

Equation paramétrique $d: \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix} + k \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$

DROITE
 d

Equation cartésienne $d: 2x + y - 2 = 0$

Soit d une droite

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix} + k \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = 3 + k \\ y = -4 - 2k \end{cases}$$

Eliminer le paramètre

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

$$k = x - 3$$

$$y = -4 - 2 \cdot k$$

$$y = -2x + 2$$

$$y = -4 - 2(x - 3) \Leftrightarrow y = -4 - 2x + 6$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x + y - 2 = 0$$

$ax + by + c = 0$ ← forme standard
de l'éq. cartésienne

Résultat:

$\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix}$ est perpendiculaire

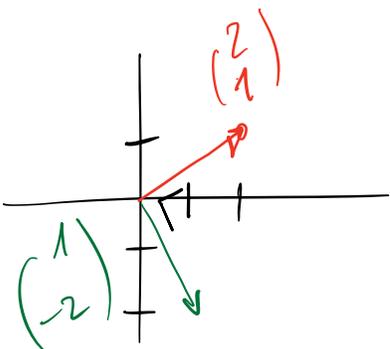
à d

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

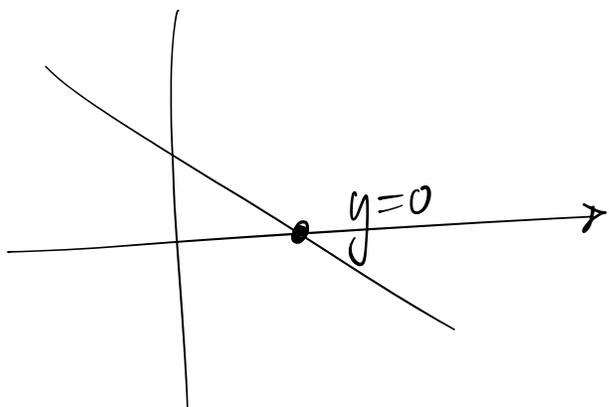
$$\Leftrightarrow d: 2x + y - 2 = 0$$

$$\vec{n} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ est } \perp \text{ à } d \quad \vec{d} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{car } \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} = 2 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot (-2) = 0$$



$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} + k \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} + k \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$0 = 5 + 2k$$

$$-5 = 2k$$

$$-2,5 = k$$

$$k = -2,5$$

$$x = 2 - k$$

$$0 = 5 + 2k \quad | \quad k = -2,5$$

$$x = 2 - (-2,5) = 4,5$$

$$y = 0$$

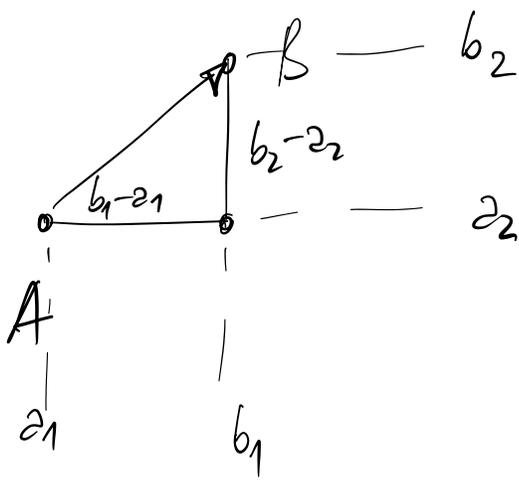
$$\Rightarrow (x; y) = (4,5; 0) = \left(\frac{9}{2}; 0\right)$$

$$A = (-3; -2)$$

$$B = (4; -5)$$

$$\vec{AB} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 - (-3) \\ -5 - (-2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\langle\langle B - A \rangle\rangle$$



$$\overrightarrow{AB} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 - a_1 \\ b_2 - a_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = (a_1; a_2) \quad B = (b_1; b_2)$$

Éq. param. d'une droite d:

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} + k \begin{pmatrix} d_1 \\ d_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

↑
point
↑
vecteur

