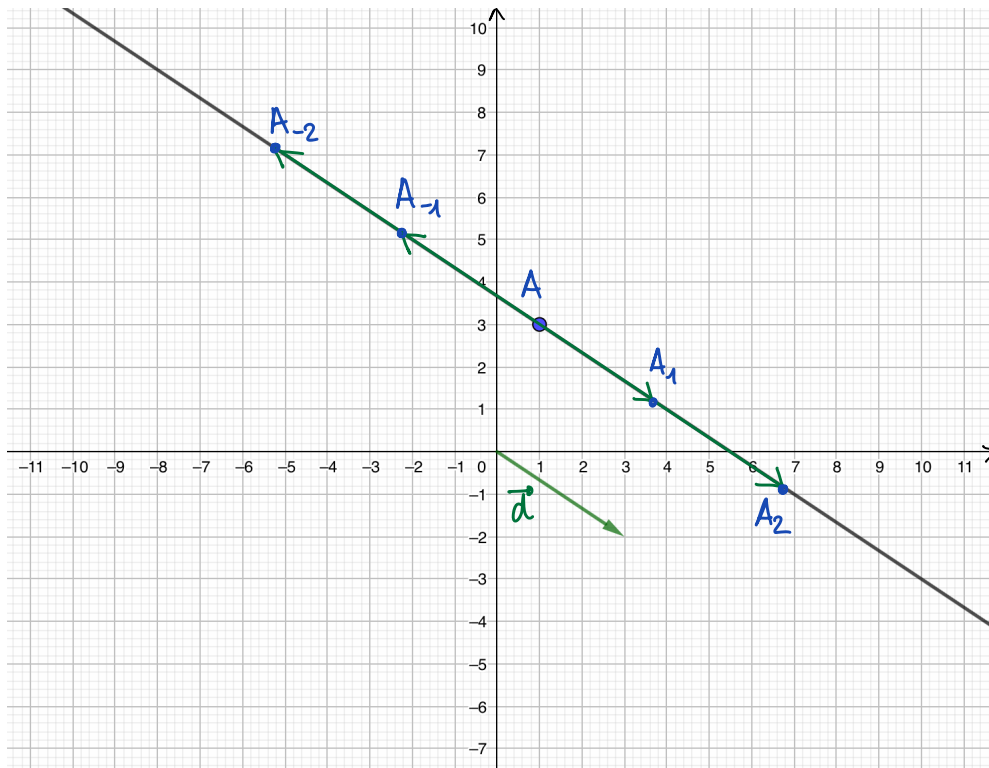


Ex 3.1.1

$$d: \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + k \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}, k \in \mathbb{R}$$

passant par le point A(1;3)

vecteur directeur \vec{d}



Ex 3.1.2

$$d: \begin{cases} x = 1 - 5k \\ y = 2 + 3k \end{cases}, k \in \mathbb{R}$$

$(6; -1) \in d$ car $\begin{cases} 6 = 1 - 5k \\ -1 = 2 + 3k \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 5 = -5k \\ -3 = 3k \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} k = -1 \\ k = -1 \end{cases} \checkmark =$

$(3; -2) \notin d$ car $\begin{cases} 3 = 1 - 5k \\ -2 = 2 + 3k \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2 = -5k \\ -4 = 3k \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} k = -2/5 \\ k = -4/3 \end{cases} \neq$

$(1; 0) \notin d$ car $\begin{cases} 1 = 1 - 5k \\ 0 = 2 + 3k \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 0 = -5k \\ -2 = 3k \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} k = 0 \\ k = -2/3 \end{cases} \neq$

$(-6; \frac{31}{5}) \in d$ car $\begin{cases} -6 = 1 - 5k \\ \frac{31}{5} = 2 + 3k \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} -7 = -5k \\ \frac{21}{5} = 3k \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} k = 7/5 \\ k = \frac{21}{15} = \frac{7}{5} \end{cases} \checkmark =$

Ex 3.1.3

$$d: \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} + k \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, k \in \mathbb{R} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 1^e & x = 2 - k \\ 2^e & y = 5 + 2k \end{cases}, k \in \mathbb{R}$$

a) situé sur Ox : $(x; 0) \Rightarrow y = 0 \Rightarrow 0 = 5 + 2k \Leftrightarrow k = -\frac{5}{2}$

dans la 1^e équ.

$$\Rightarrow x = 2 - \left(-\frac{5}{2}\right) = 2 + \frac{5}{2} = \frac{9}{2} \Rightarrow \underline{A\left(\frac{9}{2}; 0\right)}$$

b) situé sur Oy : $(0; y) \Rightarrow x = 0 \Rightarrow 0 = 2 - k \Leftrightarrow k = 2$

$$\Rightarrow y = 5 + 2 \cdot 2 = 9 \Rightarrow \underline{B(0; 9)}$$

c) abscisse = 7 $\Rightarrow x = 7 \Rightarrow 7 = 2 - k \Leftrightarrow k = -5$

$$\Rightarrow y = 5 + 2 \cdot (-5) = -5 \Rightarrow \underline{C(7; -5)}$$

d) ordonnée = -2 $\Rightarrow y = -2 \Rightarrow -2 = 5 + 2k \Leftrightarrow -7 = 2k \Leftrightarrow k = -\frac{7}{2}$

$$\Rightarrow x = 2 - \left(-\frac{7}{2}\right) = 2 + \frac{7}{2} = \frac{11}{2} \Rightarrow \underline{D\left(\frac{11}{2}; -2\right)}$$

e) deux coordonnées égales : $x = y$

on peut évaluer les équ. : $2 - k = 5 + 2k \Leftrightarrow -3k = 3 \Leftrightarrow k = -1$

et remplacer dans 1 des 2 équations : $x = 2 - (-1) = 3 = y$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{E(3; 3)}$$

f) situé sur la droite $\begin{cases} x = 1 + l \\ y = -5 - 8l \end{cases}, l \in \mathbb{R}$

à l'intersection de deux droites : les x sont égaux et les y aussi

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2 - k = 1 + l \\ 5 + 2k = -5 - 8l \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} k + l = 1 \\ 2k + 8l = -10 \end{cases} \begin{array}{l} -2 \\ 1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow -2k - 2l &= -2 \\ + 2k + 8l &= -10 \\ \hline 6l &= -12 \\ l &= -2 \end{aligned}$$

En remplaçant l par -2 dans les équations paramétriques de la 2^e droite, on obtient

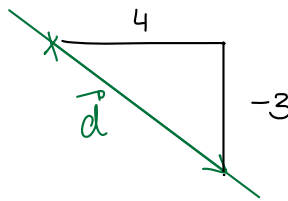
$$\begin{cases} x = 1 - 2 = -1 \\ y = -5 + 16 = 11 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \underline{F(-1; 11)}$$

Ex 3.1.4

a) $A(3; 5)$ et $\vec{d} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \underline{d: \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} + k \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, k \in \mathbb{R}$

b) $\vec{AB} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 - (-3) \\ -5 - (-2) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}$ est un vecteur directeur $\Rightarrow \underline{d: \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} + k \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}$

c) $m = -\frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow \vec{d} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}$



$\Rightarrow \underline{d: \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix} + k \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}, k \in \mathbb{R}$

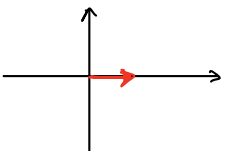
d) $\vec{BC} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 - 1 \\ 2 - 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ est un vecteur directeur

 $\Rightarrow \underline{d: \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + k \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, k \in \mathbb{R}$

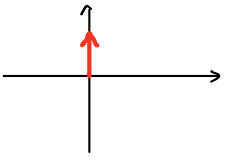
e) $\begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix}$ est un vecteur perpendiculaire au vecteur $\begin{pmatrix} -8 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$

car $\begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -8 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} = -40 + 40 = 0$. Donc $\begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix}$ est un vecteur directeur de d .

$\Rightarrow \underline{d: \begin{cases} x = -7 + 5k \\ y = 10 + 8k \end{cases}, k \in \mathbb{R}}$

f) Une droite horizontale a comme vecteur directeur $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 

\Rightarrow $d: \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} + k \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ \Leftrightarrow $\begin{cases} x = k \\ y = -2 \end{cases}, k \in \mathbb{R}$

g) Une droite verticale a comme vecteur directeur $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 

\Rightarrow $d: \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ 12 \end{pmatrix} + k \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ \Leftrightarrow $\begin{cases} x = 8 \\ y = 12 + k \end{cases}, k \in \mathbb{R}$

Ex 3.1.5

$$d: 3x - 8y + 2 = 0$$

- a) $(0; \frac{1}{4}) \in d$ car $3 \cdot 0 - 8 \cdot \frac{1}{4} + 2 = 0 - 2 + 2 = 0$ ✓
- b) $(-\frac{2}{3}; 0) \in d$ car $3 \cdot (-\frac{2}{3}) - 8 \cdot 0 + 2 = -2 - 0 + 2 = 0$ ✓
- c) $(5; -1) \notin d$ car $3 \cdot 5 - 8 \cdot (-1) + 2 = 15 + 8 + 2 = 25 \neq 0$
- d) $(2; 1) \in d$ car $3 \cdot 2 - 8 \cdot 1 + 2 = 6 - 8 + 2 = 0$ ✓

Ex 3.1.6

$$d: -3x + 2y - 6 = 0$$

- a) abscisse = 3 $\Rightarrow x = 3 \Rightarrow -3 \cdot 3 + 2y - 6 = 0$
 $2y - 15 = 0$
 $y = \frac{15}{2} \Rightarrow$ $A(3; \frac{15}{2})$
- b) ordonnée = -4 $\Rightarrow y = -4 \Rightarrow -3x + 2 \cdot (-4) - 6 = 0$
 $-3x - 14 = 0$
 $x = -\frac{14}{3} \Rightarrow$ $B(-\frac{14}{3}; -4)$
- c) deux coordonnées égales : $x = y$
 $\Rightarrow -3x + 2x - 6 = 0$
 $-x - 6 = 0$
 $x = -6 \Rightarrow$ $C(-6; -6)$

$$d) \text{ sur } Ox : y=0 \Rightarrow -3x+2 \cdot 0-6=0$$

$$-3x-6=0$$

$$x = -2 \Rightarrow \underline{D(-2;0)}$$

$$e) \text{ sur } Oy : x=0 \Rightarrow -3 \cdot 0 + 2y - 6 = 0$$

$$2y - 6 = 0$$

$$y = 3 \Rightarrow \underline{E(0;3)}$$

f) situé sur $5x-7y+4=0$.

On cherche le point d'intersection de ces deux droites en résolvant le système formé des deux équations :

$$\begin{cases} -3x+2y-6=0 \\ 5x-7y+4=0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} -3x+2y=6 & | \cdot 7 & | \cdot 5 \\ 5x-7y=-4 & | \cdot 2 & | \cdot 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \Rightarrow \\ -21x+14y=42 \\ + \quad 10x-14y=-8 \\ \hline -11x \quad \quad = 34 \\ x \quad \quad \quad = -\frac{34}{11} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \Rightarrow \\ -15x+10y=30 \\ + \quad 15x-21y=-12 \\ \hline -11y=18 \\ y = -\frac{18}{11} \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{F\left(-\frac{34}{11}; -\frac{18}{11}\right)}$$

Ex 3.1.7

$$\text{a) } \vec{d} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow a=1 \text{ et } b=4 \Rightarrow x+4y+c=0 \left. \vphantom{\vec{d}} \right\} \Rightarrow \underline{d: x+4y-23=0}$$
$$A(3;5) \in d \Rightarrow 3+4 \cdot 5+c=0 \Leftrightarrow c=-23$$

$$\text{b) } \vec{d} = \vec{AB} = \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow a=-3 \text{ et } b=-7 \Rightarrow -3x-7y+c=0 \left. \vphantom{\vec{d}} \right\} \underline{d: -3x-7y-23=0}$$
$$A(-3;-2) \in d \Rightarrow 9+14+c=0 \Leftrightarrow c=-23$$
$$\Leftrightarrow \underline{3x+7y+23=0}$$

$$\text{c) } m = -\frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow a=3 \text{ et } b=4 \Rightarrow 3x+4y+c=0 \left. \vphantom{m} \right\} \Rightarrow \underline{d: 3x+4y+10=0}$$
$$A(2;-4) \in d \Rightarrow 6-16+c=0 \Leftrightarrow c=10$$

$$\text{d) } \vec{d} = \vec{BC} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow a=1 \text{ et } b=4 \Rightarrow x+4y+c=0 \left. \vphantom{\vec{d}} \right\} \Rightarrow \underline{d: x+4y-13=0}$$
$$A(5;2) \in d \Rightarrow 5+8+c=0 \Leftrightarrow c=-13$$

$$\text{e) } \vec{d} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow a=8 \text{ et } b=-5 \Rightarrow 8x-5y+c=0 \left. \vphantom{\vec{d}} \right\} \Rightarrow \underline{d: 8x-5y+106=0}$$
$$A(-7;10) \Rightarrow -56-50+c=0 \Leftrightarrow c=106$$

$$\text{f) } \vec{d} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow a=0 \text{ et } b=-1 \Rightarrow -y+c=0 \left. \vphantom{\vec{d}} \right\} \Rightarrow \underline{d: -y-2=0}$$
$$A(0;-2) \in d : 2+c=0 \Leftrightarrow c=-2$$
$$\Leftrightarrow \underline{y+2=0}$$

$$\text{g) } \vec{d} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow a=1 \text{ et } b=0 \Rightarrow x+c=0 \left. \vphantom{\vec{d}} \right\} \Rightarrow \underline{d: x-8=0}$$
$$A(8;12) \in d : 8+c=0 \Leftrightarrow c=-8$$

Autre méthode :

$$\text{a) } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 3 - 4k \\ y = 5 + k \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} \cdot 1 \\ \cdot 4 \end{array} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{r} x = 3 - 4k \\ 4y = 20 + 4k \\ \hline x + 4y = 23 \end{array} \Rightarrow x + 4y - 23 = 0$$

$$b) \begin{cases} x = -3 + 7k \\ y = -2 - 3k \end{cases} \begin{array}{l} \cdot 3 \\ \cdot 7 \end{array} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} 3x = -9 + 21k \\ 7y = -14 - 21k \\ \hline 3x + 7y = -23 \end{array} \Rightarrow 3x + 7y + 23 = 0$$

$$c) \begin{cases} x = 2 + 4k \\ y = -4 - 3k \end{cases} \begin{array}{l} \cdot 3 \\ \cdot 4 \end{array} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} 3x = 6 + 12k \\ 4y = -16 - 12k \\ \hline 3x + 4y = -10 \end{array} \Rightarrow 3x + 4y + 10 = 0$$

$$d) \begin{cases} x = 5 - 4k \\ y = 2 + k \end{cases} \begin{array}{l} \cdot 1 \\ \cdot 4 \end{array} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} x = 5 - 4k \\ 4y = 8 + 4k \\ \hline x + 4y = 13 \end{array} \Rightarrow x + 4y - 13 = 0$$

$$e) \begin{cases} x = -7 + 5k \\ y = 10 + 8k \end{cases} \begin{array}{l} \cdot 8 \\ \cdot (-5) \end{array} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} 8x = -56 + 40k \\ -5y = -50 - 40k \\ \hline 8x - 5y = -106 \end{array} \Rightarrow 8x - 5y + 106 = 0$$

$$f) y = -2 \Rightarrow y + 2 = 0$$

$$g) x = 8 \Rightarrow x - 8 = 0$$

Ex 3.1.8

A(3;-2) B(-3;2) C(0;-1)

m_A : passe par A et par $M_{BC} \left(\frac{-3+0}{2}; \frac{2-1}{2} \right) = \left(-\frac{3}{2}; \frac{1}{2} \right)$

$$\Rightarrow \overrightarrow{AM_{BC}} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{3}{2} - 3 \\ \frac{1}{2} + 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{9}{2} \\ \frac{5}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -9 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \vec{d}_{m_A} = \begin{pmatrix} -9 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow m_A: 5x + 9y + c = 0 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} A \in m_A: 15 - 18 + c = 0 \\ c = 3 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \underline{m_A: 5x + 9y + 3 = 0}$$

m_C : passe par C et par $M_{AB} \left(\frac{3-3}{2}; \frac{-2+2}{2} \right) = (0; 0)$

$$\Rightarrow \overrightarrow{CM_{AB}} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{droite verticale passant par } C(0; -1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{m_C: x = 0}$$

m_B : passe par B et par $M_{AC}(\frac{3}{2}; -\frac{3}{2})$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{BM}_{AC} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{2} + 3 \\ -\frac{3}{2} - 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{9}{2} \\ -\frac{7}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ -7 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \vec{d}_{m_B} = \begin{pmatrix} -9 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} \Rightarrow m_B: 7x + 9y + c = 0 \\ B \in m_B \Rightarrow -21 + 18 + c = 0 \\ \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad c = 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \underline{m_B: 7x + 9y + 3 = 0}$$

$$G\left(\frac{3-3+0}{3}; \frac{-2+2-1}{3}\right) = \underline{G\left(0; -\frac{1}{3}\right)}$$

Ex 3.1.9

a) $2x - 3y + 6 = 0 \Leftrightarrow y = \frac{2}{3}x + 2$

b) $5x + 3y - 15 = 0 \Leftrightarrow y = -\frac{5}{3}x + 5$

c) $7x + 3y = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow y = -\frac{7}{3}x$

d) $2x + 5 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{5}{2}$

e) $-3y + 9 = 0 \Leftrightarrow y = 3$

f) $2x = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0$

g) $-5y = 0 \Leftrightarrow y = 0$

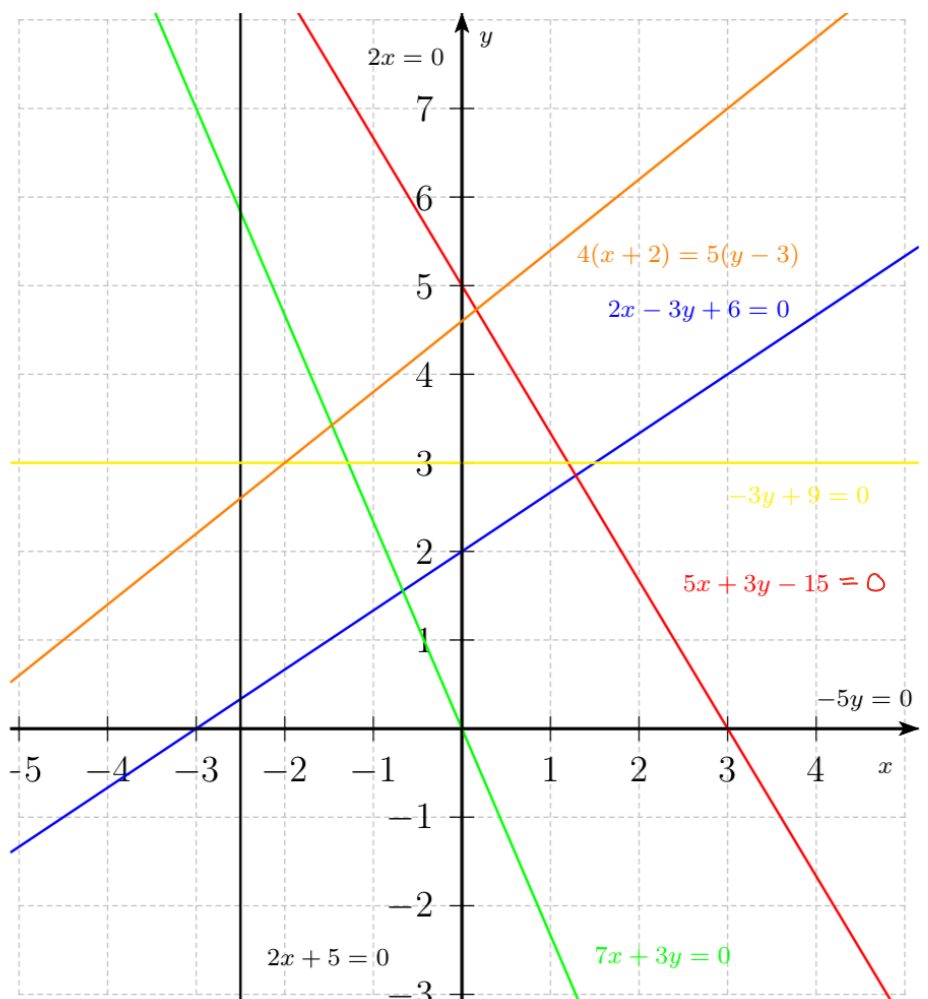
h) $4(x+2) = 5(y-3)$

$\Leftrightarrow 4x - 5y - 23 = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow y = \frac{4}{5}x - \frac{23}{5}$

par tâtonnement passe
par: $4x - 5y = 23$
 $4 \cdot 7 - 5 \cdot 1 = 23$

$\Rightarrow (7; 1)$



Ex 3.1.10

$$5x + 7y - 21 = 0 \Leftrightarrow y = -\frac{5}{7}x + 3 \Rightarrow \underline{m = -\frac{5}{7}}$$

$$\text{variantes: } \vec{d} = \begin{pmatrix} -7 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow m = \frac{d_2}{d_1} = -\frac{5}{7}$$

$$\underline{a} \quad m = -\frac{a}{b} = -\frac{5}{7}$$

Ex 3.1.11

$$5x - 8y + 56 = 0 \Leftrightarrow y = \frac{5}{8}x + 7 \Rightarrow \underline{h = 7}$$

Ex 3.1.12

$$\text{a) } 5x - 6y - 7 = 0 \quad \underline{\vec{d} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}} \quad \underline{m = \frac{5}{6}}$$

$$\text{b) } x + y - 5 = 0 \quad \underline{\vec{d} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}} \quad \underline{m = -1}$$

$$\text{c) } 4x - 3y = 0 \quad \underline{\vec{d} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}} \quad \underline{m = \frac{4}{3}}$$

$$\text{d) } \sqrt{2}x - \sqrt{2}y + \sqrt{15} = 0 \quad \underline{\vec{d} = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}} \quad \underline{m = 1}$$

$$\text{e) } \sqrt{5}x - 4y - 5 = 0 \quad \underline{\vec{d} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ \sqrt{5} \end{pmatrix}} \quad \underline{m = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{4}}$$

$$\text{f) } 3y - 8 = 0 \quad \underline{\vec{d} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}} \quad \underline{m = 0} \quad (\text{dire horizontal})$$

$$\text{g) } x = 0 \quad \underline{\vec{d} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}} \quad \underline{m = \infty} \quad (\text{dire vertical})$$

$$\text{h) } \frac{x+2}{5} = \frac{y-3}{4} \Leftrightarrow 4x+8 = 5y-15 \Leftrightarrow 4x-5y+23 = 0$$

$$\underline{\vec{d} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}} \quad \underline{m = \frac{4}{5}}$$

Ex 3.1.13

a) $3x+2y-11=0$

b) $6x+4y=22 \Leftrightarrow 3x+2y=11 \Leftrightarrow 3x+2y-11=0$

c) $\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + k \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x=3+2k \\ y=1-3k \end{cases} \begin{matrix} | 3 \\ | 2 \end{matrix} \Rightarrow 3x+2y=11 \Leftrightarrow 3x+2y-11=0$

d) $\begin{cases} x=5-2l \\ y=-2+3l \end{cases} \begin{matrix} | 3 \\ | 2 \end{matrix} \Rightarrow 3x+2y=11 \Leftrightarrow 3x+2y-11=0$

e) $y = -\frac{3}{2}x + \frac{11}{2} \Leftrightarrow 2y = -3x + 11 \Leftrightarrow 3x+2y-11=0$

f) $\frac{x-9}{-2} = \frac{y+8}{3} \Leftrightarrow 3(x-9) = -2(y+8) \Leftrightarrow 3x+2y-11=0$

les équations sont toutes équivalentes, il s'agit bien de la même droite.

Ex 3.1.14

a) $d: 7x-6y=7 \Leftrightarrow 7x-6y-7=0$

On cherche une droite d' : $ax+by+c=0$ avec la même pente ou le même vecteur directeur $\Rightarrow a=7$ et $b=-6$

$d': 7x-6y+c=0$

$A(1;1) \in d' \Rightarrow 7-6+c=0 \Leftrightarrow c=-1$

} $d': 7x-6y-1=0$

b) $d: 5x=5-2y \Leftrightarrow 5x+2y-5=0$

$\Rightarrow d': 5x+2y+c=0$

$A(-2;-1) \in d' : -10-2+c=0 \Leftrightarrow c=12$

} $d': 5x+2y+12=0$

c) $d: y=9-7x \Leftrightarrow 7x+y-9=0$

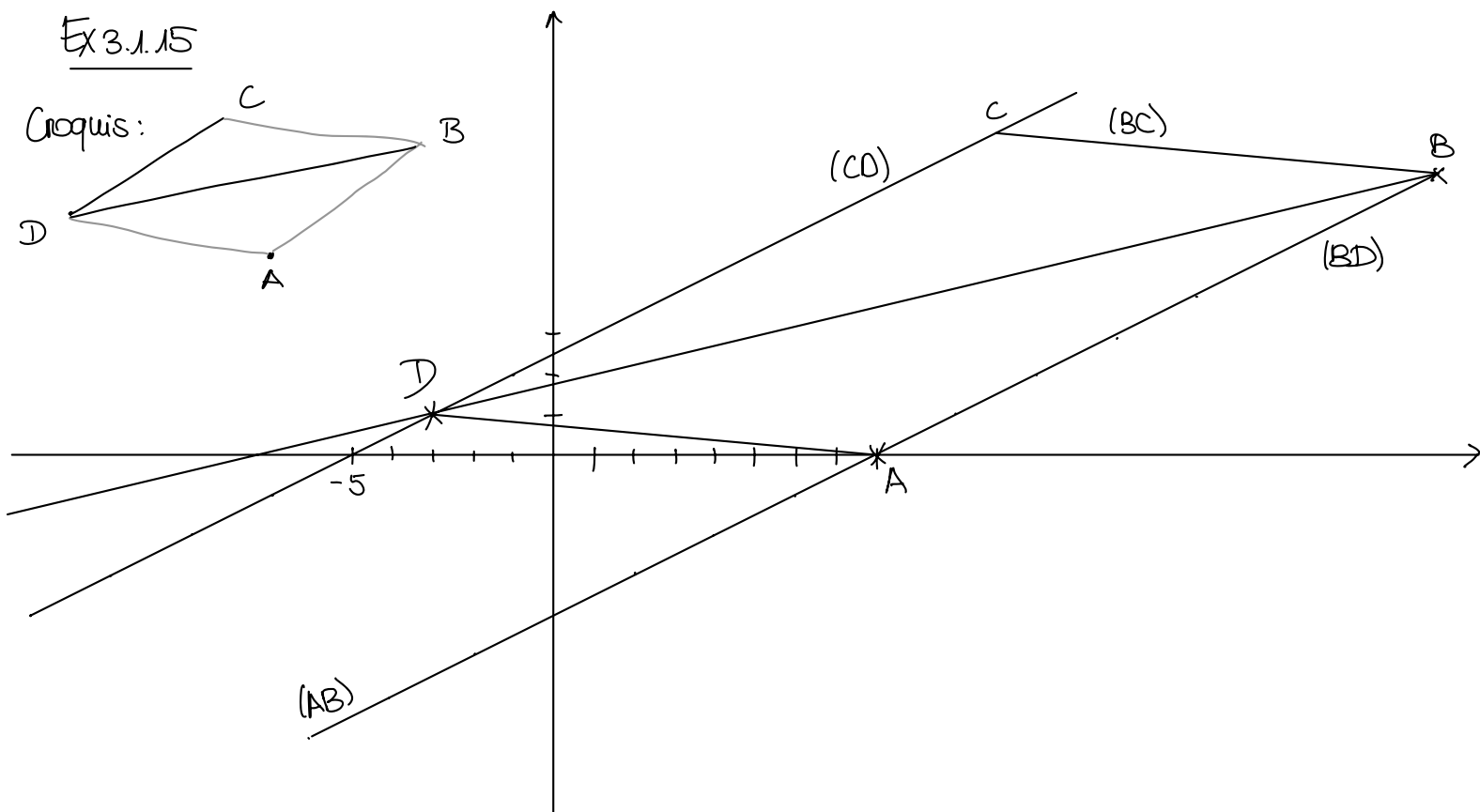
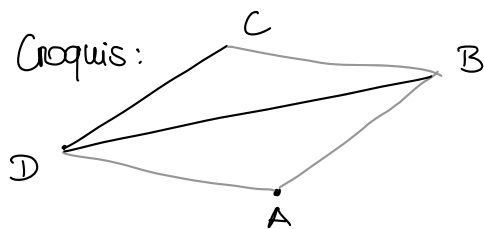
$\Rightarrow d': 7x+y+c=0$

$A(2;-2) \in d' \Rightarrow 14-2+c=0 \Leftrightarrow c=-12$

} $d': 7x+y-12=0$

Ex 3.1.15

Croquis:



$$(CD): x - 2y + 5 = 0 \quad m = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{si } y = 0 \Rightarrow x + 5 = 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow x = -5$$

$$(BD): 6x - 25y + 43 = 0 \quad m = \frac{6}{25}$$

passé par D (voir ci-dessus)

$$1) D = (CD) \cap (BD) : \begin{cases} x - 2y = -5 & | \cdot 25 \\ 6x - 25y = -43 & | \cdot (-2) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{r} 25x - 50y = -125 \\ -12x + 50y = 86 \\ \hline 13x = -39 \\ x = -3 \end{array}$$

$$(1^e) \\ \Rightarrow -3 - 2y = -5 \Leftrightarrow -2y = -2 \Leftrightarrow y = 1 \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{D(-3; 1)}}$$

$$2) (AB) \text{ est } \parallel \text{ à } (CD) \Rightarrow x - 2y + c = 0 \\ A(8; 0) \in (AB) : 8 - 0 + c = 0 \Leftrightarrow c = -8 \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{l} (AB) \text{ est } \parallel \text{ à } (CD) \\ A(8; 0) \in (AB) \end{array}} \right\} \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{(AB): x - 2y - 8 = 0}}$$

$$3) (AD) \text{ a comme vecteur directeur } \vec{AD} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 - 8 \\ 1 - 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -11 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow a = 1 \text{ et } b = 11 \\ \Rightarrow (AD): x + 11y + c = 0 \\ A(8; 0) \in (AD) : 8 + c = 0 \Leftrightarrow c = -8 \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{l} (AD) \text{ a comme vecteur directeur } \vec{AD} \\ A(8; 0) \in (AD) \end{array}} \right\} \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{(AD): x + 11y - 8 = 0}}$$

$$4) \quad B = (AB) \cap (BD) : \begin{cases} x - 2y = 8 \\ 6x - 25y = -43 \end{cases} \begin{array}{l} \cdot 25 \\ \cdot (-2) \end{array} \Rightarrow + \begin{array}{r} 25x - 50y = 200 \\ -12x + 50y = 86 \\ \hline 13x = 286 \\ x = 22 \end{array}$$

(1e)

$$\Rightarrow 22 - 2y = 8 \Leftrightarrow -2y = -14 \Leftrightarrow y = 7 \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{B(22; 7)}}$$

$$5) \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} (BC) \parallel (AD) \Rightarrow x + 11y + c = 0 \\ B(22; 7) \in (AD) : 22 + 77 + c = 0 \Rightarrow c = -99 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{(BC) : x + 11y - 99 = 0}}$$

Ex 3.1.16

a) $d_1 \parallel O_x$ passant par $A(2;2)$: $d_1: y=2$

b) $d_2 \parallel O_y$ " " $B(6;-4)$: $d_2: x=6$

c) M milieu de AB : $M\left(\frac{2+6}{2}; \frac{2-4}{2}\right) = M(4; -1)$

d_3 passe par $P(1;2)$ et M : $\vec{PM} = \begin{pmatrix} 4-1 \\ -1-2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\Rightarrow a=1$ et $b=1 \Rightarrow d_3: x+y+c=0$ } \Rightarrow
 $P \in d_3: 1+2+c=0 \Leftrightarrow c=-3$ } $d_3: x+y-3=0$

d) $P = d_1 \cap d_3$ car $P(1;2) \in d_1$
 $\leftarrow y=2$

$Q = d_1 \cap d_2 \Rightarrow Q(6;2)$
 $\leftarrow d_2: x=6$ $\leftarrow d_1: y=2$

$R = d_2 \cap d_3 : \begin{cases} x=6 \\ x+y=3 \Rightarrow 6+y=3 \end{cases}$

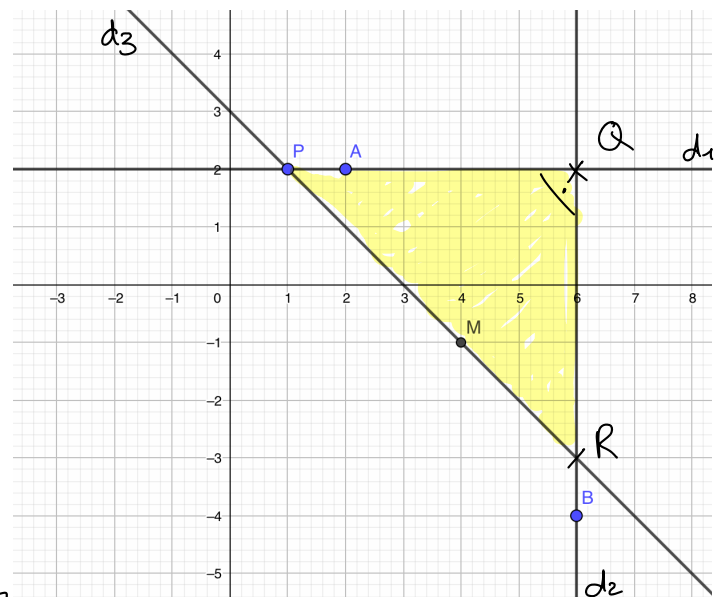
$\Rightarrow y=3-6=-3 \Rightarrow R(6;-3)$

$\vec{PQ} = \begin{pmatrix} 6-1 \\ 2-2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \|\vec{PQ}\| = \sqrt{25+0} = 5$

$\vec{RQ} = \begin{pmatrix} 6-6 \\ 2-(-3) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \|\vec{RQ}\| = 5$

$\Rightarrow \text{aire} = \frac{5 \cdot 5}{2} = \underline{12,5 \text{ u}^2}$ (car Δ rectangle)

ou avec formule $\text{aire} = \frac{1}{2} |5 \cdot 5 - 0 \cdot 0| = 12,5 \text{ u}^2$
(formulaire p.48)



Ex 3.1.17

$A(2; -3)$

a) d: $3x - 7y + 3 = 0$

$p \perp d \Rightarrow 7x + 3y + k = 0$

$A \in p \Rightarrow 14 - 9 + k = 0 \Leftrightarrow k = -5$

$p: \underline{7x + 3y - 5 = 0}$

b) d: $x + 9y = 11$ et $A(2; -3)$

$p \perp d \Rightarrow 9x - y + k = 0$

$A \in p \Rightarrow 18 + 3 + k = 0 \Leftrightarrow k = -21$

$p: \underline{9x - y - 21 = 0}$

c) d: $16x = 24y - 7 \Leftrightarrow 16x - 24y + 7 = 0$

$p \perp d \Rightarrow 24x + 16y + k = 0$

$A \in p \Rightarrow 48 - 48 + k = 0 \Leftrightarrow k = 0$

$p: 16x - 24y = 0$

$\underline{2x - 3y = 0}$

d) d: $2x + 3 = 0$ droite verticale : $x = -\frac{3}{2}$

$p \perp d \Rightarrow y = k$

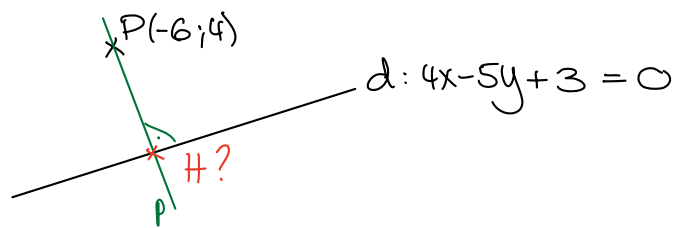
$A \in p \Rightarrow y = -3 \Rightarrow p: \underline{y + 3 = 0}$

e) d: $3y = 1$ droite horizontale : $y = \frac{1}{3}$

$p \perp d \Rightarrow x = k$

$A \in p \Rightarrow x = 2 \Rightarrow p: \underline{x - 2 = 0}$

Ex 3.1.18



• $p \perp d \Rightarrow p: 5x+4y+C=0$

$P \in p \Rightarrow -30+16+C=0 \Leftrightarrow C=14 \Rightarrow p: 5x+4y+14=0$

• $H = p \cap d: \begin{cases} 4x-5y = -3 \\ 5x+4y = -14 \end{cases} \begin{matrix} | \\ | \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} 4 \\ 5 \end{matrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 4x-5y = -3 \\ 41x = -82 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = -2 \\ y = -1 \end{cases}$

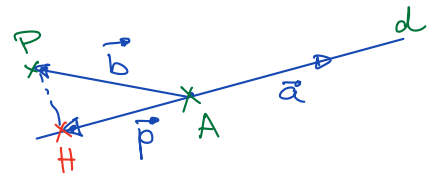
$\Rightarrow \underline{H(-2; -1)}$

Variante: avec formule: projection orthogonale \vec{p} de \vec{b} sur \vec{a}

$$\vec{p} = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{\|\vec{a}\|^2} \cdot \vec{a}$$

Ici $\vec{a} = \vec{d} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$

$\vec{b} = \vec{AP}$

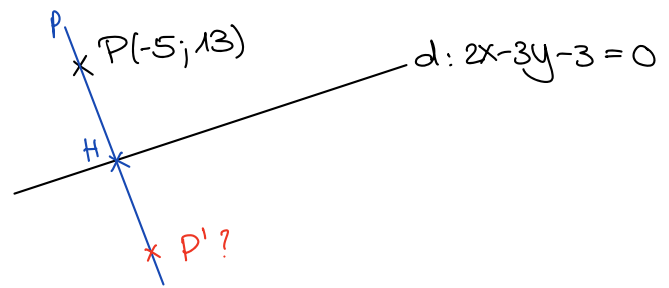


Il faut trouver un pt $A \in d: A(3;3)$ car $4 \cdot 3 - 5 \cdot 3 + 3 = 0$

$\Rightarrow \vec{b} = \vec{AP} = \begin{pmatrix} -6-3 \\ 4-3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -9 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\Rightarrow \vec{p} = \frac{5 \cdot (-9) + 4 \cdot 1}{25+16} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{-41}{41} \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix}$

$\Rightarrow \vec{OH} = \vec{OA} + \vec{AH} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow H(-2; -1)$

Ex 3.1.19

$$\bullet p \perp d \Rightarrow 3x + 2y + c = 0$$

$$P \in p \Rightarrow -15 + 26 + c = 0 \Leftrightarrow c = -11$$

$$\Rightarrow p: 3x + 2y - 11 = 0$$

$$\bullet H = p \cap d: \begin{cases} 2x - 3y = 3 & | \cdot 2 \\ 3x + 2y = 11 & | \cdot 3 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2x - 3y = 3 \\ 13x = 39 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = 3 \\ 6 - 3y = 3 \Leftrightarrow y = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow H(3; 1)$$

$$\bullet \vec{OP} = \vec{OH} + \underbrace{\vec{HP'}}_{= \vec{PH}} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 3+5 \\ 1-13 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 11 \\ -11 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \underline{P'(11; -11)}$$

$$\text{variante: } H \text{ milieu de } PP' \Rightarrow \left(\frac{-5+x}{2}; \frac{13+y}{2} \right) = (3; 1)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} -5+x = 6 & \Leftrightarrow x = 11 \\ 13+y = 2 & \Leftrightarrow y = -11 \end{cases}$$

Ex 3.1.20

$$A(2; 1) \quad B(-1; -1) \quad C(3; 2)$$

$$h_A: \perp(BC) \Rightarrow \vec{BC} = \begin{pmatrix} 3+1 \\ 2+1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{n}_{h_A}$$

$$\Rightarrow h_A: 4x + 3y + c = 0 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} A \in h_A \Rightarrow 8 + 3 + c = 0 \\ c = -11 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \underline{h_A: 4x + 3y - 11 = 0}$$

$$h_c: \perp(AB) \Rightarrow \vec{AB} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{n}_{h_c}$$

$$\begin{cases} \Rightarrow h_c: -3x - 2y + C = 0 \\ C \in h_c \Rightarrow -9 - 4 + C = 0 \\ \quad C = 13 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \underline{h_c: -3x - 2y + 13 = 0}$$

$$h_B: \perp(AC) \Rightarrow \vec{AC} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{n}_{h_B}$$

$$\begin{cases} \Rightarrow h_B: x + y + C = 0 \\ B \in h_B \Rightarrow -1 - 1 + C = 0 \\ \quad C = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \underline{h_B: x + y + 2 = 0}$$

$$H = h_A \cap h_c: \begin{cases} 4x + 3y = 11 & | 2 \\ -3x - 2y = -13 & | 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{r} 8x + 6y = 22 \\ -9x - 6y = -39 \\ \hline -x = -17 \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow 4 \cdot 17 + 3y = 11$$

$$78 + 3y = 11$$

$$y = -19 \Rightarrow \underline{H(17; -19)}$$

Ex 3.1.21

$$A(2; -3) \quad B(-5; -2)$$

$$\vec{AB} = \begin{pmatrix} -5-2 \\ -2+3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -7 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{n}_{M_{AB}} \quad \begin{array}{l} \swarrow \\ \text{car } AB \perp M_{AB} \end{array} \Rightarrow M_{AB}: -7x + y + C = 0$$

$$M \text{ milieu de } AB: M\left(\frac{2-5}{2}; \frac{-3-2}{2}\right) = M\left(-\frac{3}{2}; -\frac{5}{2}\right)$$

$$M \in M_{AB} \Rightarrow +7 \cdot \frac{3}{2} - \frac{5}{2} + C = 0 \Leftrightarrow 8 + C = 0 \Leftrightarrow C = -8$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{M_{AB}: -7x + y - 8 = 0}$$

Ex 3.1.22

$$A(1;8) \quad B(3;4) \quad C(-6;1)$$

$$m_{AB} : \perp (AB) \Rightarrow \vec{AB} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix} = 2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \vec{n}_{m_{AB}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow m_{AB} : x - 2y + c = 0$$

$$M_{AB} \left(\frac{1+3}{2}; \frac{8+4}{2} \right) = M_{AB}(2;6) \in m_{AB} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2 - 12 + c = 0 \\ c = 10 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{m_{AB} : x - 2y + 10 = 0}$$

$$m_{BC} : \perp (BC) \Rightarrow \vec{BC} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} = -3 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \vec{n}_{m_{BC}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow m_{BC} : 3x + y + c = 0$$

$$M_{BC} \left(-\frac{3}{2}; \frac{5}{2} \right) \in m_{BC} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -\frac{3}{2} + \frac{5}{2} + c = 0 \\ c = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \underline{m_{BC} : 3x + y + 2 = 0}$$

$$m_{AC} : \perp (AC) \Rightarrow \vec{AC} = \begin{pmatrix} -7 \\ -7 \end{pmatrix} = -7 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \vec{n}_{m_{AC}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow m_{AC} : x + y + c = 0$$

$$M_{AC} \left(-\frac{5}{2}; \frac{9}{2} \right) \in m_{AC} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -\frac{5}{2} + \frac{9}{2} + c = 0 \\ c = -2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \underline{m_{AC} : x + y - 2 = 0}$$

$$K = m_{AB} \cap m_{BC} : \begin{cases} x - 2y = -10 & | 1 \\ 3x + y = -2 & | 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{array}{r} x - 2y = -10 \\ 6x + 2y = -4 \\ \hline 7x = -14 \\ x = -2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \cdot (-2) + y = -2 \\ -6 + y = -2 \\ y = 4 \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{K(-2;4)}$$

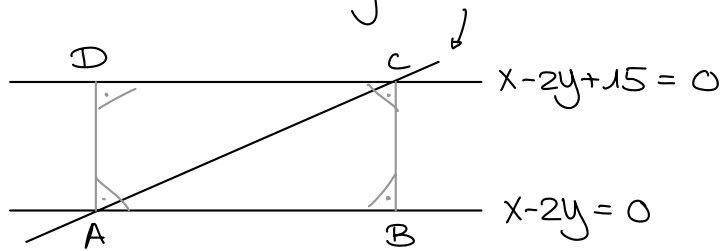
$$\underline{r} = \|\vec{AK}\| = \left\| \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix} \right\| = \sqrt{9+16} = \underline{5u}$$

Ex 3.1.23

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x=2y \Leftrightarrow x-2y=0 \\ 2y-x=15 \Leftrightarrow x-2y+15=0 \end{array} \right\} \text{droites } \parallel \Rightarrow \text{côtés}$$

$$7x+y-15=0 \Rightarrow \text{diagonale (AC)}$$

croquis :



$$1) A = (AB) \cap (AC) : \begin{cases} x-2y=0 & | 1 \\ 7x+y=15 & | 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{r} x-2y=0 \\ 14x+2y=30 \\ \hline 15x=30 \\ x=2 \end{array}$$
$$\Rightarrow 7 \cdot 2 + y = 15$$
$$y = 1 \Rightarrow \underline{A(2;1)}$$

$$2) \{C\} = (DC) \cap (AC) : \begin{cases} x-2y=-15 & | 1 \\ 7x+y=15 & | 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{r} x-2y=-15 \\ 14x+2y=30 \\ \hline 15x=15 \\ x=1 \end{array}$$
$$\Rightarrow 7+y=15$$
$$y=8 \Rightarrow \underline{C(1;8)}$$

$$3) (AD) \perp (AB) \Rightarrow (AD): 2x+y+c=0 \left. \begin{array}{l} A \in (AD) \Rightarrow 4+1+c=0 \\ c=-5 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow (AD): 2x+y-5=0$$

$$\{D\} = (AD) \cap (DC) : \begin{cases} 2x+y=5 & | 2 \\ x-2y=-15 & | 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{r} 4x+2y=10 \\ x-2y=-15 \\ \hline 5x=-5 \\ x=-1 \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow -2+y=5$$
$$y=7 \Rightarrow \underline{D(-1;7)}$$

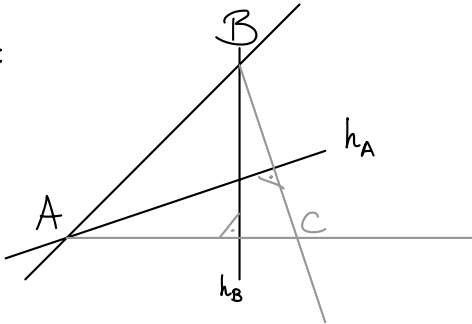
$$4) \quad \vec{OB} = \vec{OA} + \vec{AB} = \vec{OA} + \vec{DC} \quad (\vec{AB} = \vec{DC} \text{ car } ABCD \text{ est un // -gramme})$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1+1 \\ 8-7 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \underline{B(4;2)}$$

Ex 3.1.24

$$(AB): 5x - 3y + 2 = 0 \quad h_A: 4x - 3y + 1 = 0 \quad h_B: 7x + 2y - 22 = 0$$

croquis :



$$1) \quad \{A\} = (AB) \cap h_A : \begin{cases} 5x - 3y = -2 & | & 1 \\ 4x - 3y = -1 & | & (-1) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{r} 5x - 3y = -2 \\ -4x + 3y = 1 \\ \hline x = -1 \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{array}{r} -5 - 3y = -2 \\ -3y = 3 \\ y = -1 \end{array} \Rightarrow \underline{A(-1; -1)}$$

$$(AC) \perp h_B \Rightarrow 2x - 7y + k = 0$$

$$A \in (AC) \Rightarrow 2 \cdot (-1) - 7(-1) + k = 0 \Leftrightarrow -2 + 7 + k = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow k = -5$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{(AC): 2x - 7y - 5 = 0}$$

$$2) \{B\} = (AB) \cap h_B : \begin{cases} 5x - 3y = -2 & | & 2 \\ 7x + 2y = 22 & | & 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{r} 10x - 6y = -4 \\ 21x + 6y = 66 \\ \hline 31x = 62 \\ x = 2 \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{array}{r} 10 - 3y = -2 \\ -3y = -12 \\ y = 4 \end{array} \Rightarrow \underline{B(2;4)}$$

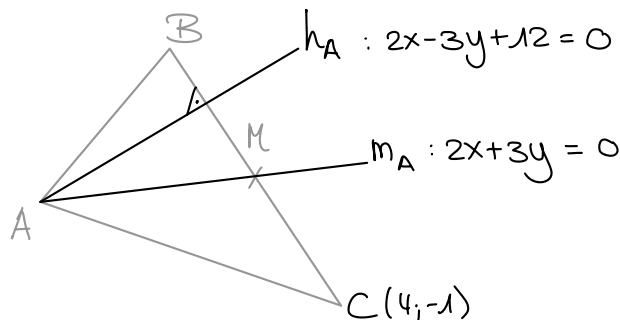
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} (BC) \perp h_A \Rightarrow (BC): 3x + 4y + c = 0 \\ B \in (BC) \Rightarrow 6 + 16 + c = 0 \\ \qquad \qquad \qquad c = -22 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \underline{(BC): 3x + 4y - 22 = 0}$$

$$3) \{C\} = (BC) \cap (AC) : \begin{cases} 3x + 4y = 22 & | \cdot 7 \\ 2x - 7y = 5 & | \cdot 4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow + \begin{array}{r} 21x + 28y = 154 \\ 8x - 28y = 20 \\ \hline 29x = 174 \\ x = 6 \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{array}{r} 18 + 4y = 22 \\ 4y = 4 \\ y = 1 \end{array} \Rightarrow \underline{C(6;1)}$$

Ex 3.1.25

croquis :



$$1) \left. \begin{array}{l} (BC) \perp h_A \Rightarrow (BC): 3x + 2y + c = 0 \\ C \in (BC) \Rightarrow 12 - 2 + c = 0 \\ \qquad \qquad \qquad c = -10 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \underline{(BC): 3x + 2y - 10 = 0}$$

$$2) \{A\} = h_A \cap m_A : \begin{cases} 2x-3y = -12 & | & 1 \\ 2x+3y = 0 & | & 1 \end{cases}$$

$$4x = -12$$

$$x = -3$$

$$\Rightarrow -6+3y=0$$

$$y = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{A(-3; 2)}$$

$$\vec{AC} = \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{d} \Rightarrow (AC) : -3x - 7y + c = 0$$

$$C \in (AC) \Rightarrow -12 + 7 + c = 0 \Leftrightarrow c = 5$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{(AC) : -3x - 7y + 5 = 0}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \underline{3x + 7y - 5 = 0}$$

$$3) M \text{ milieu de } BC : m_A \cap (BC) : \begin{cases} 2x+3y = 0 & | & -2 \\ 3x+2y = 10 & | & 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} -4x - 6y = 0 \\ 9x + 6y = 30 \end{cases}$$

$$5x = 30$$

$$x = 6$$

$$\Rightarrow 12 + 3y = 0 \Leftrightarrow y = -4 \Rightarrow \underline{M(6; -4)}$$

$$\Rightarrow M(6; -4) = \left(\frac{b_1+4}{2} ; \frac{b_2-1}{2} \right) \text{ avec } B(b_1; b_2) \Rightarrow \underline{B(8; -7)}$$

$$\vec{AB} = \begin{pmatrix} 11 \\ -9 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow (AB) : -9x - 11y + c = 0$$

$$A \in (AB) \Rightarrow 27 - 22 + c = 0$$

$$c = -5$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{(AB) : -9x - 11y - 5 = 0}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \underline{9x + 11y + 5 = 0}$$

Ex 3.1.27

a) $d_1 : 3x - 5y + 7 = 0$

$d_2 : 2x - 4y - 8 = 0$

$m_1 = -\frac{3}{-5} = \frac{3}{5} \neq m_2 = -\frac{2}{-4} = \frac{1}{2}$

\Rightarrow les droites sont concurrentes ou sécantes

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3x - 5y = -7 & | \cdot 4 \\ 2x - 4y = 8 & | \cdot (-5) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{r} 12x - 20y = -28 \\ -10x + 20y = -40 \\ \hline 2x = -68 \\ x = -34 \end{array} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} 2 \cdot (-34) - 4y = 8 \\ -4y = 76 \\ y = -19 \end{array}$

$\Rightarrow \underline{I(-34; -19)}$

b) $d_1 : -4x + 20y + 36 = 0$

$d_2 : x - 5y = 9$

$\Leftrightarrow 20y = 4x - 36$

$x - 9 = 5y$

$\Leftrightarrow y = \frac{1}{5}x - \frac{9}{5}$

$y = \frac{1}{5}x - \frac{9}{5}$

$m_1 = m_2 = \frac{1}{5}$ et $h_1 = h_2 = -\frac{9}{5} \Rightarrow$ les droites sont confondues (c'est la même droite!)

c) $d_1 : -7x - 8y + 2 = 0$

$d_2 : 4x - 3y + 4 = 0$

$m_1 = -\frac{-7}{-8} = -\frac{7}{8} \neq m_2 = -\frac{4}{-3} = \frac{4}{3}$

\Rightarrow les droites sont sécantes

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} -7x - 8y = -2 & | \cdot 3 & | \cdot 4 \\ 4x - 3y = -4 & | \cdot (-8) & | \cdot 7 \end{cases}$

$\Rightarrow \begin{array}{r} -21x - 24y = -6 \\ -32x + 24y = 32 \\ \hline -53x = 26 \\ x = -\frac{26}{53} \end{array}$

$\Rightarrow \begin{array}{r} -28x - 32y = -8 \\ 28x - 21y = -28 \\ \hline -53y = -36 \\ y = \frac{36}{53} \end{array}$

$\Rightarrow I\left(-\frac{26}{53}; \frac{36}{53}\right)$

$$d) \quad d_1: 8x - 2y + 36 = 0$$

$$d_2: y = 4x + 25$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -2y = -8x - 36$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y = 4x + 18$$

$$\underline{m_1 = m_2 = 4} \quad \text{mais } h_1 = 18 \neq h_2 = 25$$

\Rightarrow les droites sont parallèles

Ex 3.1.28

$$a: 2x + y - 3 = 0$$

$$b: x - 3y + 1 = 0$$

$$c: 3x + 5y - 7 = 0$$

$$d: 4x - 5y - 1 = 0$$

$$m_a = -2$$

$$m_b = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$m_c = -\frac{3}{5}$$

$$m_d = \frac{4}{5}$$

Comme les pentes sont toutes différentes \Rightarrow les 4 droites sont sécantes.

$$\text{arb: } \begin{cases} 2x + y = 3 \\ x - 3y = -1 \end{cases} \begin{array}{c|c} 3 & -1 \\ \hline 1 & 2 \end{array} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 7x = 8 \\ -7y = -5 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = 8/7 \\ y = 5/7 \end{cases} \Rightarrow I\left(\frac{8}{7}; \frac{5}{7}\right)$$

Il suffit de prouver maintenant que $I \in c$ et $I \in d$:

$$3 \cdot \frac{8}{7} + 5 \cdot \frac{5}{7} - 7 = \frac{49}{7} - 7 = 0 \quad \checkmark \Rightarrow I \in c$$

$$4 \cdot \frac{8}{7} - 5 \cdot \frac{5}{7} - 1 = \frac{7}{7} - 1 = 0 \quad \checkmark \Rightarrow I \in d \quad \#$$

Ex 3.1.29

$$d_1: (a-1)x + (3a-1)y + (4a-4) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y = -\frac{a-1}{3a-1}x - \frac{4a-4}{3a-1} \Rightarrow m_1 = -\frac{a-1}{3a-1} \text{ et } h_1 = -\frac{4a-4}{3a-1} \text{ avec } a \neq \frac{1}{3}$$

$$d_2: (2a-2)x + (2a-1)y + (4a-7) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y = -\frac{2a-2}{2a-1}x - \frac{4a-7}{2a-1} \Rightarrow m_2 = -\frac{2a-2}{2a-1} \text{ et } h_2 = -\frac{4a-7}{2a-1} \text{ avec } a \neq \frac{1}{2}$$

• si $a \neq \frac{1}{3}$ et $a \neq \frac{1}{2}$

a) confondues si $m_1 = m_2$ et $h_1 = h_2$

$$-\frac{a-1}{3a-1} = -\frac{2a-2}{2a-1} \quad \text{et} \quad -\frac{4a-4}{3a-1} = -\frac{4a-7}{2a-1}$$

$$(a-1)(2a-1) = (3a-1)(2a-2)$$

$$2a^2 - 3a + 1 = 6a^2 - 8a + 2$$

$$4a^2 - 5a + 1 = 0$$

$$a = \frac{5 \pm 3}{8} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$(4a-4)(2a-1) = (4a-7)(3a-1)$$

$$8a^2 - 12a + 4 = 12a^2 - 25a + 7$$

$$4a^2 - 13a + 3 = 0$$

$$a = \frac{13 \pm 11}{8} = \begin{cases} 3 \\ \frac{1}{4} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \underline{a = \frac{1}{4}}$$

b) parallèles si $m_1 = m_2 \Rightarrow \underline{a = 1}$

c) perpendiculaires si $m_1 \cdot m_2 = -1$:

$$+\frac{a-1}{3a-1} \cdot \left(+\frac{2a-2}{2a-1}\right) = -1 \Leftrightarrow (a-1)(2a-2) = -(3a-1)(2a-1)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2a^2 - 4a + 2 = -6a^2 + 5a - 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 8a^2 - 9a + 3 = 0 \quad \Delta = -15 < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow d_1 \not\perp d_2 \quad \forall a \in \mathbb{R}$$

• si $a = \frac{1}{3}$: d_1 est vertical mais pas $d_2 \Rightarrow$ ni confondues ni parallèles ni perp. car d_2 n'est pas horiz.

• si $a = \frac{1}{2}$: d_2 est vertical mais pas $d_1 \Rightarrow$ " " " " car d_1 n'est pas horiz.