

QCM

Q1:

1) $u_n = -2n$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} u_n = -\infty$$

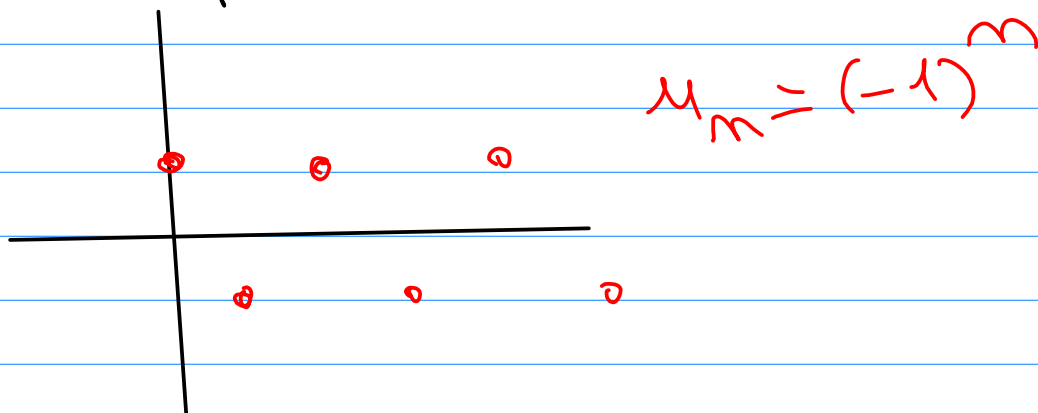
2) $u_n = u_0 \times q^n$
 $u_n = -2 \times \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n = -\frac{2}{3^n}$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} u_n = 0$$

$n \rightarrow +\infty$

3) $u_n = (-1)^n$

n'a pas de limite



4) $u_n = \frac{1}{n}$

$$u_{10} = \frac{1}{10} = 0,1 \quad u_{10^6} = \frac{1}{10^6} = 10^{-6}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{n} = 0$$

$$5) \quad u_n = -2^n$$

$$u_1 = -2$$

$$u_2 = -2^2 = -4$$

$$u_3 = -2^3 = -8$$

$$u_n = -2^n$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} u_n = -\infty$$

Capacités:

$$1) \quad u_n = 734 - \underbrace{0,1^n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} u_n = 734$$

$$v_n = 734 + \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} v_n = 734$$

$$1) u_n = 734 + 2^n$$
$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} u_n = +\infty$$

$$v_n = n^2$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} v_n = +\infty$$

$$w_n = -n$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} w_n = -\infty$$

$$r_n = -5^n$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} r_n = -\infty$$

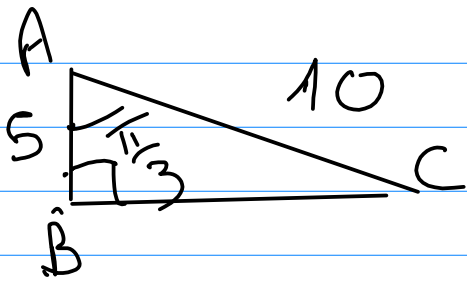
3) Suite sans limite

• $u_n = (-2)^n$ non bornée et sans limite

• $v_n = (-1)^n$ bornée et sans limite

Chapitre Applications du produit scalaire

Tester ses connaissances n. 219



1) $\widehat{ABC} = \frac{\pi}{2}$ radians
donc \overrightarrow{AB} et \overrightarrow{BC} sont orthogonaux
donc $\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{BC} = 0$

$$\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC} = AB \times AC \times \cos \widehat{BAC}$$

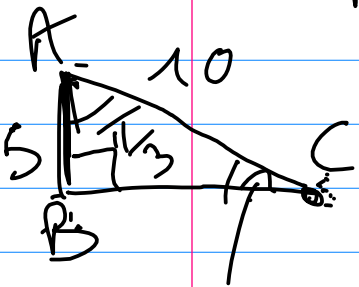
$$\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC} = 5 \times 10 \times \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right)$$

$$\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC} = 50 \times \frac{1}{2} = 25$$

$$\overrightarrow{AC} \cdot \overrightarrow{BC} = (-\overrightarrow{CA}) \cdot (-\overrightarrow{CB})$$

$$= (-1) \times (-1) \overrightarrow{CA} \cdot \overrightarrow{CB}$$

$$= \overrightarrow{CA} \cdot \overrightarrow{CB}$$



$$\vec{AC} \cdot \vec{BC} = CA \times CB \times \cos \widehat{BCA}$$

$$\vec{AC} \cdot \vec{BC} = 10 \times CB \times \cos \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\vec{AC} \cdot \vec{BC} = 10 \times CB \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

D'après le théorème de Pythagore:

$$CB^2 = AC^2 - AB^2 = 75$$

$$CB = \sqrt{75} = 5\sqrt{3}$$

$$\vec{AC} \cdot \vec{CB} = \frac{10 \times 5\sqrt{3} \times \sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\vec{AC} \cdot \vec{CB} = 75 = CB^2$$

On pourrait calculer autrement:
par projection orthogonale
de \vec{AC} sur $[\vec{BC}]$

$$\vec{AC} \cdot \vec{BC} = \vec{BC} \cdot \vec{BC} = BC^2 = 75$$

4

$$\vec{u} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} \text{ et } \vec{v} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{u} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} \text{ et } \vec{v} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$\vec{u} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \quad \vec{v} \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{pmatrix}$$

a) $\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = x x' + y y'$

$$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = -2 \times 1 + (-3) \times 2 = -8$$

$$\|\vec{u}\|^2 = \vec{u} \cdot \vec{u} = u^2 \text{ carré scalaire}$$

$$\|\vec{u}\|^2 = (-2)^2 + (-3)^2 = 13$$

b) (AB) et (CD) sont perpendiculaires
- laies ssi $\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{CD} = 0$

$$\overrightarrow{AB} \begin{pmatrix} -5 - (-1) \\ 9 - 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \overrightarrow{AB} \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\overrightarrow{CD} \begin{pmatrix} 10 - 1 \\ 7 - 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \overrightarrow{CD} \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{CD} = -4 \times 9 + 6 \times 6 = 0$$

(AB) et (CD) sont perpendiculaires

