

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

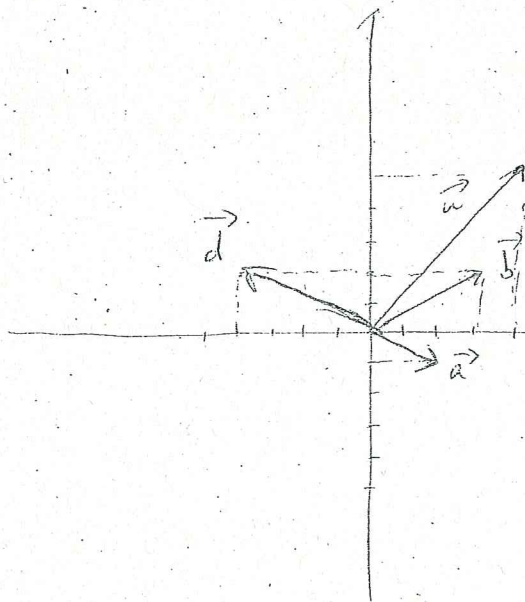
j) $\|\vec{v} - \vec{w}\| = \left\| \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\| = \dots = 6$

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

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

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

$$① : \beta = 1$$

$$\text{dans } ② : -1 = 2\alpha - 6$$

$$2\alpha = 5$$

$$\alpha = 5/2$$

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

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

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

$$10 = 0$$

$$S = \emptyset$$

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

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

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

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

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

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) $\vec{OA} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{?}{=} 2 \cdot \vec{OB} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{?}{=} \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 8 \\ 10 \end{pmatrix}$

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

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

non! $\nexists \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ tq $\vec{OA} = 2\vec{OB}$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$④) -10 = -14\alpha + 7\gamma$$

on prend ④ et ① :

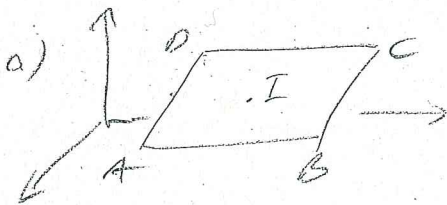
$$\begin{array}{r} ① \quad 1 = 6\alpha - 3\gamma \quad | \quad 7 \\ ④ \quad -10 = -14\alpha + 7\gamma \quad | \quad 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

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

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 $\vec{AB} \stackrel{?}{=} \vec{DC}$

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

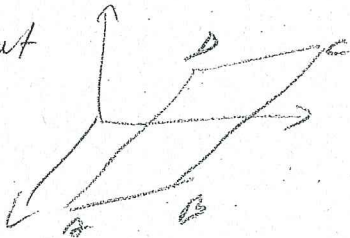
b) $\vec{AI} = \frac{1}{2} \vec{AC} \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x-3 \\ y+1 \\ z-2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 6 \\ -8 \end{pmatrix}$

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

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

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

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

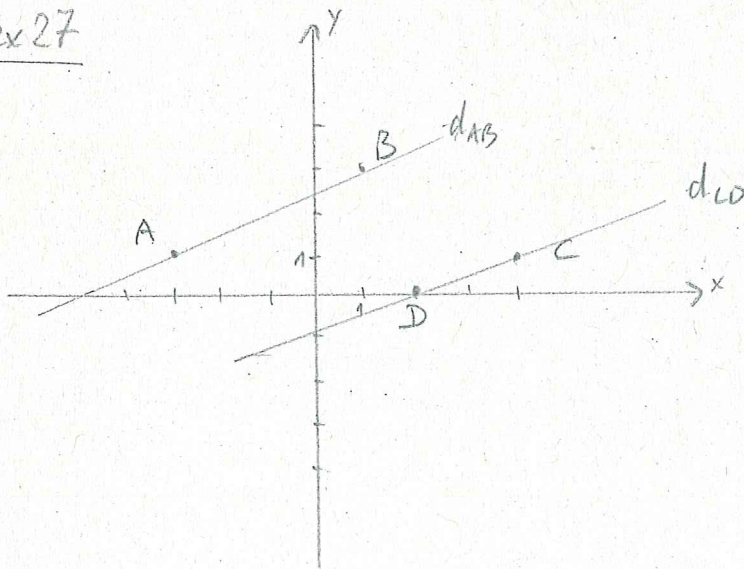
$$\overrightarrow{AR} \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ 4 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix} \quad 1,5 \cdot \overrightarrow{AR} = \overrightarrow{AB}, \text{ donc } R \in d_{AB}$$

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

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



ex 27



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

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

$$\vec{CD} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 - 4 \\ 0 - 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$② : k = -1/2$$

donc ① $4(-1/2) = x - 4$

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

$$\Leftrightarrow x = 2$$

donc ③ : $-12(-1/2) = z$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = 6$$

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