## Cours du 11 février

K. Destagnol Université Paris Saclay

11 février 2021

$$\vec{v} \cdot \vec{v} = 1 \times 1 + 1 \times (-1) + 0 \times 0 = 1 - 1 + 0 = 0$$

$$\vec{v} \cdot \vec{v} = 0 = ||\vec{v}|| \times ||\vec{v}|| \times ||\vec{v}|| \times ||\vec{v}|| \times ||\vec{v}|| = 0$$

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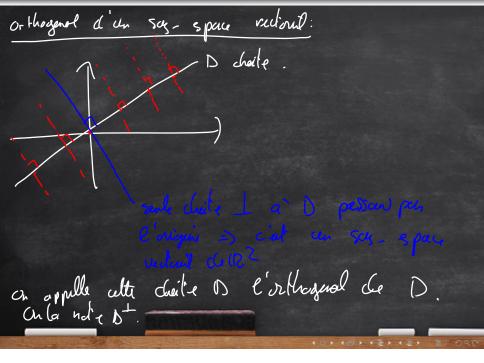
$$\vec{v} = 1 \times (-1) + 0 \times (-1) = 0$$

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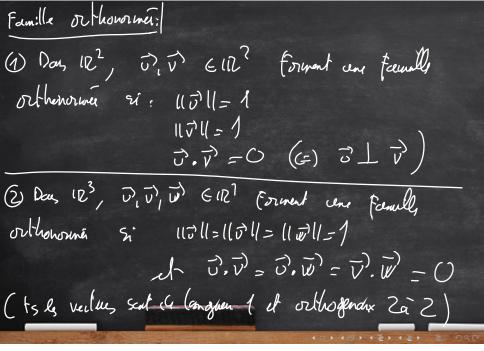
$$\vec{v} = 1 \times$$

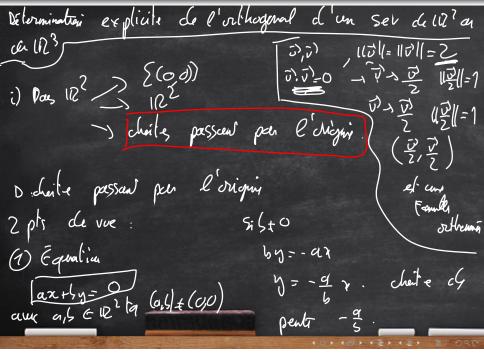
Gx: v= (1,1,0), v= (1-1,0)

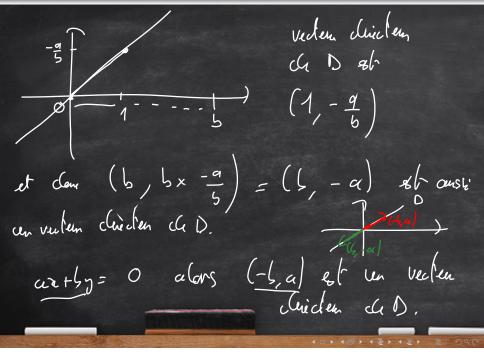


Day 123 plan ofmi passe On appelle a plan l'orthogenal de D et on le note Dt.

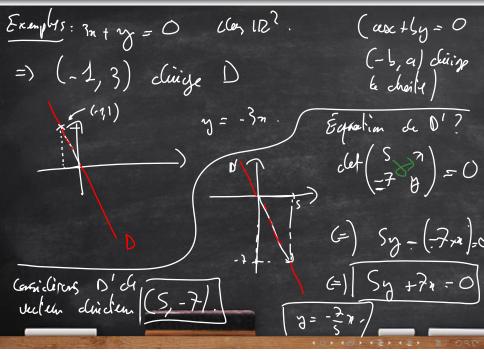
duite passant par (O,D,O) com un seu de 1,R3 perpartientori, P Or appelle cette chaite l'orthogener des plans







d'1 valein (20, 5). [D={t(ro, ro)/++n}] Si  $(x_0, y_0)$  claring D, alors can ignorhing the D est closured par  $det(x_0, x) = 0$ 



Equation on 
$$D^{+}$$
?

Equation on  $D^{+}$ ?

Si  $(x,y) \in D$ , as  $(x,y) = 0$ 
 $(x,y) \in D$ , as  $(x,y) = 0$ 
 $(x,y) = 0$ 

ou-(3 3) = 0

(3y-n=0

Orthogonal d'un chaite des l'espece 2 pts de Intersection & Zplan. Det dingée par (20,740,00) (20, 40, 30) n= { 6(20,20,20) / 6 (12)

Det la duite d'ingré par 
$$(70,90,30)$$
.

Alors D+ et l'ensembre cles  $(7,5,7) \in \mathbb{R}^3$ 

orthogonoux  $(70,90,30)$ .

(=)  $(70,90,30) = 0$ 

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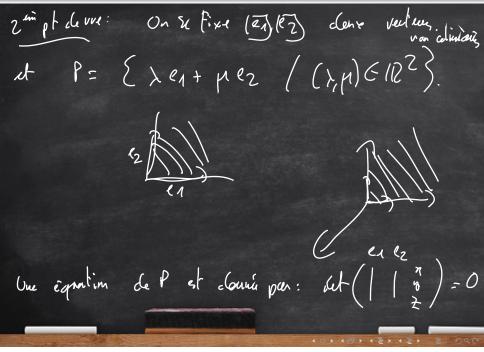
(=)  $(70,90) = 0$ 

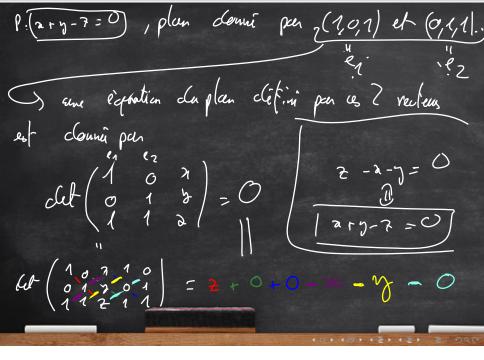
(=)  $(70,90) = 0$ 

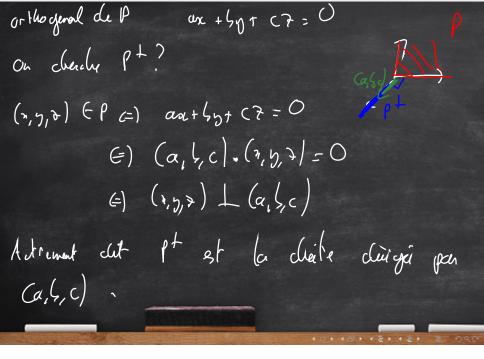
(=)  $(70,$ 

D duigéé par [(10,-2)]. D= {(n,5,7) / (n,5,7/. (1,0,-2)=0) = {(7,5,0)/ (n-22=9) orthogenal d'un plan: Plan 45123: ox + by + c7 = 0. (Rappl: n=y ds123 PKS une chaile, /

Ex: P: [2+y-7=0], (2,7,2) EP, 2+7-2=010 E) 2 = 2+y (n,y,z)= (n,y, n+y) = (x,0,x) + (0,7,0) $= \times (1,0,1) + y(0,1,1)$ 







Application linicules:

(a) B: 
$$12^2 > 112^2$$

On cut you B ast (inequi si  $\forall (n,5), (n',5') \in 112^2$ 
 $\forall \lambda \in 112$ 
 $\exists (n,y) + (n',5') = \lambda \exists (n,y) + \exists (n',5')$ 

( $\exists (n,y) + \exists (n',5') = \lambda \exists (n',5) + \exists (n',5')$ 

( $\exists (n',5') = \exists (n',5') = \lambda \exists$ 

Exemply: 
$$\beta : 12^{2} - 112^{2}$$
 linicum?

 $(3,3) \mapsto (-3,3+4)$ 

Soit  $\lambda \in 12$ , Soint  $(3,5)$ ,  $(3,5)$ ,

 $\left\{ \left( (\lambda + 1) + (3,5) \right) = \beta \left( (\lambda + 1) + (\lambda + 1) \right) \right\}$ 
 $= (-7, \times +7) = (-7, \times +7)$ 
 $= \lambda \left[ (-3, \times +7) + (-3, \times +7) + (-3, \times +7) + (-3, \times +7) \right]$ 

(regular as long on  $\lambda \in \{0, \infty\}$ 

Can B st linearie.

Applications linearies sun IR3: B. 183 > 1R3

On cut que B st lineary si 
$$\forall \lambda \in IR$$
,  $\forall (n,y,\lambda), ((n',y',\lambda')) \in IR3$ 

B( $\lambda(n,y,\lambda) + (n',y',\lambda')) = \lambda B(n,y,\lambda) + B(n',y',\lambda')$ .

(and: B(\(\lambda\(\lambda\)) + (\(\nu',5')) = \(\lambda\(\lambda\),5) + B(\(\nu',5'))

$$\frac{E_{r}}{(3,5,3)} = \frac{12^{3}}{(3,5,3)} = \frac{1}{(-3,3)} = \frac{1}{(-3$$

Applications linealis et matrices se clouver l'application liniani at équivalent à re donner vere inative. 1) Matrices des les sers coeroniques. (1,0,0), (0,1,0), (0,0,1) have cononique de 112 (1,0), (0,1)

DB: | Set 
$$g: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^2$$
 | lineari. La matrice cle

 $g: den g: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^2$  | lineari. La matrice  $g: \mathcal{C}(g)$  | les  $g: \mathcal{C}(g)$  | les

Calculus
$$M(y) = (0-1)(y) = ?$$

$$f:naleman$$

$$M(y) = (-y)$$

$$f(y) = (-y)$$

$$f(y) = (-y)$$

$$f(y) = (-y)$$

$$f(y) = (-y)$$

Evin l'applicable: linère associé (dant la maliq den la las, commique et 91)

$$\begin{cases}
2 & \text{on a l'applicable: linère associé (dant la maliq den la las, commique et 91)} \\
(2 & \text{old } \text{old }$$

Dif 
$$\beta: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}^3$$
 linicini. La violitica de  $\beta$  cleus la basi ceronique est la violitica  $M \in \mathcal{M}_{3,3}(\mathbb{R})$  cliftium peu  $\beta(e_1)$   $\beta(e_2)$   $\beta(e_3)$   $M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$  .

Ex: 
$$g: 173 \rightarrow 173$$
 $(x,y,y) \mapsto (-y,x+y,z+y)$ 

linicui.

(x,y,y) \ho (-y,x+y,z+y)

la matrice M de  $g$  des la base (evenique.

(1)  $e_1 = (1,0,0)$  den  $g(e_1) = (0,1,6)$ 

(2)  $e_2 = (0,1,0)$  den  $g(e_3) = (0,0,1)$ 

(3)  $e_3 = (0,0,1)$  den  $g(e_3) = (0,0,1)$ ,  $g(x,y)$ 

et  $g(e_1) = (0,0,1)$ 

(1)  $g(e_1) = (0,0,1)$ 

(2)  $g(e_2) = (0,0,1)$ 

(3)  $g(e_3) = (0,0,1)$ 

(4)  $g(e_3) = (0,0,1)$ 

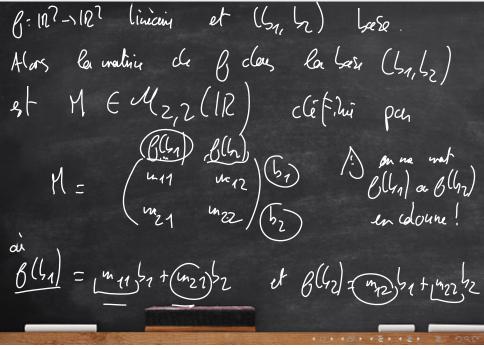
(5)  $g(e_3) = (0,0,1)$ 

(6)  $g(e_3) = (0,0,1)$ 

(7)  $g(e_3) = (0,0,1)$ 

(8)  $g(e_3) = (0,0,1)$ 

Matrice dus une centre base: (ds 12? Si (v),v) et une famille orthonoruni , alors (v),v) et une Down (12) Si (v,v,v) steem famille orthonomie) Cos de 12? 3 B: 12? -> 12 (inèceni. et (61,62) une base. (pensez-7)



Ex: 
$$6:10^{3}-10^{3}$$
 at  $(5_{11}5_{11},5_{13})$  [constly)

Thourmai.

On martin ofne  $6(5_{11})=25_{11}+35_{13}$ 
 $6(5_{12})=-5_{11}+5_{12}-35_{13}$ 
 $6(5_{13})=-\frac{1}{2}5_{11}+\frac{1}{2}5_{2}-5_{23}$ 

Afors les malies de  $6$  dong les seix  $(5_{11},5_{11},5_{12})$ 
 $10(5_{11})$ ,  $10(5_{11})$   $10(5_{21})$ 
 $10(5_{11})$ ,  $10(5_{21})$   $10(5_{21})$ 
 $10(5_{21})$   $10(5_{21}$ 

