

ex. 69

$$P(-2; 1; 3) \quad \vec{n} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

a) Soit $Q(x; y; z)$ un point de Π

$$\overrightarrow{PQ} \cdot \vec{n} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x - (-2) \\ y - 1 \\ z - 3 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

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

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

$$b) \delta(\Pi; O) = \frac{|1 \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot 0 + 3 \cdot 0 - 7|}{\sqrt{1^2 + 0^2 + (3)^2}} = \frac{7}{\sqrt{10}}$$

$$c) \delta(\Pi; A) = \frac{|1 \cdot 2 + 0 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot 3 - 7|}{\sqrt{1^2 + 0^2 + (3)^2}} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{10}}$$

ex 70

$$a) \Pi': 3x + 5y - 7z = 11 = 0$$

$$\text{vect } \vec{m} \perp \Pi' : \vec{m} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \\ -7 \end{pmatrix}$$

donc \vec{m} aussi \perp à Π'' : Soit $Q(x; y; z) \in \Pi''$

$$\overrightarrow{AQ} \cdot \vec{m} = 0$$

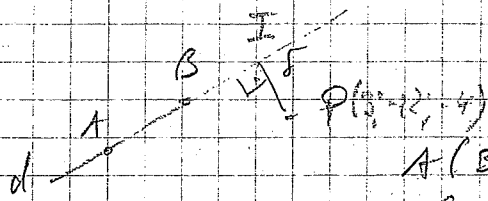
$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x - 2 \\ y - (-3) \\ z - 5 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \\ -7 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3(x-2) + 5(y+3) - 7(z-5) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3x + 5y - 7z + 44 = 0$$

$$b) \delta(\Pi'; A) = \frac{|3 \cdot 2 + 5 \cdot (-3) - 7 \cdot 5 - 11|}{\sqrt{3^2 + 5^2 + (-7)^2}} = \frac{|-55|}{\sqrt{83}} = \frac{55}{\sqrt{83}}$$

ex 71



$$d = \frac{\|\vec{AB} \times \vec{AP}\|}{\|\vec{AB}\|}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} A(3; -1; 5) \\ B(5; 2; 6) \end{array} \right\} \in d$$

$$\vec{AB} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \vec{AP} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -11 \\ -9 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{AB} \times \vec{AP} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -11 \\ -9 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 16 \\ +18 \\ -22 \end{pmatrix}$$

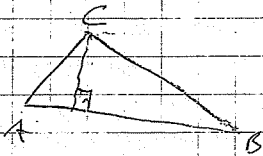
$$a) \quad d = \frac{\sqrt{2064}}{\sqrt{14}}$$

$$= \sqrt{146} = 2\sqrt{36}$$

$$b) \quad \frac{\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AP}}{\|\vec{AB}\|^2} \vec{AB} = \frac{-42}{14} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = -3 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{AI} = \begin{pmatrix} -6 \\ -9 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow I(-7; -10; 2)$$

ex 72



On pose $A'(-5; 1; 0)$, $B'(-2; 7; 0)$ et $C'(5; -2; 0)$

$$\frac{\|\vec{AB}' \times \vec{AC}'\|}{\|\vec{AB}'\|} = \frac{\left\| \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 6 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 10 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\|}{\sqrt{45}} = \frac{\left\| \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -69 \end{pmatrix} \right\|}{\sqrt{45}} = \frac{69}{\sqrt{45}} = \frac{69}{3\sqrt{5}}$$

$$= \frac{23\sqrt{5}}{5} \quad \left(= \sqrt{\frac{529}{5}} \right)$$

ex 73 (long sans
p/0/m/le)

Éq. de d : $\vec{n} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ normal au plan π et directeur de d

$O(0;0;0) \in d$

$$P(x; y; z) \in d \Leftrightarrow \vec{OP} = \lambda \vec{n} \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x-0 \\ y-0 \\ z-0 \end{pmatrix} = \lambda \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = \lambda \\ y = -\lambda \\ z = \lambda \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \lambda = [x = -y = z] \text{ eq. cart's de } d$$

Éq. de $\pi' \perp d$ tq
 $A \in \pi'$

\vec{n} normal à π'

$A(-1;0;1) \in \pi'$

$$P(x; y; z) \in \pi' \Leftrightarrow \vec{AP} \cdot \vec{n} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x+1 \\ y-0 \\ z-1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

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

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

Intersection de π' et d : ① $x - y + z = 0: \pi'$

$$\begin{cases} ② x = -y \\ ③ x = z \end{cases} \text{ de } d$$

$$\text{② et ③ dans ①: } x + x + x = 0$$

$$3x = 0$$

$$x = 0$$

$$\text{② } y = 0$$

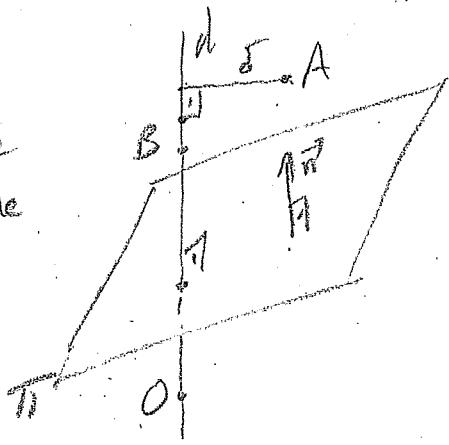
$$\text{③ } z = 0$$

π' contient $O(0;0;0)$!

$$\text{d'où } \delta(A; d) = \delta(A; O) = \|\vec{OA}\| = \left\| \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\|$$

$$= \sqrt{(-1)^2 + 0^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{2}$$

ex 73
rapide
avec
formule



$$\delta = \frac{\|\vec{OB} \times \vec{OA}\|}{\|\vec{OB}\|}$$

il ne manque qu'un point B de d :

$\vec{n} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \perp \Pi$, donc \vec{n} directeur de d

$$d: \vec{OP} = \lambda \vec{n} \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \lambda \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{on choisit } \lambda = 1: \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow B(1, -1, 1) \in d$$

$$d'où \delta = \frac{\| \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \|}{\sqrt{1+1+1}} = \frac{\| \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \|}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{2}$$

Remarque pour l'ex 70a)

$$\pi': 3x + 5y - 7z - 11 = 0$$

et on veut $\pi'' \parallel \pi'$, donc $\vec{n}_{\pi''} = \vec{n}_{\pi} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \\ -7 \end{pmatrix}$

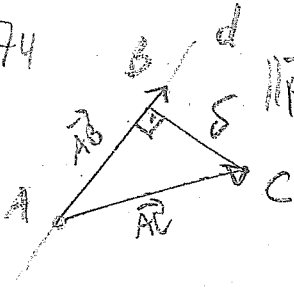
donc $\pi'': 3x + 5y - 7z + d = 0$

on veut $A(2; -3; 5) \in \pi'' \Leftrightarrow 3 \cdot 2 + 5(-3) - 7 \cdot 5 + d = 0$

$$\Leftrightarrow -44 + d = 0 \Leftrightarrow d = 44$$

donc $\pi'': 3x + 5y - 7z + 44$

ex 74



$$\|p\| = \left\| \text{proj}_{\vec{d}} \vec{AC} \right\| = \frac{|\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AC}|}{\|\vec{AB}\|} = \frac{\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}}{\sqrt{1^2 + 2^2 + (-2)^2}} = \frac{1 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 2 + (-2) \cdot (-3)}{3} = \frac{11}{3}$$

$$\delta = \sqrt{\|\vec{AC}\|^2 - \|p\|^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{14 - \left(\frac{11}{3}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{5}{9}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}$$

ou, distance la formule:

$$\delta = \frac{\|\vec{AC} \times \vec{AB}\|}{\|\vec{AB}\|} = \frac{\left\| \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \right\|}{\sqrt{9}} = \frac{\left\| \begin{pmatrix} -4+6 \\ -(2+6) \\ 2-2 \end{pmatrix} \right\|}{3} = \frac{\left\| \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -8 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\|}{3}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{68}}{3}$$