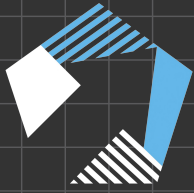


Seconde GT: Droites équations.

Mardi 02 février 2022.



Plus De
Bonnes
Notes

$$\vec{u} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \quad \vec{v} \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det(\vec{u}; \vec{v}) = xy' - x'y$$

\vec{u} et \vec{v} sont colinéaires $\Leftrightarrow \det(\vec{u}; \vec{v}) = 0$.

APP_{n°1}:

$$A \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \quad B \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{AB} \begin{pmatrix} x_B - x_A \\ y_B - y_A \end{pmatrix} = \vec{AB} \begin{pmatrix} 2 - 3 \\ 3 - 4 \end{pmatrix} \quad \vec{AB} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Le vecteur $\vec{AB} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$ est un vecteur directeur de la droite (AB).

$$d: 2x + 6y + 5 = 0 \quad \vec{u} \begin{pmatrix} -b \\ a \end{pmatrix} = \vec{u} \begin{pmatrix} -6 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a = 2$$

$$b = 6 \quad -b = -6$$

$$c = 5$$

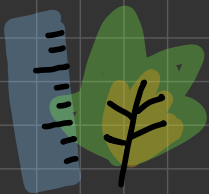
$$d: -\frac{9}{2}x + \frac{9}{2}y = 0$$

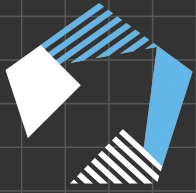
$$a = -\frac{9}{2}$$

$$b = \frac{9}{2}$$

$$\vec{u} \begin{pmatrix} -b \\ a \end{pmatrix} = \vec{u} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{9}{2} \\ -\frac{9}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\pi x - \sqrt{2}y + \sqrt{3} = 0 \quad \vec{u} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} \\ \pi \end{pmatrix}$$





Plus De
Bonnes
Notes



App m^o2:

$$d: \underset{?}{a}x + \underset{?}{b}y + \underset{?}{c} = 0.$$

$$\vec{u} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{u} \begin{pmatrix} -b \\ a \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{cases} -b = -2 \\ a = 1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} b = 2 \\ a = 1 \end{cases}$$

D'où $d: x + 2y + c = 0.$

Or $A(2;3) \in d$ donc ses coordonnées satisfont son eq^o:

$$x=2 \quad (2;3). \quad 2 + 2 \times 3 + c = 0$$

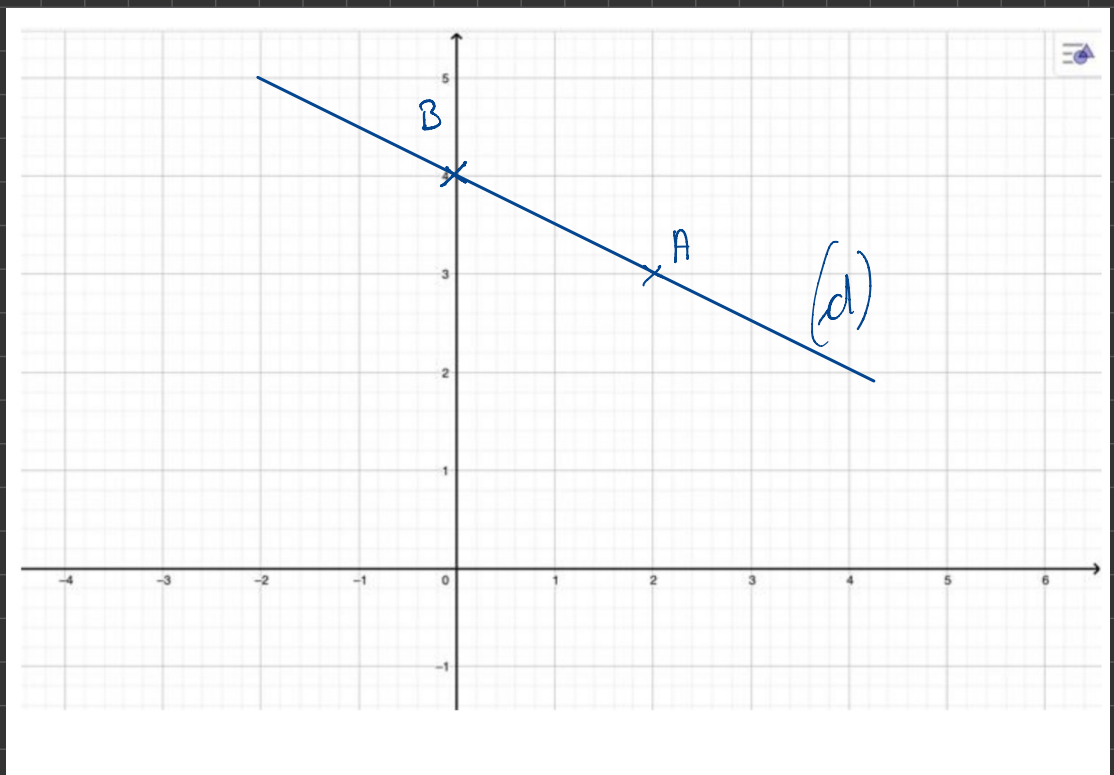
$$4 + 2y - 8 = 0 \quad -2x - 4y + 16 = 0 \quad c = -8.$$

$$2y = 4$$

$$y = 2$$

$$d: x + 2y - 8 = 0.$$

$$0 + 2y - 8 = 0. \\ y = 4.$$



Application m^o2: $\vec{u}(3; -5)$ $A(3; -3)$. Déterminer

l'équation cartésienne de (d) qui a pour vecteur directeur \vec{u} et qui

passer par A.

$$(d): ax + by + c = 0.$$

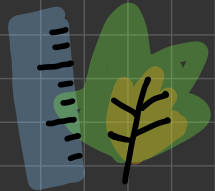
$$\vec{u} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix} \quad \vec{u} \begin{pmatrix} -b \\ a \end{pmatrix}$$

06 64 09 48 81.





Plus De
Bonnes
Notes



$$b = -3 \quad \text{d'où (d): } -5x - 3y + C = 0$$

$$a = -5$$

On a E d d'où:

$$-5 \times 3 - 3 \times (-3) + C = 0$$

$$-15 + 9 + C = 0$$

$$-6 + C = 0$$

$$C = 6$$

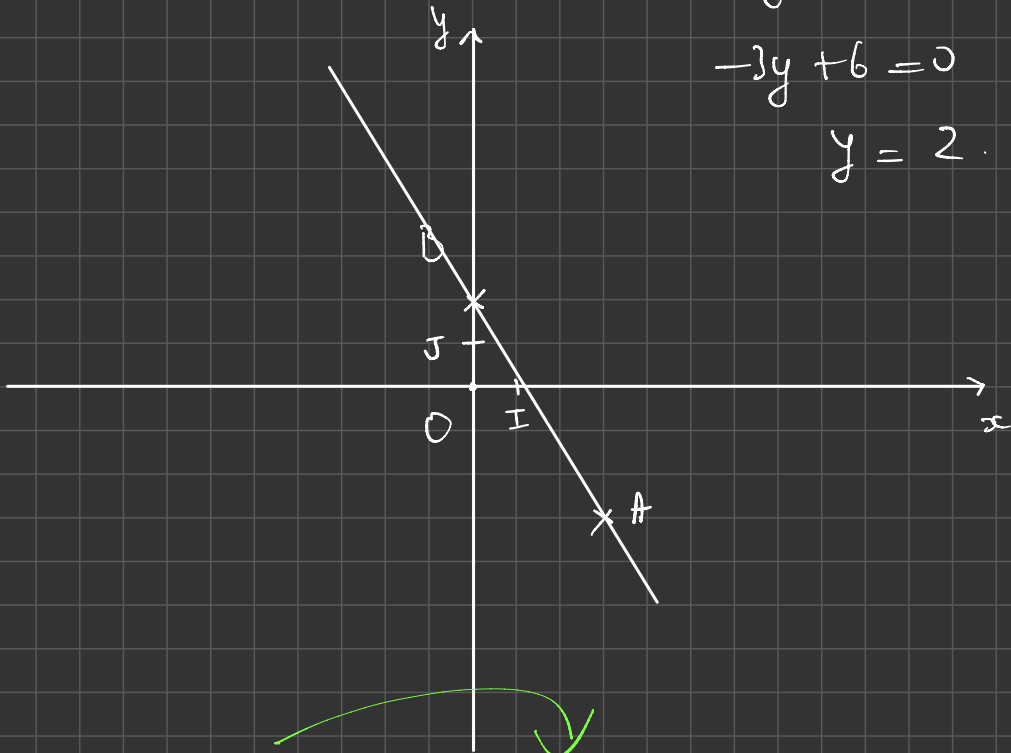
$$\boxed{-5x - 3y + 6 = 0}$$

Si $x = 0$

$$-5 \times 0 - 3y + 6 = 0$$

$$-3y + 6 = 0$$

$$y = 2$$



$$x = 3 \quad \text{ou} \quad ax + by + C = 0$$

$$0y + x - 3 = 0$$

$$0y = -x + 3$$

$$y = \frac{-x + 3}{0} = -\frac{1}{0}x + \frac{3}{0}$$

$$y = 3x + 4$$

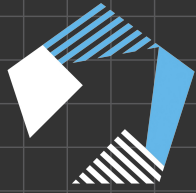
$$\vec{u} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(10 - x)^2 = -x^2 + 20x$$

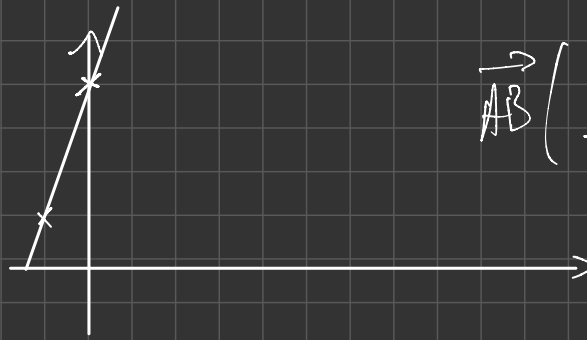
$$100 - 20x + x^2 = -x^2 + 20x$$

$$2x^2 - 40x + 100 = 0$$

$$2(x^2 - 20x + 50) = 0$$



Plus De
Bonnes
Notes



$$\vec{AB} \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \vec{a} \quad \begin{matrix} b = -4 \\ a = -3 \end{matrix}$$

$$-3x - 4y + c = 0$$

$$-3 - 8 + c = 0$$

$$c = 11$$

$$-3x - 4y + 11 = 0$$

Application: $A(-3; 5)$ $B(1; 2)$.

Trouver l'équation réduite de (AB) : $y = mx + p$.

$$m = \frac{y_B - y_A}{x_B - x_A} = \frac{2 - 5}{1 - (-3)} = \frac{-3}{4}$$

$$y = -\frac{3}{4}x + p$$

$$-3x - 4y + 11 = 0$$

$$-4y = 3x - 11$$

Or $A \in (AB)$: $5 = -\frac{3}{4}x(-3) + p$.

$$5 = \frac{9}{4} + p$$

$$p = \frac{4 \times 5}{1 \times 4} - \frac{9}{4}$$

$$p = \frac{11}{4}$$

$$y = -\frac{3}{4}x + \frac{11}{4}$$

$$y = -\frac{3}{4}x + \frac{11}{4}$$

