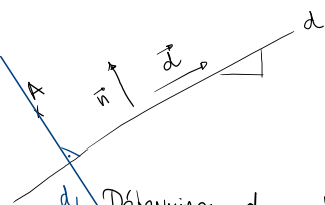


Droites perpendiculaires

$$d: 3x + 2y + 5 = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{d} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$m = -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$\vec{n} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$



d_{\perp} Déterminer d_{\perp} droite perpendiculaire à d et passant $A(1;4)$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{d}_{\perp} = \vec{n} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} &\Rightarrow d_{\perp}: 2x - 3y + c = 0 \\ A \in d_{\perp} \Rightarrow 2 - 12 + c = 0 &\Leftrightarrow c = 10 \} \underline{d_{\perp}: 2x - 3y + 10 = 0} \\ \vec{n}_{\perp} = \vec{d} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} &\Rightarrow d_{\perp}: -2x + 3y + c' = 0 \\ \dots \dots \dots c' = -10 &\} \Rightarrow \underline{d_{\perp}: -2x + 3y - 10 = 0} \end{aligned} \Leftrightarrow$$

Généralisation

$$d: ax + by + c = 0$$

$$d_{\perp}: bx - ay + c' = 0$$

$$\underbrace{\vec{d}_d = \vec{n}_{\perp} \quad \vec{n}_d = \vec{d}_{\perp}}$$

Rem. si deux droites sont \perp , alors un vecteur directeur de l'une est un vecteur normal de l'autre et inversement.

Ex 3.1.17

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

$$d_{\perp}: 7x + 3y + c = 0$$

$$A \in d_{\perp}: 7 \cdot 2 + 3 \cdot (-3) + c = 0$$

$$c = -5$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{d_{\perp}: 7x + 3y - 5 = 0}$$

b) $d: x + 9y = 11 \Leftrightarrow x + 9y - 11 = 0$

$$d_{\perp}: 9x - y + c = 0$$

$$A(2; -3) \in d_{\perp} \Rightarrow 9 \cdot 2 - (-3) + c = 0$$

$$c = -21$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{d_{\perp}: 9x - y - 21 = 0}$$

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

~~$$a = 2 \quad b = 0$$~~

~~$$0x - 2y + c = 0 \dots$$~~

droite verticale



d_{\perp} droite horizontale: $\underline{y = -3}$

et $A(2; -3) \in d_{\perp}$