

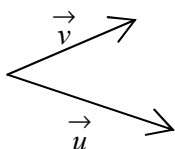
EXERCICE 3B.1

Déterminer le cosinus de (\vec{u}, \vec{v}) puis l'angle (\vec{u}, \vec{v}) (ou une approximation, si c'est possible) :

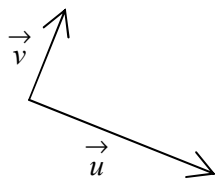
$\ \vec{u}\ = 4 \quad \ \vec{v}\ = 8 \quad \vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = 32$ $\rightarrow \cos(\vec{u}, \vec{v}) =$ $\rightarrow (\vec{u}, \vec{v}) =$	$\ \vec{u}\ = \sqrt{2} \quad \ \vec{v}\ = 2\sqrt{2} \quad \vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = 2\sqrt{3}$ $\rightarrow \cos(\vec{u}, \vec{v}) =$ $\rightarrow (\vec{u}, \vec{v}) =$
$\ \vec{u}\ = 2 \quad \ \vec{v}\ = 3 \quad \vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = -6$ $\rightarrow \cos(\vec{u}, \vec{v}) =$ $\rightarrow (\vec{u}, \vec{v}) =$	$\ \vec{u}\ = 1 \quad \ \vec{v}\ = 6 \quad \vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = -3$ $\rightarrow \cos(\vec{u}, \vec{v}) =$ $\rightarrow (\vec{u}, \vec{v}) =$
$\ \vec{u}\ = 3 \quad \ \vec{v}\ = 7 \quad \vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = 14$ $\rightarrow \cos(\vec{u}, \vec{v}) =$ $\rightarrow (\vec{u}, \vec{v}) \approx$	$\ \vec{u}\ = 6 \quad \ \vec{v}\ = 1 \quad \vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = 7$ $\rightarrow \cos(\vec{u}, \vec{v}) =$ $\rightarrow (\vec{u}, \vec{v}) =$
$\ \vec{u}\ = 2 \quad \ \vec{v}\ = \sqrt{3} \quad \vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = -3$ $\rightarrow \cos(\vec{u}, \vec{v}) =$ $\rightarrow (\vec{u}, \vec{v}) =$	$\ \vec{u}\ = 3\sqrt{2} \quad \ \vec{v}\ = 2 \quad \vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = -6$ $\rightarrow \cos(\vec{u}, \vec{v}) =$ $\rightarrow (\vec{u}, \vec{v}) =$

EXERCICE 3B.2

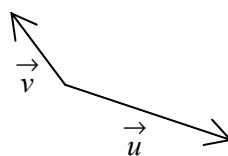
Dans chaque cas, indiquer si le produit scalaire $\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v}$ est positif (>0), négatif (<0) ou nul ($=0$).



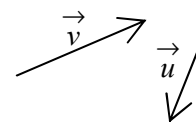
$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v}$



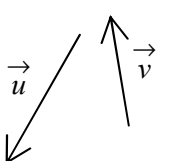
$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v}$



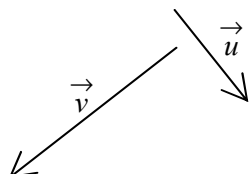
$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v}$



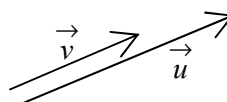
$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v}$



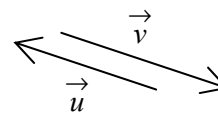
$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v}$



$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v}$



$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v}$



$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v}$