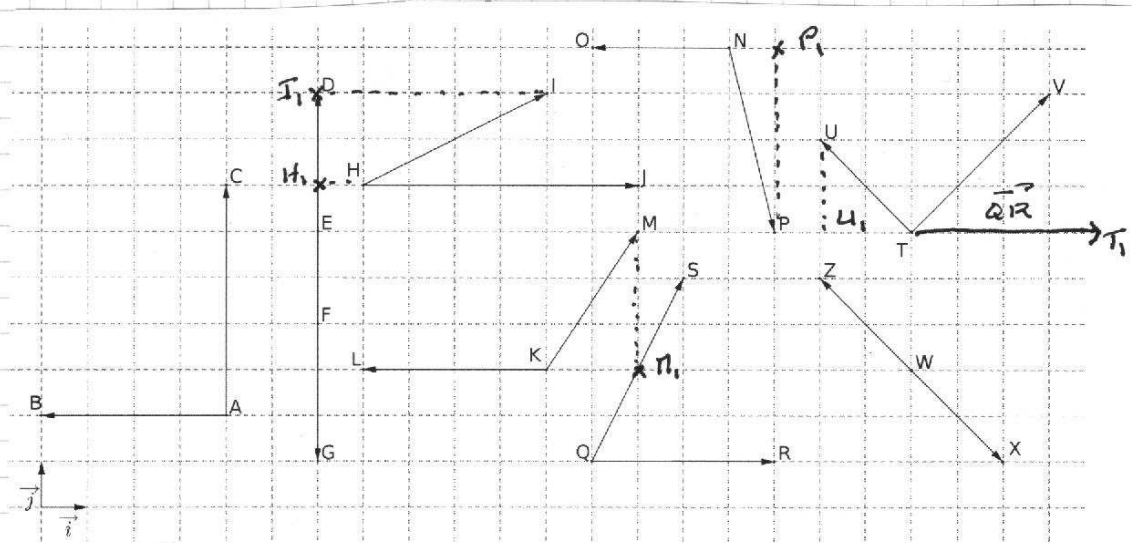


Chapitre 17 : Produit scalaire

Serie 17-1

Exemple 4



b) Méthode 1

$$\vec{ED} \cdot \vec{EF} = -ED \times EF \quad (\vec{ED} \text{ et } \vec{EF} \text{ sont de sens opposés})$$

$$= -3 \times 2 = -6$$

Méthode 2

$$\vec{ED} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{EF} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{ED} \cdot \vec{EF} = 0 \times 0 + 3 \times (-2) = 0 - 6 = -6.$$

d) Méthode 1

$$\vec{HI} \cdot \vec{EG} = HI \times EG = -HI \times EG = -2 \times 5 = -10$$

Méthode 2

$$\vec{HI} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{EG} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{HI} \cdot \vec{EG} = 4 \times 0 + 2 \times (-5) = 0 - 10 = -10.$$

f) Méthode 1

$$\vec{LR} \cdot \vec{KN} = LR \times KN = 4 \times 2 = 8$$

Méthode 2

$$\vec{LR} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{KN} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{LR} \cdot \vec{KN} = 4 \times 2 + 0 \times 3 = 8 + 0 = 8$$

h) Méthode 1

$$\vec{TU} \cdot \vec{QR} = \vec{TU} \cdot \vec{TT_1} = \vec{TU_1} \cdot \vec{TT_1} = -TU_1 \times TT_1 = -2 \times 4 = -8$$

Méthode 2

$$\vec{TU} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{QR} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{TU} \cdot \vec{QR} = -2 \times 4 + 2 \times 0 = -8 + 0 = -8$$

i) Méthode 1

$$\vec{ZW} \cdot \vec{WX} = ZW \times WX = \sqrt{8} \times \sqrt{8} = 8$$

Méthode 2

$$\vec{ZW} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{WX} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{ZW} \cdot \vec{WX} = 2 \times 2 + (-2) \times (-2) = 4 + 4 = 8$$

j) Méthode 1

$$\vec{ON} \cdot \vec{PN} = \vec{ON} \cdot \vec{P_1N} = -ON \times P_1N = -3 \times 1 = -3$$

Méthode 2

$$\vec{ON} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{PN} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{ON} \cdot \vec{PN} = 3 \times (-1) + 0 \times 4 = -3 + 0 = -3$$

$$n) \vec{WZ} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{QS} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{WZ} \cdot \vec{QS} = -2 \times 2 + 2 \times 4 = -4 + 8 = 4$$

Exemple 6

$$2) \vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = 0 \Leftrightarrow m \times m + 1 \times (-1) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow m^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow m = 1 \text{ ou } m = -1$$

Exemple 7

$$\text{On a: } AB^2 = AC^2 + BC^2 - 2AC \times BC \times \cos(\widehat{ACB})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 16 = 49 + 25 - 2 \times 7 \times 5 \times \cos(\widehat{ACB})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos \widehat{ACB} = \frac{16 - 49 - 25}{-70}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos \widehat{ACB} = \frac{+29}{35}$$

Ainsi $\hat{A}CB \approx 34^\circ \pm 10^{-1}$ près.

$$\text{On a : } AC^2 = AB^2 + BC^2 - 2 \cdot AB \cdot BC \cdot \cos(\hat{A}BC)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 49 = 16 + 25 - 2 \times 4 \times 5 \cdot \cos(\hat{A}BC)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos(\hat{A}BC) = \frac{49 - 16 - 25}{-40}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos(\hat{A}BC) = -\frac{1}{5}$$

Ainsi $\hat{A}BC \approx 101,5^\circ \pm 10^{-1}$ près

$$\text{On a : } BC^2 = AB^2 + AC^2 - 2 \cdot AB \cdot AC \cdot \cos(\hat{B}AC)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 25 = 16 + 49 - 2 \times 4 \times 7 \cdot \cos(\hat{B}AC)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos(\hat{B}AC) = \frac{25 - 16 - 49}{-56}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos(\hat{B}AC) = \frac{10}{14}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos(\hat{B}AC) = \frac{5}{7}$$

Ainsi $\hat{B}AC \approx 44,4^\circ \pm 10^{-1}$ près.