

1.4.14 On donne $\vec{a} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$, $\vec{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\vec{c} = \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ et $\vec{d} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$. Evaluer les expressions suivantes lorsqu'elles sont définies :

a) $\vec{a} \cdot (7\vec{b} + \vec{c})$

d) $(\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \cdot (\vec{c} - \vec{d})$

b) $(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}) \vec{b}$

e) $\|\vec{d}\| (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{d})$

c) $(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}) + (\vec{c} \cdot \vec{d})$

f) $\underbrace{\vec{a}}_{\text{vecteur}} + \underbrace{(\vec{b} \cdot \vec{c})}_{\text{nombre}}$ 

a) $\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \left[\begin{pmatrix} 35 \\ -7 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right] = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 42 \\ -6 \end{pmatrix} = 3 \cdot 42 + 4 \cdot (-6) = 102$

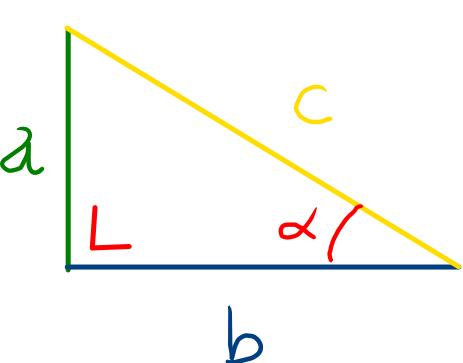
b) $(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}) \vec{b} = (3 \cdot 5 + 4 \cdot (-1)) \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = 11 \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 55 \\ -11 \end{pmatrix}$

c) $(3 \cdot 5 + 4 \cdot (-1)) + (7 \cdot 0 + 1 \cdot 3) = 11 + 3 = 14$

d) $\begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} = 56 - 6 = 50$

e) $3 \cdot (3 \cdot 0 + 4 \cdot 3) = 36$

Trigonométrie dans le triangle rectangle



Pythagore : $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$

$$\sin(\alpha) = \frac{a}{c}$$

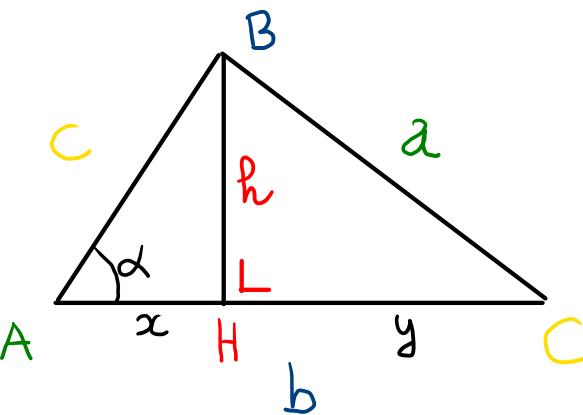
$$\cos(\alpha) = \frac{b}{c}$$

$$\tan(\alpha) = \frac{a}{b}$$

$$\sin^2(\alpha) + \cos^2(\alpha) = 1$$

$$\sin^2(\alpha) + \cos^2(\alpha) = \left(\frac{a}{c}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{b}{c}\right)^2 = \frac{a^2}{c^2} + \frac{b^2}{c^2} = \frac{a^2 + b^2}{c^2} = \frac{c^2}{c^2} = 1$$

Theorème du cosinus (théorème de Pythagore généralisé)



Posons

$$\begin{array}{l} AH = x \\ HC = y \end{array} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x + y = b \end{array} \right.$$

$$1) \quad b = x + y \Rightarrow y = b - x$$

$$2) \quad \text{Pythagore : } \begin{aligned} a^2 &= h^2 + y^2 = h^2 + (b-x)^2 \\ a^2 &= h^2 + b^2 - 2bx + x^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$3) \quad \cos(\alpha) = \frac{x}{c} \quad \Delta AHB \quad 3 = \frac{6}{2}$$

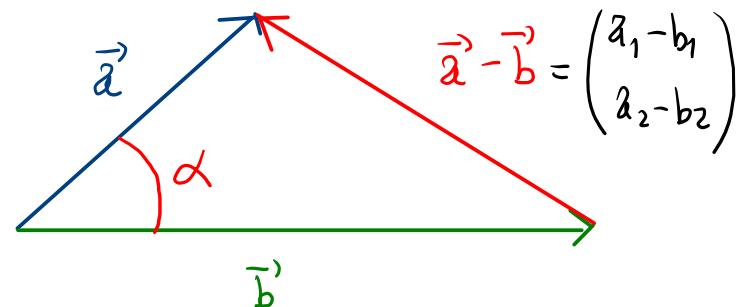
$$\text{donc } x = c \cdot \cos(\alpha)$$

$$4) \quad \text{Reprendons 2) : } a^2 = \underline{h^2} + b^2 - 2bc \cos(\alpha) + \underline{x^2}$$

$$a^2 = (\underline{h^2 + x^2}) + b^2 - 2bc \cos(\alpha)$$

Theorème du cosinus : $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos(\alpha)$

Angle entre deux vecteurs



$$\vec{a} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{b} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Utilisons le théorème de cosinus :

$$(*) \quad \|\vec{a} - \vec{b}\|^2 = \|\vec{a}\|^2 + \|\vec{b}\|^2 - 2\|\vec{a}\| \cdot \|\vec{b}\| \cdot \cos(\alpha)$$

$$\|\vec{a} - \vec{b}\|^2 = (a_1 - b_1)^2 + (a_2 - b_2)^2 = a_1^2 - 2a_1b_1 + b_1^2 + a_2^2 - 2a_2b_2 + b_2^2$$

$$\|\vec{a}\|^2 = a_1^2 + a_2^2$$

$$\|\vec{b}\|^2 = b_1^2 + b_2^2$$

* dérivent :

$$a_1^2 - 2a_1b_1 + b_1^2 + a_2^2 - 2a_2b_2 + b_2^2 = a_1^2 + a_2^2 + b_1^2 + b_2^2 - 2\|\vec{a}\| \cdot \|\vec{b}\| \cdot \cos(\alpha)$$

$$- 2(a_1b_1 + a_2b_2) = - 2\|\vec{a}\| \cdot \|\vec{b}\| \cos(\alpha)$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = \|\vec{a}\| \cdot \|\vec{b}\| \cdot \cos(\alpha)$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos(\alpha) = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{\|\vec{a}\| \cdot \|\vec{b}\|}$$