

# Géométrie Analytique - CMS - Résumé

1<sup>er</sup> semestre

Vecteurs: colinéaires  $\Leftrightarrow \vec{u} = \alpha \cdot \vec{v}, \vec{AB} + \vec{BC} = \vec{AC}, M' = t\vec{O}(M) \quad \overline{MM'} = \vec{u}, M' = h_{\Omega, \alpha}(M) \quad \overline{\Omega M'} = \alpha \overline{\Omega M}$ ,

$t\vec{u} \circ t\vec{v} = t(\vec{u} \circ \vec{v}), h_{\Omega, \alpha} \circ t\vec{u} = h_{t\frac{\Omega}{1-\alpha}}(\Omega), \alpha, t\vec{u} \circ h_{\Omega, \alpha} = h_{t\frac{\Omega}{1-\alpha}}(\Omega), \alpha, \vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = \|\vec{u}\| \cdot \|\vec{v}\| \cdot \cos \theta,$

$h_{\Omega_1, \alpha} \circ h_{\Omega_2, \beta} = \begin{cases} t(\alpha-1) \frac{\overline{\Omega_1 \Omega_2}}{1-\alpha}, \text{ si } \alpha \cdot \beta = 1 \\ h_{t\frac{\alpha-1}{1-\alpha\beta} \frac{\overline{\Omega_1 \Omega_2}(\Omega_2), \alpha\beta, \text{ si } \alpha\beta \neq 1} \end{cases}, \vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \vec{u} \perp \vec{v}, \vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} > 0 \Leftrightarrow \theta < \frac{\pi}{2},$   
 $\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} < 0 \Leftrightarrow \theta > \frac{\pi}{2}, \vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = \|\vec{u}\|^2, \vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = \vec{v} \cdot \vec{u}, P_{\vec{v}}(\vec{u}) = \frac{\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v}}{\|\vec{v}\|^2} \cdot \vec{v}, St(\vec{v}) = 2P_{\vec{v}}(\vec{v}) - \vec{v}$

Plan:  $d: \vec{OM} = \vec{OA} + t\vec{u} \quad t \in \mathbb{R}, d: \vec{OM} \cdot \vec{n} = cte. = \vec{OA} \cdot \vec{n}, d: \begin{cases} x = x_a + t \cdot \alpha \\ y = y_a + t \cdot \beta \end{cases}, d: \beta \cdot x - \alpha \cdot y = cte.,$

$\delta(d, P) = \|\vec{PP'}\| = \frac{|\vec{PB} \cdot \vec{n}|}{\|\vec{n}\|} = \frac{|ax + by + c|}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}, d: ax + by + c = 0 \quad \vec{v} = \begin{pmatrix} -b \\ a \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} -c \\ a \end{pmatrix}; \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -c \end{pmatrix} \in d,$

$\cos \theta = \frac{|a'a + b'b|}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \sqrt{a'^2 + b'^2}}$  (orthonormé)

Triangle: (médiannes  $\rightarrow$  centre de gravité):  $\vec{AM} = t \cdot \vec{AI} = t \cdot \frac{1}{2}(\vec{AB} + \vec{AC}) \quad G: \vec{AG} = \frac{2}{3} \vec{AI}$ ,

(médiatrices  $\rightarrow$  centre circonscrit):  $\vec{IM} \cdot \vec{BC} = 0 \quad C_c: \|\vec{C_cA}\| = \|\vec{C_cB}\| = \|\vec{C_cC}\|$ , (hauteurs  $\rightarrow$  orthocentre):

$\vec{CM} \cdot \vec{AB} = 0 \quad H: \tan \alpha \cdot \vec{HA} + \tan \beta \cdot \vec{HB} + \tan \gamma \cdot \vec{HC} = \vec{0}$ , (bissectrices  $\rightarrow$  centre inscrit):  $\frac{1}{\|\vec{AB}\|} \vec{AB} + \frac{1}{\|\vec{AC}\|} \vec{AC}$   
 $\vec{C}_i: \vec{AC}_i = \frac{\|\vec{AC}\|}{\|\vec{BC}\| + \|\vec{AC}\| + \|\vec{AB}\|} \cdot \vec{AB} + \frac{\|\vec{AB}\|}{\|\vec{BC}\| + \|\vec{AC}\| + \|\vec{AB}\|} \cdot \vec{AC}, A_{ABC} = \frac{1}{2} \|\vec{AB}\| \cdot h = \frac{1}{2} |\det(\vec{AB}, \vec{AC})|$

Transformations:  $\cos \theta = \frac{\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v}}{\|\vec{u}\| \cdot \|\vec{v}\|}, \sin \theta = \frac{|\det(\vec{u}, \vec{v})|}{\|\vec{u}\| \cdot \|\vec{v}\|}, m = \tan \theta, \vec{u}_\theta = \cos \theta \cdot \vec{a} + \sin \theta \cdot \vec{b}$ , (translation):

$\begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{pmatrix} = I_2 \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{pmatrix} = \alpha I_2 \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} + (1-\alpha) \begin{pmatrix} x_a \\ y_a \end{pmatrix}$ : (homothétie)  $H_\alpha = \alpha I_2$  PF:  $\Omega$ , (rotation):  $r_{\Omega, \theta}$ :

$\begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{pmatrix} = R_\theta \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} + (I_2 - R_\theta) \begin{pmatrix} x_a \\ y_a \end{pmatrix} \quad R_\theta = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \det R_\theta = 1$  PF:  $\Omega$ , (proj. ortho):  $\begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{pmatrix} = P \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} + (I_2 - P) \begin{pmatrix} x_a \\ y_a \end{pmatrix}$

$P = \frac{1}{1+m^2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & m \\ m & m^2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow$  (symétrique,  $\det P = 0, \text{tr} P = 1$ ) PF: droite  $d \quad \ker P = L(\perp d \circ eL)$  ( $m = \infty, \theta = \frac{\pi}{2}: P = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ),

(réflexion):  $\begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{pmatrix} = S_\theta \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} + (I_2 - S_\theta) \begin{pmatrix} x_a \\ y_a \end{pmatrix} \quad S_2 = S_{2\theta} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos 2\theta & \sin 2\theta \\ \sin 2\theta & -\cos 2\theta \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{1+m^2} \begin{pmatrix} 1-m^2 & 2m \\ 2m & m^2-1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow$  (symétrique,  $\det S_\theta = -1, \text{tr} S_\theta = 0$ )

$\vec{u}_{2\theta} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos 2\theta \\ \sin 2\theta \end{pmatrix}$  PF: droite  $L(\perp d \circ eL)$ , (réflexion glissée):  $\begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{pmatrix} = S \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{pmatrix} \quad S = t\vec{u} \circ S_d = S_d \circ t\vec{u}$

$S \circ S = t_2 \vec{u}$  pas de PF (si  $\vec{u} = \vec{0}$ : réflexion)  $\vec{u} = \frac{1}{2} (I_2 + S) \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{pmatrix} \quad S_d = t\vec{u} \circ S$ , (Compositions):

$R_\theta R_\varphi = R_{\theta+\varphi}, S_\theta S_\varphi = R_{2(\theta-\varphi)}, S_\theta R_\varphi = S_{\theta-\frac{\varphi}{2}}, R_\theta S_\varphi = S_{\theta+\frac{\varphi}{2}}, S_d \circ S_g = \begin{cases} r_{\Omega, 2(\theta-\varphi)} & \text{si } \varphi \neq \theta \pmod{2\pi} \\ t_2 \vec{u} & \text{si } \varphi = \theta \end{cases}$

$r_{\Omega, \theta} \circ r_{\Omega, \varphi} = \begin{cases} r_{\Omega, \theta+\varphi} & \text{si } \theta \neq -\varphi \pmod{2\pi} \\ \text{translation} & \text{si } \theta = -\varphi \end{cases}, r_{\Omega, \theta} \circ S_d = \begin{cases} \text{réfl. gliss.} \\ \text{cas général} \end{cases}, \begin{cases} r_{\Omega, \theta} \circ S_d = S_g \\ S_d \circ r_{\Omega, \theta} = S_c \end{cases}$

Espace:  $\pi_1 = O_{xy} (z=0), \pi_2 = O_{yz} (x=0), \pi_3 = O_{xz} (y=0), O_x: \begin{cases} y=0 \\ z=0 \end{cases}, O_y: \begin{cases} x=0 \\ z=0 \end{cases}, O_z: \begin{cases} x=0 \\ y=0 \end{cases}$ , (droites):

$\vec{OM} = \vec{OA} + \lambda \vec{v} \quad \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \frac{x-a_1}{v_1} = \frac{y-a_2}{v_2} = \frac{z-a_3}{v_3}$ , (droite pr. plan):  $v_1=0 \Rightarrow \parallel \pi_2, v_2=0 \Rightarrow \parallel \pi_3, v_3=0 \Rightarrow \parallel \pi_1$

tester  $A \in \pi$ , (droite pr. droite): séquentes  $\Leftrightarrow \exists I$  tq.  $d \cap d' = \{I\}$ ,  $d \parallel d' \Leftrightarrow \vec{v} = \alpha \vec{v}'$  et  $A \notin d'$ , confondues

$\Leftrightarrow \vec{v} = \alpha \vec{v}'$  et  $A \in d'$ , gauches  $\Leftrightarrow \vec{v} \neq \alpha \vec{v}'$  et  $d \cap d' = \emptyset$ , (plans):  $\vec{OM} = \vec{OA} + \lambda \vec{u} + \mu \vec{v} \quad \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ u_3 \end{pmatrix} + \mu \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \end{pmatrix}$

$ax + by + cz + d = 0$ , (plan pr. plan): séquentes  $\Leftrightarrow (a, b, c) \neq \lambda(a', b', c') \Rightarrow d: \frac{\pi \pi'}{\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v}}$  ou  $\vec{v}'$  pas comb. lin. de  $\vec{u}$  et  $\vec{v}$ ,

$\pi \parallel \pi' \Leftrightarrow \exists \lambda$  tq.  $(a, b, c) = \lambda(a', b', c')$  et  $d \neq \lambda d' / \vec{u}$  et  $\vec{v}'$  comb. lin. de  $\vec{u}$  et  $\vec{v}$  et  $A' \notin \pi$ ,

confondus  $\Leftrightarrow \exists d \in \mathbb{R}^+$  t.q.  $(a, b, c, d) = A(a', b', c', d') / \vec{u}$  et  $\vec{v}$  comb. lin. de  $\vec{u}$  et  $\vec{v}$  et  $A' \in \mathbb{R}$ , (plans particuliers):

$c=0 \Rightarrow // \vec{a} \vec{e}_3$ ,  $b=0 \Rightarrow // \vec{a} \vec{e}_2$ ,  $a=0 \Rightarrow // \vec{a} \vec{e}_1$ , (ortho. norm.):  $\vec{n} = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix}$ , partie homogène du plan vérifie

les vect. dir.,  $\delta(P, \alpha) = \left| \vec{AP} \cdot \frac{\vec{n}}{\|\vec{n}\|} \right| \quad \forall A \in \alpha$ ,  $\delta(d, \alpha): \sin \varphi = \frac{|\vec{n} \cdot \vec{d}|}{\|\vec{n}\| \cdot \|\vec{d}\|}$  et  $\varphi \in [0; \pi/2]$ ,  $\delta(\alpha, \beta): \cos \varphi = \frac{|\vec{n}_\alpha \cdot \vec{n}_\beta|}{\|\vec{n}_\alpha\| \cdot \|\vec{n}_\beta\|}$  et  $\varphi \in [0; \pi/2]$