5 - 0 \\ 1 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 10 \\ -5 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$

$P(x,y,z) \in \Pi \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x-0 \\ y-0 \\ z-0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 10 \\ -5 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow 10x - 5y + 5z = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2x - y + z = 0$

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$I = d \cap \Pi : 2(1+\lambda) - (-2+2\lambda) + (3-2\lambda) = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow 7 - 2\lambda = 0 \Leftrightarrow \lambda = \frac{7}{2}$

donc  $x = 1 + \frac{7}{2} = \frac{9}{2}$

$y = -2 + 7 = 5$

$z = 3 - 7 = -4$

$I = (\frac{9}{2}, 5, -4)$

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ex 3 bis

Soient  $d_1: \frac{x+1}{-2} - \frac{y-1}{3} = z+2$  et  $d_2: \frac{x}{3} = \frac{-y+2}{4} = \frac{z-1}{-2}$

a) Justifiez que  $d_1$  et  $d_2$  sont gauches

$A_1(-1; 1; -2) \in d_1$  et  $\vec{v}_1 \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$  vect dir de  $d_1$

$A_2(0; 2; 1) \in d_2$  et  $\vec{v}_2 \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -4 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$  " " "  $d_2$ , car

$d_2: \frac{x}{3} = \frac{y-2}{-4} = \frac{z-1}{-2}$

$\overrightarrow{A_1 A_2} = \begin{pmatrix} 0+1 \\ 2-1 \\ 1+2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$

$[\vec{v}_1; \vec{v}_2; \overrightarrow{A_1 A_2}] = \left( \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \vee \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -4 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \right) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -6+4 \\ -(4-3) \\ 8-9 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$

$= \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = (-2) \cdot 1 + (-1) \cdot 1 + (-1) \cdot 3 = -6 \neq 0$

donc  $d_1$  et  $d_2$  sont gauches

b)  $\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2$  directeurs de  $\Pi_1$  et  $\Pi_2$

$\vec{v}_1 \times \vec{v}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$  normal à  $\Pi_1$  et  $\Pi_2$

on choisit  $\Pi_1$  par  $A_1$ :  $P(x; y; z) \in \Pi_1 \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x+1 \\ y-1 \\ z+2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow -2x - y - z - 3 = 0$

c)  $\Pi_2: -2x - y - z = 0$  (le vecteur normal et équations non équiv.)

d)  $\delta(d_1; d_2) = \delta(\Pi_1; \Pi_2) = \frac{|-2 \cdot 0 - 2 - 1 - 3|}{\sqrt{(-2)^2 + (-1)^2 + (-1)^2}} = \frac{6}{\sqrt{6}} = \frac{6\sqrt{6}}{6} = \sqrt{6}$

ou

$\delta(d_1; d_2) = \frac{|[\vec{v}_1; \vec{v}_2; \overrightarrow{A_1 A_2}]|}{\|\vec{v}_1 \times \vec{v}_2\|} = \frac{|-6|}{\sqrt{(-2)^2 + (-1)^2 + (-1)^2}} = \frac{6}{\sqrt{6}} = \sqrt{6}$

ex 4  
[194]

a)  $M_0 = \text{milieu de } [AB] = \left( \frac{x_1+x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1+y_2}{2}, \frac{z_1+z_2}{2} \right) = \left( \frac{-1+1}{2}, \frac{4+0}{2}, \frac{5+3}{2} \right)$

$M_1 = \left( \frac{-1+2}{2}, \frac{4+3}{2}, \frac{-1+5}{2} \right) = \left( 0, \frac{7}{2}, 2 \right)$

$M_2 = \left( \frac{2+0}{2}, \frac{2+0}{2}, \frac{-3+1}{2} \right) = \left( 1, 1, -1 \right)$

$\vec{AB} \left( \begin{smallmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{smallmatrix} \right); \vec{AM_1} \left( \begin{smallmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{smallmatrix} \right); \vec{AM_2} \left( \begin{smallmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{smallmatrix} \right)$

Traçons  $M_1$  de valeur normal  $\vec{AB}$  :  $\left( \begin{smallmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \\ z_1 \end{smallmatrix} \right) \cdot \left( \begin{smallmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{smallmatrix} \right) = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow -2x_1 - y_1 + 3z_1 = 0$

1/2

Traçons  $M_2$  de valeur normal  $\vec{AB}$  :  $\left( \begin{smallmatrix} x_2 \\ y_2 \\ z_2 \end{smallmatrix} \right) \cdot \left( \begin{smallmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{smallmatrix} \right) = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow 4x_2 - 2y_2 + 6z_2 = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow 2x_2 - y_2 + 3z_2 = 0$

1/2

Traçons  $M_3$  de valeur normal  $\vec{AB}$  :  $\left( \begin{smallmatrix} x_3 \\ y_3 \\ z_3 \end{smallmatrix} \right) \cdot \left( \begin{smallmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{smallmatrix} \right) = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow -2x_3 - 2y_3 + 4z_3 + 16 = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow x_3 + y_3 - 2z_3 - 8 = 0$

1/2

b)  $\textcircled{1} 0 \cdot x + 1 \cdot 2y + 3 \cdot z = 0$   
 $\textcircled{2} 2x - y + 3 = 0$   
 $\textcircled{3} x + y - 2z - 8 = 0$

$\textcircled{1} + \textcircled{2} - \textcircled{3} : 2x + y - 1 = 0$   
 $\textcircled{2} : 2x - y + 3 = 0$

$\frac{4x + 2 = 0}{4x = -2} \Rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{2}$

dans  $\textcircled{2} : -1 - y + 3 = 0$   
 $y = 2$

dans  $\textcircled{1} : -\frac{1}{2} + 2z + 3 = 0$   
 $z = -\frac{11}{2}$

$\vec{r} = \left( -\frac{1}{2}, 2, -\frac{11}{2} \right)$

1/5

c)  $r = \|\vec{AT}\| = \|\vec{BT}\| = \|\vec{CT}\| = \|\vec{DT}\|$

pour  $x, y, z$  :  $\left\| \vec{AT} \right\| = \left\| \left( \begin{smallmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{smallmatrix} - \begin{smallmatrix} -1 \\ 4 \\ -1 \end{smallmatrix} \right) \right\| = \left\| \left( \begin{smallmatrix} x+1 \\ y-4 \\ z+1 \end{smallmatrix} \right) \right\| = \sqrt{1 + 16 + 9} = \sqrt{26} = \frac{\sqrt{119}}{4}$

d)  $(x+1)^2 + (y+3)^2 + (z+3)^2 = 149/16$

1/2

e)  $V_{\text{pyramide}} = \frac{1}{6} \left[ \|\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AC} / \vec{AD}\| \right] = \frac{1}{6} \left[ \left\| \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 4 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 4 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \right\| \right] = \frac{1}{6} \left[ \left\| \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 11 \\ 10 \end{pmatrix} \right\| \right]$

1/4

ex 5

a) faux

$$\text{contre-ex} : [\vec{i}, \vec{j}, \vec{k}] = (\vec{i} \times \vec{j}) \cdot \vec{k} = \vec{k} \cdot \vec{k} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 1$$

$$[\vec{k}, \vec{j}, \vec{i}] = (\vec{k} \times \vec{j}) \cdot \vec{i} = -\vec{i} \cdot \vec{i} = -\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = -1$$

[8]

b) vrai  $\vec{n} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} \perp \Pi$  (this vect normal plan)

$\vec{n} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix}$  est dir de  $d$  (cf eq. vect de  $d$ )

donc  $d \perp \Pi$

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