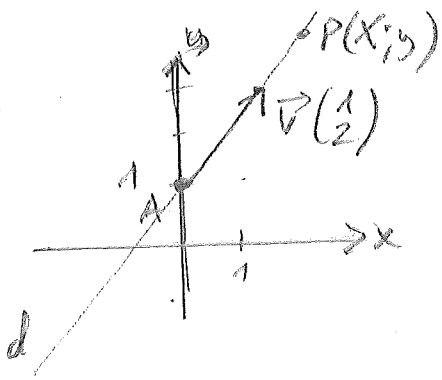


ex 29



Soit $P(x; y) \in d$:

$$P \in d \Leftrightarrow \overrightarrow{AP} = \lambda \vec{v} \text{ avec un } \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x-0 \\ y-1 \end{pmatrix} = \lambda \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \text{ \u00e9q. vectorielle}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = \lambda \\ y-1 = 2\lambda \end{cases} \text{ syst. \u00e9q. param\u00e9triques}$$

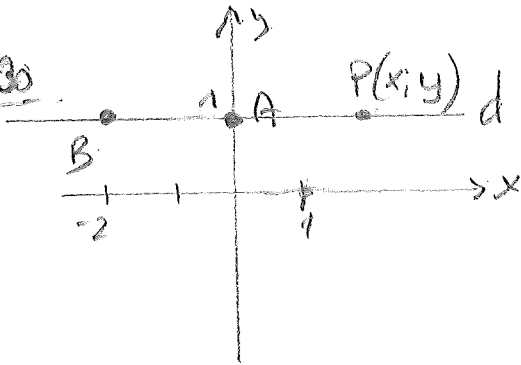
R\u00e9soudre le syst\u00e8me :

$$\textcircled{1} \begin{cases} x = \lambda \\ y-1 = 2\lambda \end{cases} \begin{array}{l} | -2 \\ | 1 \end{array}$$

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

$$-2x + y - 1 = 0 : \text{ \u00e9quation cart\u00e9sienne de } d$$

ex 30



un vecteur directeur de d : $\overrightarrow{AB} = \begin{pmatrix} -2-0 \\ 1-1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$P \in d \Leftrightarrow \overrightarrow{AP} = \lambda \overrightarrow{AB}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x-0 \\ y-1 \end{pmatrix} = \lambda \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ \u00e9q. vectorielle}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y-1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2\lambda \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

R\u00e9soudre

$$\text{le syst\u00e8me : } \textcircled{1} \begin{cases} x = -2\lambda \\ y-1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \begin{cases} y-1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

\u00c9 donne imm\u00e9diatement

syst. d'\u00e9q. param\u00e9triques

$$\begin{cases} y-1=0 \\ y=1 \end{cases} \text{ \u00e9q. cart}$$

Remarque : en voyant la repr. graphique, on voyait directement l'\u00e9q. cart\u00e9sienne de d : $y=1$!

31

$$a) \left. \begin{aligned} \vec{AB} &= \begin{pmatrix} 3-12 \\ 2-(-5) \\ \frac{1}{2}-(-3) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -9 \\ 7 \\ 3,5 \end{pmatrix} \\ \vec{AC} &= \begin{pmatrix} 0-12 \\ 0-(-5) \\ -7-(-3) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -12 \\ 5 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned} \right\} \vec{AB} \neq k \vec{AC} \checkmark$$

q. vert: soit $P(x, y, z) \in \pi$: $\vec{AP} = \lambda \vec{AB} + \mu \vec{AC}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x-12 \\ y-(-5) \\ z-(-3) \end{pmatrix} = \lambda \begin{pmatrix} -9 \\ 7 \\ 3,5 \end{pmatrix} + \mu \begin{pmatrix} -12 \\ 5 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

eq. cart:

$$\begin{cases} ① & x-12 = -9\lambda - 12\mu \\ ② & y+5 = 7\lambda + 5\mu \\ ③ & z+3 = 3,5\lambda - 4\mu \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 7 \cdot ① & \quad | \quad 7x - 84 = -63\lambda - 84\mu \\ 18 \cdot ③ & \quad | \quad 18z + 54 = 63\lambda - 72\mu \\ \hline ④ & \quad | \quad 7x + 18z - 30 = -156\mu \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 7 \cdot ① & \quad | \quad 7x - 84 = -63\lambda - 84\mu \\ 9 \cdot ② & \quad | \quad 9y + 45 = 63\lambda + 45\mu \\ \hline ⑤ & \quad | \quad 7x + 9y - 39 = -39\mu \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} ④ & \quad | \quad 7x + 18z - 30 = -156\mu \\ (-4) \cdot ⑤ & \quad | \quad -28x - 36y + 156 = +156\mu \end{aligned}$$

$$\left[-21x + 36y + 18z + 126 = 0 \right]$$

Verif:

$$\begin{aligned} A \in \pi & : -21 \cdot 12 - 36 \cdot (-5) + 18 \cdot (-3) + 126 \stackrel{?}{=} 0 \checkmark \\ B \in \pi & : -21 \cdot 3 - 36 \cdot 2 + 18 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + 126 \stackrel{?}{=} 0 \checkmark \\ C \in \pi & : 0 + 0 - 7 \cdot 18 + 126 \stackrel{?}{=} 0 \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

$$b) \left. \begin{aligned} \vec{AB} &= \begin{pmatrix} 3-2 \\ 4-6 \\ 1-(-2) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \\ \vec{AC} &= \begin{pmatrix} -1-2 \\ -1-6 \\ 0-(-2) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned} \right\} \vec{AB} \neq k \vec{AC} \checkmark$$

eq. vert: $P \in \pi \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x-2 \\ y-6 \\ z-(-2) \end{pmatrix} = \lambda \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + \mu \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$

eq. cart:

$$\begin{cases} ① x-2 = \lambda - 3\mu \\ ② y = 4\lambda - \mu \\ ③ z+2 = 3\lambda + 2\mu \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} ① x-2 &= \lambda - 3\mu \\ -3 \cdot ② \quad -3y &= -12\lambda + 3\mu \end{aligned}$$

$$④ x-3y-2 = -11\lambda$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2 \cdot ② \quad 2y &= 8\lambda - 2\mu \\ ③ \quad z+2 &= 3\lambda + 2\mu \\ \hline 2y+z+2 &= 11\lambda \end{aligned}$$

$$④ x-3y-2 = -11\lambda$$

$$⑤ 2y+z+2 = 11\lambda$$

$$[x-y+z=0]$$

Verif: $A \notin \pi: 2-0+(2) \neq 0 \checkmark$

$B \notin \pi: 3-4+1 \neq 0 \checkmark$

$C \notin \pi: 1-(-1)+0 \neq 0 \checkmark$

c)

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \vec{AB} \begin{pmatrix} 3-4 \\ 5-5 \\ 7-6 \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ \vec{AC} \begin{pmatrix} 10-4 \\ 5-5 \\ 1-6 \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 0 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned} \right\} \vec{AB} \neq k\vec{AC} \checkmark$$

eq. vect: $P(x,y,z) \in \pi \Leftrightarrow \vec{AP} = \lambda \vec{AB} + \mu \vec{AC}$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x-4 \\ y-5 \\ z-6 \end{pmatrix} = \lambda \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \mu \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 0 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix}$$

eq. cart:

$$\begin{cases} ① x-4 = -\lambda + 6\mu \\ ② y-5 = 0 \\ ③ z-6 = \lambda - 5\mu \end{cases}$$

l'équation est déjà là! ② $y-5=0$

c'est $[0 \cdot x + y + 0 \cdot z - 5 = 0]$

verif immédiate: $A, B, C \in \pi \checkmark$

$$d) \left. \begin{aligned} \vec{AB} &= \begin{pmatrix} 3 - (-3) \\ -4 - 2 \\ 20 - 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ -6 \\ 15 \end{pmatrix} \\ \vec{AC} &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 - (-3) \\ 0 - 2 \\ 10 - 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned} \right\} \vec{AB} \neq k \vec{AC} \quad \checkmark$$

eq. vect: $P(x; y; z) \in \Pi \Leftrightarrow \vec{AP} = \lambda \vec{AB} + \mu \vec{AC}$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x - (-3) \\ y - 2 \\ z - 5 \end{pmatrix} = \lambda \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ -6 \\ 15 \end{pmatrix} + \mu \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

eq. cart:

$$\begin{cases} ① & x + 3 = 6\lambda + 3\mu \\ ② & y - 2 = -6\lambda - 2\mu \\ ③ & z - 5 = 15\lambda + 5\mu \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} ① & \quad x + 3 = 6\lambda + 3\mu \\ ② & \quad y - 2 = -6\lambda - 2\mu \end{aligned}$$

$$\underline{x + y + 1 = \mu}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 5 \cdot ② & \quad 5y - 10 = -30\lambda - 10\mu \\ 2 \cdot ③ & \quad 2z - 10 = 30\lambda + 10\mu \end{aligned}$$

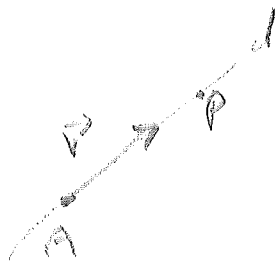
$$\underline{5y + 2z - 20 = 0}$$

↗ on obtient l'équation de Π

verif:

$$\begin{aligned} A \in \Pi & : 5(-3) + 2(2) - 20 = 0 \quad \checkmark \\ B \in \Pi & : 5(-4) + 2 \cdot 20 - 20 = 0 \quad \checkmark \\ C \in \Pi & : 5(0) + 2 \cdot 10 - 20 = 0 \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

ex 32



$$P(x, y, z) \in d \Leftrightarrow \overrightarrow{AP} = 2\overrightarrow{V}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x+2 \\ y-1 \\ z-3 \end{pmatrix} = \lambda \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ \u00e9q. vectorielle de } d$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \textcircled{1} & x+2 = 2\lambda \\ \textcircled{2} & y-1 = \lambda \\ \textcircled{3} & z-3 = -\lambda \end{cases} \text{ Syst \u00e9q. param\u00e9triques de } d$$

$$\begin{cases} \textcircled{1} & \frac{x+2}{2} = \lambda \\ \textcircled{2} & y-1 = \lambda \\ \textcircled{3} & \frac{z-3}{-1} = \lambda \end{cases} \text{ d'o\u00f9 } \lambda = \left[\frac{x+2}{2} = y-1 = -z+3 \right]$$

$$\ll x+2 = 2y \text{ et } y+2 = 4 \ll \text{ \u00e9q. cart de } d$$

ex 33



$$P(x, y, z) \in d \Leftrightarrow \overrightarrow{AP} = 2\overrightarrow{AB}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x-0 \\ y-1 \\ z-0 \end{pmatrix} = \lambda \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \text{ \u00e9q. vect de } d$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \textcircled{1} & x = -2\lambda \\ \textcircled{2} & y-1 = 0 \\ \textcircled{3} & z = 3\lambda \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \textcircled{1} & -\frac{x}{2} = \lambda \\ \textcircled{2} & y-1 = 0 \\ \textcircled{3} & \frac{z}{3} = \lambda \end{cases} \text{ d'o\u00f9 } \lambda = \left[-\frac{x}{2} = \frac{z}{3} \right] \text{ et } y=1$$

$$\ll -3x = 2z \text{ et } y=1 \ll \text{ \u00e9q. cart de } d$$

ex 34 $A(6; -10; -8) \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 6 & -5 \\ -10 & -2 \\ 8 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{?}{=} \lambda \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 1 = -2\lambda \\ -12 = 3\lambda \\ 5 = 3\lambda \end{cases}$ 2 pas identiques donc $A \notin d$

$B(3; 8; 9) \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -5 \\ 8 & -2 \\ 9 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{?}{=} \lambda \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} -2 = -\lambda \\ 6 = 3\lambda \\ 6 = 3\lambda \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \lambda = 2$ donc $B \in d$

ex 35

$d: \begin{pmatrix} x-6 \\ y-14 \\ z+3 \end{pmatrix} = \lambda \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 7 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$ d'où $\vec{v} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 7 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$ vect. directeur de d
 et $A(6; 14; -3) \in d$

a) donc d est parallèle à tout vecteur de la forme $2\vec{v}$, avec $2 \in \mathbb{R}^*$

b) $A \in d$; on choisit $\lambda = 1$: $\begin{cases} x-6 = 2 \cdot 1 \\ y-14 = 7 \cdot 1 \\ z+3 = 3 \cdot 1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = 8 \\ y = 21 \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$ donc $C(8; 21; 0) \in d$

c) $\begin{cases} x-6 = 2\lambda \\ y-14 = 7\lambda \\ z+3 = 3\lambda \end{cases}$ syst. éq. param de d

$\Leftrightarrow \lambda = \left[\frac{x-6}{2} = \frac{y-14}{7} = \frac{z+3}{3} \right]$ 2 éq. cart de d