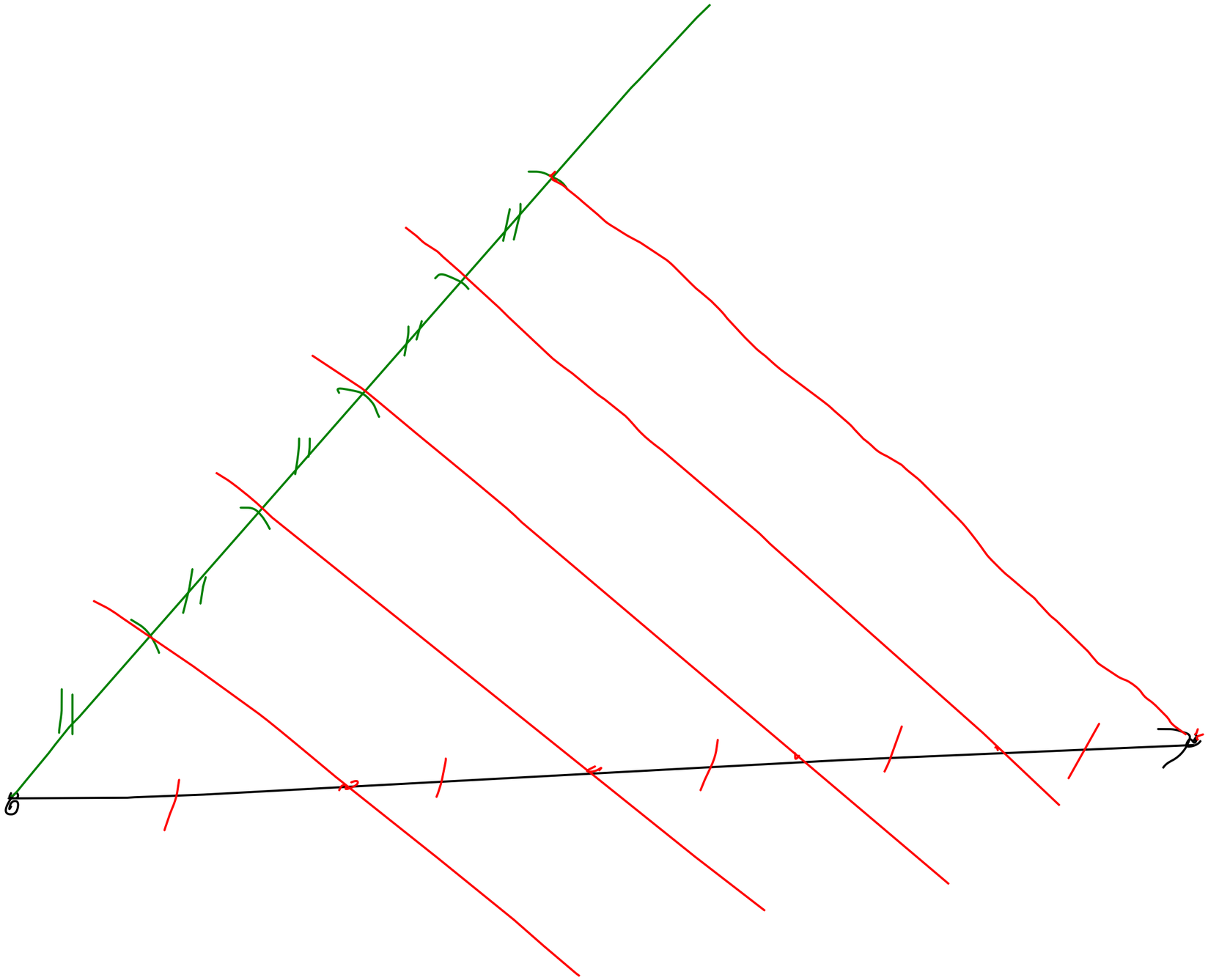


$k, l, m \in \mathbb{R}$

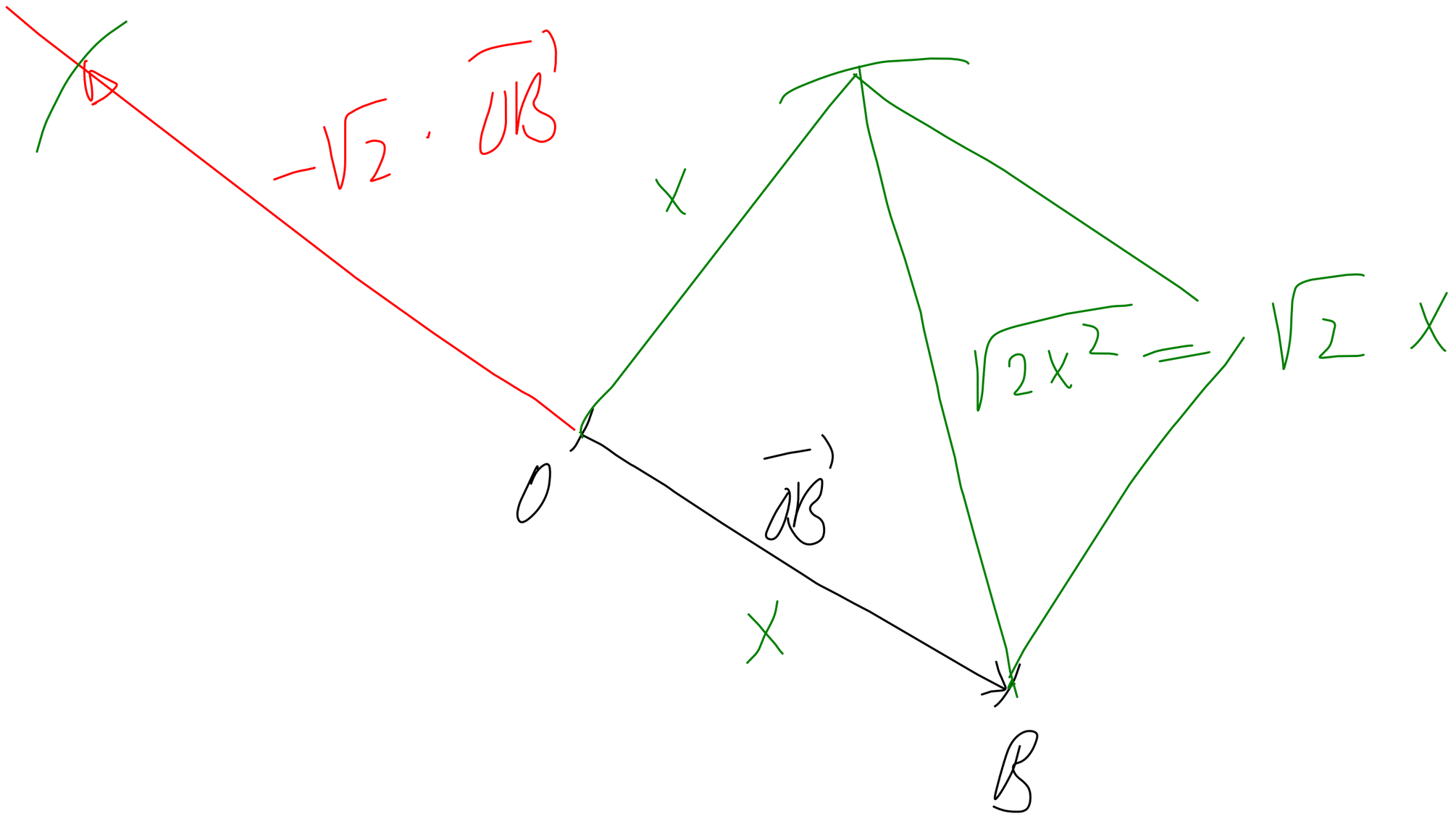
u, v, w des vecteurs

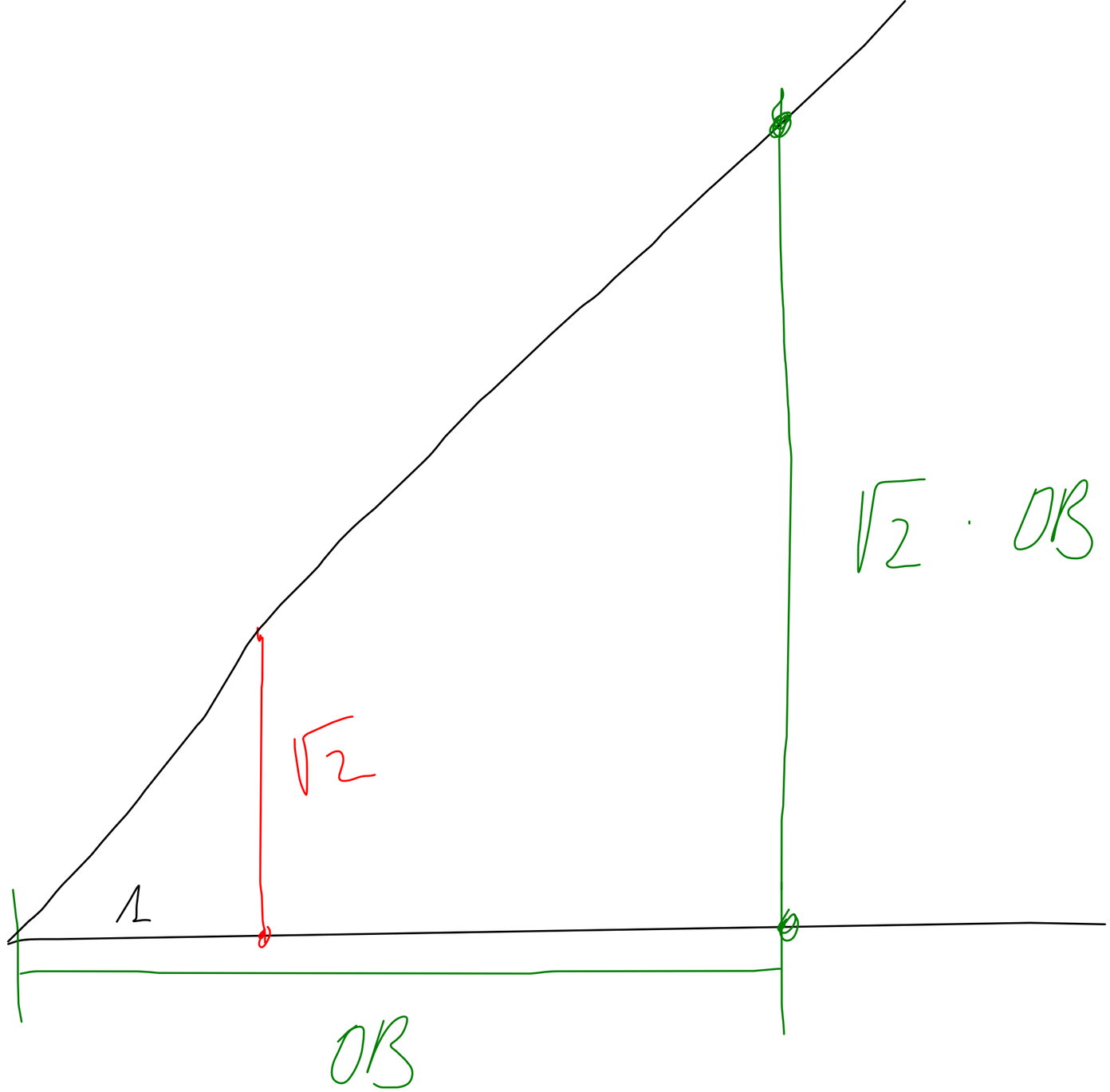
$$k \cdot u + l \cdot v + m \cdot w$$

combinaison linéaire

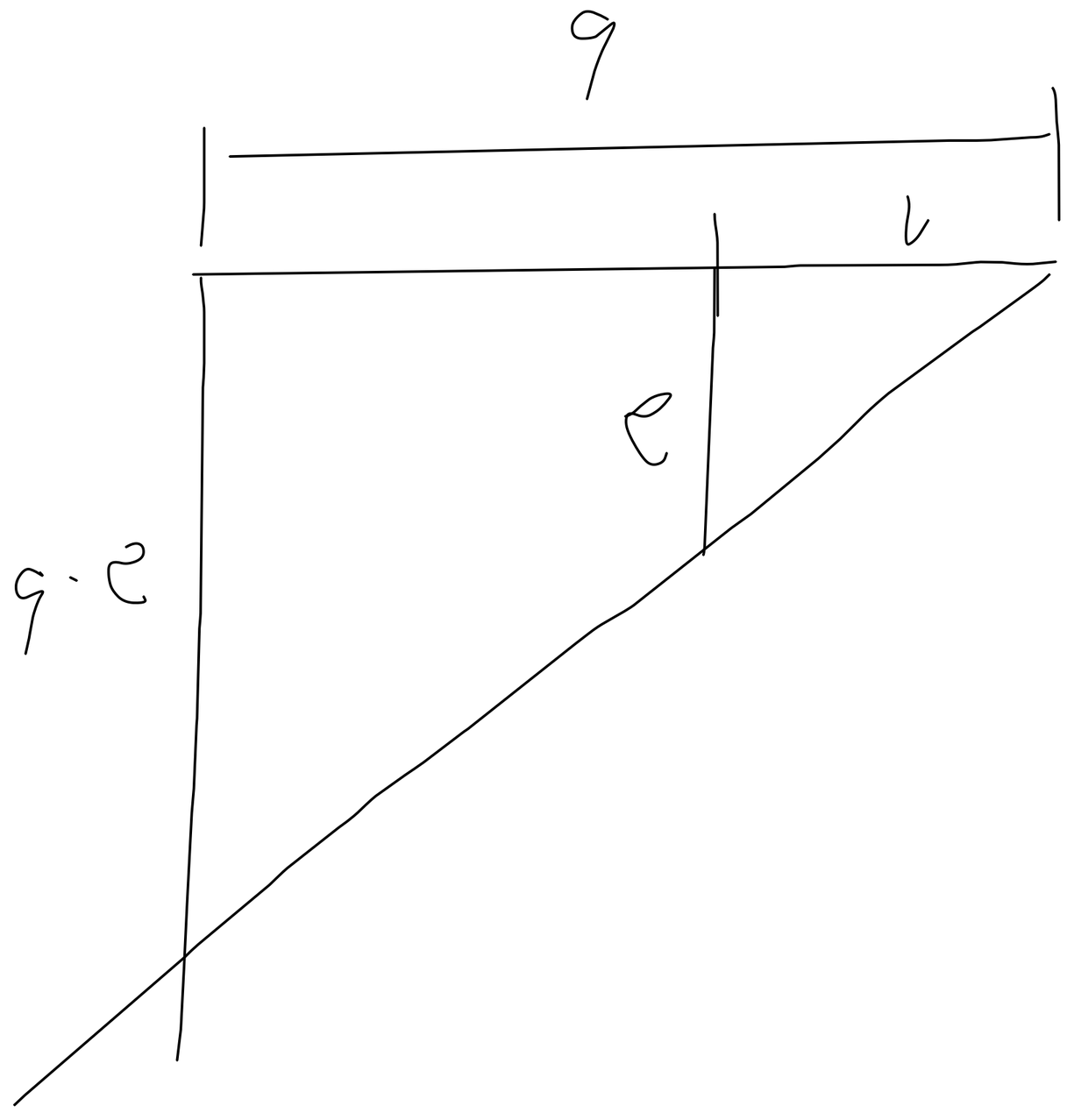
des 3 vecteurs

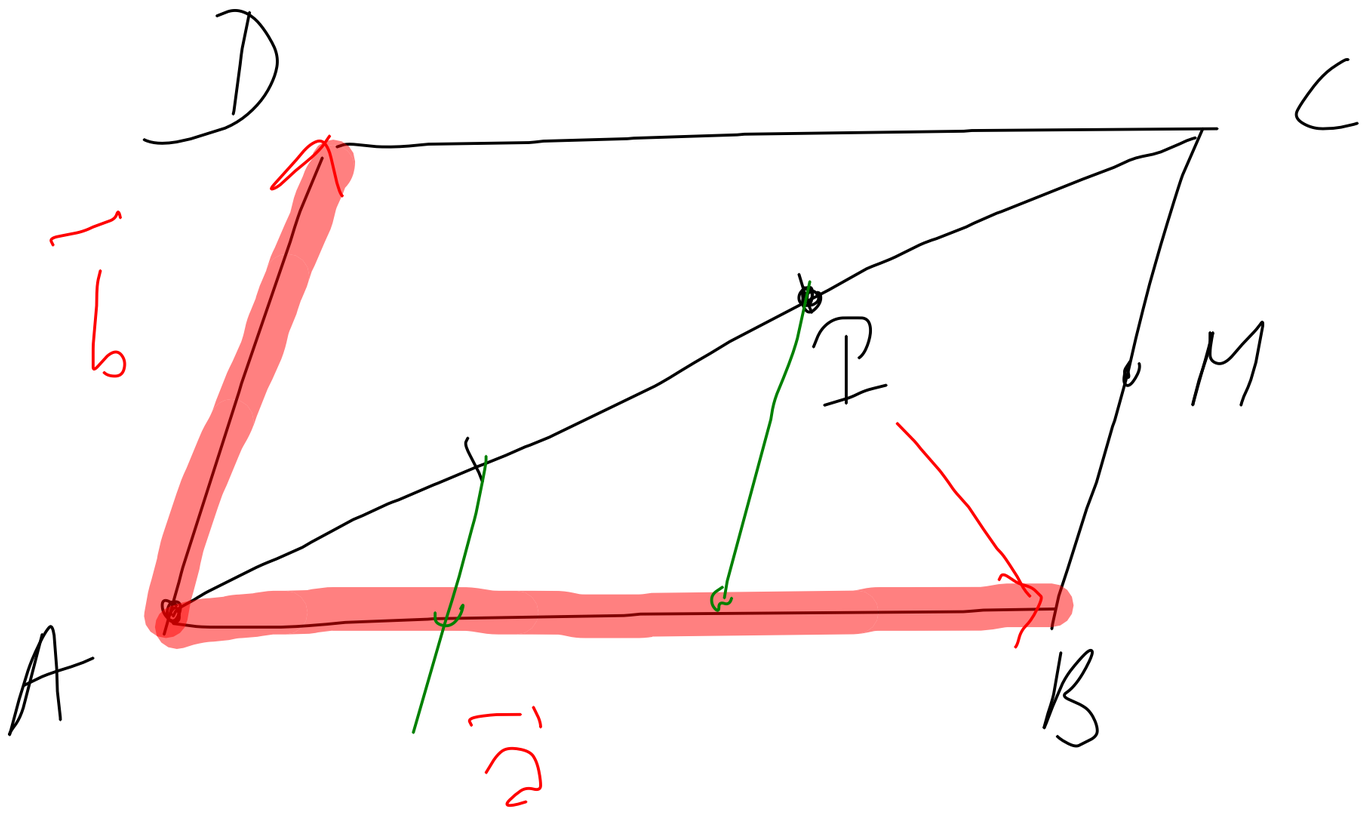
u, v, w


$-\sqrt{2}\cdot\overrightarrow{OB}$
X
$\sqrt{2x^2} = \sqrt{2}\,X$
O
$\overrightarrow{OB}$
X
B


√2
√2 · OB
1
OB

$$\frac{\text{٤}}{\text{٩٠٤}} = \frac{\text{١}}{\text{٩}}$$



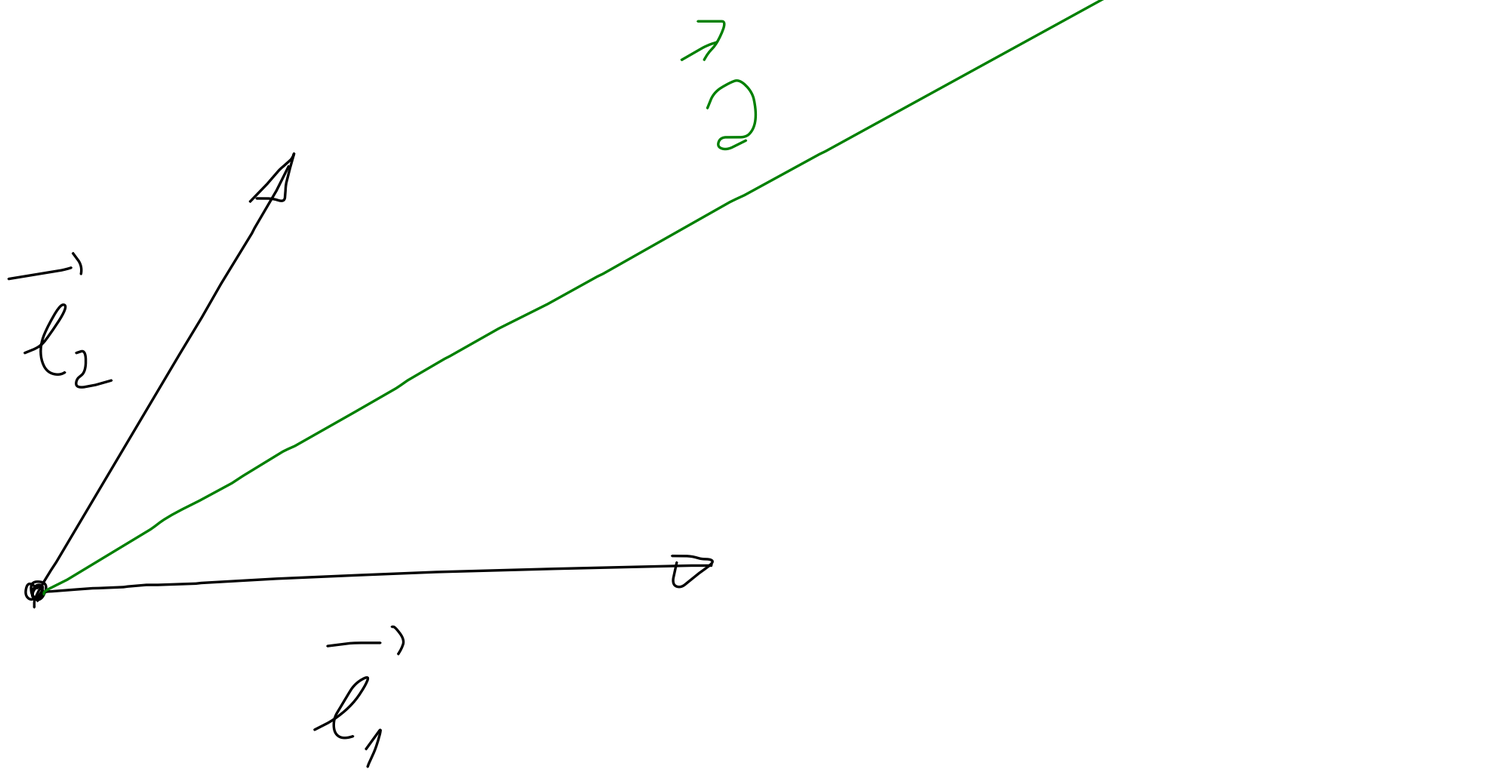


$$\overrightarrow{IB} = \lambda \cdot \vec{a} + \mu \cdot \vec{b}$$

$$\vec{a} + \vec{b} = \overrightarrow{AC} = \overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{IC}$$

BASE DU PLAN

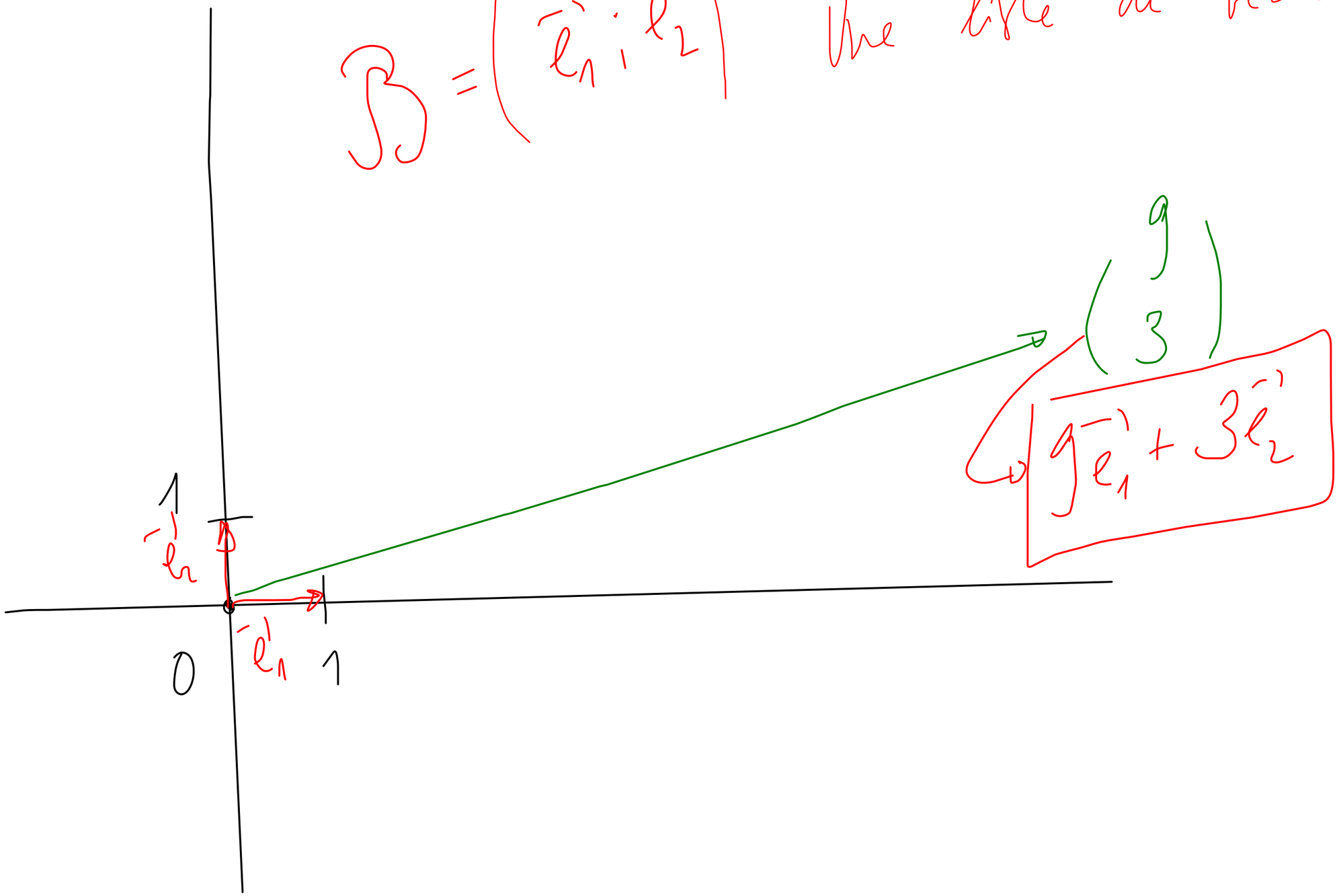
$\vec{\imath}$ et $\vec{\jmath}$ forment une base du plan.

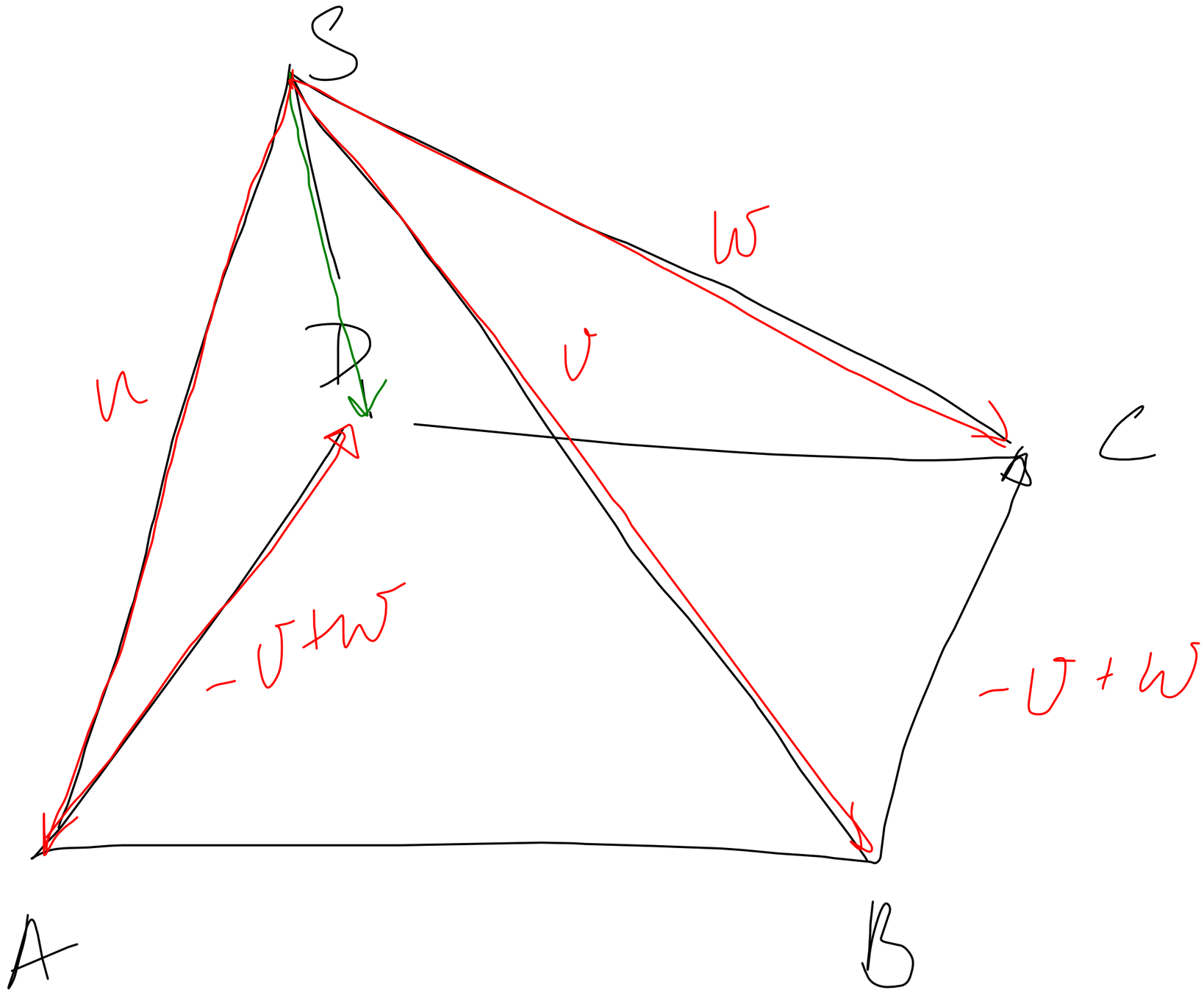


$\vec{u}$ est **combinaison linéaire** de $\vec{\imath}$ et $\vec{\jmath}$

Cette combinaison est **unique**.

$\mathcal{B} = (\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2)$ une liste de vecteurs





$$\overrightarrow{SD} = u - v + w$$