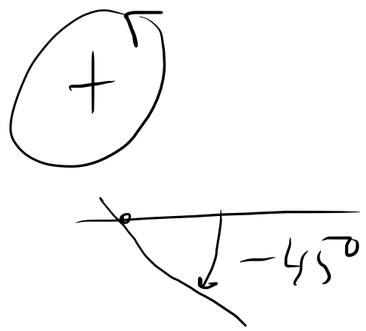
$$2x + 3y + 4 = 0 \iff y = -\frac{2}{3}x - \frac{4}{3}$$

$\measuredangle(d_1, d_2) = -45°$



d_2

$d_1 : y = mx + h \;/\; h = 1 - 2m$

$y = mx + 1 - 2m$

$\tan\beta = 0,2 = m$

$\beta \simeq 11,3°$

$\beta \simeq$ tan β est la pente de d_1

$d_1 : y = 0,2x + 0,6$

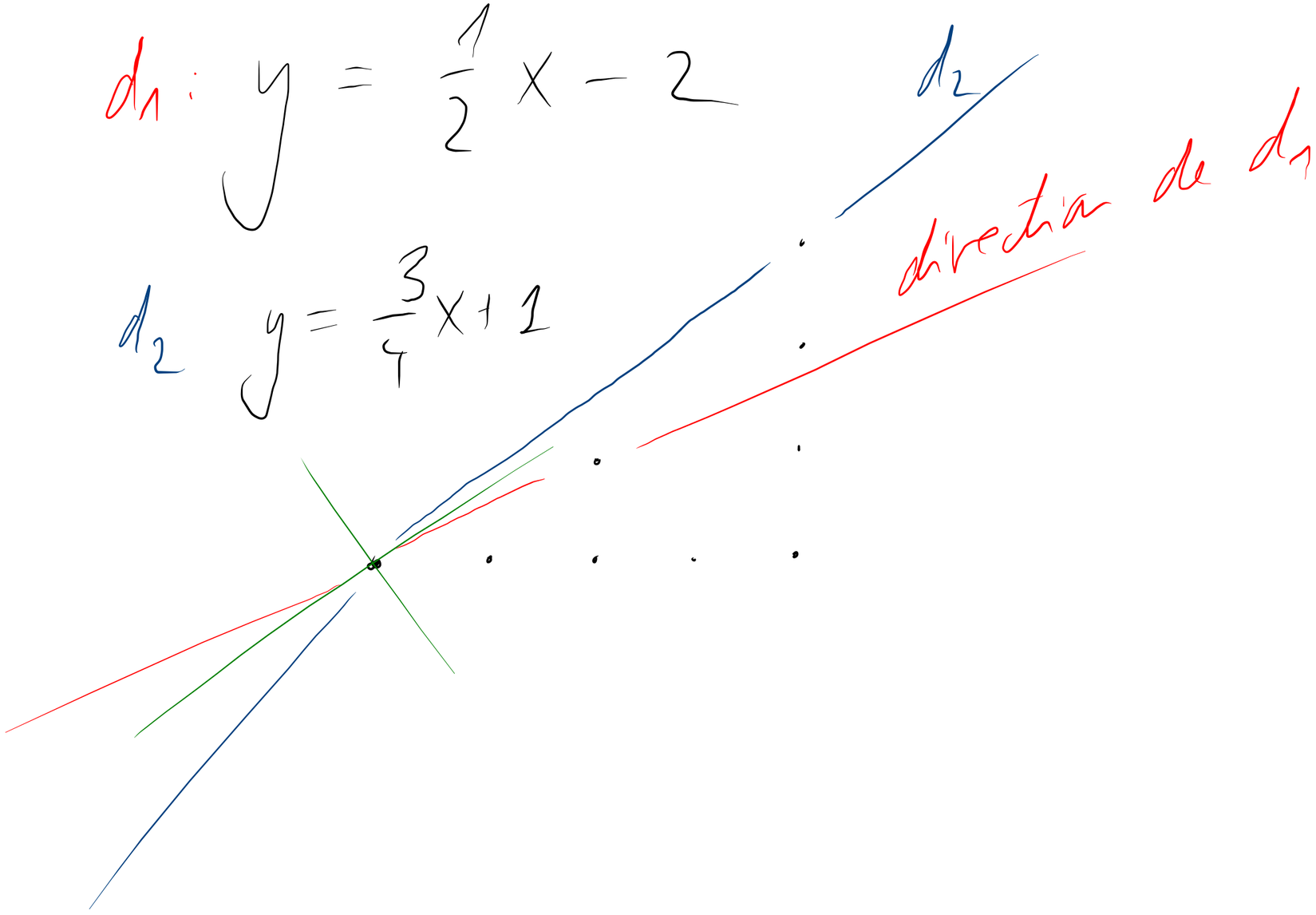
$y = \frac{x}{5} + \frac{3}{5}$

$\tan\alpha = \frac{2}{3}$

$\alpha \simeq 33,7°$

$d_1 : y = \frac{1}{2}x - 2$

$d_2 \quad y = \frac{3}{4}x + 1$



$$(\arccos x)' = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

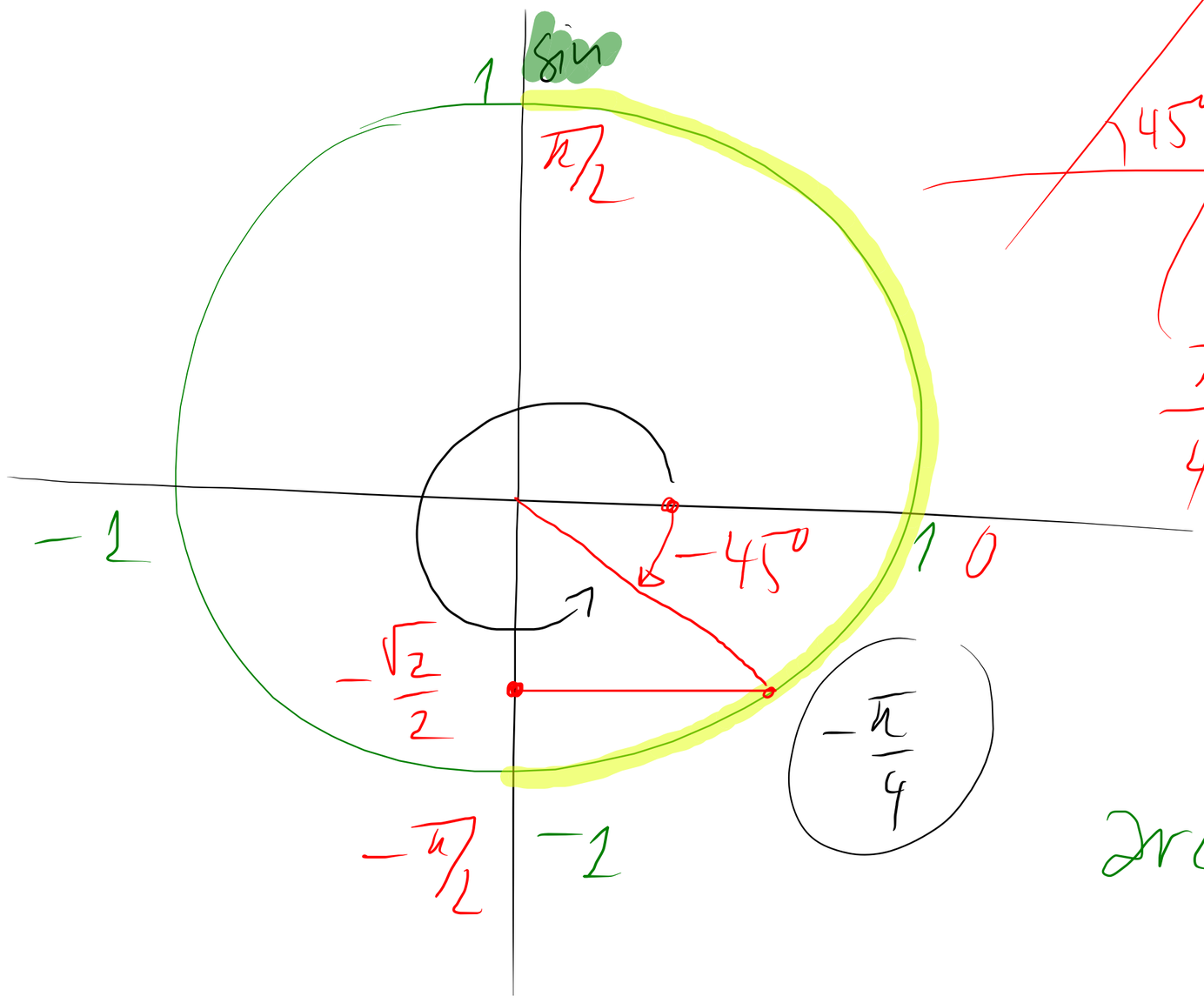
$$\left(\arccos\left(\frac{x}{3}\right)\right)' = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{x^2}{9}}} \cdot \left(\frac{x}{3}\right)'$$

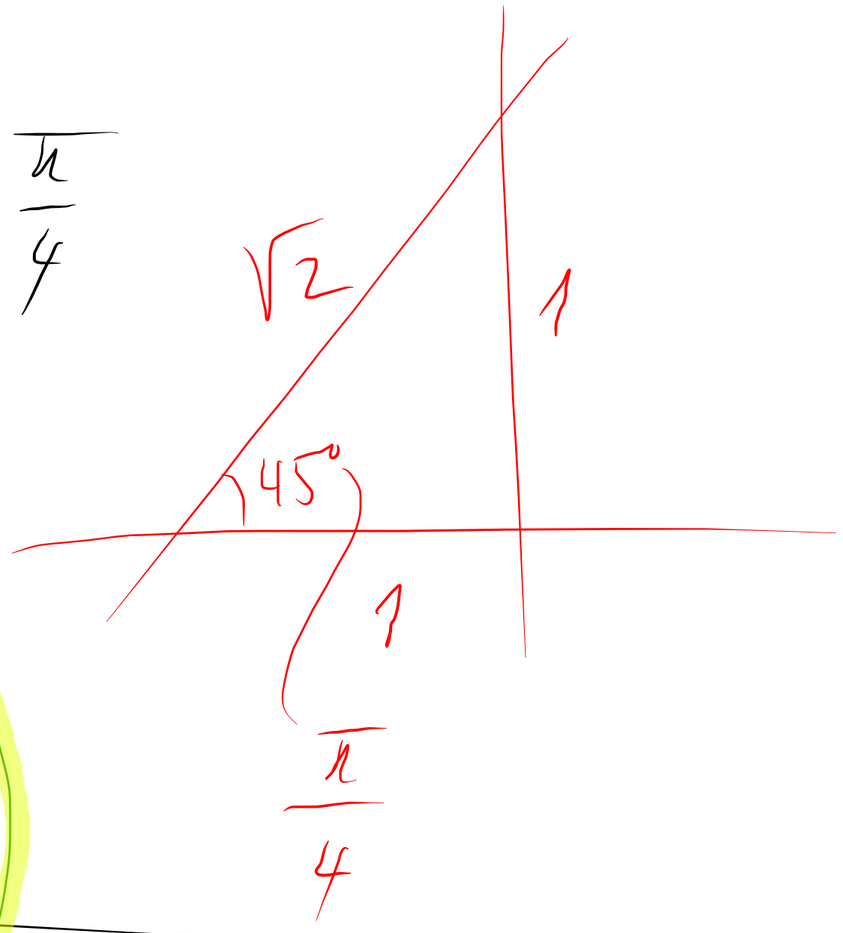
$$(f(g(x)))' = f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3\sqrt{1-x^2/9}}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{9-x^2}}$$

$$\arcsin\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = -\frac{\pi}{4}$$

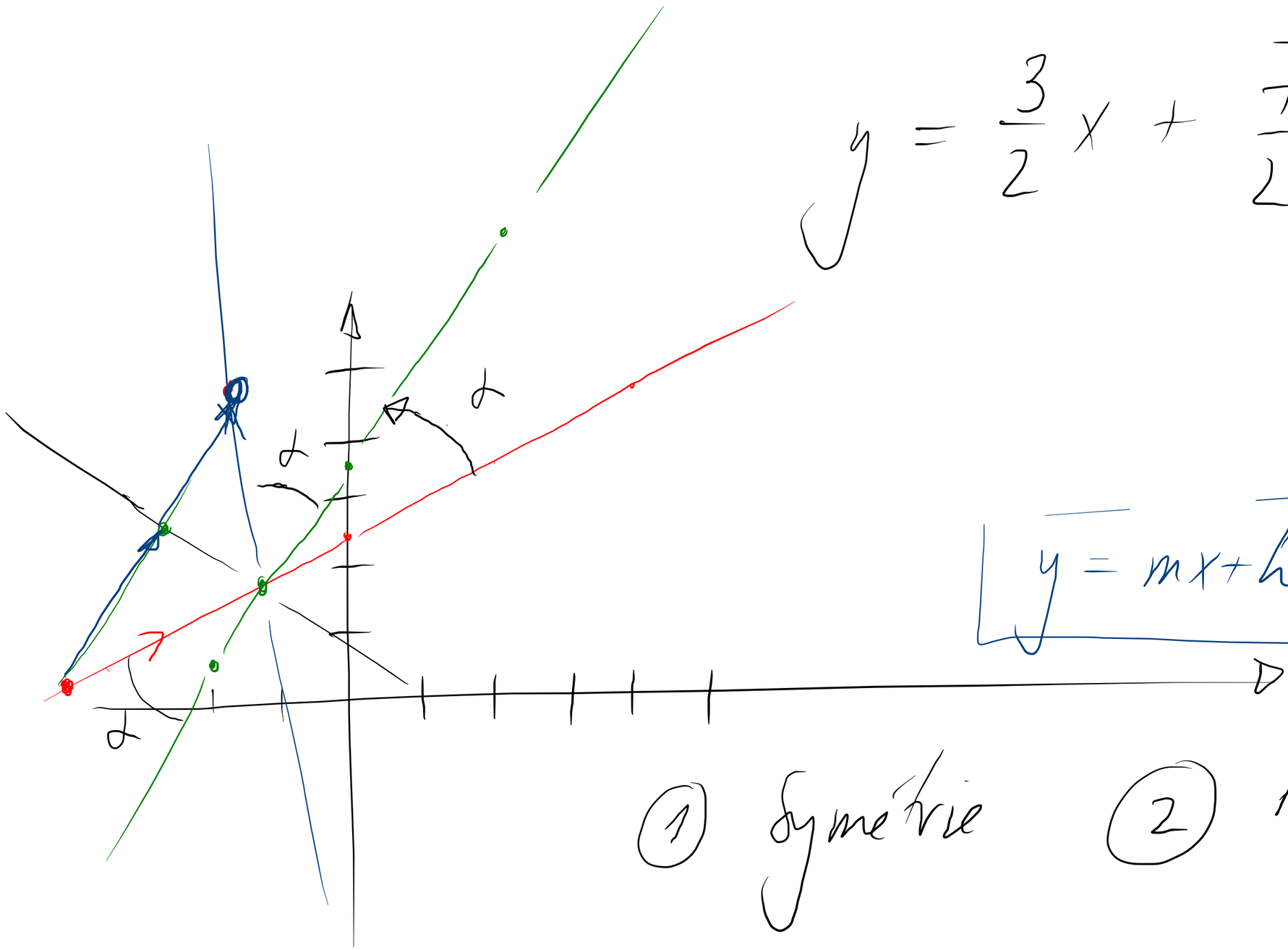




$$\arcsin : [-1;1] \longrightarrow \left[-\frac{\pi}{2};\frac{\pi}{2}\right]$$

$$x = 2y - 5 \iff y = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{5}{2} \quad d$$

$$y = \frac{3}{2}x + \frac{7}{2} \quad e$$



$$\boxed{y = mx + h}$$

① Symétrie ② Angles ③ Bissectrices