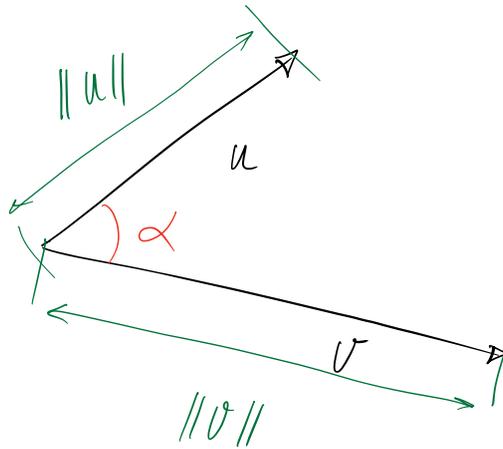


$$u = \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$v = \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{pmatrix}$$



Déf: $\|u\|$ désigne la longueur de u .

Déf: On note $u \cdot v$ le produit scalaire

de u et v :

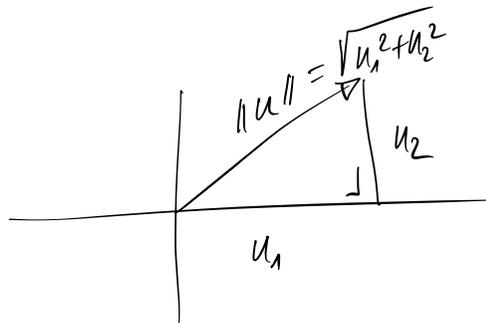
$$u \cdot v = u_1 \cdot v_1 + u_2 \cdot v_2 \in \mathbb{R}, \text{ c'est un nombre}$$

↑ dans \mathbb{R} ↑ dans \mathbb{R}

↑ dans l'espace des vecteurs

Déf: $\|u\| = \sqrt{u \cdot u} = \sqrt{u_1 \cdot u_1 + u_2 \cdot u_2} = \sqrt{u_1^2 + u_2^2}$

↑
longueur, norme



Examples:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} = 3 + 8 = 11$$

$$\left\| \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right\| = \sqrt{5}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = -3 - 2 = -5$$

$$\left\| \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \right\| = 5$$

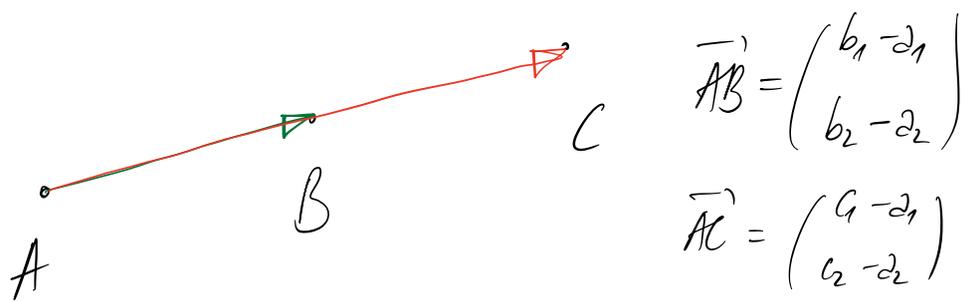
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = -2 + 2 = 0$$

$$\left\| \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \right\| = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1247 \\ -10^6 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0,001 \\ 10^{-5} \end{pmatrix} = 1,247 - 10$$

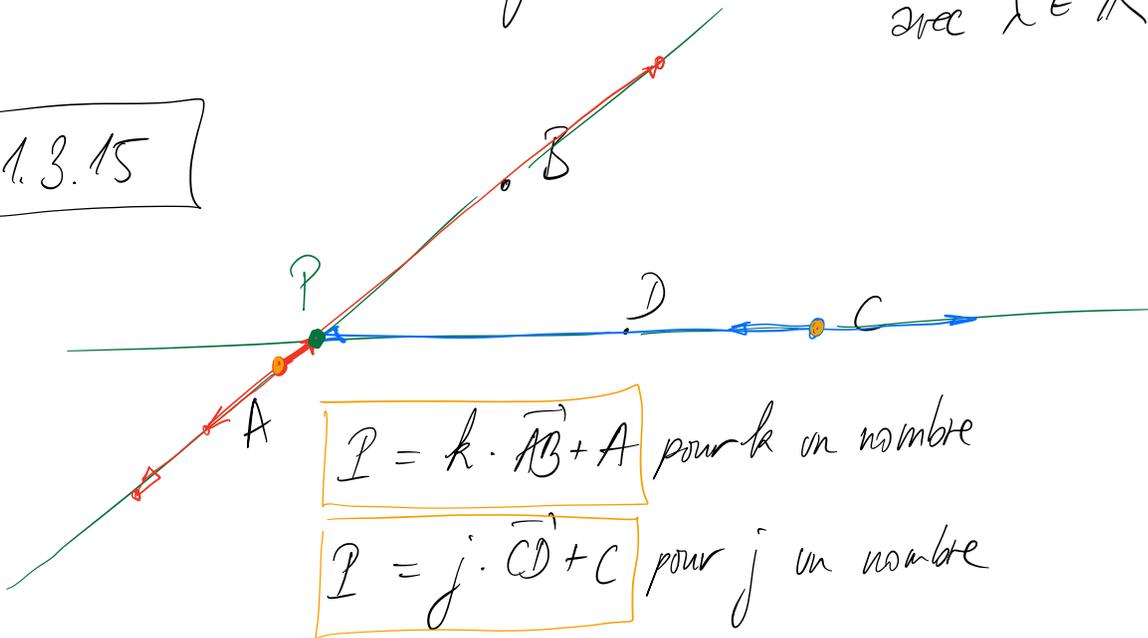
$$\left\| \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \right\| = \sqrt{5}$$

1.3.12



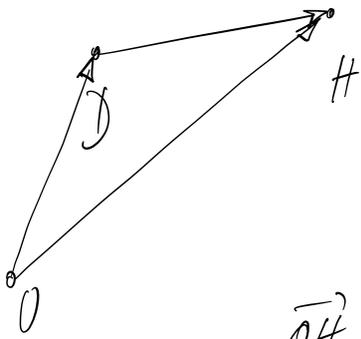
A, B, C sont alignés $\Leftrightarrow \vec{AB} = \lambda \cdot \vec{AC}$
avec $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$

1.3.15



$$A(-2; 14) \quad B(6; -2) \quad \vec{AB} = \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ -16 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$k \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ -16 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 14 \end{pmatrix} = j \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 12 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$\vec{DH} \checkmark$$
$$\vec{OD} \checkmark$$

$$\vec{OH} = \vec{OD} + \vec{DH}$$

$$\langle\langle H = D + \vec{DH} \rangle\rangle$$

$$p(x) = 2x^3 - kx^2 - 2x + k$$

k tq. $p(x)$ coupe $y=x$ en deux points distincts

