

01.09.202

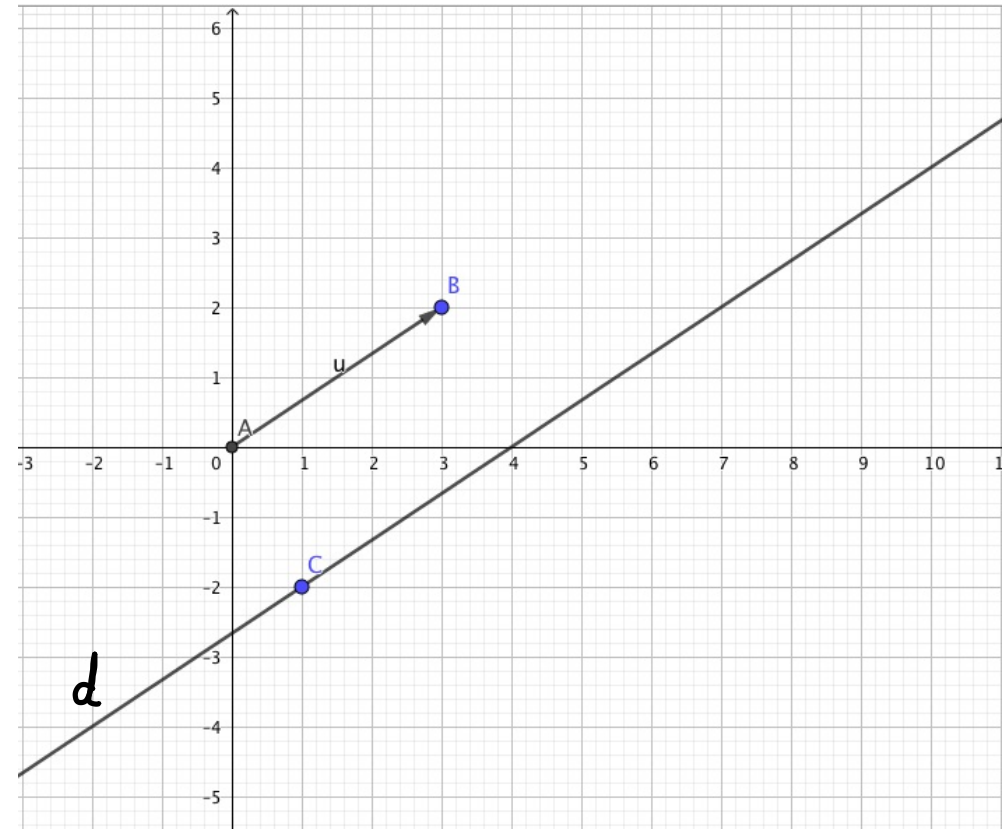
Plan

$$A(1; -2) \quad \vec{u} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(d): \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} + k \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(d): \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 1 + 3k \\ y = -2 + 2k \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} \cdot k \\ \cdot (-3) \end{array}$$

$$(d): 2x - 3y = 8 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad 2x - 3y - 8 = 0$$



$$(d): 2x - 3y - 8 = 0$$

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

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \kappa \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$y = mx + b$$

$$2x - 3y - 8 = 0$$

$$-3y = -2x + 8 \quad | \div (-3)$$

$$y = \frac{2}{3}x + \frac{-8}{3}$$

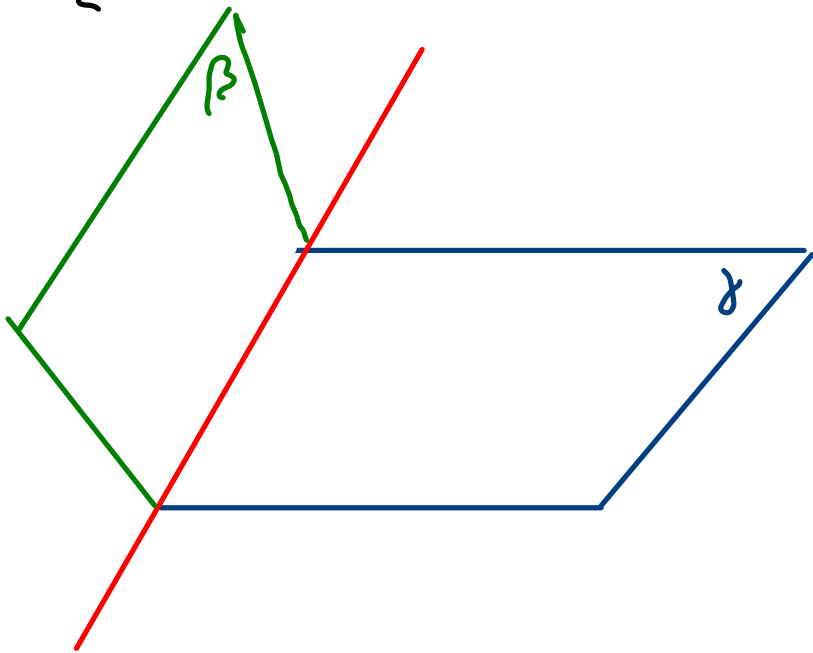
$$\begin{cases} 2x - 3y - 8 = 0 \\ y = \kappa \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{3}{2}\kappa + 4 \\ y = \kappa \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \kappa \begin{pmatrix} 3/2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Espace

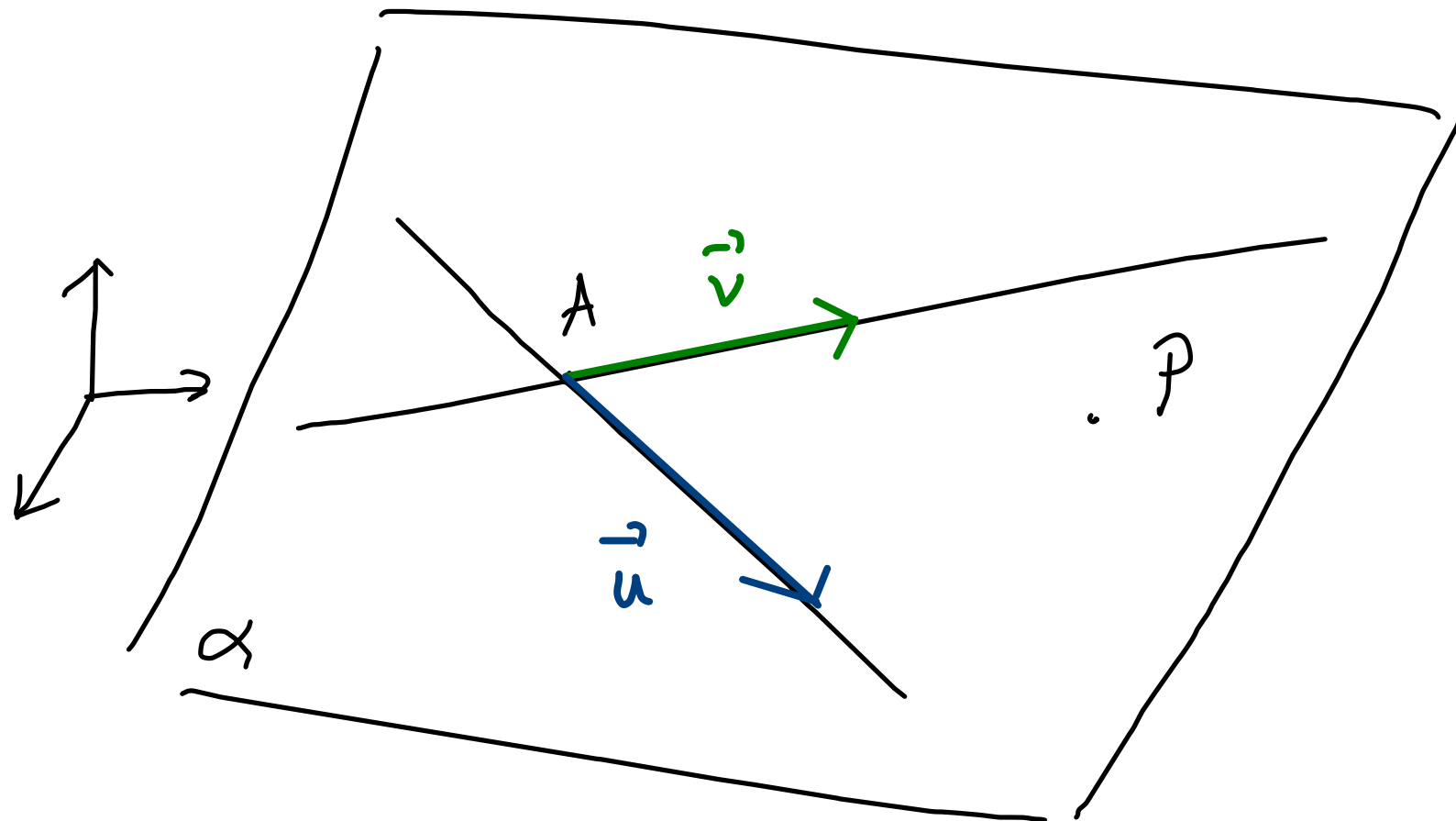
Droite

$$(d) : \begin{cases} \beta a_1 x + b_1 y + c_1 z + d_1 = 0 \\ \delta a_2 x + b_2 y + c_2 z + d_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$



Plan

$$(\alpha) : ax + by + cz + d = 0$$

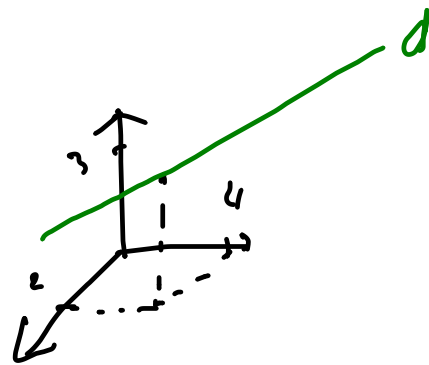


$$\vec{OP} = \vec{OA} + s\vec{u} + t\vec{v}$$

1) Déterminer un système d'équations paramétriques de la droite qui passe par les points $A(1; 2; -1)$ et $B(2; 4; 3)$.

2) Déterminer ensuite un système d'équations cartésiennes de cette droite.

$$d \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + k \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$2) \begin{cases} x = 2 + k \\ y = 4 + 2k \\ z = 3 + 4k \end{cases} \begin{array}{l} \cdot 2 \\ \cdot (-1) \\ \cdot (-1) \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} 4 \\ \\ (-1) \end{array} \right| \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2x - y = 0 \\ 4x - z = 5 \end{cases}$$

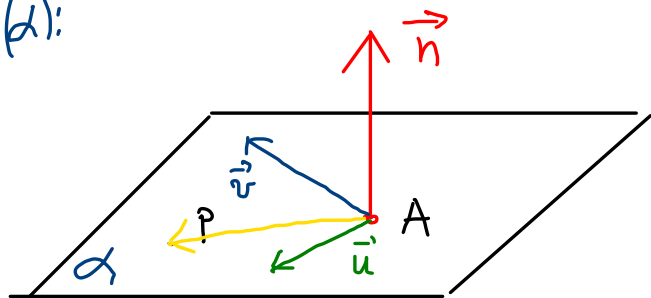
$$\begin{cases} 2x - y = 0 \\ 2y - z = 5 \end{cases}$$

3.5.4 Calculer les composantes d'un vecteur normal à chacun des plans suivants :

a) $2x - y - 2z + 5 = 0$

b) $x + 5y - z = 0$

(α):



$$\vec{n} = \vec{u} \times \vec{v}$$

Cherchons $\vec{n} = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix}$ tel $\vec{n} \perp \alpha$

Soit $A(a_1, a_2, a_3)$ et $P(x, y, z)$ dans α .

Nous avons $\vec{AP} \cdot \vec{n} = 0$

$$\vec{AP} = \vec{OP} - \vec{OA} = \begin{pmatrix} x - a_1 \\ y - a_2 \\ z - a_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{AP} \cdot \vec{n} = (x - a_1) \cdot a + (y - a_2) \cdot b + (z - a_3) \cdot c = 0$$

$$(\alpha): \boxed{ax + by + cz - (a_1a + a_2b + a_3c) = 0}$$

3.5.4 Calculer les composantes d'un vecteur normal à chacun des plans suivants :

a) $2x - y - 2z + 5 = 0$

b) $x + 5y - z = 0$

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

$$\vec{n} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 5 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Produit vectoriel

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -5 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{array}{c|ccc} e_1 & 1 & 4 & e_1 & 1 \\ e_2 & 2 & -5 & e_2 & 2 \\ e_3 & -3 & 1 & e_3 & -3 \end{array}$$

(Note: In the original image, the first two columns and the first two rows are crossed out with blue lines, and the last two columns and the last two rows are crossed out with red lines. The signs of the terms are indicated by blue dashes and red pluses below the grid.)

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 \cdot 1 - (-5) \cdot (-3) \\ -(1 \cdot 1 - 4 \cdot (-3)) \\ 1 \cdot (-5) - 2 \cdot 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

b) qui passe par $P(-6; 10; 16)$ et est perpendiculaire à la droite

$$d: \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k \begin{pmatrix} -8 \\ 4 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

avec $k \in \mathbb{R}$;

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$2x - y - 2z + d = 0$$

$$-12 - 10 - 32 + d = 0 \Rightarrow d = 54$$