



$$d_1: \begin{cases} x = -1 + 2k \\ y = 4k \\ z = 5 - 3k \end{cases}, k \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$d_2: \begin{cases} x = -6t + 8 \\ y = -12t + 1 \\ z = 9t - 2 \end{cases} t \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$d_1^{\vec{p}} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} P_1(-1; 0; 5) \quad d_2^{\vec{p}} = \begin{pmatrix} -6 \\ -12 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix} P_2(8; 1; -2)$$

①  $d_1^{\vec{p}} \cdot \lambda \stackrel{?}{=} d_2^{\vec{p}}$

$$\begin{cases} \lambda \cdot 2 = -6 \\ \lambda \cdot 4 = -12 \\ \lambda \cdot (-3) = 9 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda = -3 \\ \lambda = -\frac{12}{4} = -3 \\ \lambda = \frac{9}{-3} = -3 \end{cases}$$

donc  $d_1 \parallel d_2$

②  $P_1 \in d_1$  mais  $P_1 \notin d_2$

$$\begin{cases} -1 = -6t + 8 \\ 0 = -12t + 1 \\ 5 = 9t - 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{-9}{-6} = t = \frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{-1}{-12} = t \\ \frac{3}{9} = t = \frac{1}{3} \end{cases} \neq$$

donc  $P_1 \notin d_2$

$d_1$  et  $d_2$  sont strictement parallèles.

$$d_1: \begin{cases} x = -1 + 2k \\ y = 4k \\ z = 5 - 3k \end{cases}, k \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$d_3: \begin{cases} x = t + 6 \\ y = 3t - 1 \\ z = -2t + 2 \end{cases} t \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\vec{d}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{d}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \vec{d}_1 \neq \lambda \cdot \vec{d}_3$$

$$\text{car } \begin{cases} 2 = \lambda \\ 4 = 3\lambda \\ -3 = -2\lambda \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda = 2 \\ \lambda = \frac{4}{3} \\ \lambda = \frac{3}{2} \end{cases} \neq$$

donc  $d_1$  et  $d_3$  pas parallèles.

② Recherche d'un point d'intersection: égaliser les  $\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{cases} -1 + 2t = \lambda + 6 \\ 4t = 3\lambda - 1 \\ 5 - 3t = -2\lambda + 2 \end{cases}$$

⚠ ne pas garder le même paramètre!

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2t - 7 = \lambda \\ 4t = 3(2t - 7) - 1 \\ 3 - 3t + 2(2t - 7) = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda = 2t - 7 \\ 4t = 6t - 21 - 1 \\ 3 - 3t + 4t - 14 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda = 2t - 7 \\ 22 = 2t \\ t = 11 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda = 2 \cdot 11 - 7 = 15 \\ t = \frac{22}{2} = 11 \\ t = 11 \end{cases}$$

⊖  
donc les droites sont sécantes.

$$d_1: \begin{cases} x = -1 + 2t \\ y = 4t \\ z = 5 - 3t \end{cases}, t \in \mathbb{R}, \quad d_2: \begin{cases} x = -6t + 8 \\ y = -12t + 1 \\ z = 9t - 2 \end{cases} t \in \mathbb{R} \quad \text{et} \quad d_3: \begin{cases} x = t + 6 \\ y = 3t - 1 \\ z = -2t + 2 \end{cases} t \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = -1 + 2 \cdot 11 = 21 \\ y = 4 \cdot 11 = 44 \\ z = 5 - 3 \cdot 11 = -28 \end{cases}$$

$$d_1 \cap d_3 = \{(21; 44; -28)\}$$

$$d_2: \begin{cases} x = -6t + 8 \\ y = -12t + 1 \\ z = 9t - 2 \end{cases} t \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$d_3: \begin{cases} x = k + 6 \\ y = 3k - 1 \\ z = -2k + 2 \end{cases} k \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\vec{p}_{d_2} = \begin{pmatrix} -6 \\ -12 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{p}_{d_3} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \vec{p}_{d_2} \neq \lambda \cdot \vec{p}_{d_3}$$

$$\text{car } \begin{cases} -6 = \lambda \\ -12 = 3\lambda \\ 9 = -2\lambda \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda = -6 \\ \lambda = \frac{-12}{3} = -4 \\ \lambda = -\frac{9}{2} \end{cases} \neq$$

donc  $d_2$  et  $d_3$  ne sont pas parallèles.

② Est-ce qu'il y a un point d'intersection?

$$\begin{cases} -6t + 8 = k + 6 \\ -12t + 1 = 3k - 1 \\ 9t - 2 = -2k + 2 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} -6t + 2 = k \\ -12t + 2 = 3(-6t + 2) \\ 9t - k = -2(-6t + 2) \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} k = -6t + 2 \\ -12t + 2 = -18t + 6 \\ 9t - k = +12t - 4 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} k = -6t + 2 \\ 6t = 4 \\ t = 0 \end{cases} \neq$$

donc pas d'intersection.

$d_2$  et  $d_3$  sont gauches.

# GVS3 ex 11

$$x - 13 = y - 11 = \frac{z - 45}{4}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{x - 13}{1} = \frac{y - 11}{1} = \frac{z - 45}{4}$$

$$\vec{d}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x - 1 = y + 1 = \frac{z + 3}{4}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{x - 1}{1} = \frac{y - (-1)}{1} = \frac{z - (-3)}{4}$$

$$\vec{d}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P_2(1; -1; -3) \in d_1$$

car

$$\underbrace{1 - 13}_{-12} = \underbrace{-1 - 11}_{-12} = \frac{-3 - 45}{4} = \frac{-48}{4} = -12$$

donc **parallèles confondues**.



$$d_1: \begin{cases} x = 5 - 2\lambda \\ y = -1 + 3\lambda, \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \\ z = 1 + \lambda \end{cases}$$

$$d_2: \begin{cases} x = 5 - \lambda \\ y = -1 + 3\lambda, \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \\ z = 1 + \lambda \end{cases}$$

$$\vec{d}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{d}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(5, -1, 1) \in d_1 \\ \in d_2$$

=> sécantes

①  $\vec{d}_1 \neq \lambda \cdot \vec{d}_2$   
donc pas parallèles.

$$d_1: \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$d_2: \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + t \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, t \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\vec{d}_1$$

$$\vec{d}_2$$

$\vec{d}_1 \neq \lambda \cdot \vec{d}_2$   
pas parallèles.

$$(3, 0, 2) \in d_1 \\ \in d_2$$

donc sécantes

$$d_1: \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + t \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, t \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$d_2: \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + t \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, t \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\vec{d}_1 \neq \lambda \cdot \vec{d}_2$$

donc les droites ne  
sont pas parallèles.

Si  $t=1$  :

$$d_1: \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

et  $(4; 0; 2) \in d_2$

donc sécantes.

### GV3 ex 12 d)

$$d_1: \frac{x-13}{1} = \frac{y+6}{4} = \frac{z-9}{9}$$

$$\vec{d}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$d_2: \begin{cases} x = 11 + 2k \\ y = -2 - 4k \\ z = 9k \end{cases} k \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\vec{d}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -4 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix}$$

①

$$\vec{d}_1 \neq \lambda \cdot \vec{d}_2$$

$\Rightarrow d_1$  et  $d_2$  pas  
parallèles.

②  $d_2$  dans  $d_1$  pour chercher un point d'intersection

$$11 + 2k - 13 = \frac{-2 - 4k + 6}{4} = \frac{9k - 9}{9}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2k - 2 = \frac{-4k + 4}{4} = \frac{9(k-1)}{9}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2k - 2 = -k + 1 = k - 1$$

$$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{3k = 3} \quad \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{2 = 2k \Rightarrow k = 1}$$

$\Rightarrow k = 1$

$\Rightarrow$  droites sécantes

$$(13; -6; 9)$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 11 + 2 = 13 \\ y = -2 - 4 = -6 \\ z = 9 \end{cases}$$



$$d_1: \frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y+4}{5} = z-6$$

$$\vec{d}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$d_2: \begin{cases} x = 1 + 2k \\ y = -4 + k \\ z = 6 - 5k \end{cases} k \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\vec{d}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(1; -4; 6) \in d_1 \\ \in d_2$$

①  $\vec{d}_1 \neq \lambda \cdot \vec{d}_2$   
donc les droites  
ne sont pas  
parallèles.

Sécantes

$$d_1: \frac{x+3}{-3} = \frac{y}{5} = \frac{z-2}{-2}$$

$$\vec{d}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 5 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$d_2: \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\vec{d}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(-3; 0; 2) \in d_1 \\ \in d_2$$

①  $\vec{d}_1 \neq \lambda \cdot \vec{d}_2$   
donc les droites  
ne sont pas  
parallèles.

donc sécantes

$$d_1: \frac{x}{3} = \frac{y}{5}; z = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow d_1: \begin{cases} x = 3t \\ y = 5t \\ z = 0 \end{cases}, t \in \mathbb{R} \quad \vec{d}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$d_2: \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \lambda \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\vec{d}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(0; 0; 0) \in d_1 \\ \in d_2$$

①  $\vec{d}_1 \neq \lambda \cdot \vec{d}_2$   
donc pas parallèles.

donc sécantes