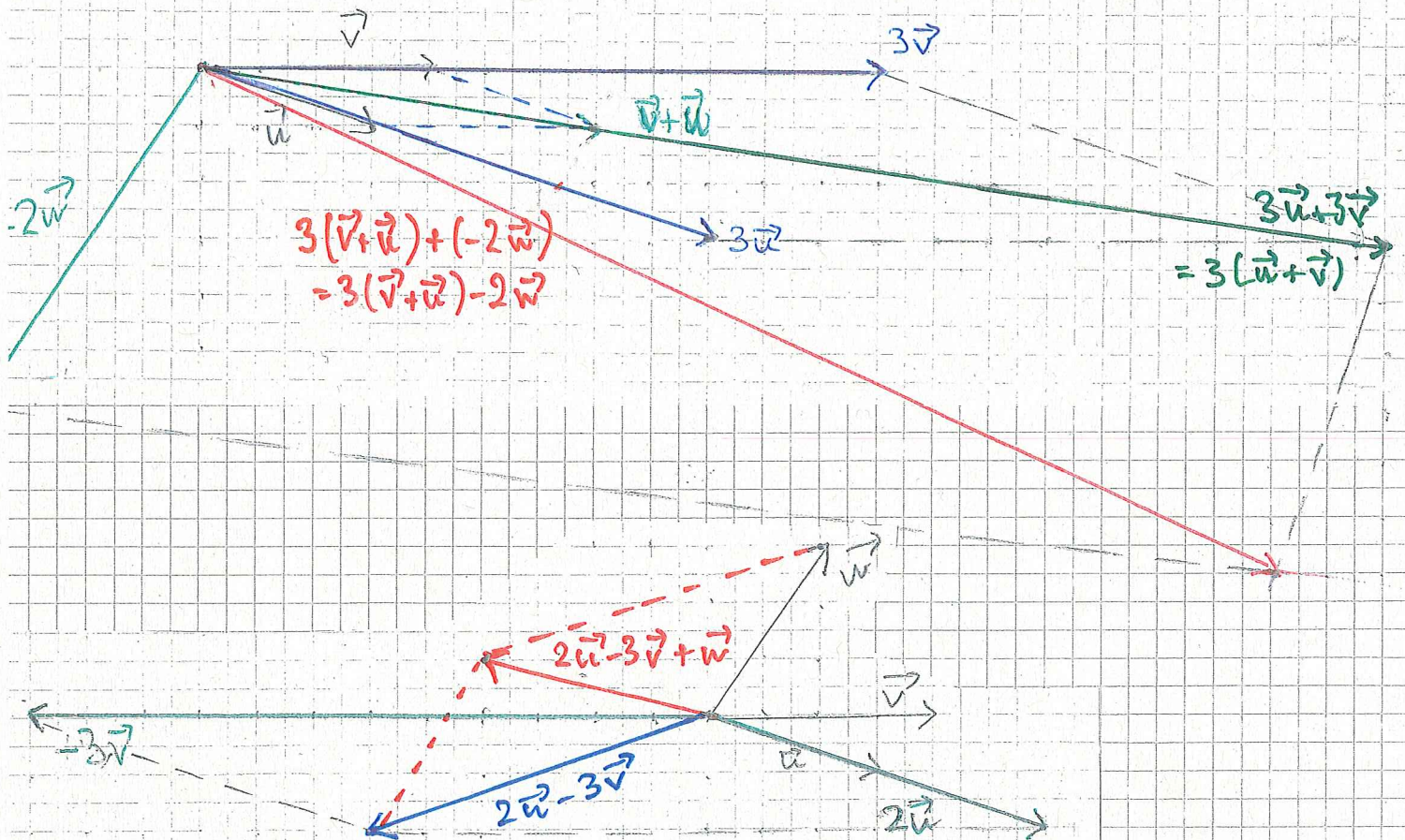
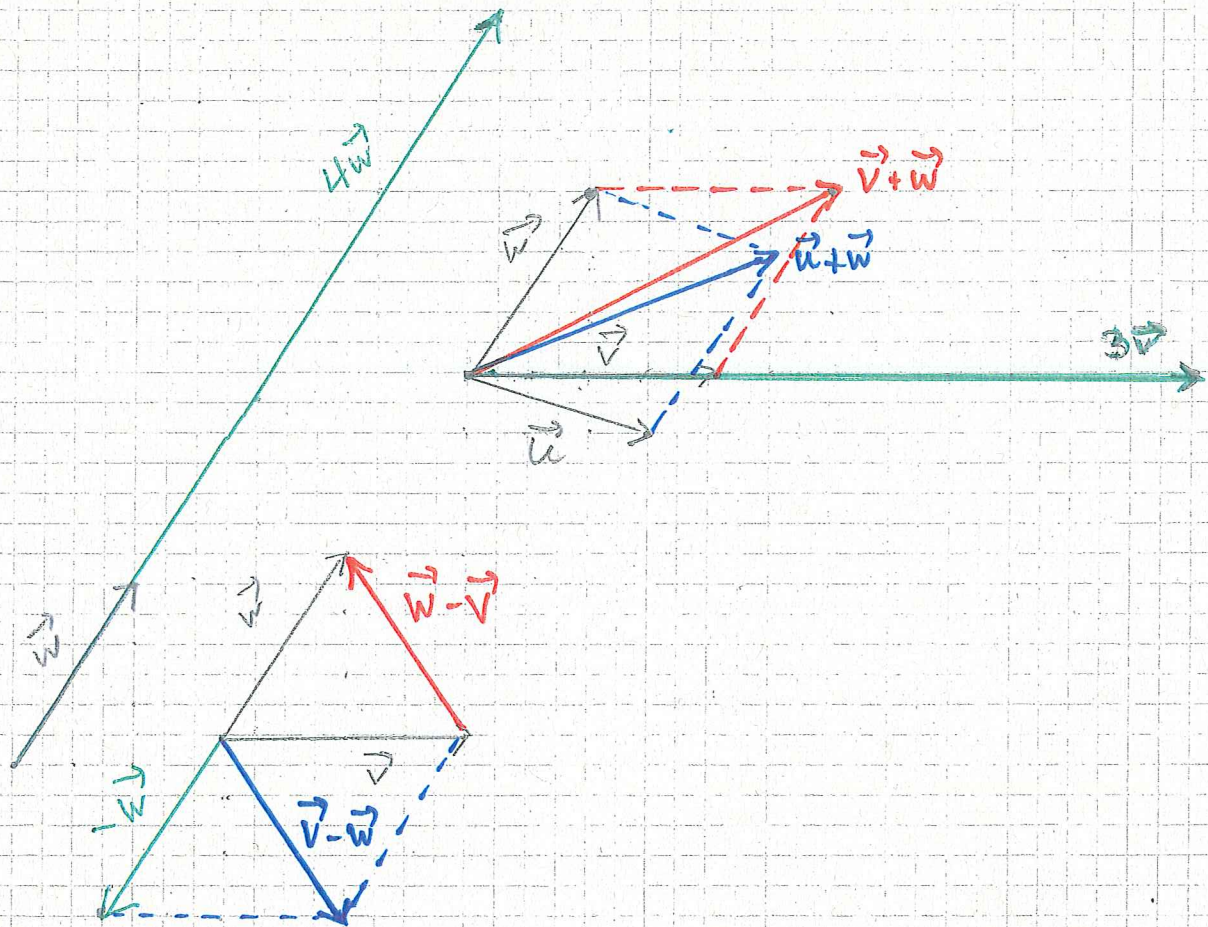


Géométrie vectorielle - exercices corrigés

ex 1



ex 3

04) $\vec{x} = \vec{f} - \vec{b} = \vec{f} + (-\vec{b}) = -\vec{c}$

b) $\vec{x} = \vec{d} + \vec{c} = \vec{f}$

c) $\vec{x} = \vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{f} + \vec{g} = \vec{0}$

d) $\vec{x} = \vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c} + \vec{d} = \vec{k}$

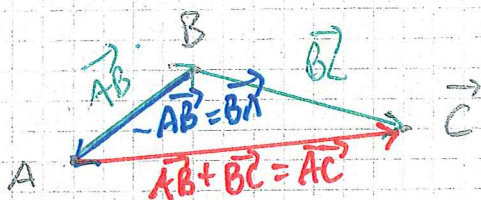
ex 4

7-10

On...

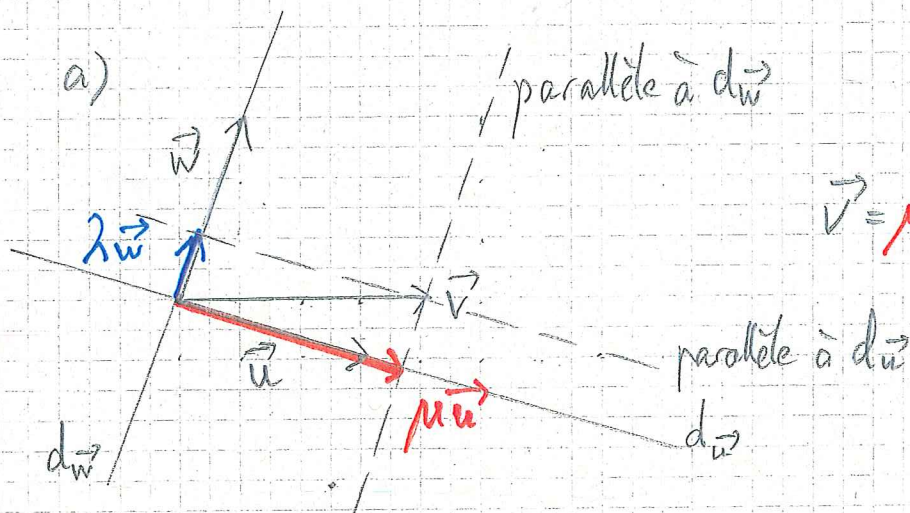
2-1-3

ex 5



ex 6

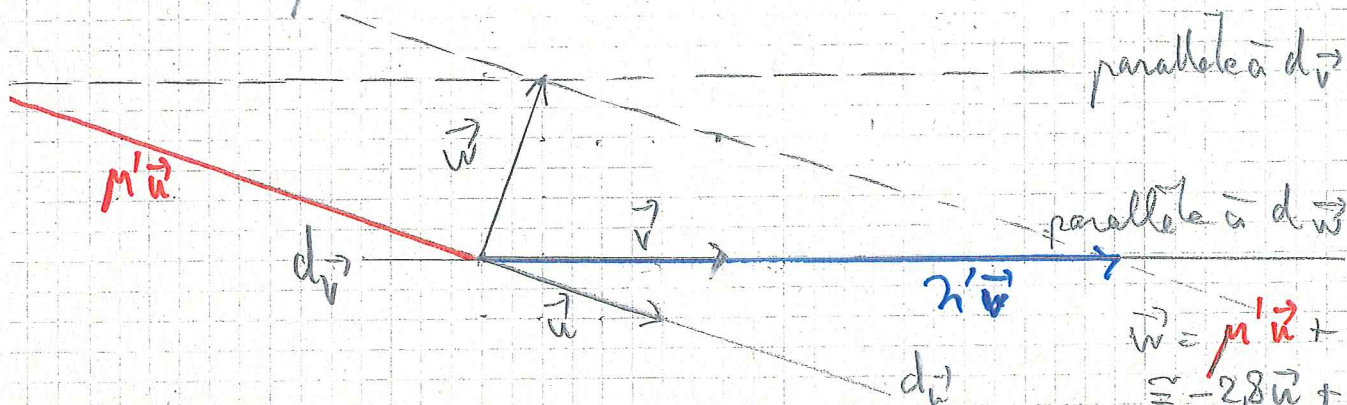
a)



$$\vec{v} = \mu \vec{u} + \lambda \vec{w}$$

$$\approx 1,2 \vec{u} + 0,3 \vec{w}$$

(b)



$$\vec{w} = \mu' \vec{u} + \lambda' \vec{v}$$

$$\equiv -2,8 \vec{u} + 2,6 \vec{v}$$

ex 7

$$a) \vec{f} = (-1) \vec{a}$$

$$b) \vec{f} = (-1) \cdot \vec{g} + (-1) \cdot \vec{c}$$

$$c) \vec{c} = (-1) \vec{g} + (-1) \vec{e} + (-1) \vec{d} + 0 \cdot \vec{f}$$

$$d) \vec{g} = (-1) \vec{c} + 1 \cdot \vec{e} + (-1) \vec{d}$$

ex 8

$$a) \vec{f} = 0,9 \vec{d} + (-0,4) \vec{c} ; \text{ sol. unique}$$

$$b) \text{ impossible}$$

$$c) \vec{c} = (-1) \vec{d} + (-1) \vec{e} + 1 \cdot \vec{g}$$

$$\text{ou } \vec{c} = (-1) \vec{d} + \left(\frac{8}{3}\right) \vec{e} + 0 \vec{g}$$

$$\text{ou } \vec{c} = -1 \cdot \vec{d} + 0 \cdot \vec{e} + \left(\frac{8}{3}\right) \vec{g} \dots$$

ex 9

$$a) \vec{a} = \underbrace{\vec{EB} + \vec{BC}}_{\vec{EC}} + \underbrace{\vec{AD} + \vec{DE}}_{\vec{AE}} + \vec{DC} = \underbrace{\vec{AE} + \vec{EC}}_{\vec{AC}} + \vec{DC} = \vec{AC} + \vec{DC}$$

$$b) \vec{b} = \vec{AC} + \underbrace{\vec{DB} + \vec{BA}}_{\vec{DA}} = \vec{DA} + \vec{AC} = \vec{DC}$$

$$c) \vec{c} = \underbrace{\vec{EC} + \vec{CB}}_{\vec{EB}} + \vec{DE} + \vec{BD} = \underbrace{\vec{EB} + \vec{CD}}_{\vec{ED}} + \vec{DE} = \underbrace{\vec{ED} + \vec{DE}}_{\vec{EE}} = \vec{0}$$

$$d) \vec{d} = \vec{AB} + 2\vec{AB} + 2\vec{BC} + \vec{BD}$$

$$= \vec{AB} + 2(\vec{AB} + \vec{BC}) + \vec{BD}$$

$$= \vec{AB} + 2\vec{AC} + \vec{BD} = \underbrace{\vec{AB} + \vec{BD}}_{\vec{AD}} + 2\vec{AC} = \vec{AD} + 2\vec{AC}$$

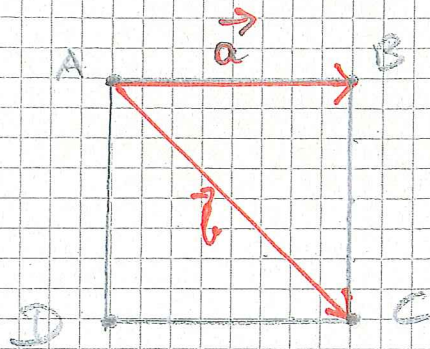
$$e) \vec{e} = 87\vec{AC} + 82\vec{CD} + 3\vec{AD}$$

$$= 5\vec{AC} + 82(\vec{AC} + \vec{CD}) + 3\vec{AD}$$

$$= 5\vec{AC} + 82\vec{AD} + 3\vec{AD}$$

$$= 5\vec{AC} + 85\vec{AD}$$

ex 10



$$\vec{AB} = 1 \cdot \vec{a} + 0 \cdot \vec{b}$$

$$\vec{BC} = -\vec{a} + \vec{b} = (-1)\vec{a} + 1\vec{b}$$

$$\vec{CB} = -\vec{BC} = (1)\vec{a} + (-1)\vec{b}$$

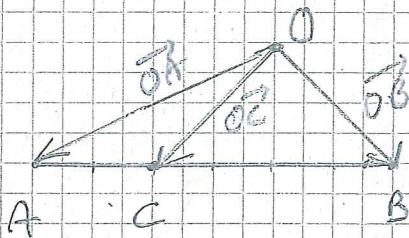
$$2\vec{DA} = 2\vec{CB} = 2[1\vec{a} + (-1)\vec{b}] = 2\vec{a} - 2\vec{b}$$

$$\vec{DB} = \vec{DA} + \vec{AB}$$

$$\text{cf pt } \vec{DB} = [(-1)\vec{b} + \vec{a}] + \vec{a} = (-1)\vec{b} + 2\vec{a}$$

précédent

ex 11



$$\vec{OC} = \vec{OA} + \vec{AC}$$

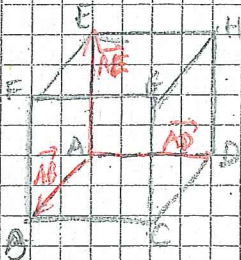
$$= \vec{OA} + \frac{1}{3}\vec{AB}$$

$$= \vec{OA} + \frac{1}{3}[\vec{AO} + \vec{OB}]$$

$$= \vec{OA} + \frac{1}{3}[-\vec{OA} - \vec{OB}]$$

$$= \vec{OA} + (-\frac{1}{3})\vec{OA} + \frac{1}{3}\vec{OB} = \frac{2}{3}\vec{OA} + \frac{1}{3}\vec{OB}$$

ex 12



$$a) \vec{AC} = \vec{AB} + \vec{BC} (= 1 \cdot \vec{AB} + 1 \cdot \vec{BC})$$

$$\vec{BD} = -\vec{AB} + \vec{AD} (= (-1)\vec{AB} + 1 \cdot \vec{AD})$$

$$\vec{EG} = \vec{AC} = \vec{AB} + \vec{BC} (= 1 \cdot \vec{AB} + 1 \cdot \vec{BC})$$

$$\vec{AG} = \vec{AE} + \vec{EG} = \vec{AE} + \vec{AB} + \vec{BC} (= 1 \cdot \vec{AE} + 1 \cdot \vec{AB} + 1 \cdot \vec{BC})$$

$$\vec{DF} = \vec{DH} + \vec{HF} = \vec{DE} + \vec{EB} = \vec{DE} + (-\vec{BD})$$

$$= \vec{DE} + \vec{AB} - \vec{AD} (= 1 \cdot \vec{AE} + 1 \cdot \vec{AB} + (-1)\vec{AD})$$

$$\vec{CE} = \vec{CA} + \vec{AE} = -(\vec{AC}) + \vec{AE} = -\vec{AB} - \vec{BC} + \vec{AE}$$

$$= (-1)\vec{AB} + (-1)\vec{BC} + 1 \cdot \vec{AE}$$

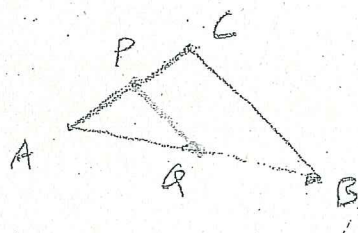
$$1) \|\vec{AC}\|^2 = 1^2 + 1^2 \Rightarrow \|\vec{AC}\| = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\|\vec{BD}\| = \|\vec{EG}\| = \sqrt{2} \text{ (idem)}$$

$$\|\vec{AG}\|^2 = \|\vec{AC}\|^2 + \|\vec{CG}\|^2 = (\sqrt{2})^2 + 1^2 = 3 \Rightarrow \|\vec{AG}\| = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\|\vec{DF}\| = \|\vec{CE}\| = \sqrt{3} \text{ (idem)}$$

ex 13

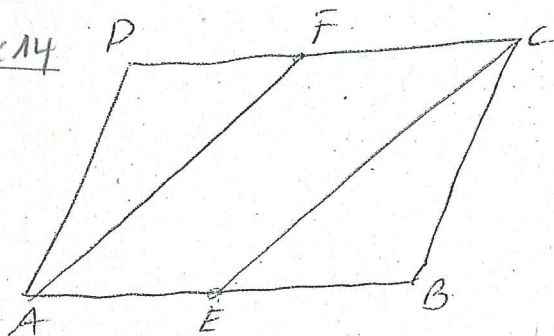


$$\begin{aligned}\vec{BC} &= \vec{BA} + \vec{AC} \\ &= 2\vec{QA} + 2\vec{AP} \\ &= 2(\vec{QA} + \vec{AP}) \\ &= 2(\vec{QP}) \quad \text{q.f.d.}\end{aligned}$$

Remarque: cela démontre - très facilement! - que dans un triangle quelconque, le segment qui relie les milieux de 2 côtés est:

- parallèle au 3ème côté
- de longueur moitié de celle du 3ème côté

ex 14



Conjecture: AECF est un parallélogramme

dém:

• $[AB] \parallel [DC]$, car ABCD parall. par hyp.
donc $[AE] \parallel [FC]$ car $A \in [AB]$
 $F \in [DC]$

• on sait (thm) qu'un parallélogramme a 2 paires de côtés égaux également:
donc $\vec{AD} = \vec{BC}$ et $\vec{AB} = \vec{DC}$

$$\begin{aligned}\Rightarrow \vec{AF} &= \vec{AD} + \vec{DF} \\ &= \vec{BC} + \frac{1}{2}\vec{DC} \\ &= \vec{BC} + \frac{1}{2}\vec{AB} \\ &= \vec{BC} + \vec{EB} \\ &= \vec{EC}\end{aligned}$$

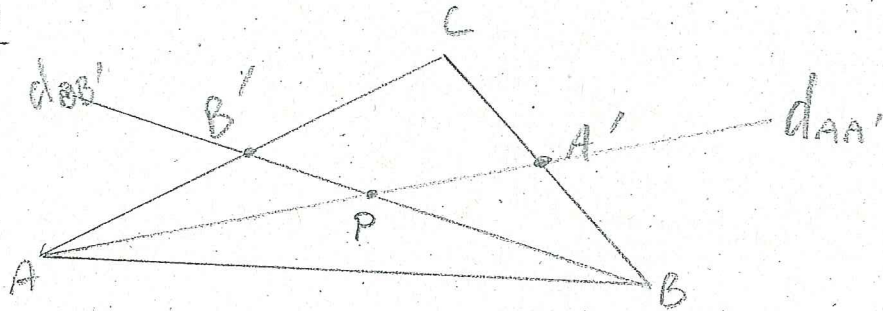
q.f.d.

ex 15

Soit ABC un triangle, A' le milieu de $[BC]$, B' le milieu de $[AC]$, $d_{AA'}$ la médiane de ABC issue de A et $d_{BB'}$ la médiane issue de B , et soit $P = d_{AA'} \cap d_{BB'}$.

Montrer que P est situé aux deux tiers de $[AA']$ et de $[BB']$.

Dém:



On sait par l'ex 12. que $2\vec{B'A'} = \vec{AB}$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2[\vec{B'P} + \vec{PA'}] = [\vec{AP} + \vec{PB}]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2\vec{B'P} + 2\vec{PA'} = \vec{AP} + \vec{PB}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \underbrace{2\vec{B'P} - \vec{PB}}_{\in d_{BB'}} = \underbrace{\vec{AP} - 2\vec{PA'}}_{\in d_{AA'}}$$

Comme $d_{BB'} \nparallel d_{AA'}$, on a forcément:

$$2\vec{B'P} - \vec{PB} = \vec{0} \quad \text{et} \quad \vec{AP} - 2\vec{PA'} = \vec{0}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \vec{B'P} = \frac{1}{2}\vec{PB} \quad \Leftrightarrow \vec{PA'} = \frac{1}{2}\vec{AP}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{enfin: } \vec{AA'} &= \vec{AP} + \vec{PA'} \\ &= \vec{AP} + \frac{1}{2}\vec{AP} \\ &= \frac{3}{2}\vec{AP}, \quad \text{d'où } \vec{AP} = \frac{2}{3}\vec{AA'} \end{aligned}$$

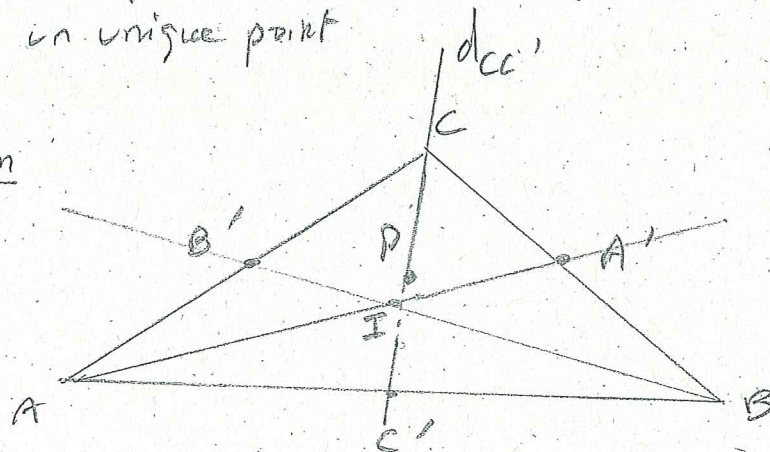
$$\begin{aligned} \text{de même: } \vec{BB'} &= \vec{BP} + \vec{PB'} \\ &= -\vec{PB} - \vec{B'P} \\ &= -\vec{PB} - \frac{1}{2}\vec{PB} \\ &= -\frac{3}{2}\vec{PB} \\ &= \frac{3}{2}\vec{BP}, \quad \text{d'où } \vec{BP} = \frac{2}{3}\vec{BB'} \end{aligned}$$

gfl

ex 10

Prouver que les médianes d'un $\triangle ABC$ se coupent en un unique point

dém



A' milieu de [BC]
B' " " [AC]
C' " " [AB]

on choisit deux médianes, $d_{AA'}$ et $d_{BB'}$ et I leur pt. int.

on sait par l'ex 14 que : $\vec{BI} = \frac{2}{3} \vec{BB'}$

$$\vec{AI} = \frac{2}{3} \vec{AA'}$$

on considère la médiane $d_{CC'}$

ATTENTION: à ce stade, on ne sait pas si elle passe par I
C'EST CE QU'ON DOIT MONTRER !!!

Idee : on pose P le point unique tel que $\vec{CP} = \frac{2}{3} \vec{CC'}$

si on arrive à montrer que $\vec{BP} = \frac{2}{3} \vec{BB'}$

alors on pourra en déduire que $P = I$

(car $\vec{BI} = \vec{BP} = \frac{2}{3} \vec{BB'}$ implique $I = P$)

On a: $\vec{BP} = \vec{BB'} + \vec{B'P}$

$$= \left[\frac{2}{3} \vec{BB'} + \frac{1}{3} \vec{BB'} \right] + \vec{B'P}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \vec{BB'} + \left[\frac{1}{3} \vec{BB'} + \vec{B'P} \right] \leftarrow \text{on veut que } [...] = \vec{0}!$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \vec{BB'} + \left[\frac{1}{3} (\vec{BC} + \vec{CB'}) + (\vec{B'C} + \vec{CP}) \right]$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \vec{BB'} + \left[\frac{1}{3} \vec{BC} + \frac{1}{3} \vec{CB'} + \vec{B'C} + \frac{2}{3} \vec{CC'} \right]$$

on sait
que
 $\vec{CP} = \frac{2}{3} \vec{CC'}$
(cf ex 14)

$$= \frac{2}{3} \vec{BB'} + \left[\frac{1}{3} \vec{CB} - \frac{1}{3} \vec{B'C} + \vec{B'C} + \frac{2}{3} (\vec{CB} + \vec{BC'}) \right]$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \vec{BB'} + \left[\frac{1}{3} \vec{CB} + \frac{2}{3} \vec{B'C} + \frac{2}{3} \vec{CB} + \frac{2}{3} \vec{BC'} \right]$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \vec{BB'} + \left[\frac{1}{3} \vec{CB} + \frac{2}{3} \left[\frac{1}{2} \vec{AC} \right] + \frac{2}{3} \left[\frac{1}{2} \vec{BA} \right] \right]$$

cf ex 14

ex 14 $\vec{v} \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ et $\vec{w} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$

a) $\|\vec{v}\| = \sqrt{4^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{20} = 2\sqrt{5}$

b) $\|\vec{w}\| = \sqrt{(-2)^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{8} = 2\sqrt{2}$

c) $\vec{v} + \vec{w} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 + (-2) \\ 2 + 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$

d) $\vec{v} - \vec{w} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 - (-2) \\ 2 - 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

e) $\vec{w} - \vec{v} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 - 4 \\ 2 - 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -6 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

f) $2\vec{v} = 2 \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \cdot 4 \\ 2 \cdot 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$

g) $\|2\vec{v}\| = \left\| \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \right\| = \sqrt{8^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{80} = 4\sqrt{5}$

rem: $\|2\vec{v}\| = 2 \cdot \|\vec{v}\|$!

h) $\|\vec{w} + \vec{v}\| = \left\| \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \right\| = \sqrt{4 + 16} = \sqrt{20} = 2\sqrt{5}$

rem $\|\vec{w} + \vec{v}\| \neq \|\vec{w}\| + \|\vec{v}\|$

i) $\|\vec{w} - \vec{v}\| = \left\| \begin{pmatrix} -6 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\| = \sqrt{6^2 + 0^2} = 6$

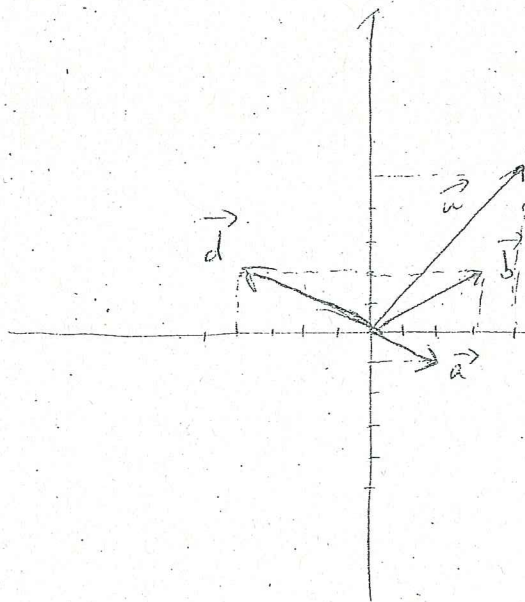
j) $\|\vec{v} - \vec{w}\| = \left\| \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\| = \dots = 6$

k) $\|\vec{v}\| + \|\vec{w}\| = 2\sqrt{5} + 2\sqrt{2}$

l) $\|\vec{v}\| - \|\vec{w}\| = 2\sqrt{5} - 2\sqrt{2}$

m) $2\vec{v} - 3\vec{w} = 2 \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} - 3 \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -6 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 14 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$

ex 18



a) oui :

$$\begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} = \alpha \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + \beta \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2\alpha + 3\beta \\ -\alpha + 2\beta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2\alpha + 3\beta = 4 \\ -\alpha + 2\beta = 5 \end{cases} \quad | \times 2 |$$

$$7\beta = 14$$

$$\beta = 2$$

$$\text{donc } \alpha = 2\beta - 5 = -1$$

$$\vec{u} = -\vec{a} + 2\vec{b}$$

b) non :

$$\begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} = \alpha \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + \beta \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 4 = 2\alpha - 4\beta \\ 5 = -\alpha + 2\beta \end{cases} \quad | \times 2 |$$

$$14 = 0 \quad 5 = \phi$$

c) les vecteurs de direction perpendiculaire à celle de \vec{a} et de \vec{d} !

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \alpha \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + \beta \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 2\alpha - 4\beta \\ y = -\alpha + 2\beta \end{cases} \quad | \times 2 |$$

$$x + 2y = 0$$

$$x = -2y$$

$$\vec{v} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \vec{v} \begin{pmatrix} -2y \\ y \end{pmatrix} = y \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = y \cdot \vec{a}$$

$$d) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \alpha \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + \beta \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 2\alpha + 3\beta \\ y = -\alpha + 2\beta \end{cases} \quad | \times 1 |$$

$$x + 2y = 7\beta$$

$$\beta = \frac{x + 2y}{7}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \alpha = 2\beta - y = 2 \frac{(x + 2y)}{7} - \frac{y}{7} = \frac{2x - 3y}{7}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \left(\frac{2x - 3y}{7} \right) \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + \left(\frac{x + 2y}{7} \right) \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

ex 19

$$a) \vec{d} = \alpha \vec{b} + \beta \vec{c} \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \alpha \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + \beta \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -6 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0\alpha + 4\beta \\ 2\alpha - 6\beta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} ①) 4 = 0\alpha + 4\beta \\ ②) -1 = 2\alpha - 6\beta \end{cases}$$

$$①) : \beta = 1$$

$$\text{dans } ② : -1 = 2\alpha - 6$$

$$2\alpha = 5$$

$$\alpha = 5/2$$

$$\text{donc } \vec{d} = \frac{5}{2} \vec{b} + 1 \vec{c}$$

$$b) \vec{d} = 2\vec{a} + \mu \vec{c} \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \lambda \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + \mu \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -6 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2\lambda + 4\mu \\ 3\lambda - 6\mu \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} ①) 4 = -2\lambda + 4\mu \\ ②) -1 = 3\lambda - 6\mu \end{cases} \quad \left| \begin{array}{c} 3 \\ +12 \end{array} \right|$$

$$10 = 0$$

$$S = \emptyset$$

on ne peut pas écrire \vec{d} comme combinaison linéaire de \vec{a} et \vec{c}

$$c) \vec{d} = \lambda \vec{a} + \mu \vec{b} + \gamma \vec{c} \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \lambda \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + \mu \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + \gamma \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} ①) 4 = -2\lambda + 0\mu + 4\gamma \\ ②) -1 = 3\lambda + 2\mu - 6\gamma \end{cases} \quad \left| \begin{array}{c} 3 \\ 2 \end{array} \right|$$

$$+ \quad 10 = 0\lambda + 4\mu + 0\gamma$$

$$\mu = \frac{10}{4} = \frac{5}{2}$$

Il y a plusieurs choix possibles (une infinité!) par exemple

$$① : 4 = -2\lambda + 4\gamma$$

$$\text{prenons } \lambda = 0 : \gamma = 1$$

$$\text{Une solution : } \vec{d} = 0\vec{a} + \frac{5}{2}\vec{b} + 1\vec{c}$$

$$\text{prenons } \lambda = 1 : 4\gamma = 4 + 2 \cdot 1 = 6$$

$$\gamma = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\text{une autre solution : } \vec{d} = 1\vec{a} + \frac{5}{2}\vec{b} + \frac{3}{2}\vec{c}$$

etc...

ex 20

$$\vec{v} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix}$$

on veut $\cdot \|\vec{v}\| = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} = 4$

$\cdot a = 2b$

donc $\sqrt{(2b)^2 + b^2} = 4 \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{5b^2} = 4 \Leftrightarrow \pm \sqrt{5} b = 4$

$\vec{v} = \begin{pmatrix} 8\sqrt{5}/5 \\ 4\sqrt{5}/5 \end{pmatrix}$ ou $\vec{v} = \begin{pmatrix} -8\sqrt{5}/5 \\ -4\sqrt{5}/5 \end{pmatrix}$

$\Leftrightarrow b = \pm \frac{4}{\sqrt{5}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{5}} = \pm \frac{4\sqrt{5}}{5}$

si $b = \frac{4\sqrt{5}}{5} : a = 2b = 8\sqrt{5}/5$

si $b = -\frac{4\sqrt{5}}{5} : a = 2b = -8\sqrt{5}/5$

ex 21

on cherche \vec{w} tel que $\vec{w} = \lambda \vec{v}$ et $\|\vec{w}\| = 1$

d'où : $\vec{w} = \lambda \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4\lambda \\ 2\lambda \end{pmatrix}$

$\Rightarrow \|\vec{w}\| = \sqrt{(4\lambda)^2 + (2\lambda)^2}$

$= \sqrt{16\lambda^2 + 4\lambda^2}$

$= \sqrt{20\lambda^2}$

$= \sqrt{4\lambda^2 \cdot 5}$

$= \pm 2\lambda \sqrt{5}$

$= 2\lambda \sqrt{5}$ (car une norme est toujours positive)

on veut $\|\vec{w}\| = 1 \Leftrightarrow 2\lambda \sqrt{5} = 1$

$\Leftrightarrow \lambda = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{5}} \left(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{5}} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2 \cdot 5} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{10}$

donc : $\vec{w} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{5}}{10} \\ 2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{5}}{10} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2\sqrt{5}/5 \\ \sqrt{5}/5 \end{pmatrix}$

ex 22 a) $3 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} + 2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -11 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 10 \\ -26 \end{pmatrix}$

b) $\vec{AB} \begin{pmatrix} 2-1 \\ 4-2 \\ 5-(-3) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix} \quad \vec{BA} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \\ -8 \end{pmatrix}$

c) $\vec{OA} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{?}{=} \lambda \cdot \vec{OB} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{?}{=} \begin{pmatrix} 2\lambda \\ 4\lambda \\ 5\lambda \end{pmatrix}$

$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 1 = 2\lambda \\ 2 = 4\lambda \\ -3 = 5\lambda \end{cases}$

$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda = 1/2 \\ \lambda = 1/2 \\ \lambda = -3/5 \end{cases}$

non! $\nexists \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ tq $\vec{OA} = \lambda \vec{OB}$

donc O, A et B ne sont pas alignés

d) $\vec{AB} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{?}{=} \lambda \begin{pmatrix} 0-1 \\ 0-2 \\ -11-(-3) \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{?}{=} \lambda \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \\ -8 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \lambda = -1$

oui! A, B et C sont alignés

ex 23

b) $\vec{a} \stackrel{?}{=} \lambda \vec{b} + \gamma \vec{c}$

$\begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 0 \\ 3,5 \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{?}{=} \lambda \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \gamma \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 7 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} ① \quad 6 = -3\gamma \\ ② \quad 0 = 4\lambda + 7\gamma \\ ③ \quad 3,5 = \lambda \end{cases}$

①: $\gamma = -2$

③: $\lambda = 3,5$

donc ②? $0 \stackrel{?}{=} 4 \cdot 3,5 + 7(-2)$

$0 \stackrel{?}{=} 14 - 14$ oui!

donc on peut écrire \vec{a} comme comb. lin. de \vec{b} et \vec{c} :

$\vec{a} = 3,5 \cdot \vec{b} + (-2) \cdot \vec{c}$

$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{d'où: } \vec{b} = \frac{1}{3,5} \vec{a} + \frac{2}{3,5} \vec{c} \\ \text{aussi: } \vec{c} = -\frac{1}{2} \vec{a} + \frac{3,5}{2} \vec{b} \end{array} \right]$

b) $\vec{d} \stackrel{?}{=} \alpha \vec{a} + \beta \vec{b} + \gamma \vec{c}$

$\Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{?}{=} \alpha \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 0 \\ 3,5 \end{pmatrix} + \beta \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \gamma \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 7 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} ① \quad 1 = 6\alpha \\ ② \quad 2 = 4\beta + 7\gamma \\ ③ \quad 3 = 3,5\alpha + \beta \end{cases}$

on prend $\begin{cases} ② \quad 2 = 4\beta + 7\gamma \\ ③ \quad 3 = 3,5\alpha + \beta \end{cases} \quad \begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ -4 \end{vmatrix}$

$$\begin{cases} ②) 2 = 4\beta + 7\gamma \\ ③) -12 = -14\alpha - 4\beta \end{cases}$$

$$④) -10 = -14\alpha + 7\gamma$$

on prend ④ et ① :

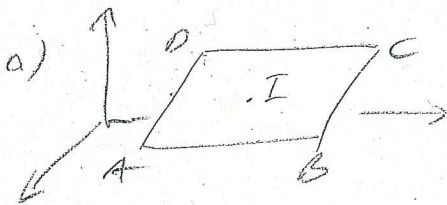
$$\begin{array}{r} ① \quad 1 = 6\alpha - 3\gamma \quad | \quad 7 \\ ④ \quad -10 = -14\alpha + 7\gamma \quad | \quad 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$⑤) -23 = 0\alpha + 0\gamma \quad !!$$

impossible

donc \vec{d} ne s'écrit pas comme combinaison linéaire de \vec{a}, \vec{b} et \vec{c}

ex 24



à voir : $\vec{AD} \stackrel{?}{=} \vec{BC}$ et $\vec{AB} \stackrel{?}{=} \vec{DC}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{?}{=} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -3 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{?}{=} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 5 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

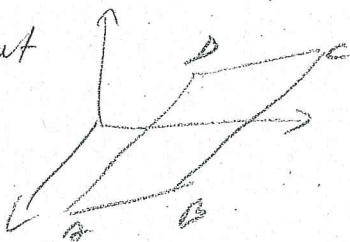
b) $\vec{AI} = \frac{1}{2} \vec{AC} \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x-3 \\ y+1 \\ z-2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 6 \\ -8 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x-3 = 2,5 \\ y+1 = 3 \\ z-2 = -4 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = 5,5 \\ y = 2 \\ z = -2 \end{cases}$$

donc $I = (5,5; 2; -2)$

ex 25

on veut



$$\vec{AB} = \vec{DC} \quad \text{ou} \quad \vec{AD} = \vec{BC}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4-x \\ 3-y \\ 2-z \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} x-2 \\ y-1 \\ z-1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = 3 \\ y = 2 \\ z = 4 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = 3 \\ y = 2 \\ z = 4 \end{cases}$$

$$D(3; 2; 4)$$

$$D(3; 2; 4)$$

ex 25

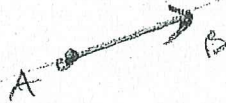
$$\overrightarrow{AB} \begin{pmatrix} 11 - (-1) \\ 6 - 0 \\ -5 - 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 12 \\ 6 \\ -6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\overrightarrow{AQ} \begin{pmatrix} 23 - (-1) \\ 12 - 0 \\ -10 - 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 24 \\ 12 \\ -11 \end{pmatrix} \quad \overrightarrow{AQ} \neq k \cdot \overrightarrow{AB}, \text{ donc } Q \notin d_{AB}$$

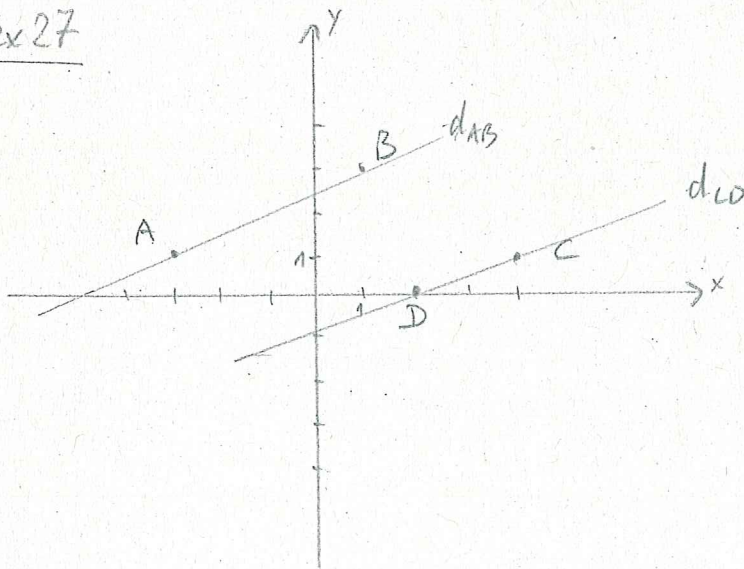
$$\overrightarrow{AR} \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ 4 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix} \quad 1,5 \cdot \overrightarrow{AR} = \overrightarrow{AB}, \text{ donc } R \in d_{AB}$$

$$\overrightarrow{AT} \begin{pmatrix} -20 \\ -10 \\ 10 \end{pmatrix} \quad -\frac{5}{3} \cdot \overrightarrow{AB} = \overrightarrow{AT}, \text{ donc } T \in d_{AB}$$

comme $\overrightarrow{AR} = \frac{2}{3} \overrightarrow{AB}$, on a $R \in [AB]$



ex 27



Conj: $d_{AB} \parallel d_{CD}$

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

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

on a : $-2 \cdot \vec{CD} = \vec{AB}$
donc \vec{AB} et \vec{CD} sont colinéaires
donc $d_{AB} \parallel d_{CD}$

ex 28

$$\vec{AB} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - (-3) \\ 3 - 1 \\ -5 - 7 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \\ -12 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{CD} = \begin{pmatrix} x - 4 \\ 0 - 1 \\ z - 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x - 4 \\ -1 \\ z \end{pmatrix}$$

$d_{AB} \parallel d_{CD} \Leftrightarrow \vec{AB}$ et \vec{CD} colinéaires

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists k \in \mathbb{R}^* \text{ tq } k \vec{AB} = \vec{CD}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow k \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \\ -12 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x - 4 \\ -1 \\ z \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 4k \\ 2k \\ -12k \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x - 4 \\ -1 \\ z \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} ① & 4k = x - 4 \\ ② & 2k = -1 \\ ③ & -12k = z \end{cases}$$

$$② : k = -1/2$$

$$\text{dans } ① : 4(-1/2) = x - 4$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -2 = x - 4$$

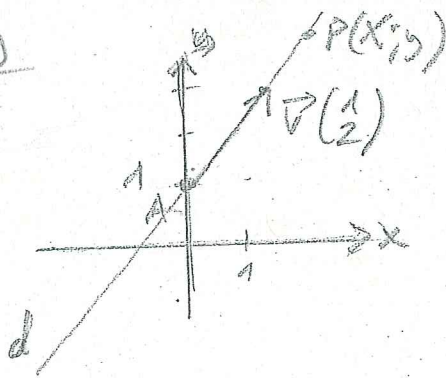
$$\Leftrightarrow x = 2$$

$$\text{dans } ③ : -12(-1/2) = z$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = 6$$

$$[x = 2 \text{ et } z = 6]$$

ex 29



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

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

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

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = \lambda \\ y-1 = 2\lambda \end{cases} \text{ syst. eq. paramétriques}$$

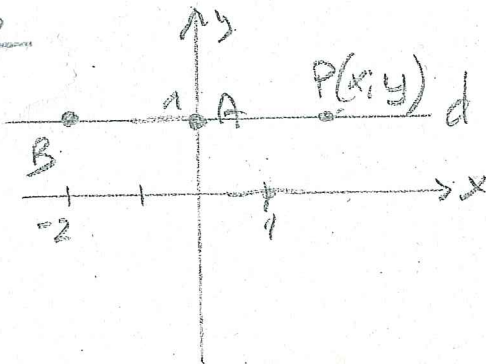
Résoudre le système :

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

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

$$+ \quad -2x + y - 1 = 0 = \text{équation cartésienne de } d$$

ex 30



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

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

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

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

Résoudre

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

$$\textcircled{2} y-1 = 0$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ donne immédiatement } y-1=0 \Rightarrow y=1 \text{ eq. cart}$$

Remarque : en voyant la repr. graphique, on voyait directement l'eq. cartésienne de d : $y=1$!

ex 31

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

eq. vect: 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:

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} ④ & \quad 7x + 18z - 30 = -156\mu \\ (-4) \cdot ⑤ & \quad -28x - 36y + 156 = +156\mu \\ \hline & \quad [-21x + 36y + 18z + 126 = 0] \end{aligned}$$

Vérif:

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

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

eq. vect: $P \in \pi \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x-2 \\ y-0 \\ z-(-2) \end{pmatrix} = \lambda \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + \mu \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$

eq. cart: ① $x-2 = \lambda - 3\mu$
 ② $y = 4\lambda - \mu$
 ③ $z+2 = 3\lambda + 2\mu$

① $x-2 = \lambda - 3\mu$
 $-3 \cdot ② \quad -3y = -12\lambda + 3\mu$

④ $x-3y-2 = -11\lambda$

④ $x-3y-2 = -11\lambda$

⑤ $2y+z+2 = 11\lambda$

$[x-y+z=0]$

Vérif: $A \notin \pi: 2-0+(-2) \neq 0 \checkmark$
 $B \notin \pi: 3-4+1 \neq 0 \checkmark$
 $C \notin \pi: 1-(-1)+0 \neq 0 \checkmark$

c) $\vec{AB} \begin{pmatrix} 3-4 \\ 5-5 \\ 7-6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$
 $\vec{AC} \begin{pmatrix} 10-4 \\ 5-5 \\ 1-6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 0 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix}$ } $\vec{AB} \neq k \vec{AC} \checkmark$

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: ① $x-4 = -\lambda + 6\mu$
 ② $y-5 = 0$
 ③ $z-6 = \lambda - 5\mu$

l'équation est déjà là! ② $y-5=0$
 c'est $[0 \cdot x + y + 0 \cdot z - 5 = 0]$

vérif 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 :

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

$$① \quad x + 3 = 6\lambda + 3\mu$$

$$② \quad y - 2 = -6\lambda - 2\mu$$

$$x + y + 1 = \mu$$

$$5 \cdot ② \quad 5y - 10 = -30\lambda - 10\mu$$

$$2 \cdot ③ \quad 2z - 10 = 30\lambda + 10\mu$$

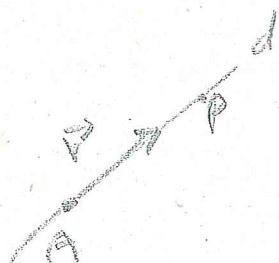
$$5y + 2z - 20 = 0$$

↗ On obtient l'équation de Π

verif :

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

ex 32



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

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

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

Syst. eq. paramétriques de d

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

$$\llbracket x+2 = 2y \text{ et } y+2 = 4 \rrbracket \text{ eq. cart de } d$$

ex 33



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

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

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

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

$$\llbracket -3x = 2z \text{ et } y=1 \rrbracket \text{ eq. cart de } d$$