

6.3.3 Vecteurs et géométrie.

1) On donne les vecteurs libres

$$\mathbf{a} = 2\mathbf{e}_1 + 3\mathbf{e}_2 + \mathbf{e}_3, \quad \mathbf{b} = 4\mathbf{e}_1 + 2\mathbf{e}_2 + \mathbf{e}_3 \quad \text{et} \quad \mathbf{c} = \mathbf{e}_2 + \mathbf{e}_3$$

où $\mathbf{e}_1, \mathbf{e}_2$ et \mathbf{e}_3 constituent une base orthonormée.

Calculez $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}$, $\|\mathbf{a}\|$, $\|\mathbf{b}\|$, l'angle $\theta \in [0, \pi]$ entre \mathbf{a} et \mathbf{b} , $\mathbf{a} \wedge \mathbf{b}$, $(\mathbf{a} \wedge \mathbf{b}) \wedge \mathbf{c}$ et $(\mathbf{a} \wedge \mathbf{b}) \cdot \mathbf{c}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rép. : } \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} &= 15, \|\mathbf{a}\| = \sqrt{14}, \|\mathbf{b}\| = \sqrt{21}, \theta = \arccos(15/7\sqrt{6}), \\ \mathbf{a} \wedge \mathbf{b} &= \mathbf{e}_1 + 2\mathbf{e}_2 - 8\mathbf{e}_3, (\mathbf{a} \wedge \mathbf{b}) \wedge \mathbf{c} = 10\mathbf{e}_1 - \mathbf{e}_2 + \mathbf{e}_3, [\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c}] = \\ &= -6 \end{aligned}$$

2) On donne les vecteurs libres

$$\mathbf{a} = \mathbf{e}_1 + 2\mathbf{e}_2 + 3\mathbf{e}_3, \quad \mathbf{b} = \mathbf{e}_1 + \mathbf{e}_2 \quad \text{et} \quad \mathbf{c} = 2\mathbf{e}_1 + \mathbf{e}_2 + \mathbf{e}_3$$

où $\mathbf{e}_1, \mathbf{e}_2$ et \mathbf{e}_3 constituent une base orthonormée.

Calculez $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}$, $\|\mathbf{a}\|$, $\|\mathbf{b}\|$, l'angle $\theta \in [0, \pi]$ entre \mathbf{a} et \mathbf{b} , $\mathbf{a} \wedge \mathbf{b}$, $(\mathbf{a} \wedge \mathbf{b}) \wedge \mathbf{c}$ et $[\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c}]$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rép. : } \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} &= 3, \|\mathbf{a}\| = \sqrt{14}, \|\mathbf{b}\| = \sqrt{2}, \theta = \arccos(3/2\sqrt{7}), \\ \mathbf{a} \wedge \mathbf{b} &= -3\mathbf{e}_1 + 3\mathbf{e}_2 - \mathbf{e}_3, (\mathbf{a} \wedge \mathbf{b}) \wedge \mathbf{c} = 4\mathbf{e}_1 + \mathbf{e}_2 - 9\mathbf{e}_3, [\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c}] = \\ &= -4 \end{aligned}$$

3) Calculez $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}$ et $\mathbf{a} \wedge \mathbf{b}$ si

$$\mathbf{a} = 3\mathbf{e}_1 + 2\mathbf{e}_2 - \mathbf{e}_3 \quad \text{et} \quad \mathbf{b} = 3\mathbf{e}_1$$

où $\mathbf{e}_1, \mathbf{e}_2$ et \mathbf{e}_3 constituent une base orthonormée.

$$\text{Rép. : } \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = 9, \mathbf{a} \wedge \mathbf{b} = -3\mathbf{e}_2 - 6\mathbf{e}_3$$

4) Montrez que, $\forall \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b} \in \mathcal{E}$,

$$\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = \frac{1}{2} (\|\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}\|^2 - \|\mathbf{a}\|^2 - \|\mathbf{b}\|^2)$$

5) Calculez $(\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}) \cdot (\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b})$ dans le cas où $\|\mathbf{a}\| = \|\mathbf{b}\|$.

$$\text{Rép. : } 0$$

6) Montrez que, $\forall \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b} \in \mathcal{E}$,

$$\|\mathbf{a} \wedge \mathbf{b}\|^2 = \|\mathbf{a}\|^2 \|\mathbf{b}\|^2 - (\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b})^2$$

7) Montrez que (identités de Jacobi)

$$(\mathbf{a} \wedge \mathbf{b}) \wedge \mathbf{c} + (\mathbf{b} \wedge \mathbf{c}) \wedge \mathbf{a} + (\mathbf{c} \wedge \mathbf{a}) \wedge \mathbf{b} = \mathbf{0}$$

et

$$\mathbf{a} \wedge (\mathbf{b} \wedge \mathbf{c}) + \mathbf{b} \wedge (\mathbf{c} \wedge \mathbf{a}) + \mathbf{c} \wedge (\mathbf{a} \wedge \mathbf{b}) = \mathbf{0}$$

8) Montrez que (identité de Lagrange)

$$(\mathbf{a} \wedge \mathbf{b}) \cdot (\mathbf{c} \wedge \mathbf{d}) = (\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{c})(\mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{d}) - (\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{d})(\mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{c})$$