

Correction intro 3 SA

exo 1

$$\begin{aligned} 1b \quad \vec{AB} \cdot \vec{CD} &= -3 \times (-7) + 5 \times (-5) \\ &= 21 - 25 \\ &= -4 \end{aligned}$$

$$2c \quad \cos(\widehat{BAC}) = \frac{\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AC}}{AB \times AC} = \frac{5 \times 3 + 4 \times (-2)}{\sqrt{5^2 + 4^2} \times \sqrt{3^2 + (-2)^2}} = \frac{7}{\sqrt{533}}$$

$$\widehat{BAC} \approx 77^\circ$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3a \quad \vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AC} &= \frac{1}{2} [AB^2 + AC^2 - BC^2] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} [6^2 + 4^2 - 8^2] \\ &= \frac{27}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4b \quad u_0 &= 1 \\ u_1 &= 2u_0 - 3 \times 0 + 1 \\ &= 2 \times 1 + 1 \\ &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} u_2 &= 2u_1 - 3 \times 1 + 1 \\ &= 2 \times 3 - 3 + 1 \\ &= 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} u_3 &= 2u_2 - 3 \times 2 + 1 \\ &= 2 \times 4 - 6 + 1 \\ &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} u_4 &= 2u_3 - 3 \times 3 + 1 \\ &= 2 \times 3 - 3 \times 3 + 1 \\ &= -2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 5b \quad f'(x) &= 2x - 2 \\ f'(1) &= 2 \times 1 - 2 \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

exo 2

$$\begin{aligned} 1. \quad \vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AC} &= AB \times AC \times \cos(\widehat{BAC}) \\ &= 3 \times 2\sqrt{2} \times \cos(135^\circ) \\ &= -6 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2. \quad \vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AC} &= AB \times AH \\ &= 5 \times 2 \\ &= 10 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3. \quad \vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AC} &= \vec{AB} \cdot \vec{BD} = \frac{1}{2} [AD^2 - AB^2 - BD^2] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} [6^2 - 5^2 - 4^2] \\ &= -\frac{5}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4. \quad \vec{AB} \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \vec{AC} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AC} &= -5 \times (-2) + 2 \times (-3) \\ &= 10 - 6 \\ &= 4 \end{aligned}$$

exo 3

On veut x tel que: $\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = 0$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x+3)x + 1 \times 2 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 + 3x + 2 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 3^2 - 4 \times 1 \times 2$$

$$\Delta = 9 - 8$$

$$\Delta = 1$$

$$x_1 = \frac{-3 - \sqrt{1}}{2} \quad x_2 = \frac{-3 + \sqrt{1}}{2}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{-4}{2} \quad x_2 = \frac{-2}{2}$$

$$x_1 = -2$$

$$x_2 = -1$$

$$S = \{-2, -1\}$$

ex04

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. (\vec{DA} + \vec{AI}) \cdot (\vec{DC} + \vec{CS}) &= \underbrace{\vec{DA} \cdot \vec{DC}}_0 + \vec{DA} \cdot \vec{CS} + \vec{AI} \cdot \vec{DC} + \underbrace{\vec{AI} \cdot \vec{CS}}_0 \\
 &= \vec{DA} \times \vec{CS} + \vec{AI} \times \vec{DC} \\
 &= 3 \times 1,5 + 2,5 \times 5 \\
 &= 4,5 + 12,5 \\
 &= 17
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2. \vec{DI} \cdot \vec{DS} &= (\vec{DA} + \vec{AI}) \cdot (\vec{DC} + \vec{CS}) \\
 &= 17
 \end{aligned}$$

$$3. \vec{DI} \cdot \vec{DS} = DI \times DS \times \cos(\widehat{IDS})$$

$$\text{Dmc } \cos(\widehat{IDS}) = \frac{\vec{DI} \cdot \vec{DS}}{DI \times DS}$$

D'après le th. de Pythagore dans le triangle AID :

$$DI^2 = DA^2 + AI^2$$

$$= 3^2 + 2,5^2$$

$$= 9 + 6,25$$

$$= 15,25$$

$$\text{Dmc } DI = \sqrt{15,25}$$

De même dans le triangle DCS :

$$DS^2 = DC^2 + CS^2$$

$$= 5^2 + 1,5^2$$

$$= 25 + 2,25$$

$$= 27,25$$

$$\text{Dmc } DS = \sqrt{27,25}$$

$$\text{Dmc } \cos(\widehat{IDS}) = \frac{17}{\sqrt{15,25} \times \sqrt{27,25}}$$

$$\widehat{IDS} \approx 33^\circ$$

ex05

$$1. a_0 = 1 \quad b_0 = 2$$

$$a_1 = \frac{3 \times 1 + 2 \times 2}{5}$$

$$b_1 = \frac{2 \times 1 + 3 \times 2}{5}$$

$$a_1 = \frac{7}{5}$$

$$b_1 = \frac{8}{5}$$

$$a_2 = \frac{3 \times \frac{7}{5} + 2 \times \frac{8}{5}}{5} \quad b_2 = \frac{2 \times \frac{7}{5} + 3 \times \frac{8}{5}}{5}$$

$$a_2 = \frac{37}{25} \quad b_2 = \frac{38}{25}$$

$$2. S_{n+1} = a_{n+1} + b_{n+1}$$

$$= \frac{3a_n + 2b_n}{5} + \frac{2a_n + 3b_n}{5}$$

$$= \frac{5a_n + 5b_n}{5}$$

$$= a_n + b_n$$

$$= S_n$$

Dmc (S_n) est constante

$$3. S_n = a_0 + b_0$$

$$\text{Dmc } a_n + b_n = 3$$

$$S_n = 1 + 2$$

$$b_n = 3 - a_n$$

$$S_n = 3$$

exo 6

1. T: $y = f'(2)(x-2) + f(2)$

$$f(2) = -0,25 \times 2^2 + 0,75 \times 2 + 2,5$$
$$= 3$$

$$f'(2) = ?$$

$$\frac{f(2+h) - f(2)}{h} = \frac{-0,25(2+h)^2 + 0,75(2+h) + 2,5 - 3}{h}$$
$$= \frac{-0,25(4 + 4h + h^2) + 1,5 + 0,75h - 0,5}{h}$$
$$= \frac{-1 - h - 0,25h^2 + 1 + 0,75h}{h}$$
$$= \frac{-0,25h^2 - 0,25h}{h}$$
$$= -0,25h - 0,25$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (-0,25h - 0,25) = -0,25$$

$$\text{Dnc } f'(2) = -0,25$$

$$\text{Dnc T: } y = -0,25(x-2) + 3$$
$$y = -0,25x + 0,5 + 3$$
$$y = -0,25x + 3,5$$

2. Pour $x = -6$

$$y = -0,25 \times (-6) + 3,5$$

$$y = 1,5 + 3,5$$

$$y = 5 \quad \text{Dnc } S(-6; 5) \in T$$

3. Posons $y = 0$

$$\text{Dnc } -0,25x + 3,5 = 0$$

$$-0,25x = -3,5$$

$$x = \frac{-3,5}{-0,25}$$

$$x = 14$$

4. la longueur de l'ombre est: $14 - 5 = 9$