

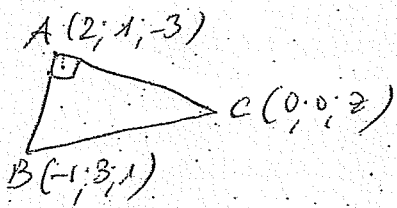
x56.

$$\vec{u} \times \vec{v} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (-1) \cdot 3 - 2 \cdot 1 \\ -(1 \cdot 3 - 2 \cdot 0) \\ 1 \cdot 1 - (-1) \cdot 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ -3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\|\vec{u} \times \vec{v}\| = \left\| \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ -3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\| = \sqrt{(-5)^2 + (-3)^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{35} = \text{aire parallélogramme défini par } \vec{u} \text{ et } \vec{v}$$

x57.

$$C \in \text{axe } Oz \Leftrightarrow C = (0, 0, z)$$



$$\vec{AB} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 - 2 \\ 3 - 1 \\ 1 - (-3) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{AC} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 - 2 \\ 0 - 1 \\ z - (-3) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \\ z+3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{On veut : } \vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AC} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \\ z+3 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \Leftrightarrow 4z + 16 = 0 \Leftrightarrow z = -4$$

donc $C = (0, 0, -4)$

x58

$$a) P = (x, y, z) \in \pi \Leftrightarrow \vec{AP} \cdot \vec{n} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x-2 \\ y-1 \\ z-1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

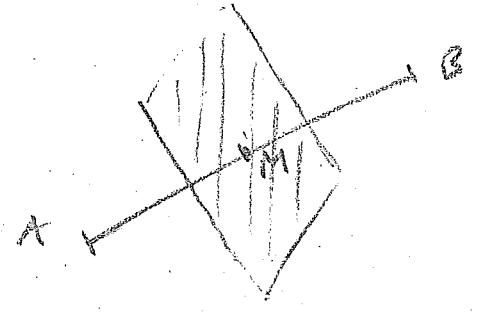
$$\Leftrightarrow (x-2) \cdot 1 + (y-1) \cdot 2 + (z-1) \cdot 3 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x + 2y + 3z - 7 = 0$$

$$b) \pi : 2x + 0y - 4z = 3$$

$$\text{d'où } \vec{n} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix} \perp \pi$$

ex 60



point milieu de $[AB]$: $M\left(\frac{0+2}{2}, \frac{1+1}{2}, \frac{-2+0}{2}\right) = (1; 1; -1)$

$M \in \pi$

vecteur normal de π : $\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 - (-2) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$

éq. cart de π : soit $P(x; y; z) \in \pi$

$$\overrightarrow{MP} \cdot \overrightarrow{AB} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x-1 \\ y-1 \\ z-(-1) \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2(x-1) + 2(z+1) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [x+z=0]$$

ex 61 : $\vec{n} \perp \pi$ est donné par :

$$\vec{n} = \overrightarrow{OC} \times \overrightarrow{OB} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \cdot 5 + 4 \cdot 2 \\ -3 \cdot 5 \\ 3 \cdot 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 13 \\ -15 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

\vec{n} est vecteur directeur de la droite $d \perp \pi$ par O

$$\|\vec{n}\| = \sqrt{13^2 + (-15)^2 + 6^2} = \sqrt{430}$$

Soit

$\begin{cases} P_A \end{cases}$ la projection de \overrightarrow{OA} sur \vec{n}
 $\begin{cases} P_B \end{cases}$ " " " \overrightarrow{OB} sur \vec{n}

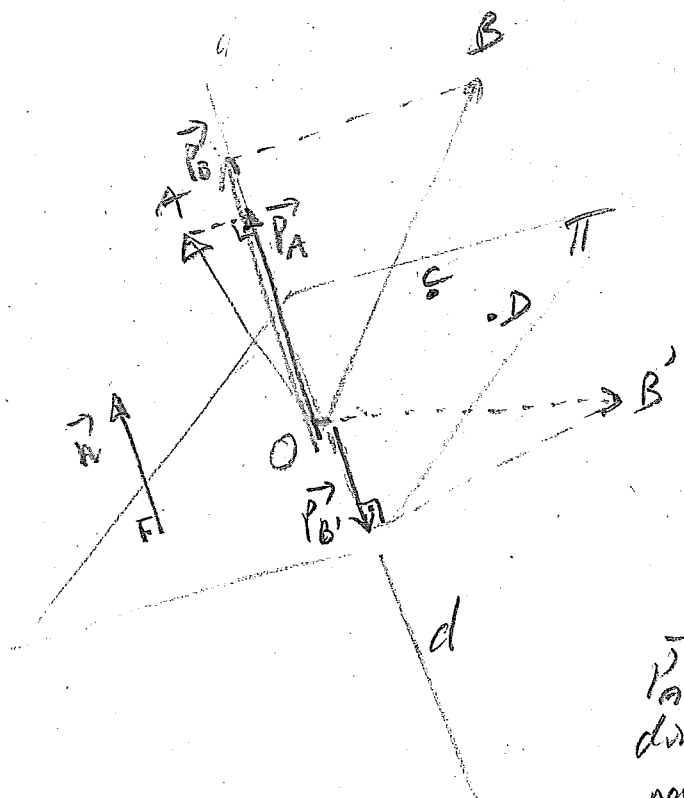
$$\vec{P}_A = \frac{\vec{n} \cdot \overrightarrow{OA}}{\|\vec{n}\|^2} \cdot \vec{n} = \frac{\begin{pmatrix} 13 \\ -15 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}}{430} \cdot \vec{n}$$

$$= \frac{-13 - 30 + 18}{430} \cdot \vec{n} = \frac{-25}{430} \vec{n}$$

$$\vec{P}_B = \frac{\vec{n} \cdot \overrightarrow{OB}}{\|\vec{n}\|^2} \cdot \vec{n} = \frac{\begin{pmatrix} 13 \\ -15 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}}{430} \cdot \vec{n}$$

$$= \frac{0 + 15 + 12}{430} \vec{n}$$

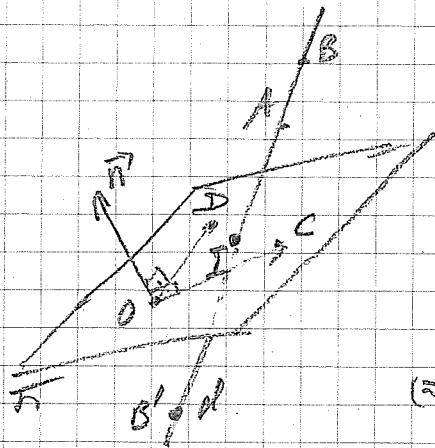
$$= \frac{27}{430} \vec{n}$$



\vec{P}_A et \vec{P}_B n'ont pas le même sens donc A et B sont situés de part et d'autre de π

1261

alternative



suit d par A et B :

$$\text{d.e. } \begin{pmatrix} x+1 \\ y-2 \\ z-3 \end{pmatrix} = \lambda \begin{pmatrix} 0+1 \\ -1-2 \\ 2-3 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

Π : $\vec{n} = \vec{OC} \times \vec{OB}$ normal à Π

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5+8 \\ -(15+0) \\ 6-0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 13 \\ -15 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{OP} \cdot \vec{n} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 13 \\ -15 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \Leftrightarrow 13x - 15y + 6z = 0$$

$I = \Pi \cap d$: $13x - 15y + 6z = 0$

$$\begin{cases} x = \lambda - 1 \\ y = 2 - 3\lambda \\ z = 3 - \lambda \end{cases} \text{ substitution : } \begin{cases} 13(\lambda - 1) - 15(2 - 3\lambda) + 6(3 - \lambda) = 0 \\ 13\lambda - 13 - 30 + 45\lambda - 6\lambda + 18 - 30 + 18 = 0 \\ 52\lambda = 25 \\ \lambda = \frac{25}{52} \quad (*) \end{cases}$$

[A] Suite "forte banalisée" :

$$\text{d'où } x = \frac{25}{52} - 1 = -\frac{27}{52}$$

$$y = 2 - 3 \cdot \frac{25}{52} = \frac{29}{52}$$

$$z = 3 - \frac{25}{52} = \frac{131}{52}$$

$$\text{càd } I \left(-\frac{27}{52}, \frac{29}{52}, \frac{131}{52} \right)$$

$$\text{On cherche } \alpha \text{ tel } \vec{AB} = \alpha \vec{AI} \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \alpha \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{27}{52} + 1 \\ \frac{29}{52} - 2 \\ \frac{131}{52} - 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \alpha \begin{pmatrix} \frac{25}{52} \\ -\frac{75}{52} \\ -\frac{25}{52} \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \alpha = \frac{52}{25}$$

$$\text{càd } \vec{AB} = \frac{52}{25} \vec{AI}$$

comme $\alpha > 1$, A et B sont de part et d'autre de I

[B] Plus rapide : le $\alpha = \frac{25}{52}$ trouvé en (*) représenterait déjà à ce stade

le multiple de \vec{AB} à utiliser pour trouver \vec{AI} ;

on pourrait donc déjà conclure

Ex 59 vect $\vec{n} \perp$ à Π ; $\vec{n} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

\vec{n} est vect directeur de Π

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

$\vec{n} \neq k \vec{AB}$ donc $\vec{AB} \times \vec{n}$ est un vecteur normal à Π

$$\vec{AB} \times \vec{n} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0+1 \\ -(1-2) \\ -1-0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{m}$$

éq. cart de Π : soit $P(x; y; z) \in \Pi$:

$$\vec{AP} \cdot \vec{m} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x-1 \\ y-1 \\ z-0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

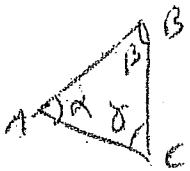
$$\Leftrightarrow x-1 + y-1 - z = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [x + y - z - 2 = 0]$$

ex 62 $\vec{AB} = \begin{pmatrix} 2-(-1) \\ 3-(-1) \\ -1-0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \|\vec{AB}\| = \sqrt{9+16+1} = \sqrt{26}$

$$\vec{AC} = \begin{pmatrix} -2-(-1) \\ -2-(-1) \\ 0-0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \|\vec{AC}\| = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\vec{BC} = \begin{pmatrix} -2-2 \\ -2-3 \\ 0-(-1) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ -5 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \|\vec{BC}\| = \sqrt{16+25+1} = \sqrt{42}$$



$$\cos(\alpha) = \frac{\vec{AC} \cdot \vec{AB}}{\|\vec{AC}\| \|\vec{AB}\|} = \frac{3(-1) + 4(-1) + (-1) \cdot 0}{\sqrt{2} \sqrt{26}} = \frac{-7}{\sqrt{52}}$$

$$\alpha \approx 166,1^\circ$$

$$\cos(\beta) = \frac{\vec{BA} \cdot \vec{BC}}{\|\vec{BA}\| \|\vec{BC}\|} = \frac{\begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ -4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ -5 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}{\sqrt{26} \sqrt{42}} = \frac{+33}{\sqrt{26 \cdot 42}} = \frac{33}{\sqrt{4 \cdot 273}} = \frac{33}{2\sqrt{273}}$$

$$\beta \approx 3^\circ$$

$$\rho = 180^\circ - \alpha - \beta \approx 10,9^\circ$$

$$\vec{AB} \times \vec{AC} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \cdot 0 - (-1) \cdot (-1) \\ -(3 \cdot 0 - (-1) \cdot (-1)) \\ 3 \cdot (-1) - 4 \cdot (-1) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{Aire } \Delta ABC = \frac{\|\vec{AB} \times \vec{AC}\|}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{(-1)^2 + 1^2 + 1^2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

ex 63 $C(x; y; z) \in \text{axe } Oz \Leftrightarrow x=y=0 \therefore C(0; 0; z)$

on veut: angle en $A = 90^\circ \Leftrightarrow \overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC} = 0$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 \\ 3 & -1 \\ 1 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -2 \\ 0 & -1 \\ z & -3 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \\ z+3 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 6 - 2 + 4z + 12 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = -4 \quad , \quad \text{donc } C = (0; 0; -4)$$

ex 64

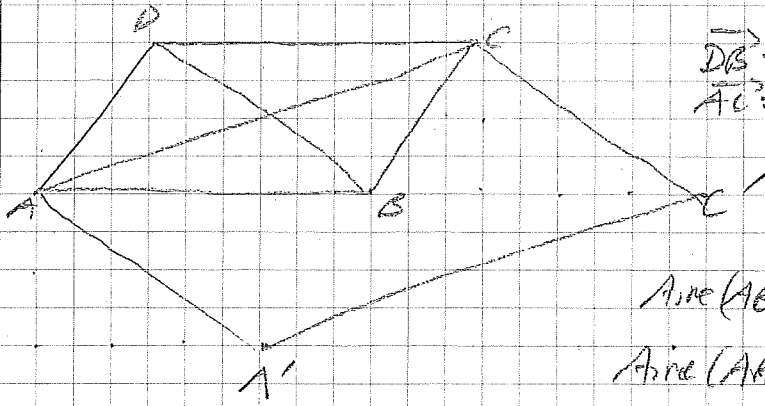
$A(2; 1; 3) \in d$, donc $A \in \Pi$, donc $\overrightarrow{AP} = \begin{pmatrix} 4-2 \\ 2-1 \\ 1-3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$ vect dir de Π
 $\overrightarrow{AV} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ vect dir de d

$$\text{donc } \vec{n} = \overrightarrow{AP} \wedge \overrightarrow{AV} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \wedge \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1-6 \\ -(2+2) \\ -6-1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ -4 \\ -7 \end{pmatrix} \perp \vec{n} \Pi$$

eq. vect de Π : $M(x; y; z) \in \Pi \Leftrightarrow \overrightarrow{AM} \cdot \vec{n} = 0$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x-2 \\ y-1 \\ z-3 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ -4 \\ -7 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \Leftrightarrow -5x - 4y - 7z + 35 = 0$$

ex 65



$$\begin{aligned} \vec{DB} &= \vec{AA'} = \vec{CC'} \\ \vec{AC} &= \vec{A'C'} \end{aligned}$$

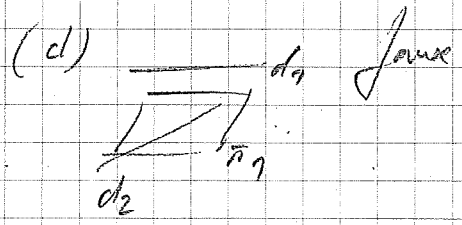
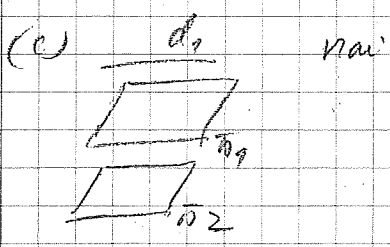
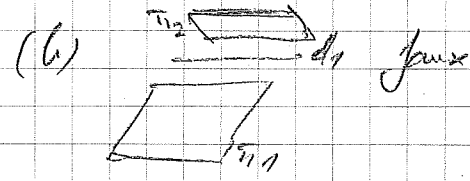
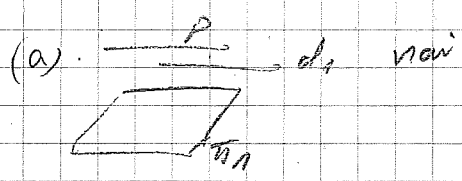
$$\text{Aire}(ABCD) = \|\vec{AB} \times \vec{AD}\|$$

$$\text{Aire}(AA'C'C) = \|\vec{AA'} \times \vec{AC}\|$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{on a: } \vec{AA'} \times \vec{AC} &= \vec{DB} \times (\vec{AD} + \vec{DC}) \\ &= (\vec{DC} + \vec{CB}) \times (\vec{AD} + \vec{AB}) \\ &= (\vec{AB} - \vec{AD}) \times (\vec{AD} + \vec{AB}) \\ &= (\vec{AB} \times \vec{AD}) - (\vec{AD} \times \vec{AD}) + (\vec{AB} \times \vec{AB}) - (\vec{AD} \times \vec{AB}) \\ &= (\vec{AB} \times \vec{AD}) + \vec{0} + \vec{0} - \vec{0} = 2(\vec{AB} \times \vec{AD}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{d'où Aire}(AA'C'C) = \|2(\vec{AB} \times \vec{AD})\| = 2 \cdot \text{Aire}(ABCD)$$

ex 66



ex 67

$$\pi_1 \parallel \pi_2 \Leftrightarrow \vec{n}_1 = \lambda \vec{n}_2$$

$$\vec{n}_1 \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ k \end{pmatrix} \text{ et } \vec{n}_2 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ m \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{d'où } \begin{cases} 3 = 2\lambda \\ -1 = 2\lambda m \\ k = 2\lambda \cdot 5 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \textcircled{1} \lambda = 3/2 \\ \textcircled{2} m = -1/2 = -2/3 \\ \textcircled{3} k = 5\lambda = 15/2 \end{cases}$$

ex 68

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \pi_3 \perp \pi_1 &\Leftrightarrow \vec{n}_3 \text{ direction de } \vec{T}_{\pi_1} \\ \pi_3 \perp \pi_2 &\Leftrightarrow \vec{n}_3 \text{ " " } \pi_2 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\vec{n}_1 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \vec{n}_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \vec{n}_3 \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} O(0,0,0) \in \pi_3 \text{ donc} \\ \text{eq. de } \pi_3: ax + by + cz + 0 = 0 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\vec{n}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1-6 \\ -2+3 \\ 4+1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -7 \\ 1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{donc } \pi_3: -7x + y + 5z = 0$$