

3.2.6

3.2.8

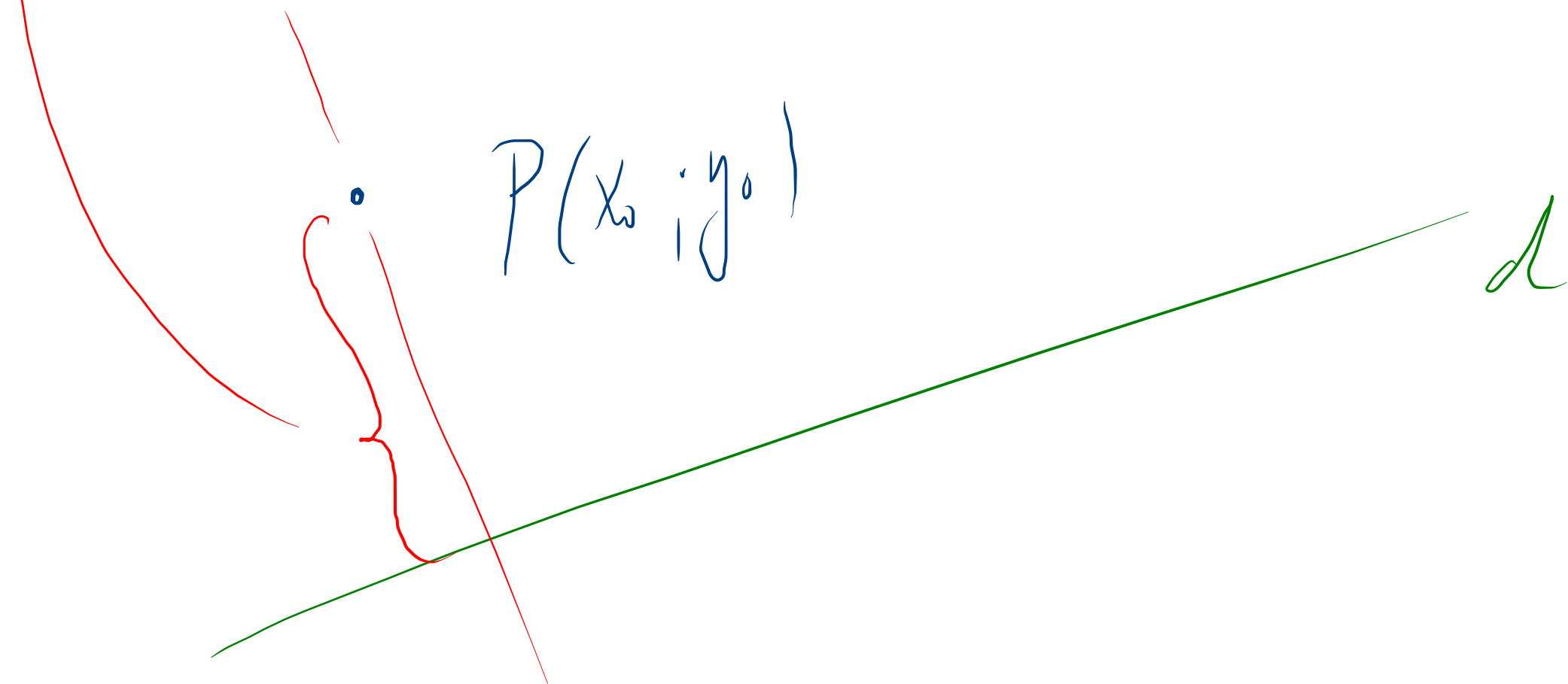
3.2.9

3.2.12

3.2.13

$$\text{dist}(P(x_0, y_0); d: ax + by + c = 0) =$$

$$\text{dist}(P; d) = \frac{|ax_0 + by_0 + c|}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$$



$$1000x + 1000y - 10^4 = 0$$

Exemple:  $P(3, 4)$

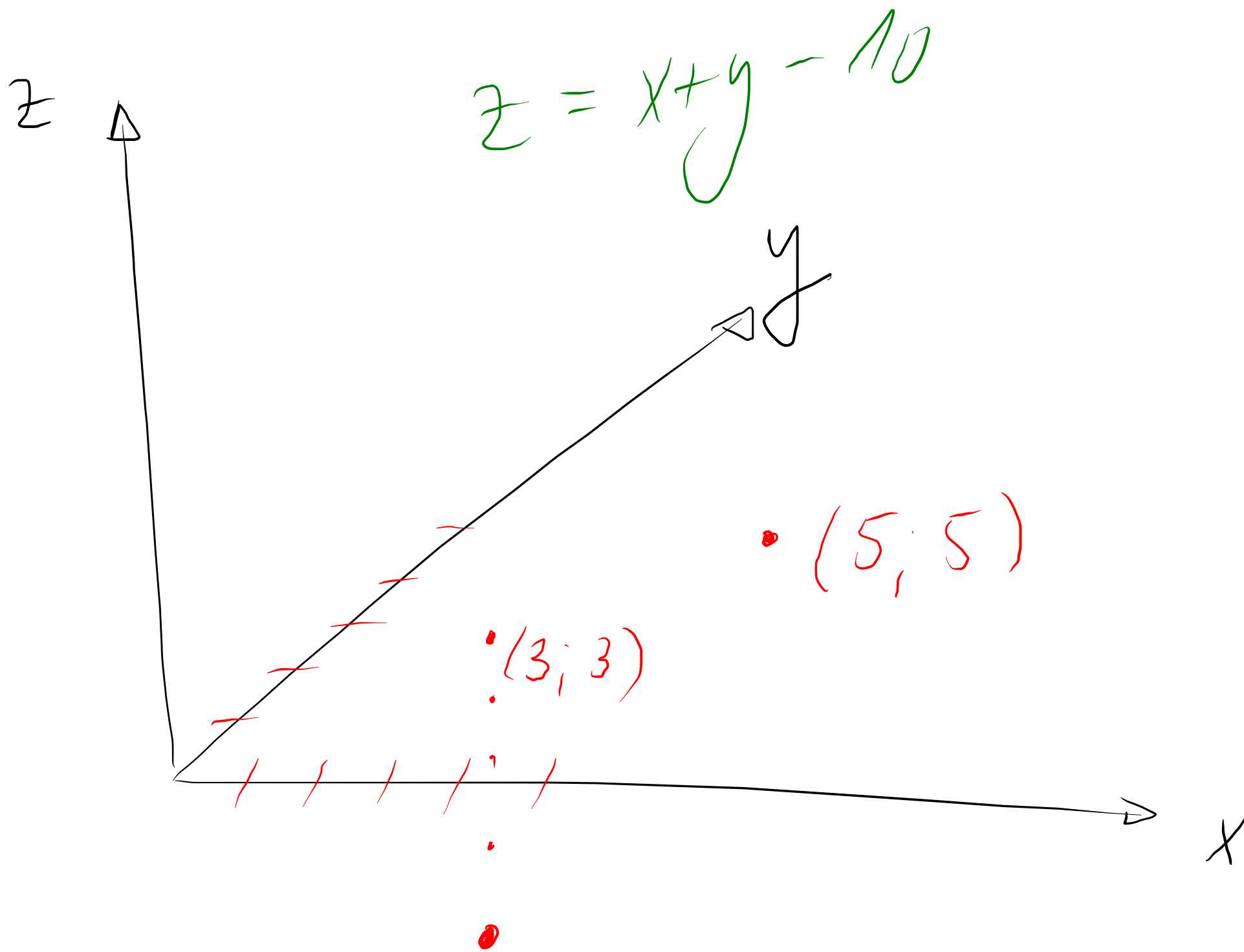
$$d: 1x + 1y - 10 = 0$$

$$\text{dist}(P; d) = \frac{|3 + 4 - 10|}{\sqrt{1^2 + 1^2}} = \frac{|-3|}{\sqrt{2}}$$

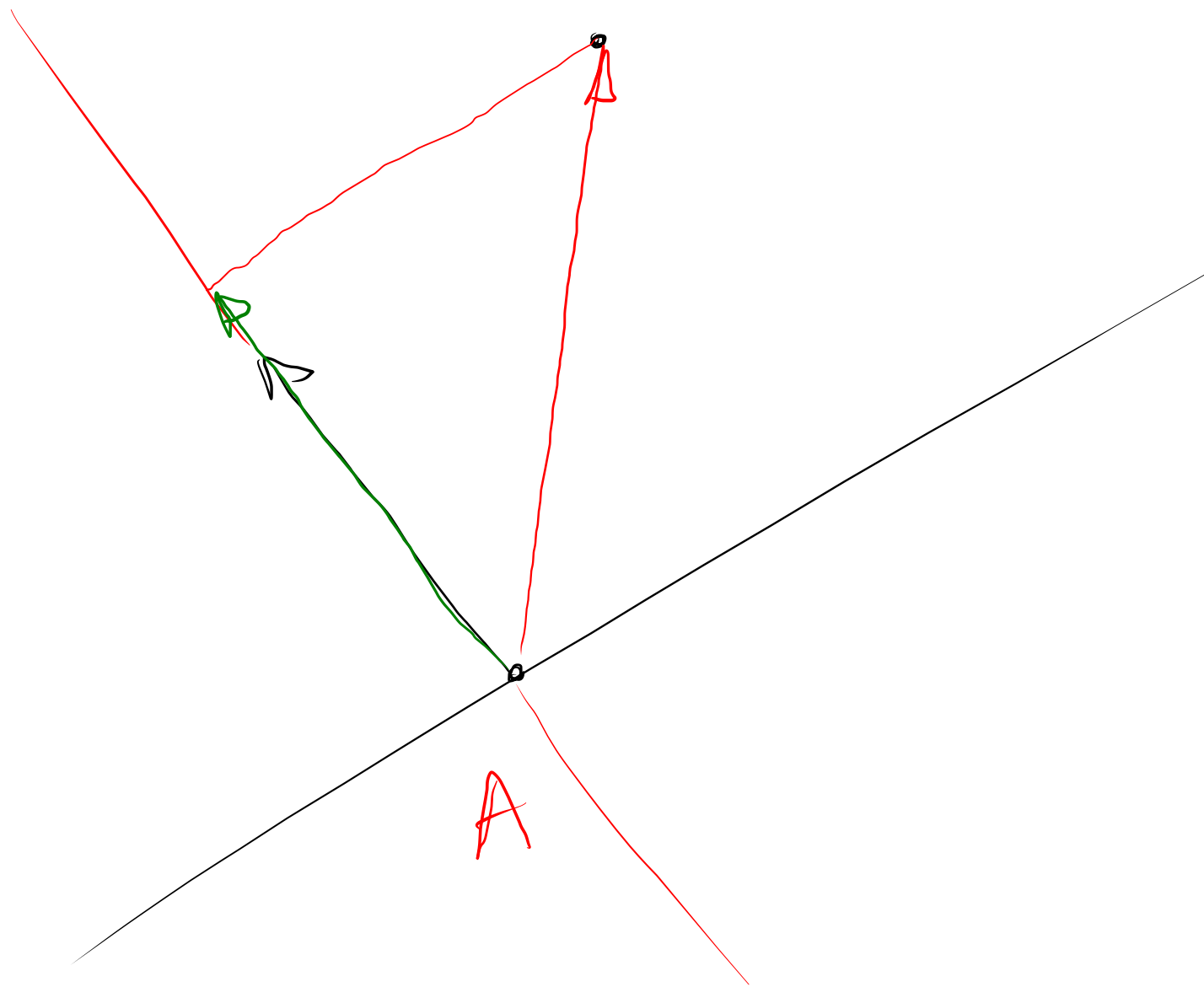
$$= \frac{3}{1,41} \approx 2,12$$

$$x + y - 10$$

est une fonction de  $x$  et  $y$ .



$$\text{dist}(P, d) = \frac{|ax_0 + by_0 + c|}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$$



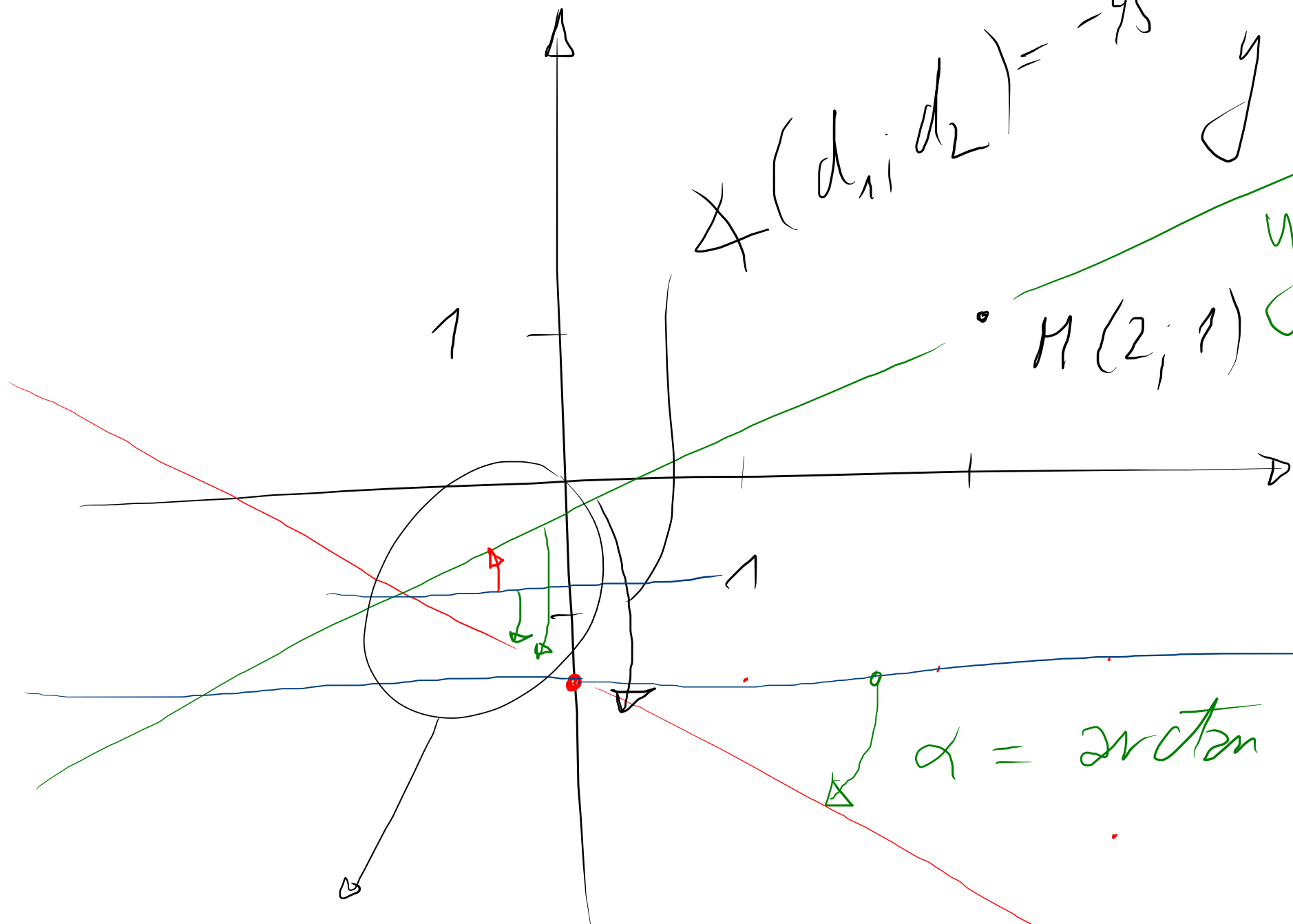
3 2 3

$$d_2: 2x + 3y + 4 = 0$$

$$\angle(d_1, d_2) = -45^\circ \quad y = -\frac{2}{3}x - \frac{4}{3}$$

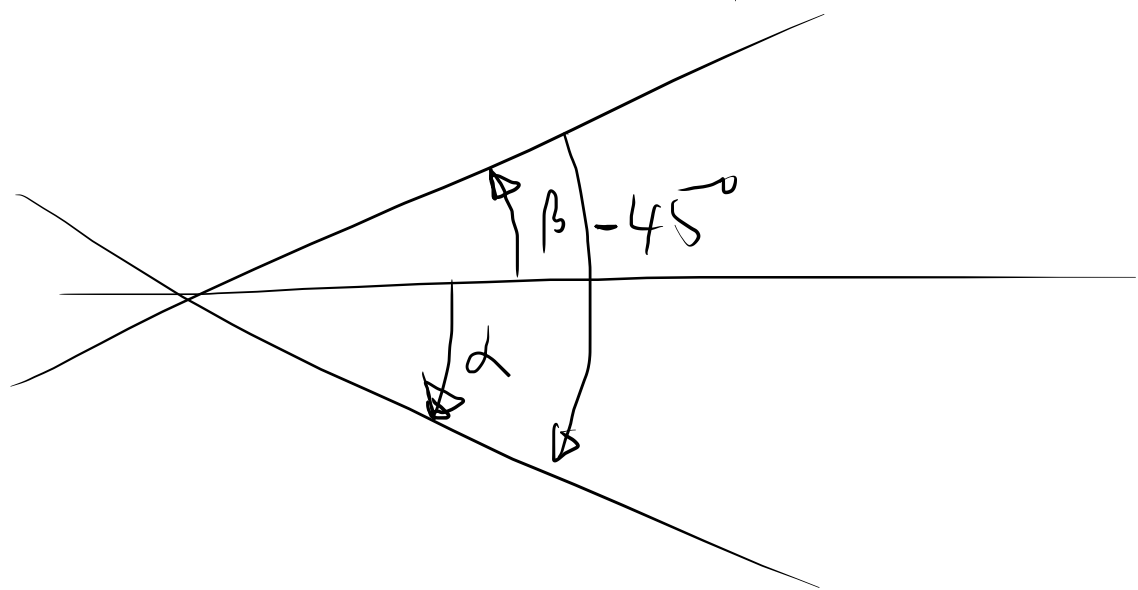
$$y = \tan \beta x + h$$

M(2; 1)



$$\alpha = \arctan\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right) < 0$$

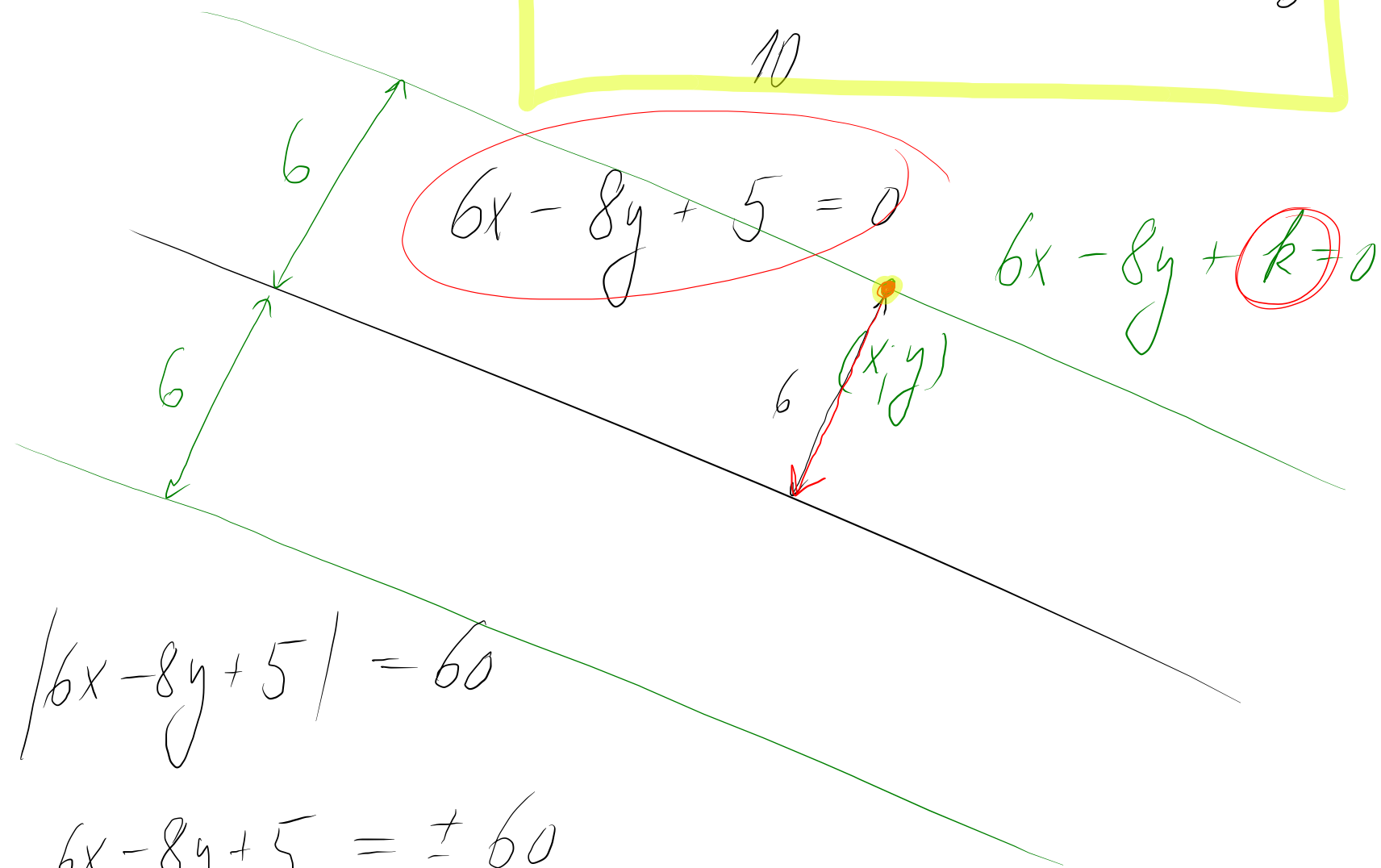
$$\alpha - (-45^\circ)$$



$\tan \beta$  : pente de  
la droite cherchée

3.2.8

$$\frac{|6x - 8y + 5|}{10} = 6$$



$$|6x - 8y + 5| = 60$$

$$6x - 8y + 5 = \pm 60$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \rightarrow 6x - 8y - 55 = 0 \\ \rightarrow 6x - 8y + 65 = 0 \end{array}$$

$$|A| = B \Leftrightarrow A = \pm B$$

$$|B| = B$$

$$|-B| = B$$