# 7.2 ROTATIONS, RÉFLEXIONS ET HOMOTHÉTIE

HOMOLHELLE

Cours 20

Au dernier cours, nous avons vu

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✓ Les transformations linéaires.

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- ✓ Les transformations linéaires.
- ✓ Le lien avec les matrices.

✓ Les homothéties.

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- ✓ Les étirements.

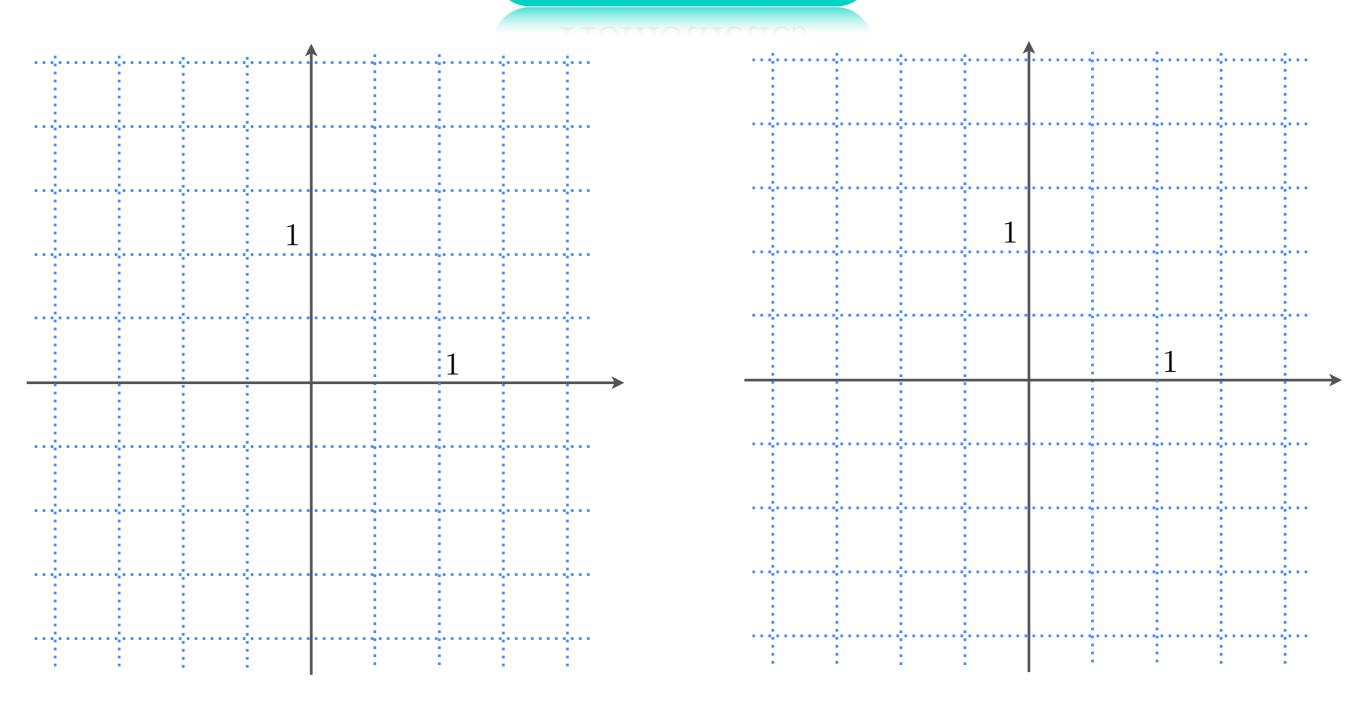
- ✓ Les homothéties.
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- ✓ Les rotations.

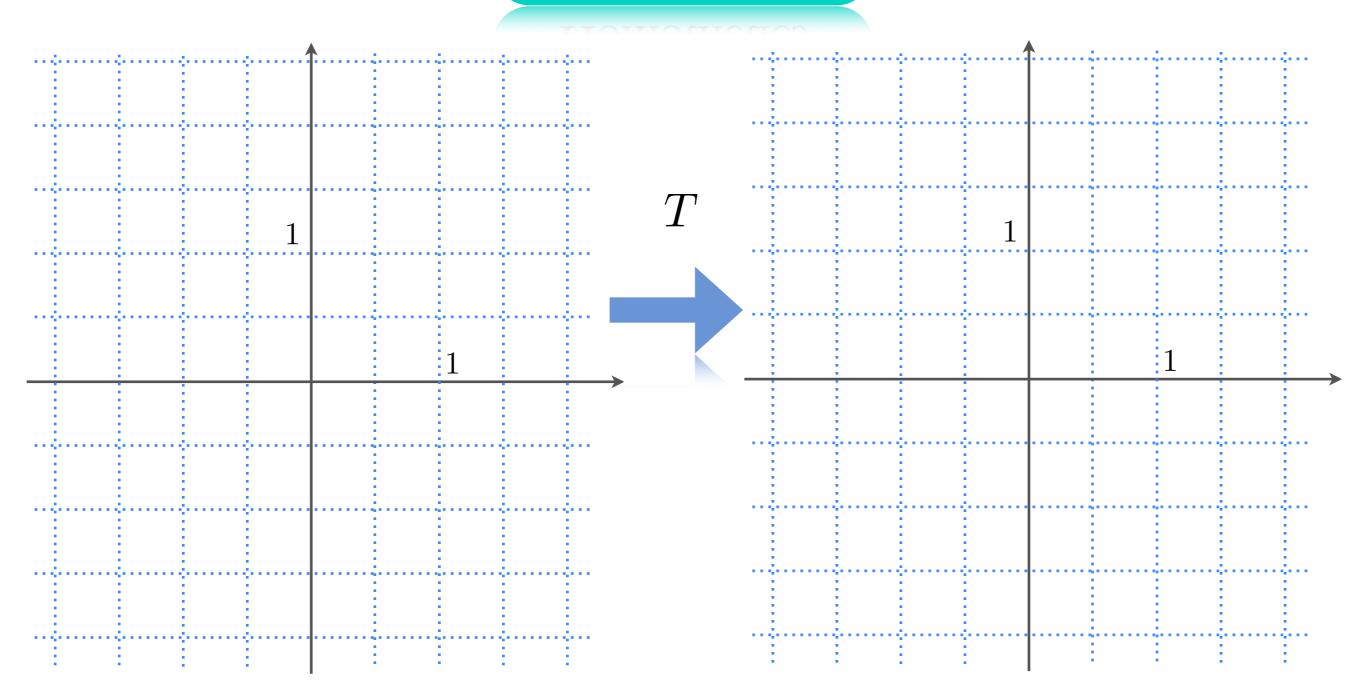
- ✓ Les homothéties.
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- ✓ Les réflexions.

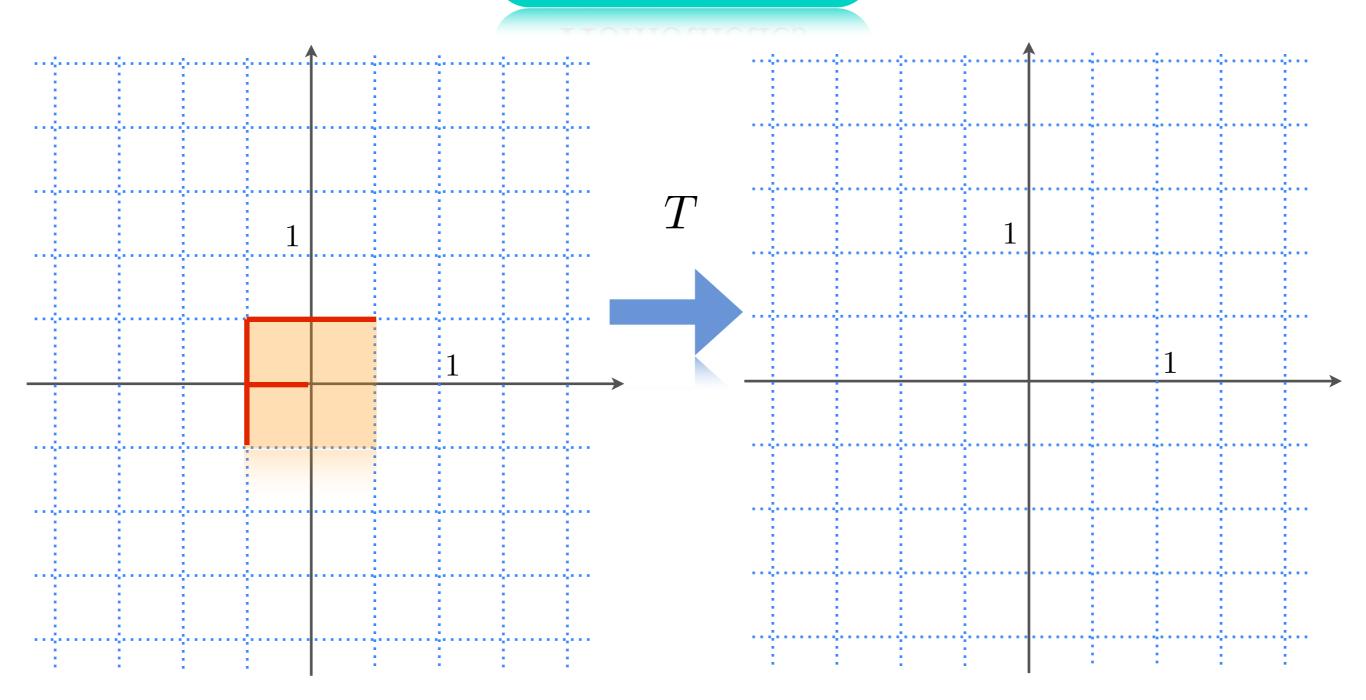
En regardant de plus près les transformations linéaires de  $\mathbb{R}^2$  dans  $\mathbb{R}^2$ 

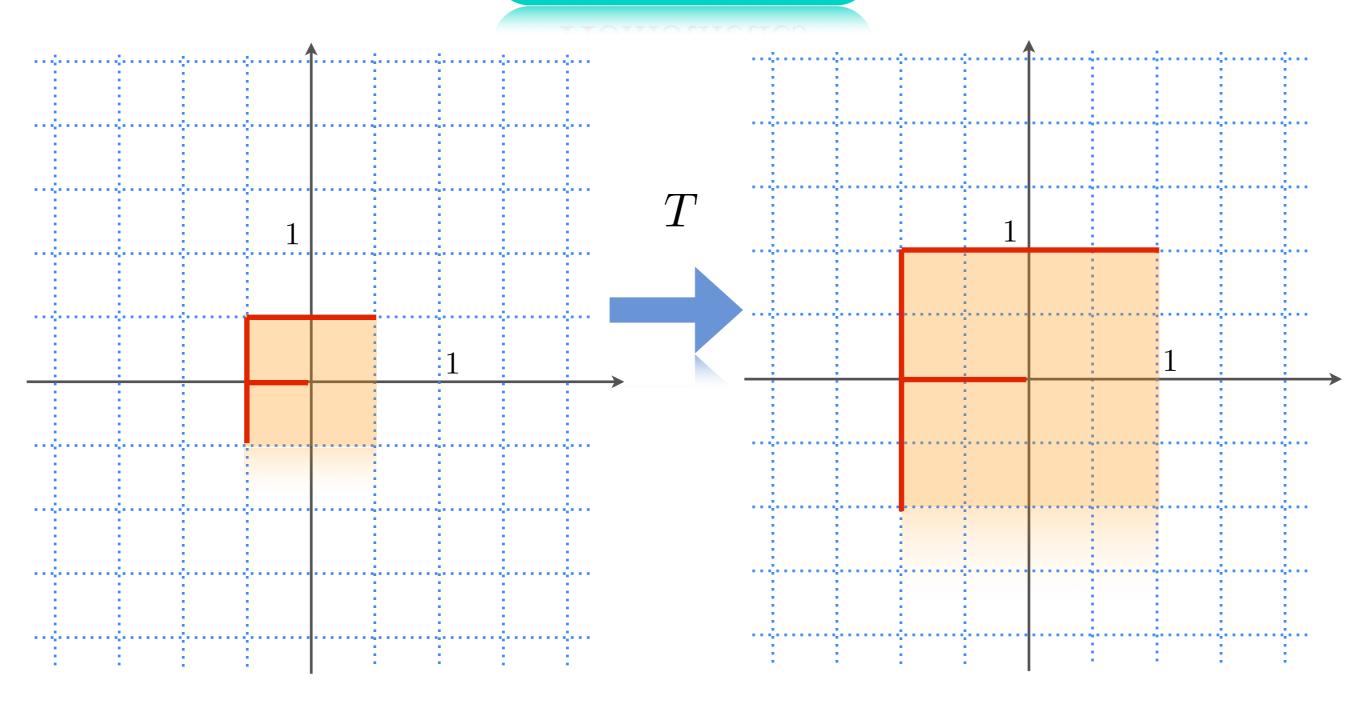
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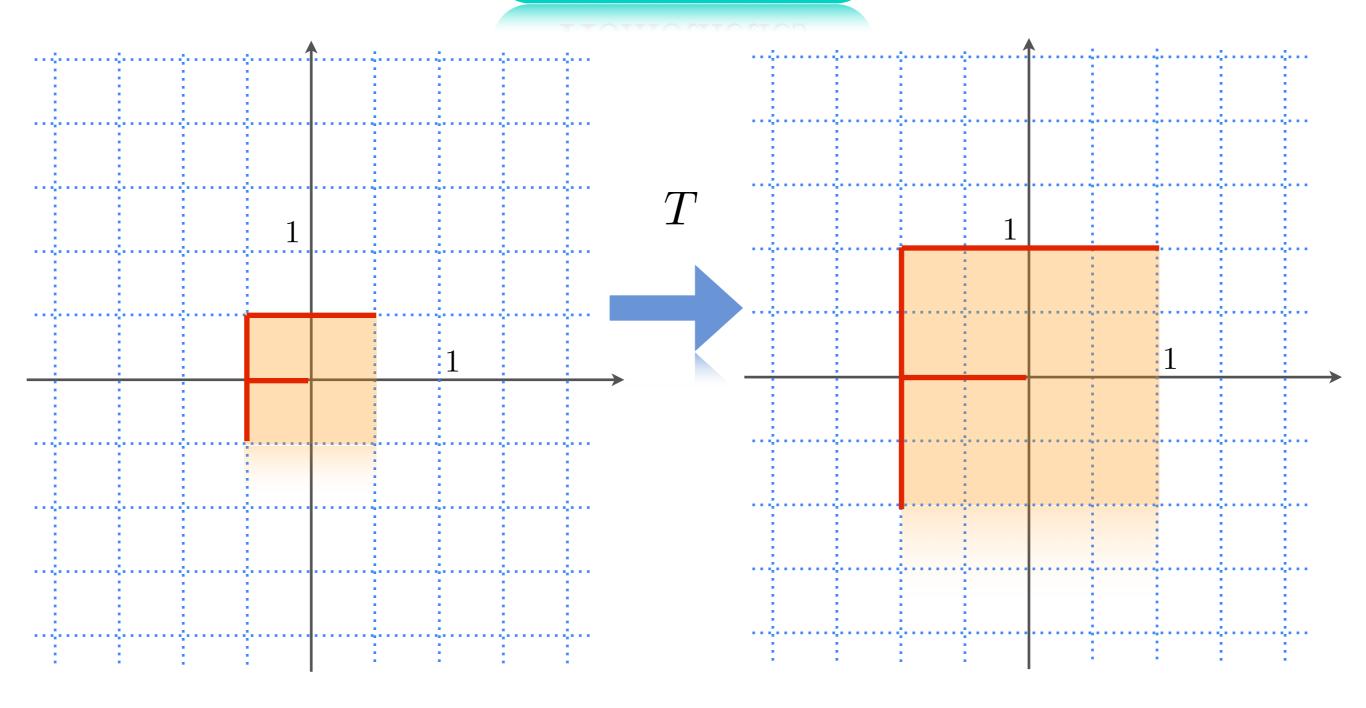
on va constater que la quasi-totalité des transformations linéaires sont des transformations géométriques vues au secondaire.



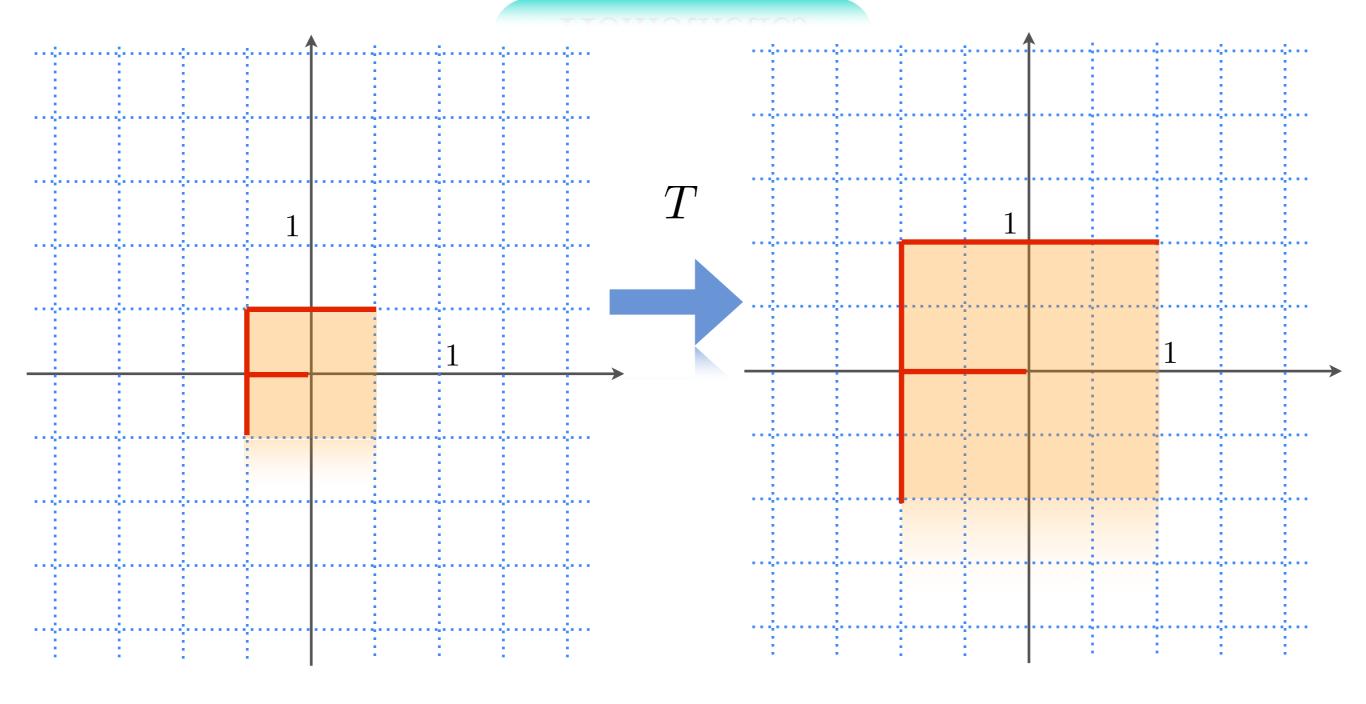






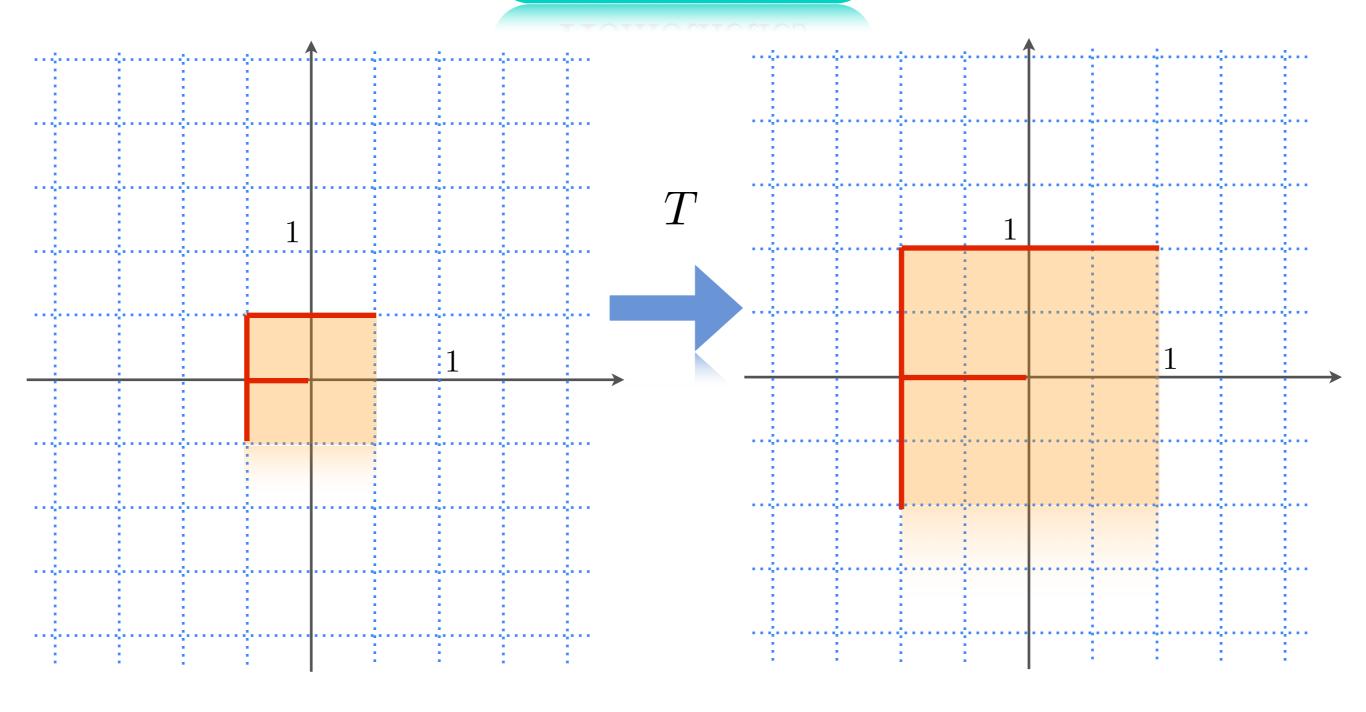


$$T(\vec{\imath}) = (2,0)$$



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$$\mathbf{M} = \left(\begin{array}{cc} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{array}\right)$$

Une homothétie d'un facteur k > 0 est une transformation linéaire qui envoie chaque vecteur sur k fois lui-même.

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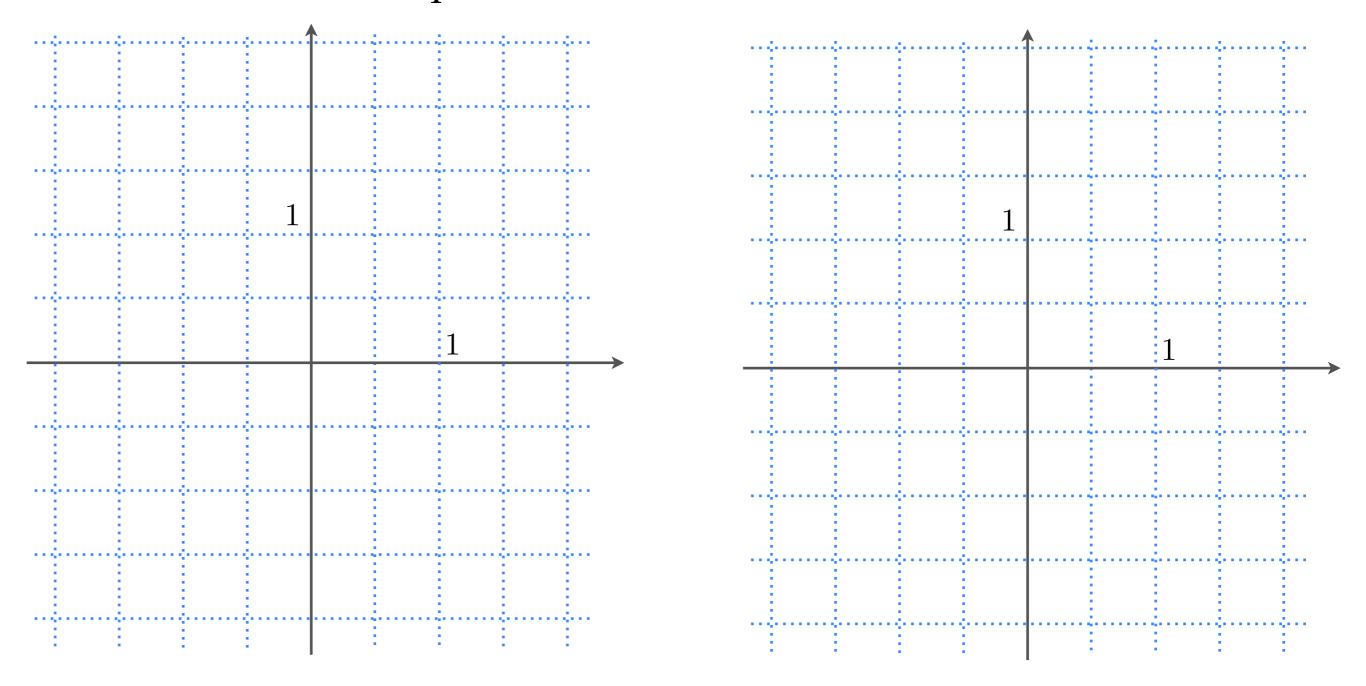
$$\left(\begin{array}{cc} k & 0 \\ 0 & k \end{array}\right) \left(\begin{array}{c} a \\ b \end{array}\right) = \left(\begin{array}{c} ka \\ kb \end{array}\right)$$

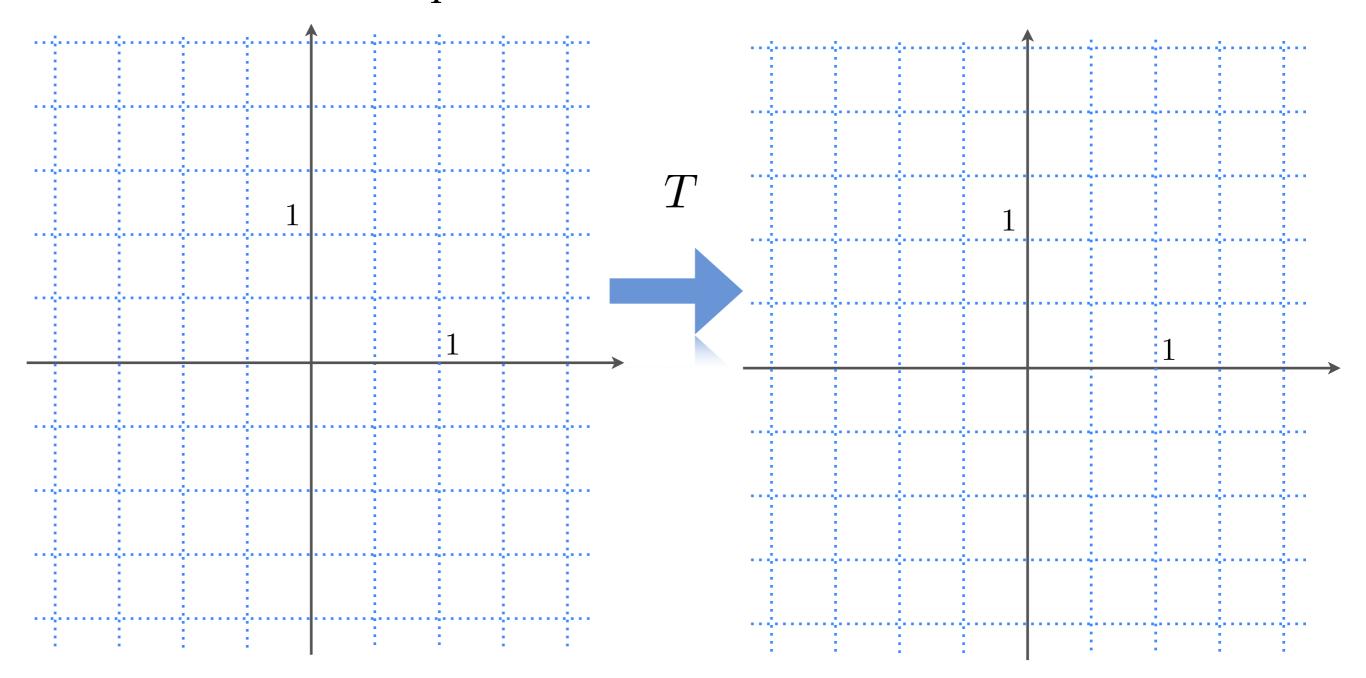
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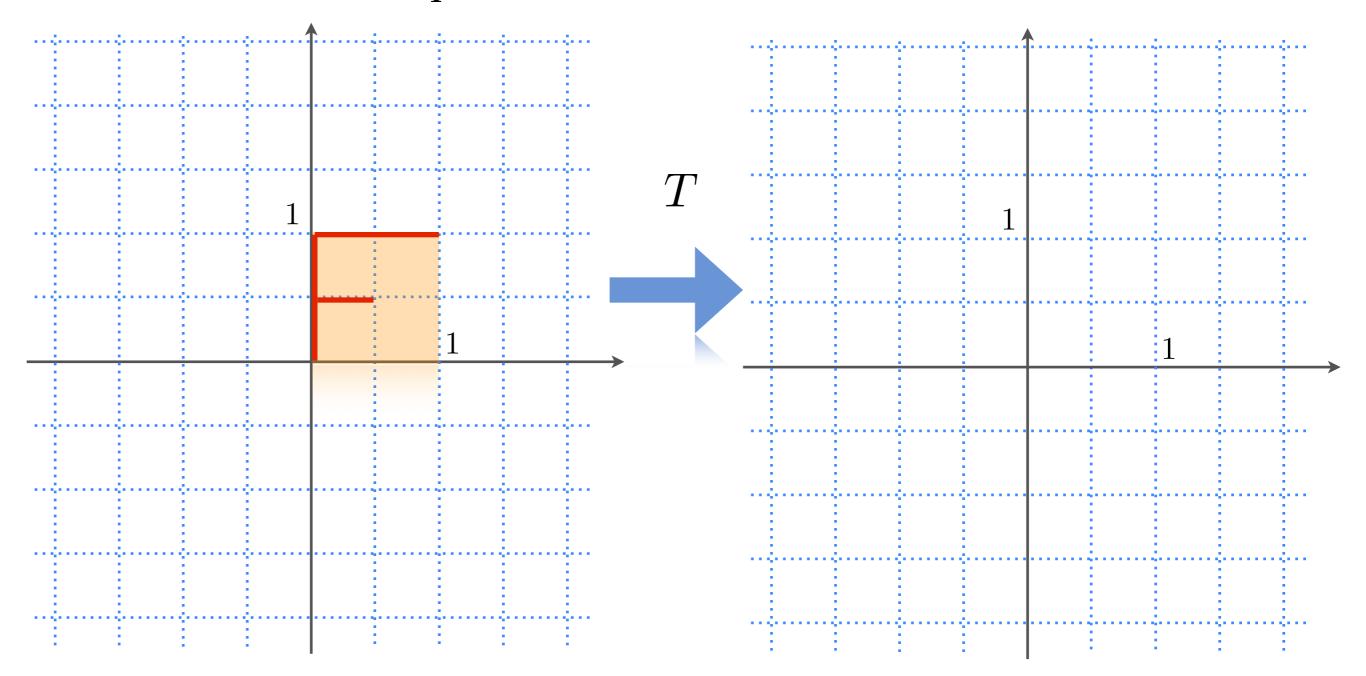
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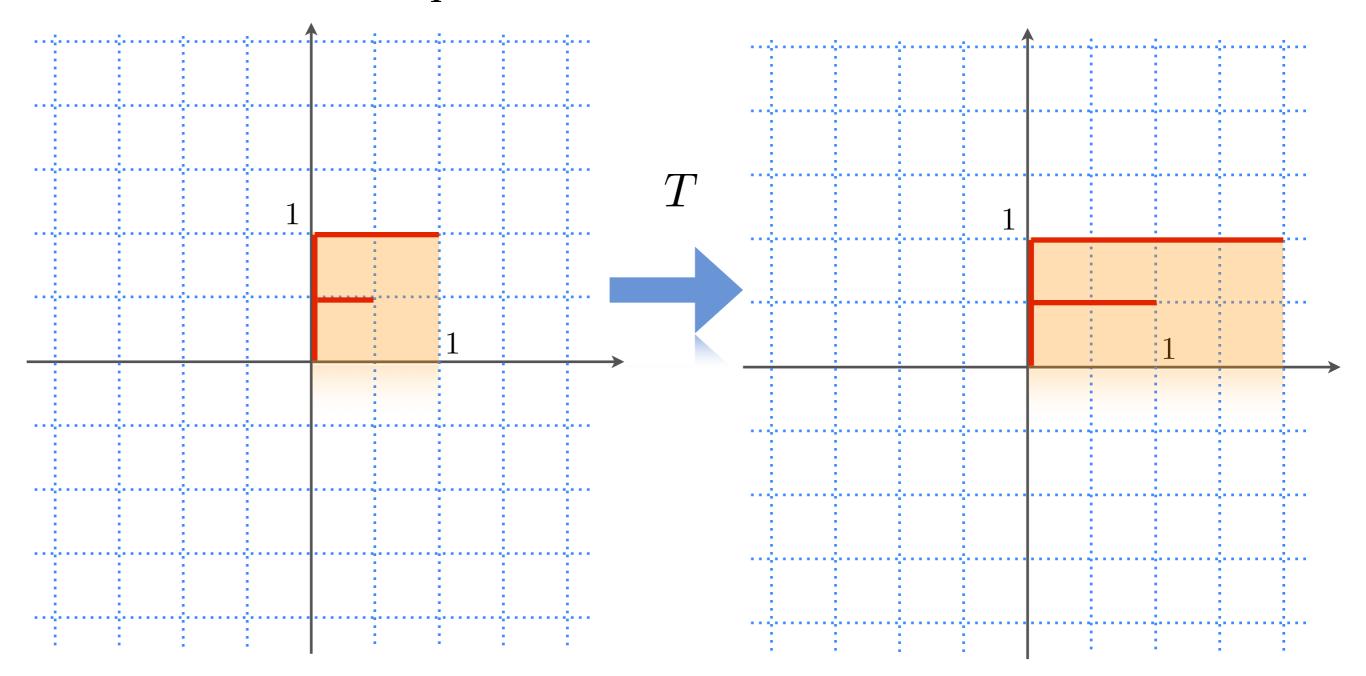
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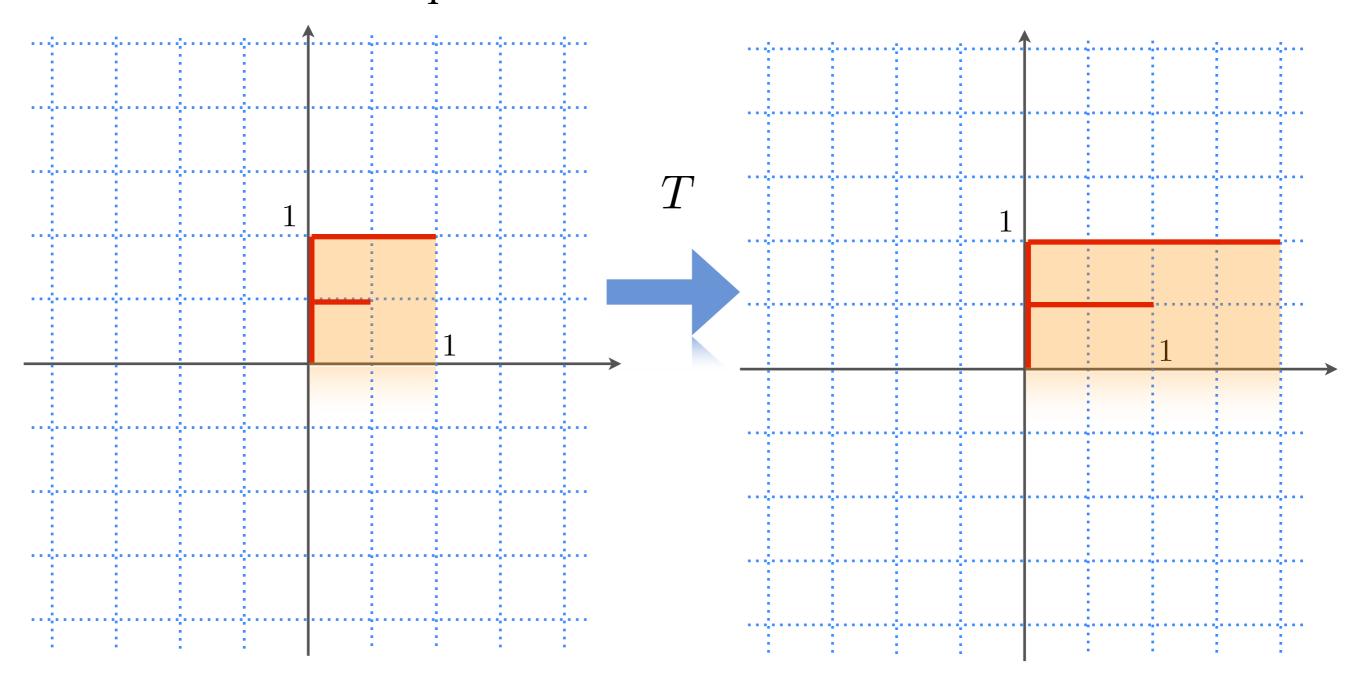
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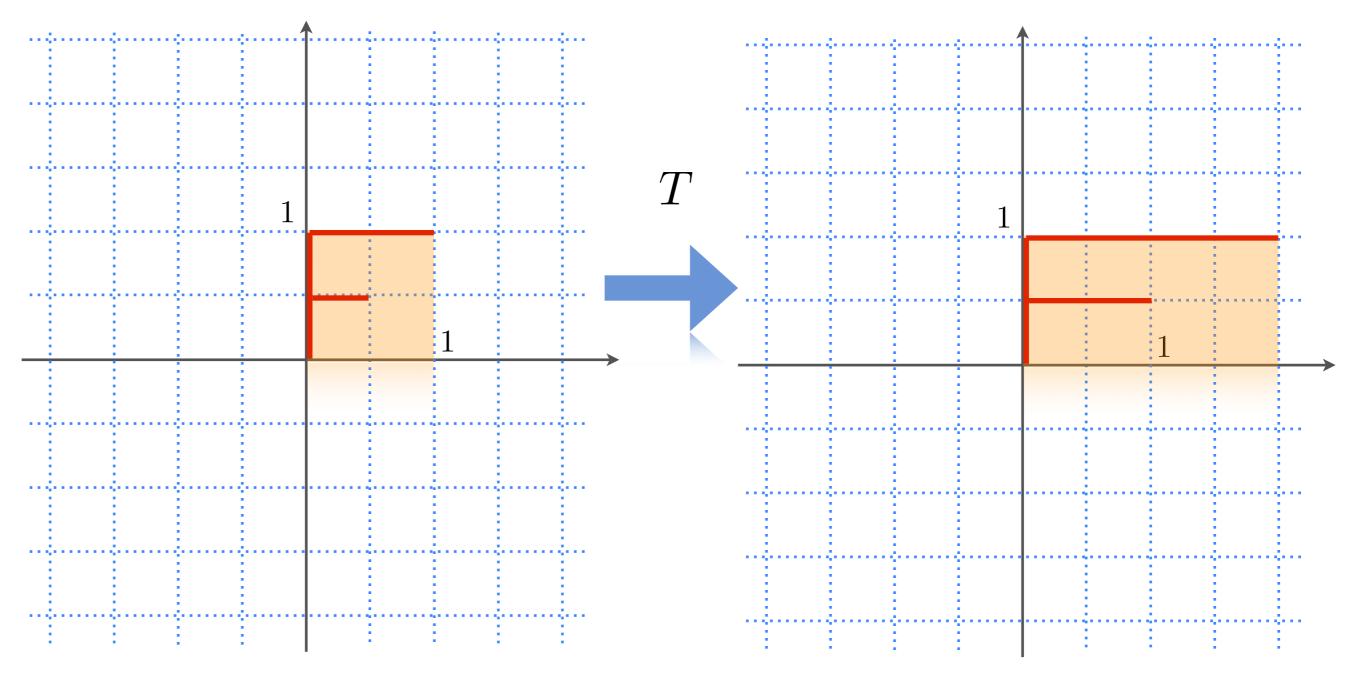






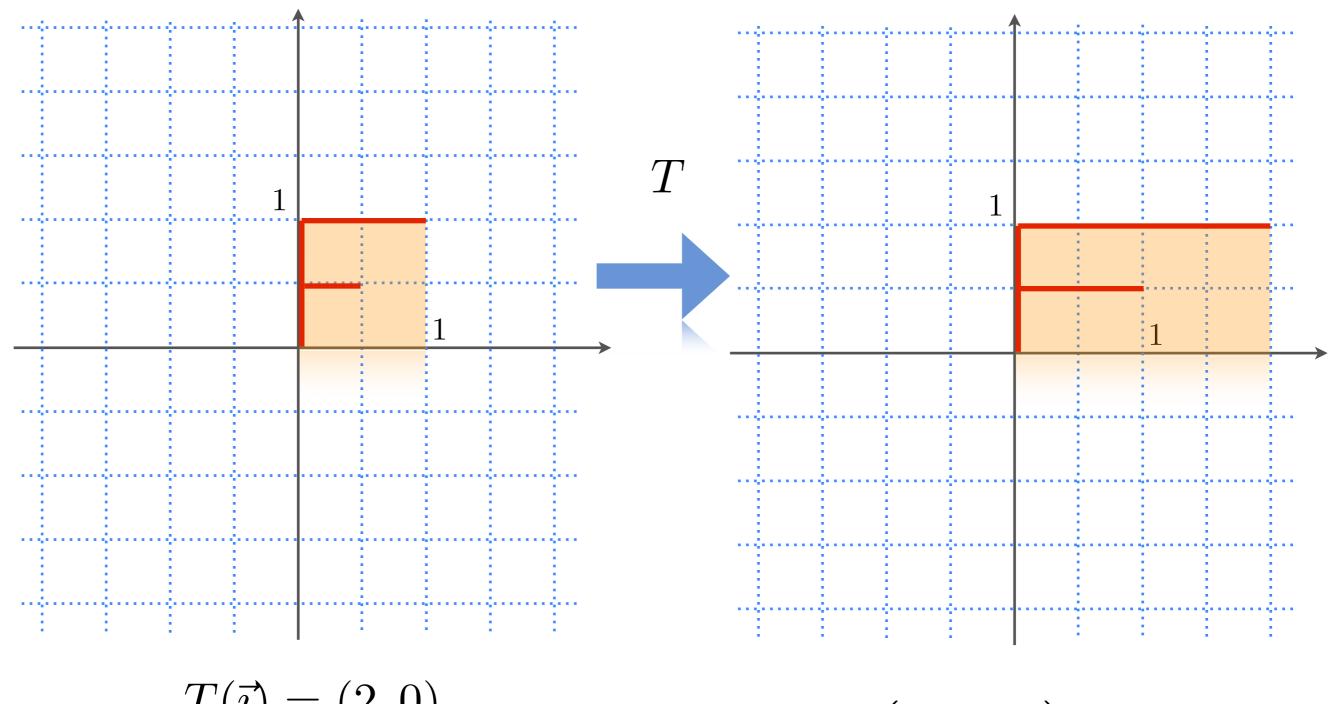


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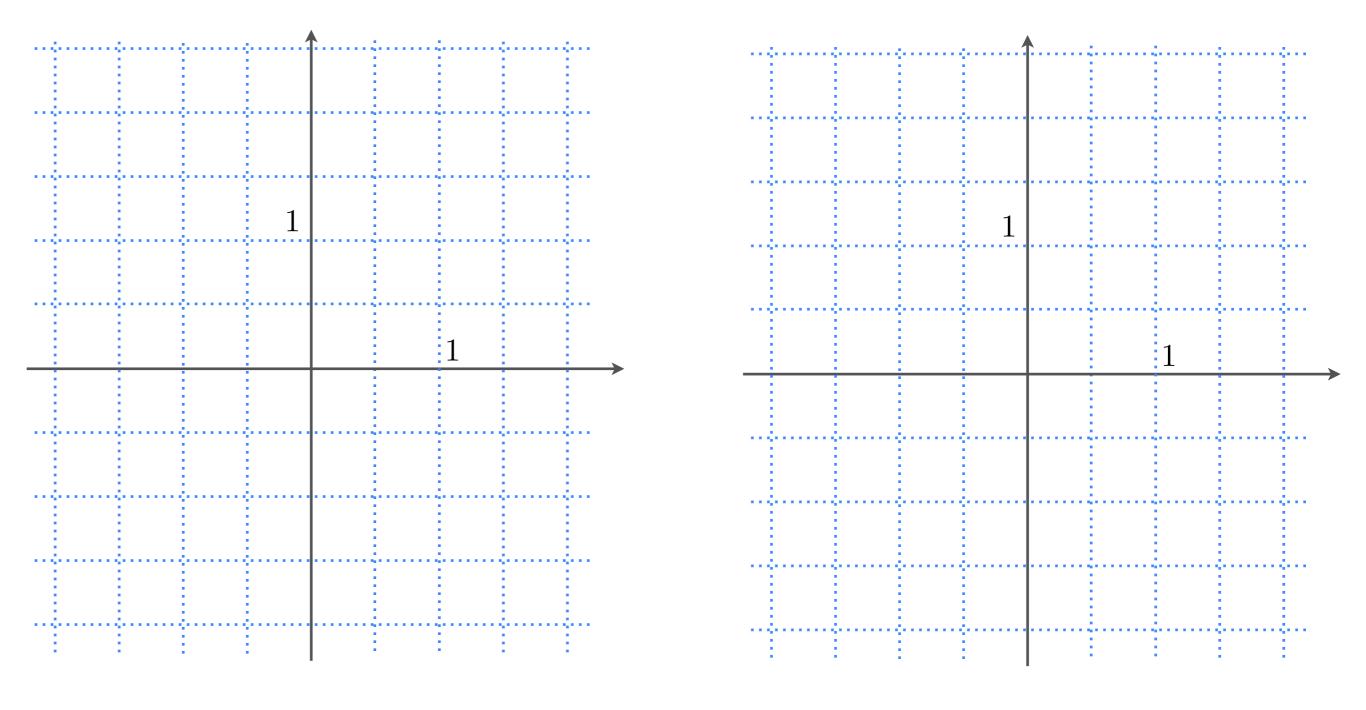
$$T(\vec{\jmath}) = (0,1)$$

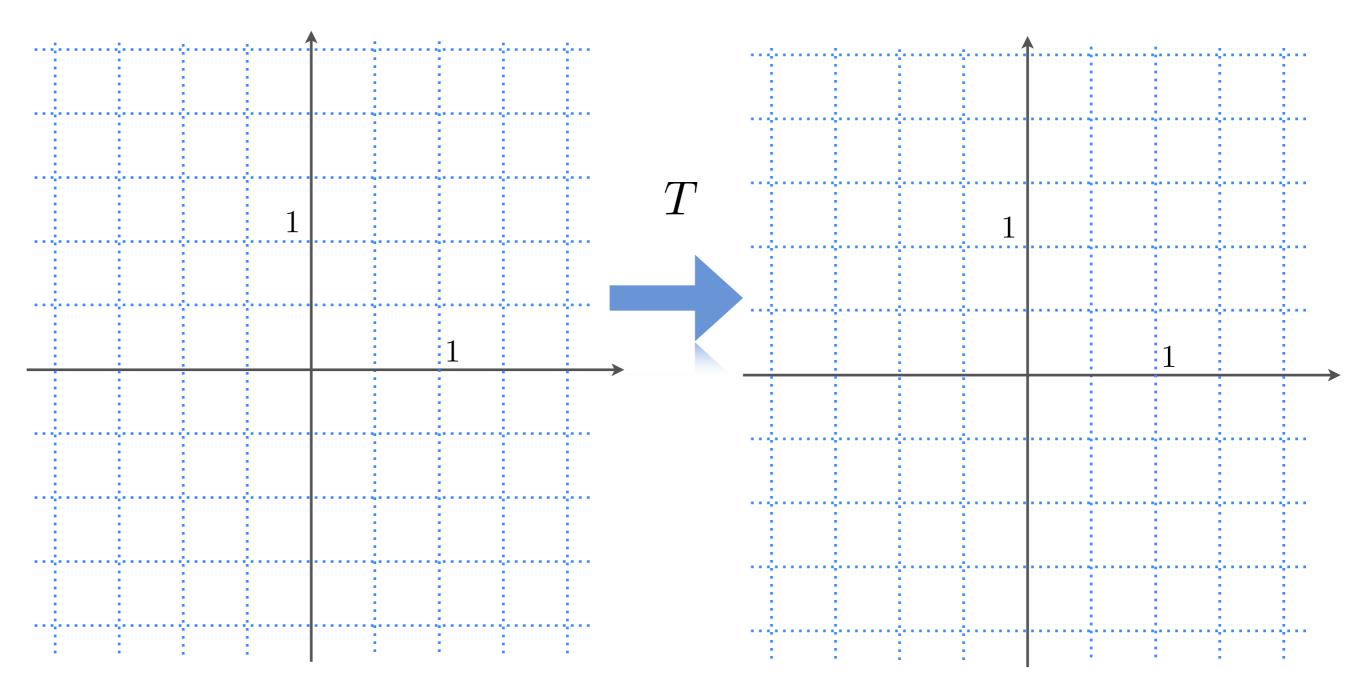


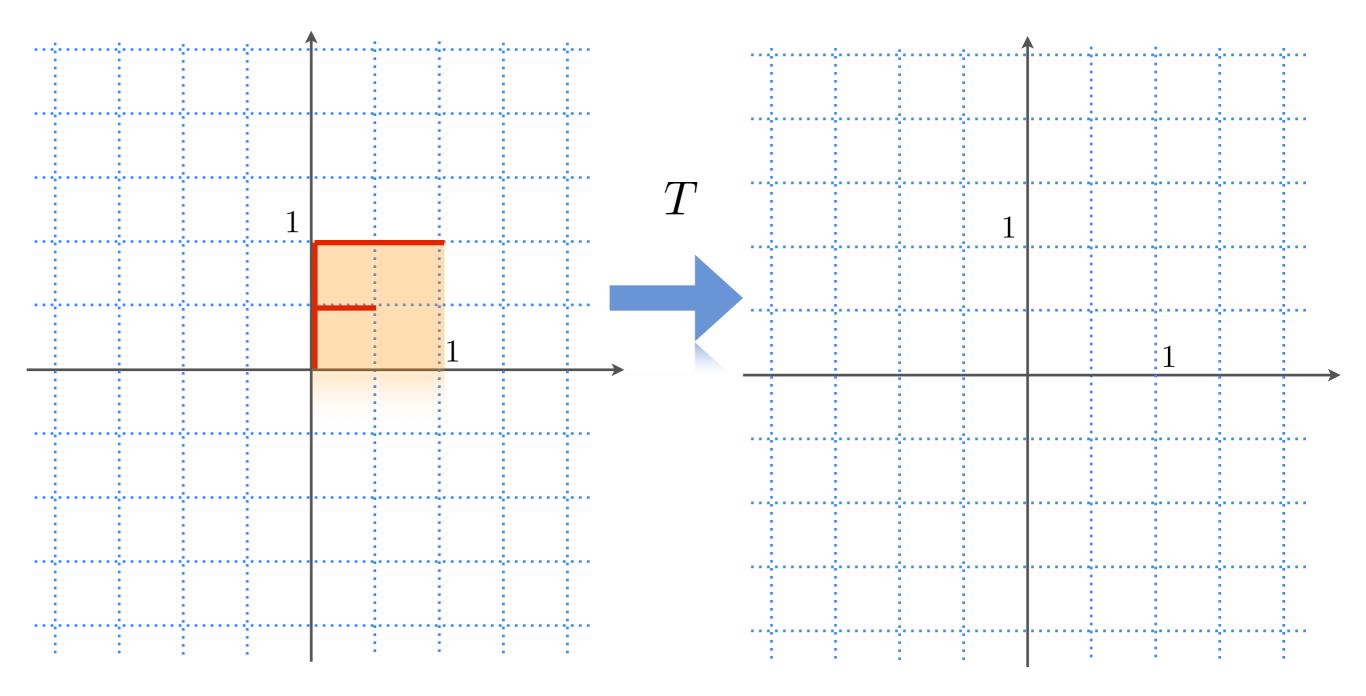
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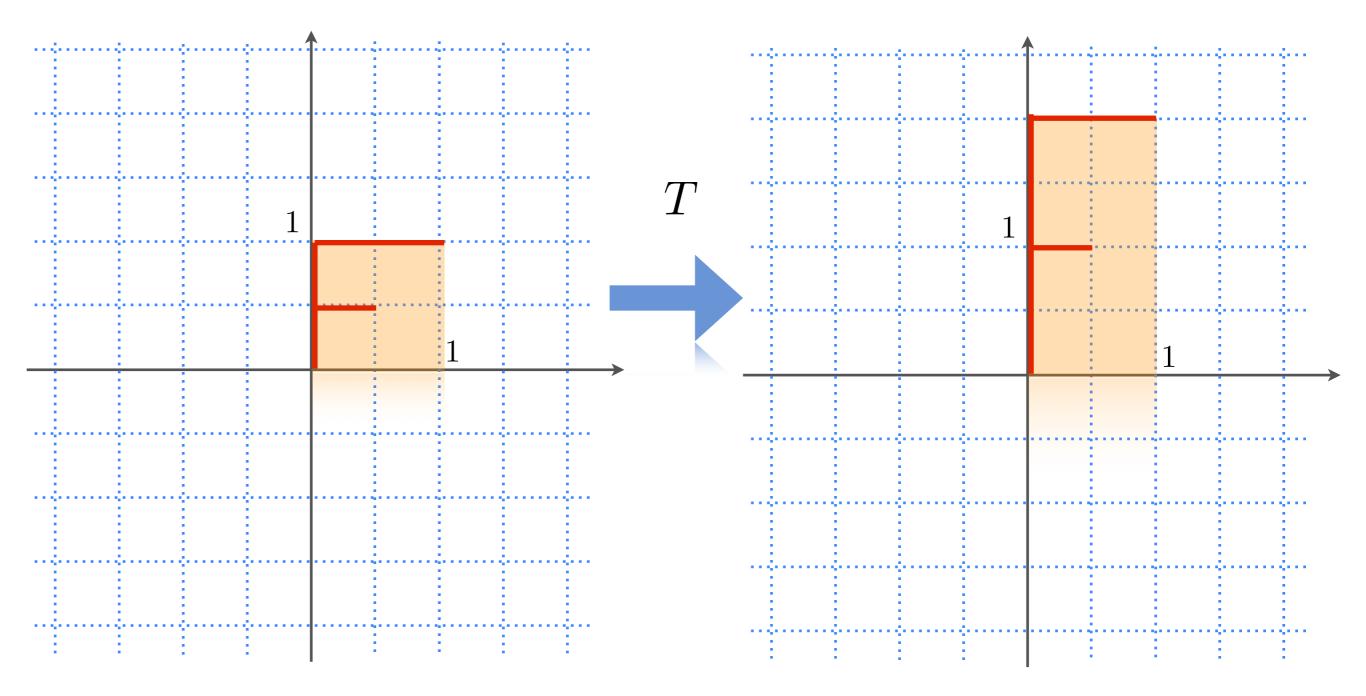
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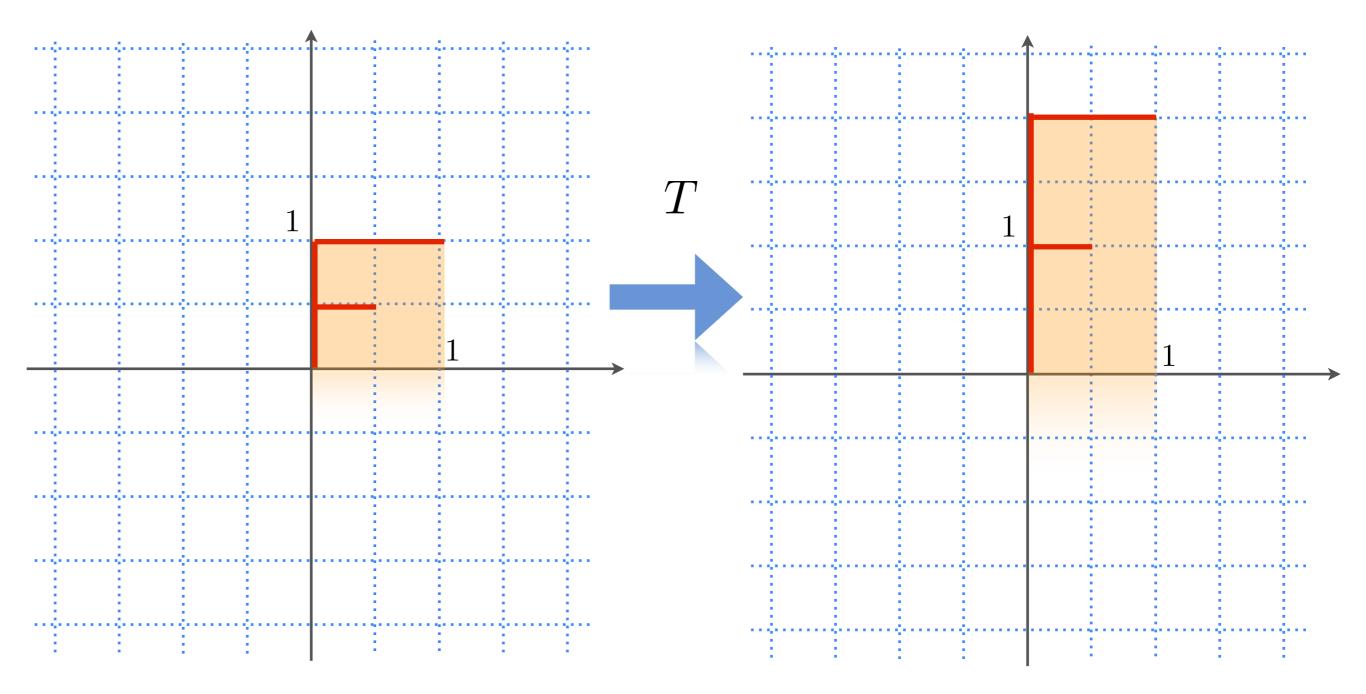






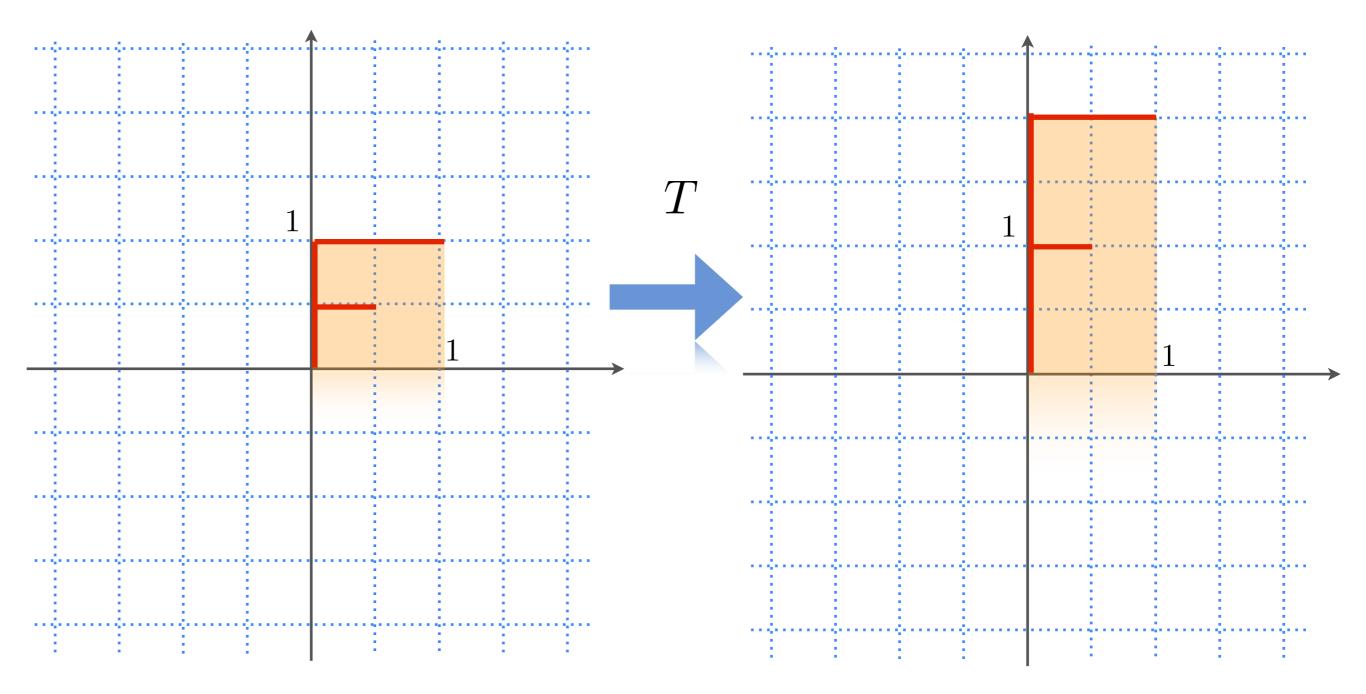


# ou bien...



$$T(\vec{\imath}) = (1,0)$$

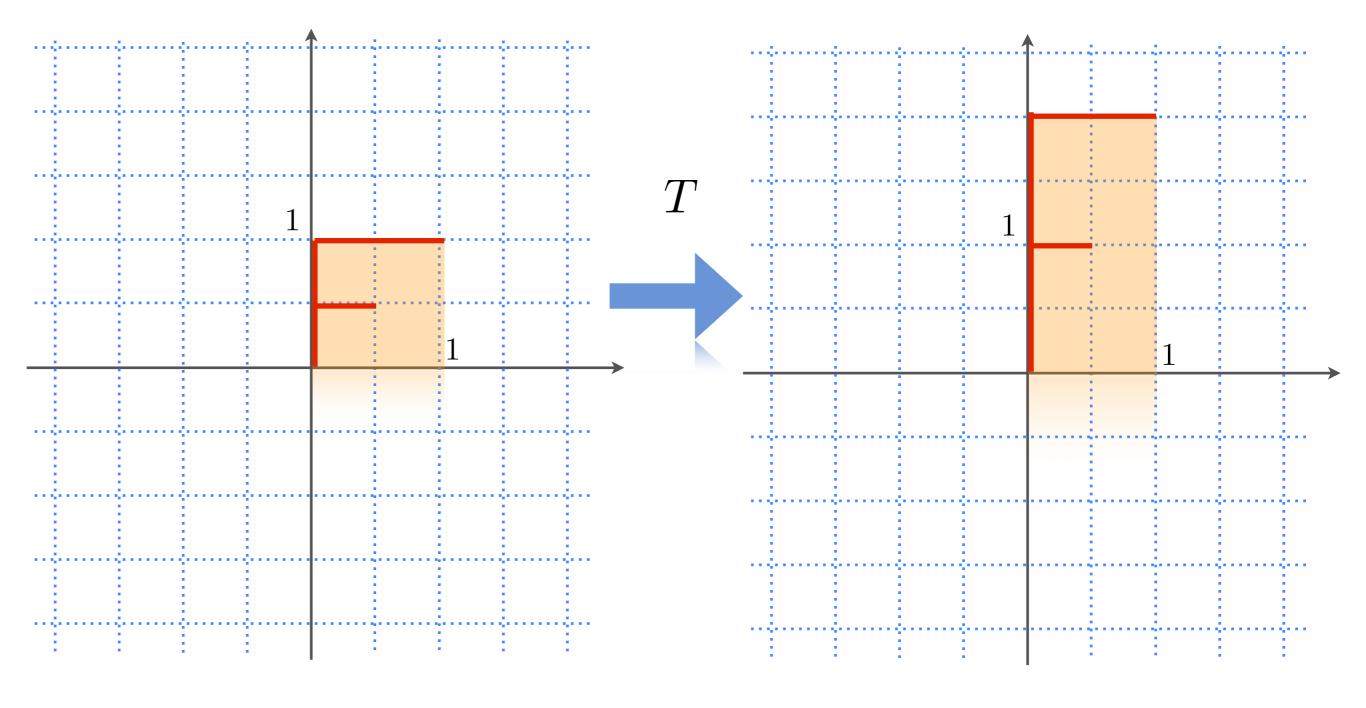
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Dans les deux derniers exemples, on a étiré dans une direction et laissé la direction perpendiculaire inchangée. Dans les deux derniers exemples, on a étiré dans une direction et laissé la direction perpendiculaire inchangée.

Mais il n'y a aucune raison pour que ces deux directions soient celle de  $\vec{i}$  et celle de  $\vec{j}$ !

## Définition

L'étirement d'un facteur k dans la direction  $\vec{u}$  est une transformation linéaire qui envoie  $\vec{u}$  sur k fois lui-même et  $\vec{u}_{\perp}$  sur lui-même.

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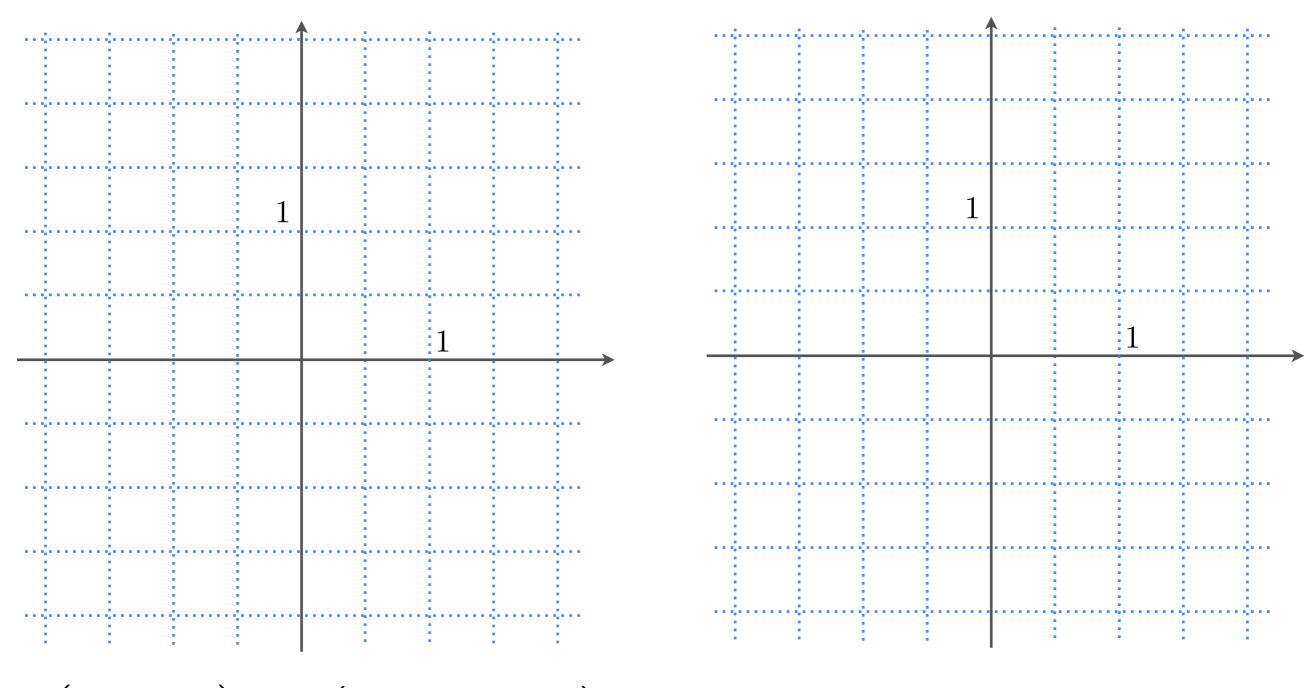
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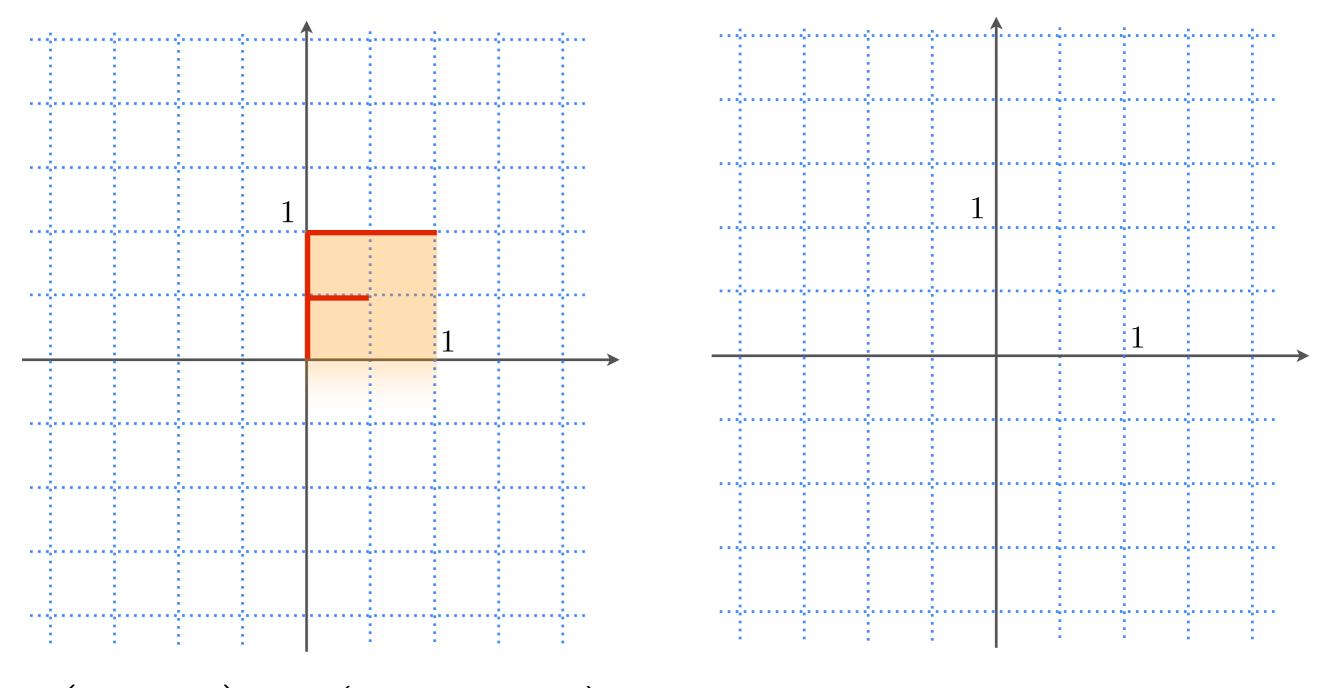
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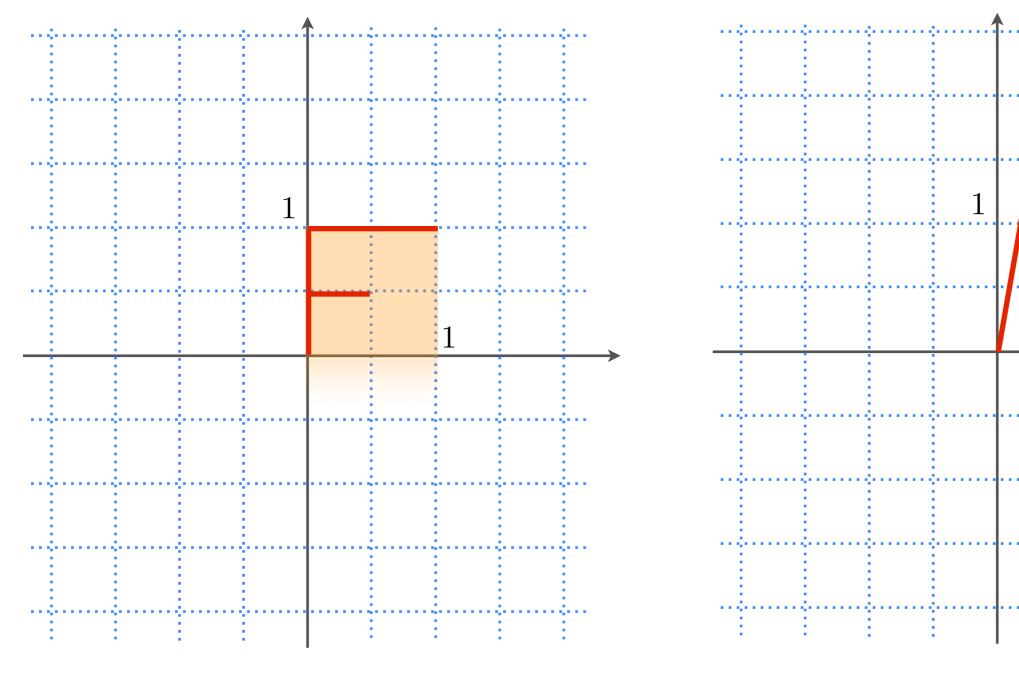
$$= \left(\begin{array}{cc} 1, 1 & 0, 3 \\ 0, 3 & 1, 9 \end{array}\right)$$

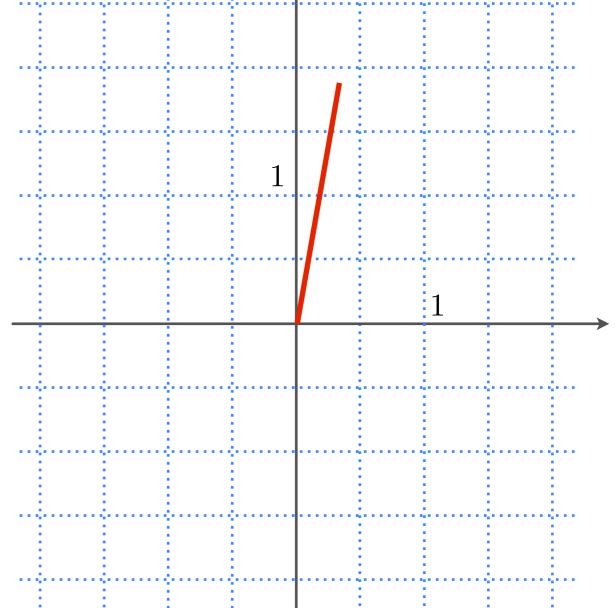


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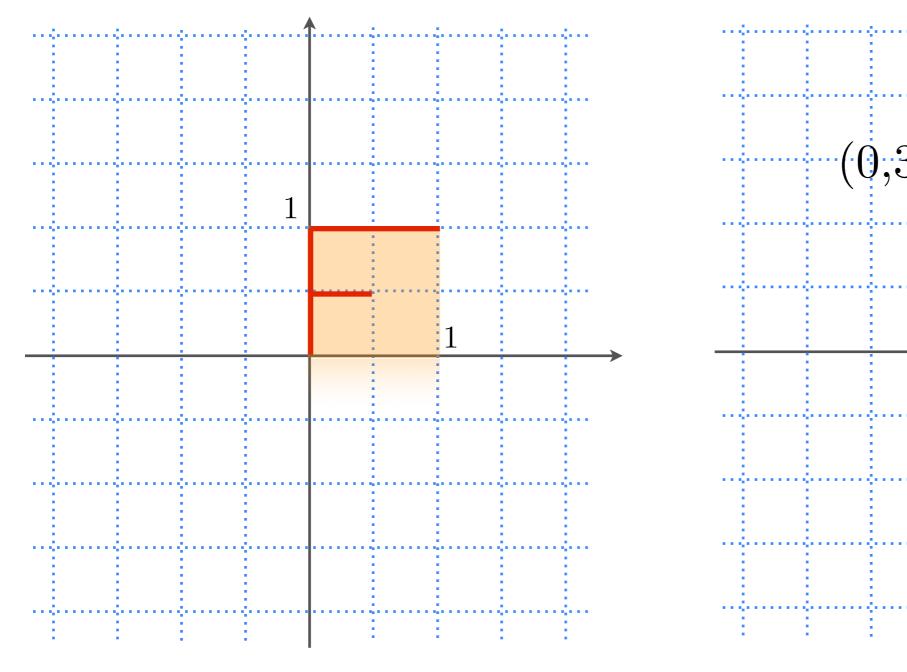


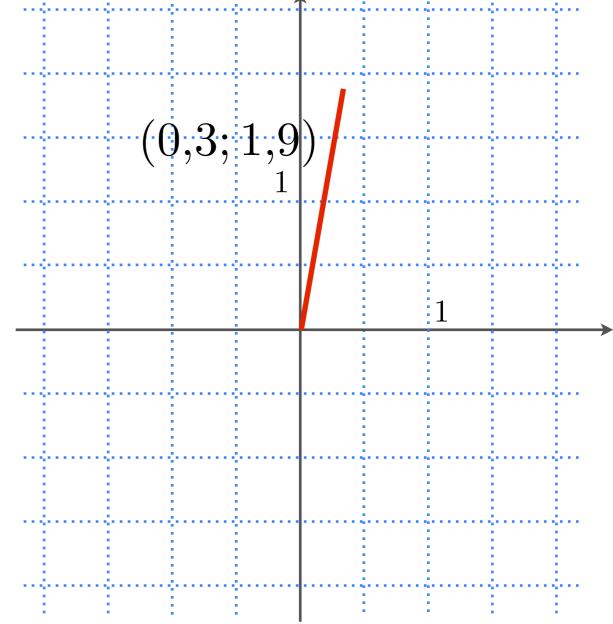
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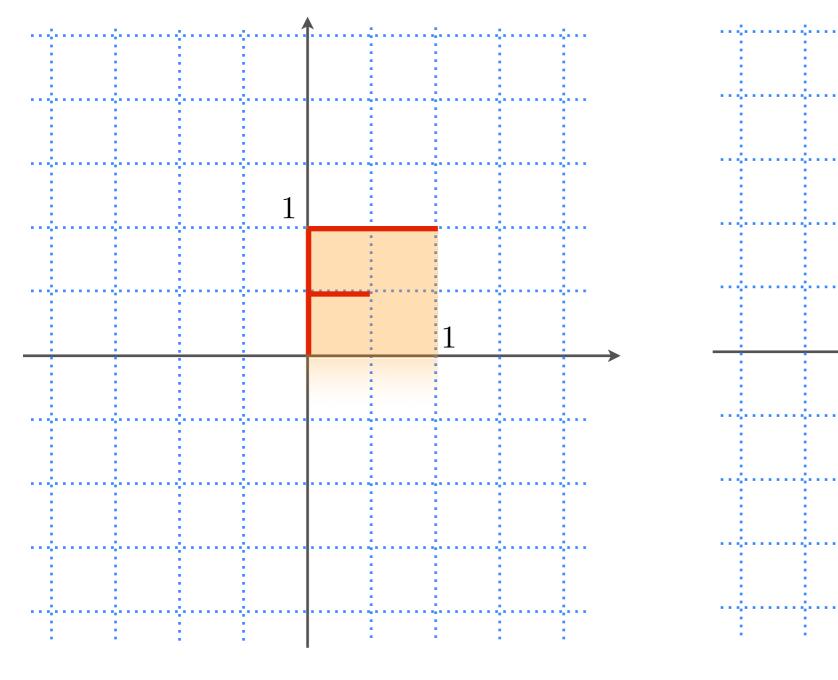


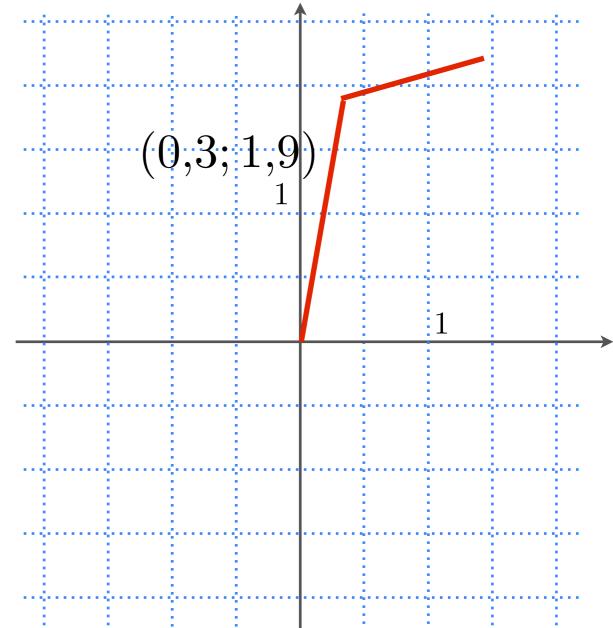
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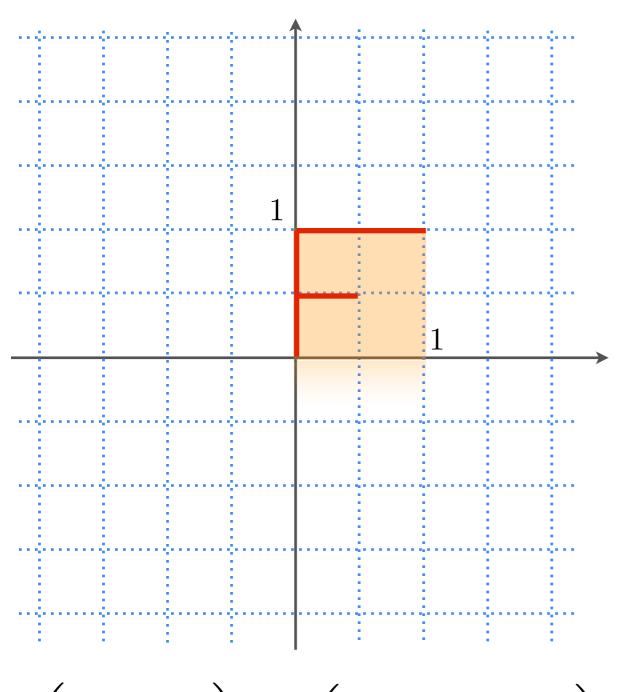


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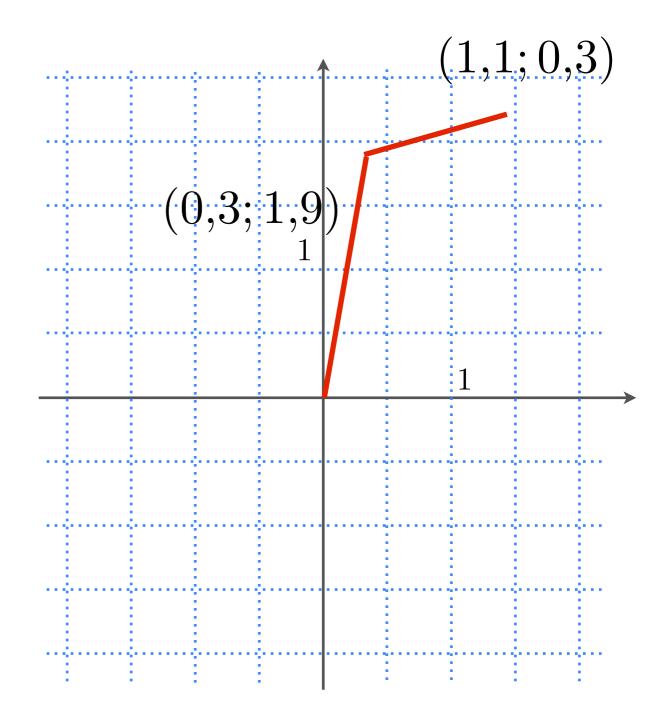


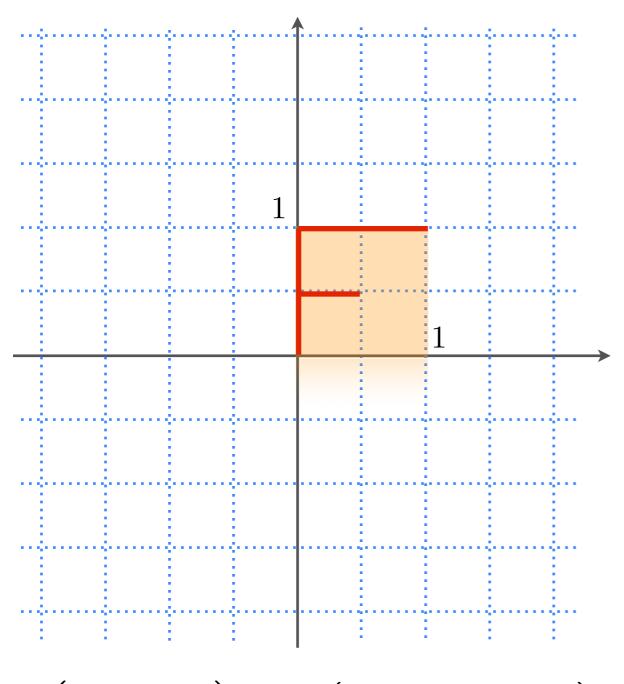


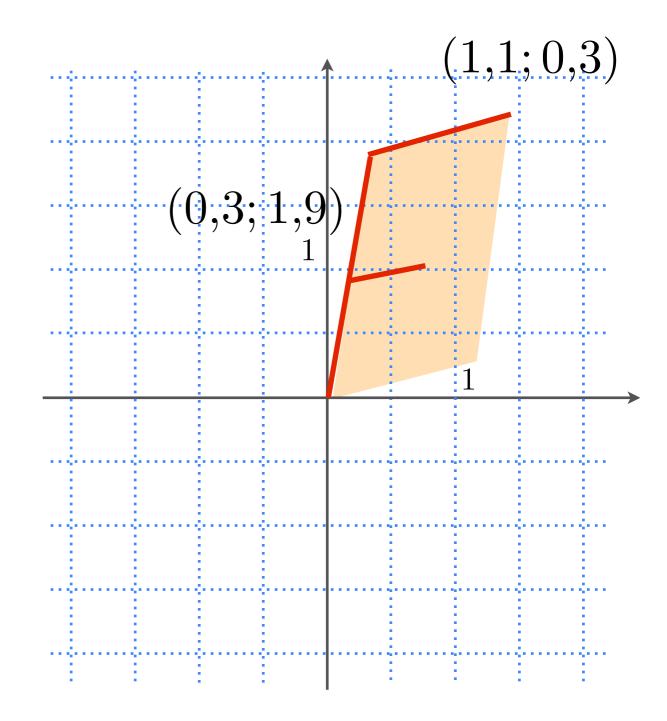
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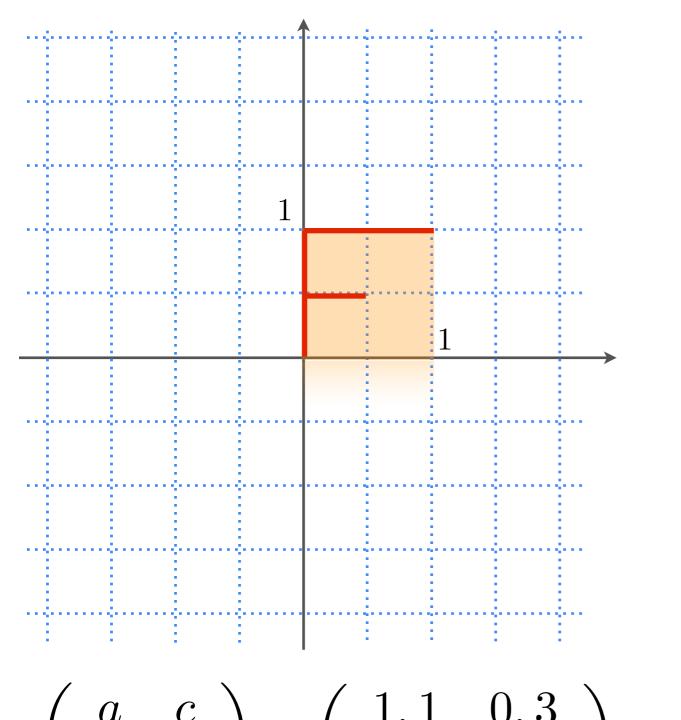
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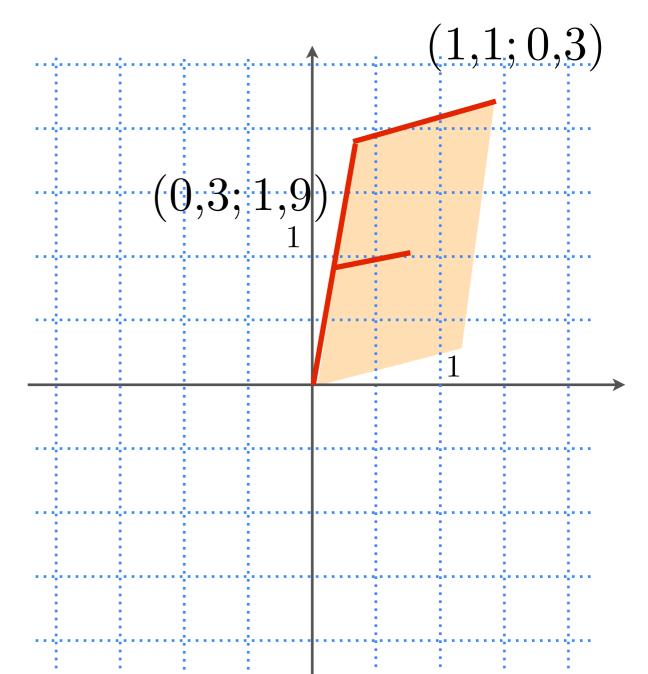




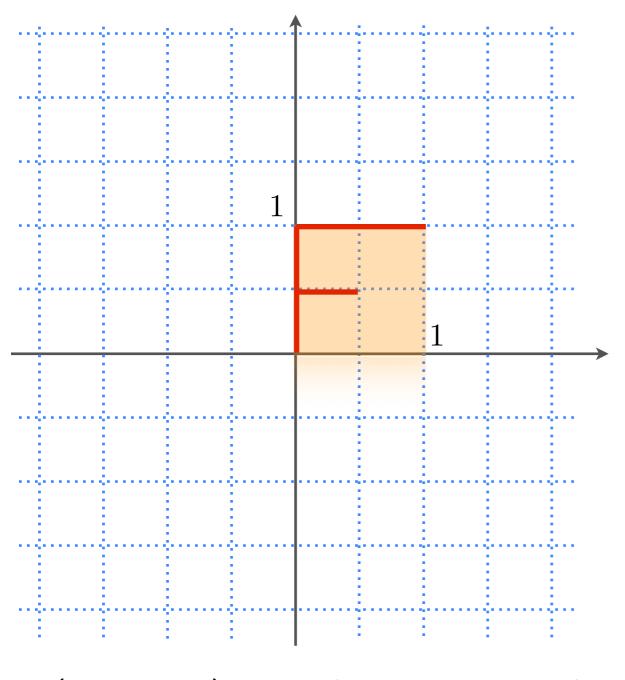


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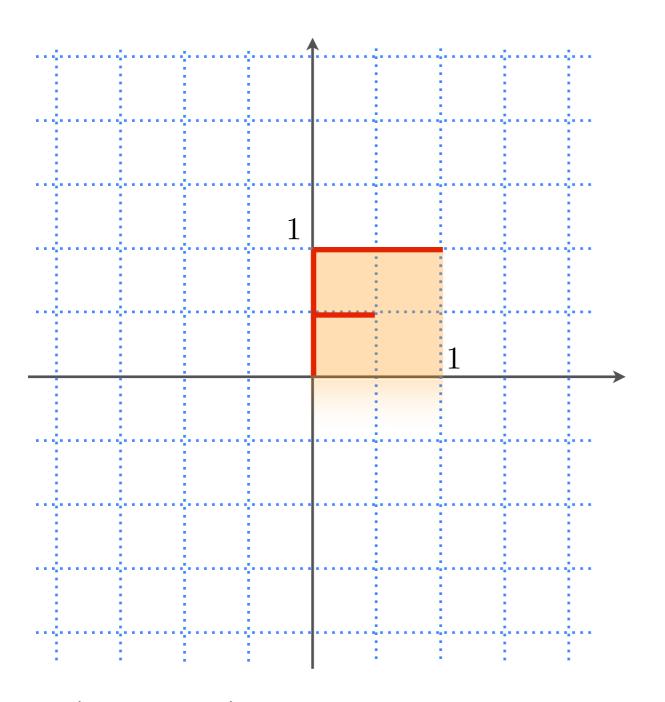


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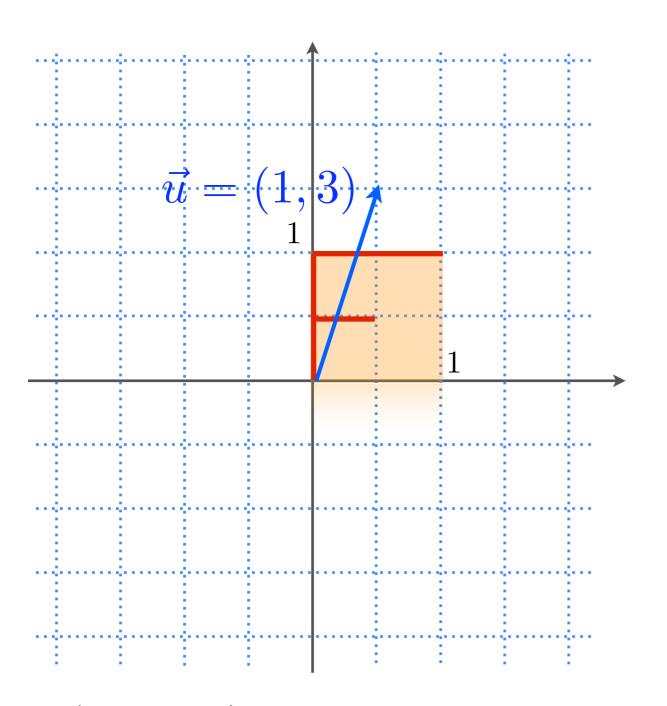
On cherchait un étirement d'un facteur 2 dans la direction



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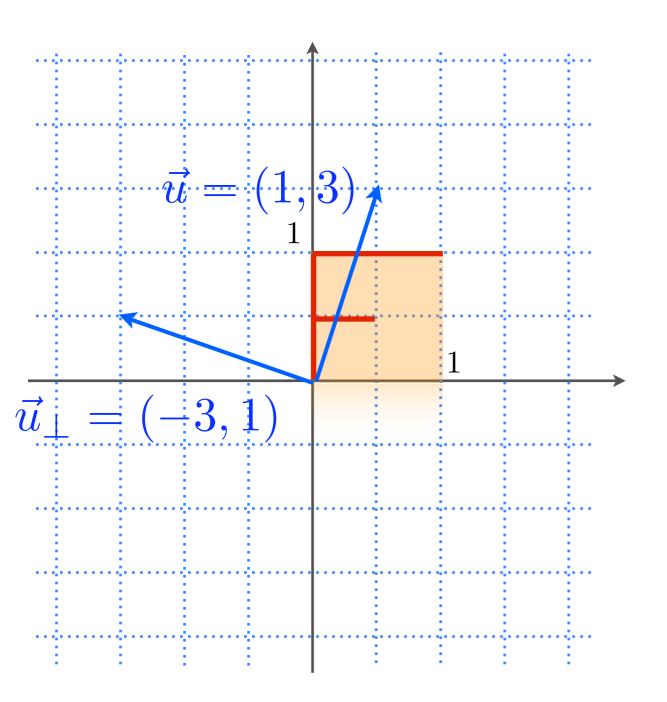
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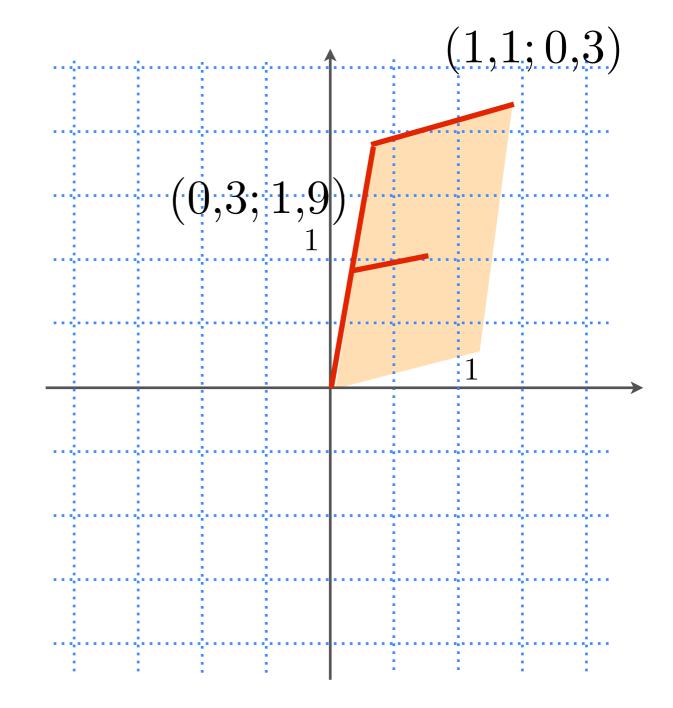


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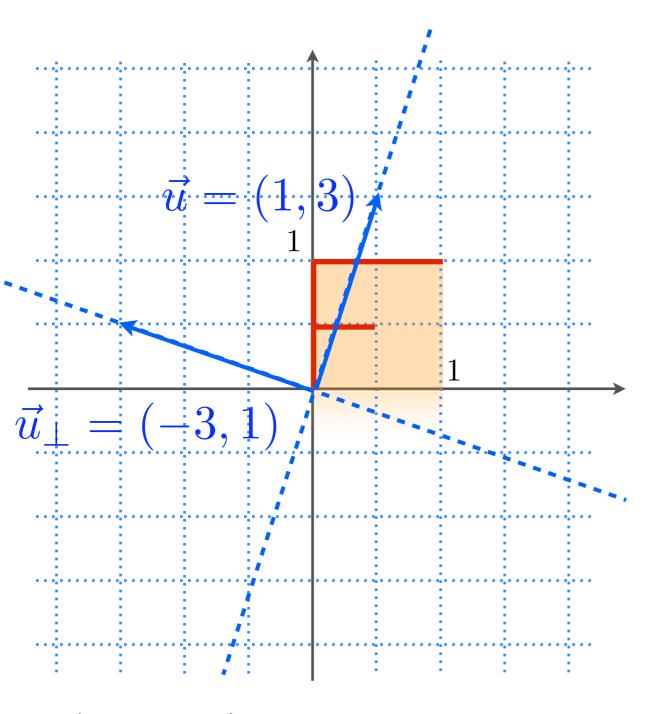


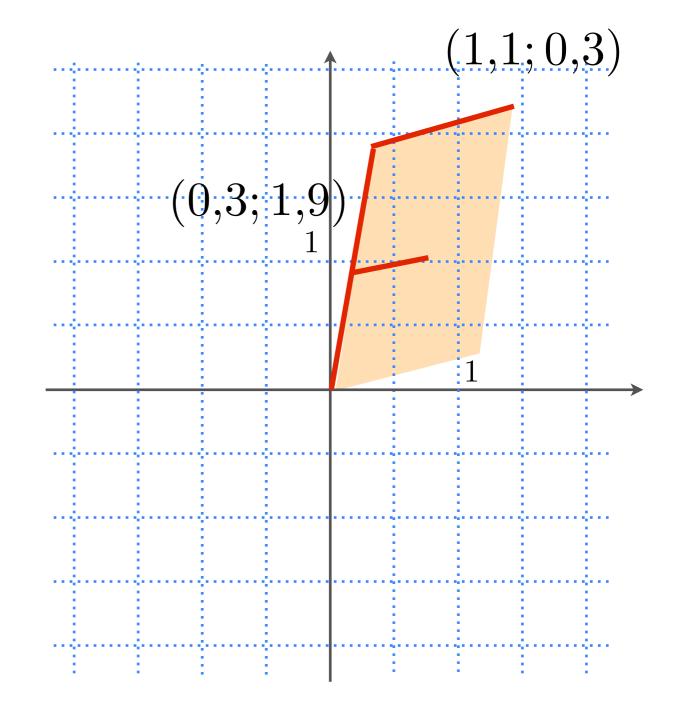


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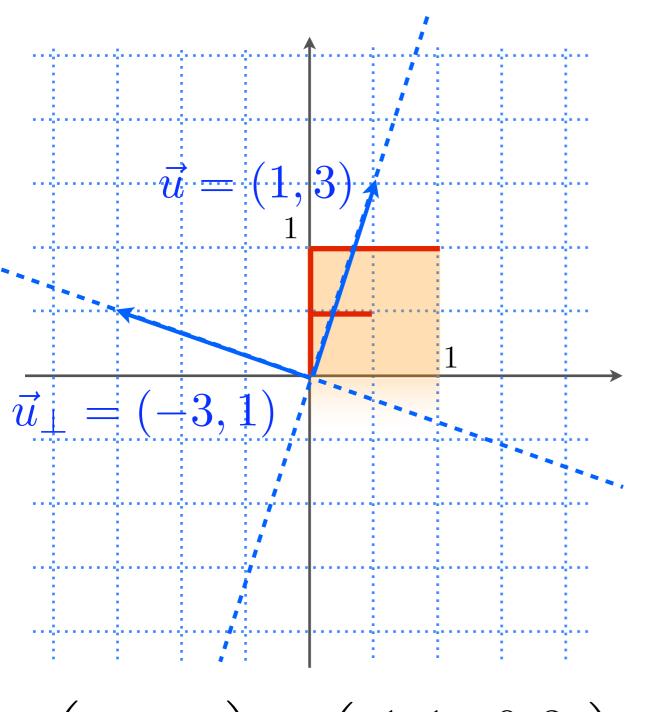


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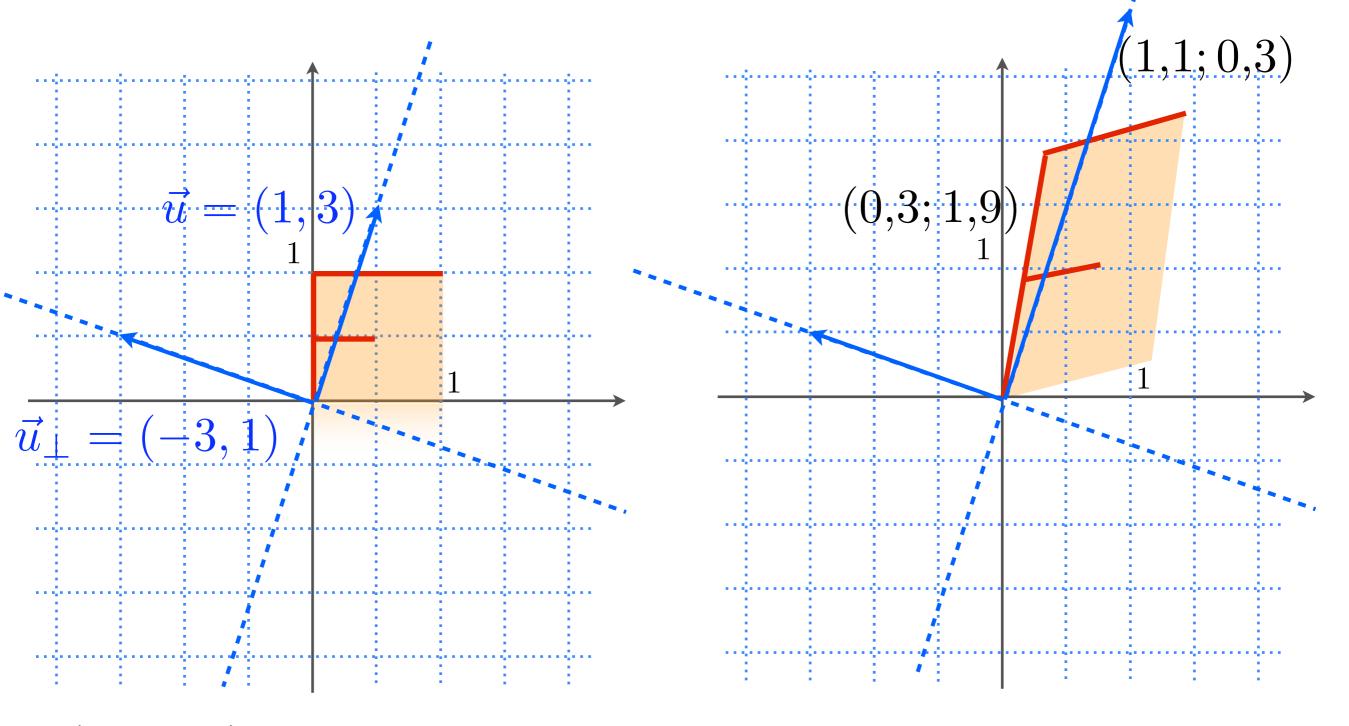


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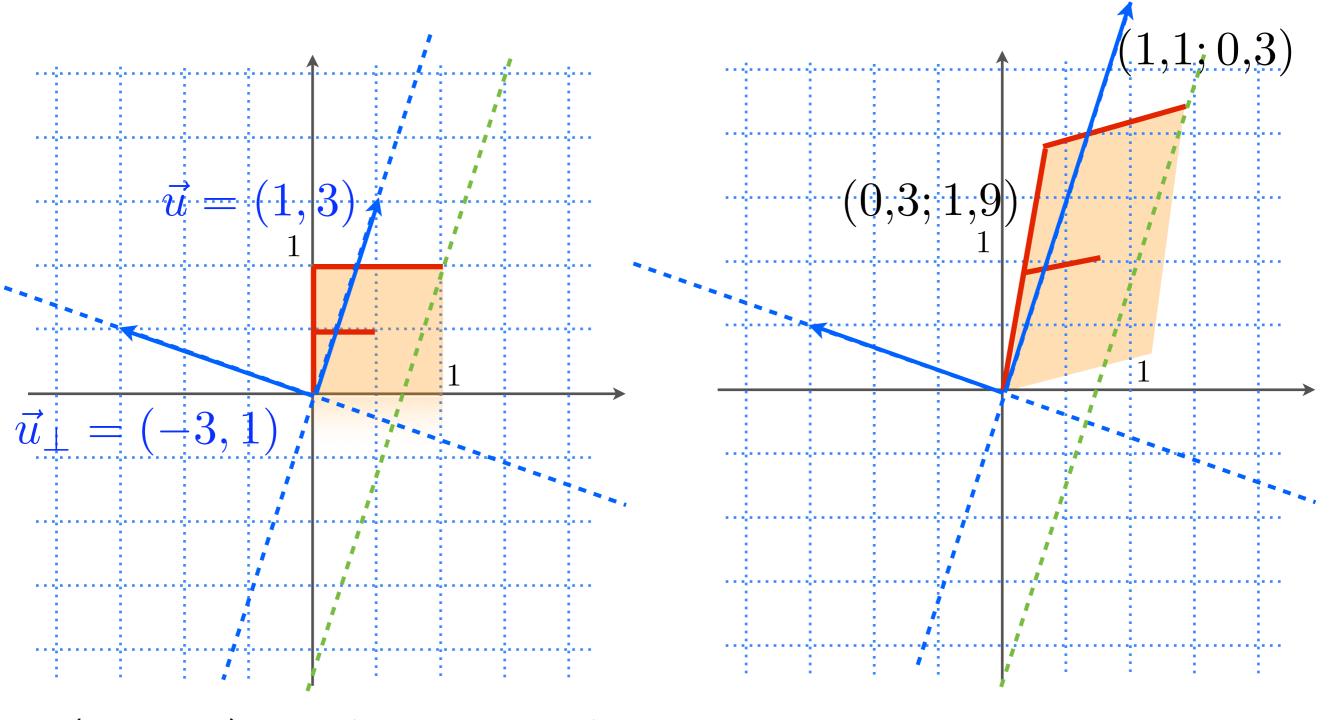
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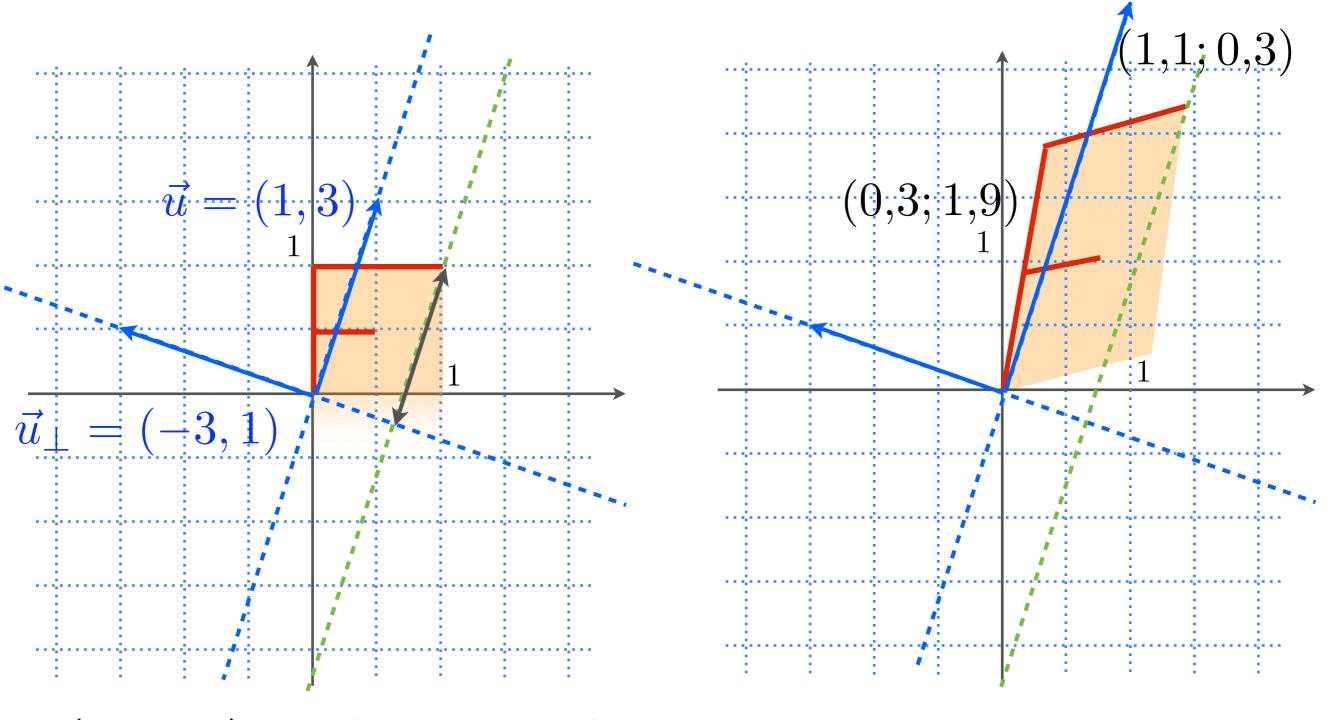
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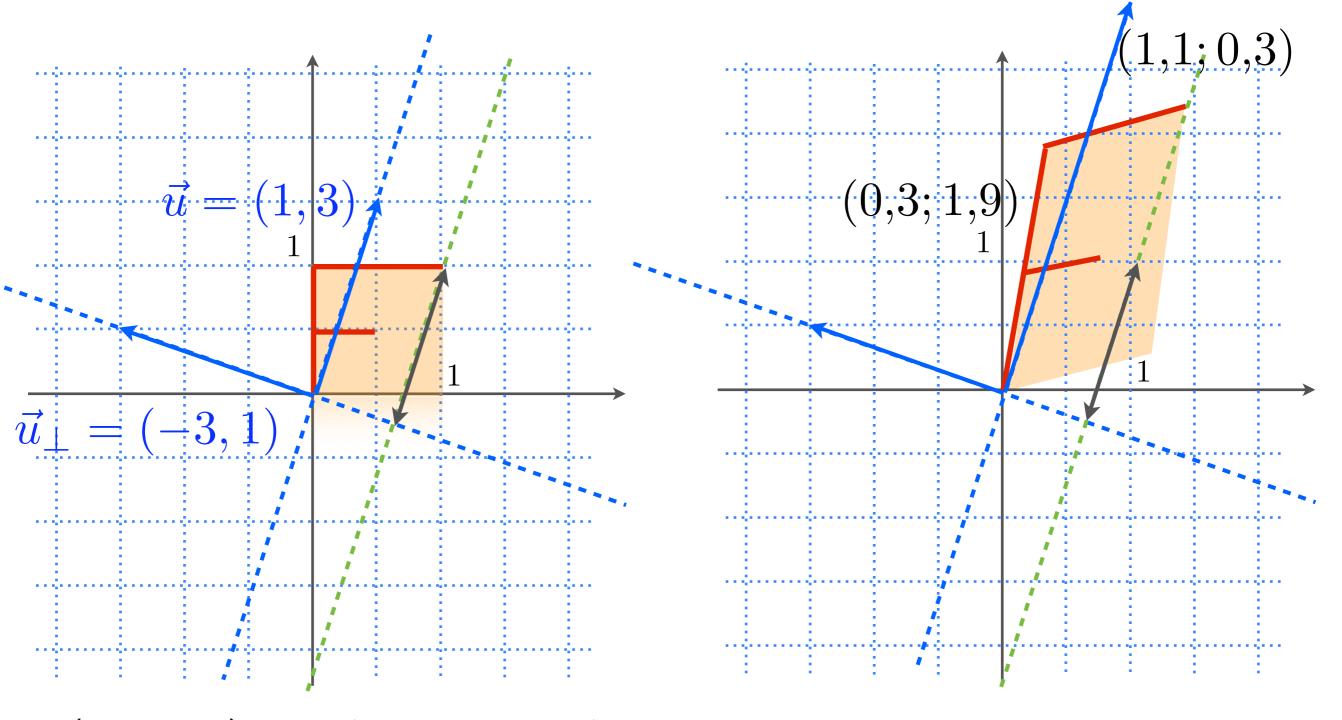
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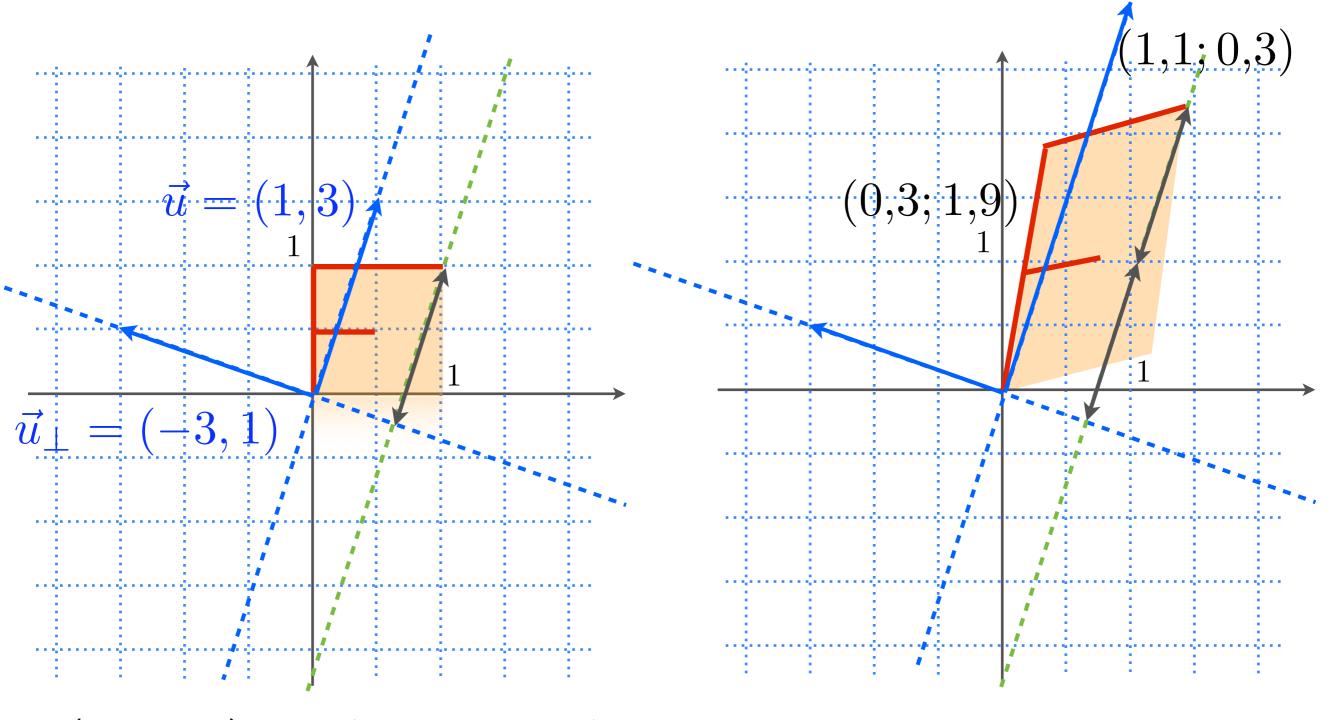
$$\left(\begin{array}{cc} a & c \\ b & d \end{array}\right) = \left(\begin{array}{cc} 1, 1 & 0, 3 \\ 0, 3 & 1, 9 \end{array}\right)$$

$$\vec{u} = (1,3)$$



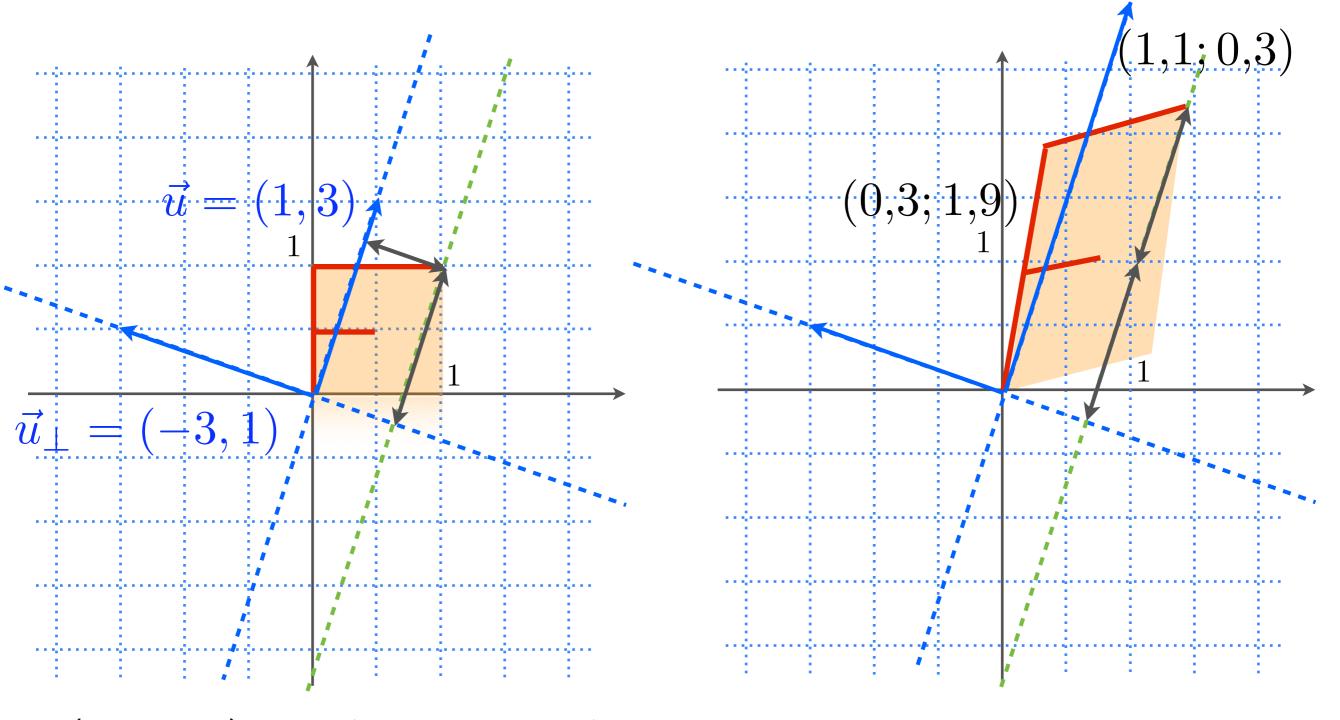
$$\left(\begin{array}{cc} a & c \\ b & d \end{array}\right) = \left(\begin{array}{cc} 1, 1 & 0, 3 \\ 0, 3 & 1, 9 \end{array}\right)$$

$$\vec{u} = (1,3)$$



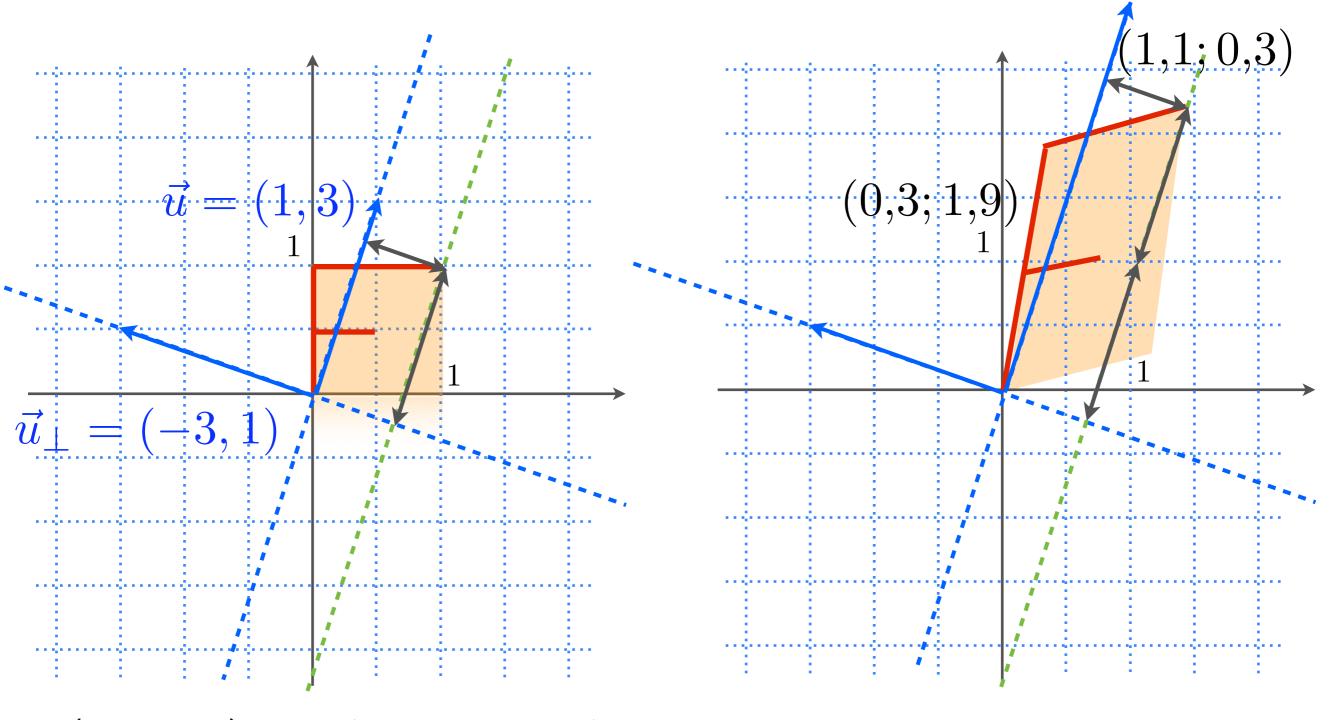
$$\left(\begin{array}{cc} a & c \\ b & d \end{array}\right) = \left(\begin{array}{cc} 1, 1 & 0, 3 \\ 0, 3 & 1, 9 \end{array}\right)$$

$$\vec{u} = (1,3)$$



$$\left(\begin{array}{cc} a & c \\ b & d \end{array}\right) = \left(\begin{array}{cc} 1, 1 & 0, 3 \\ 0, 3 & 1, 9 \end{array}\right)$$

$$\vec{u} = (1,3)$$



$$\left(\begin{array}{cc} a & c \\ b & d \end{array}\right) = \left(\begin{array}{cc} 1, 1 & 0, 3 \\ 0, 3 & 1, 9 \end{array}\right)$$

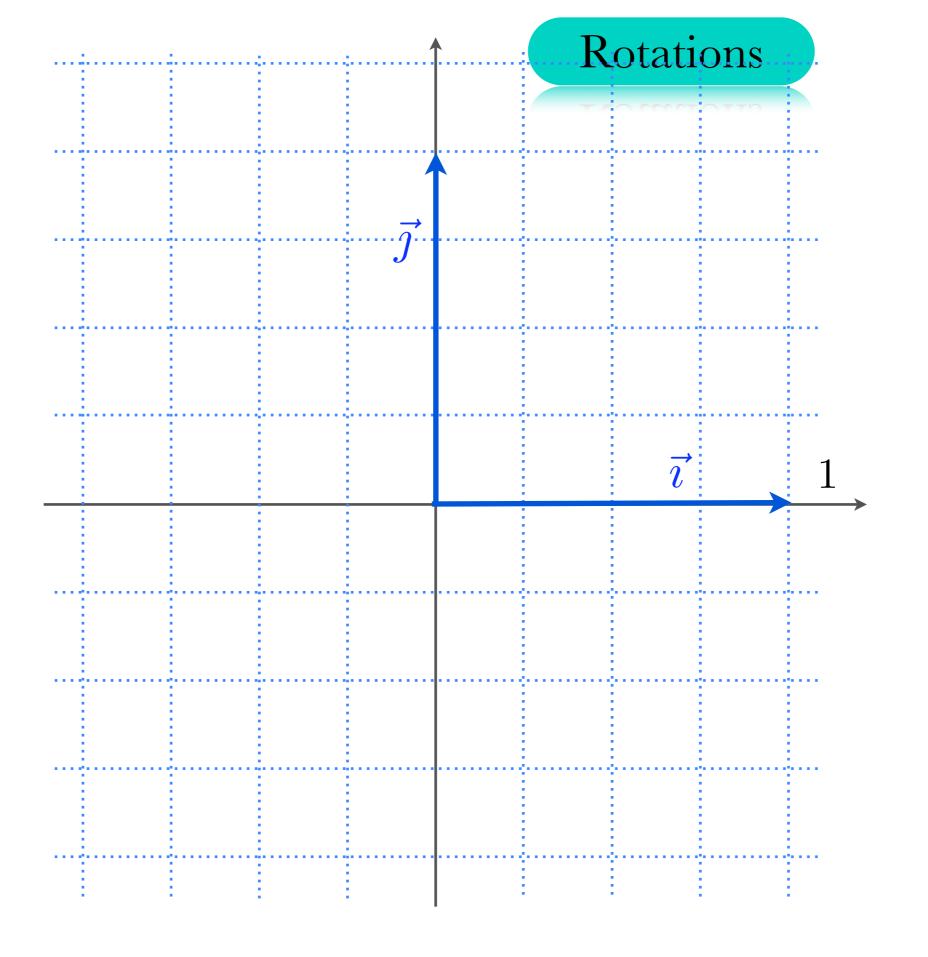
$$\vec{u} = (1,3)$$

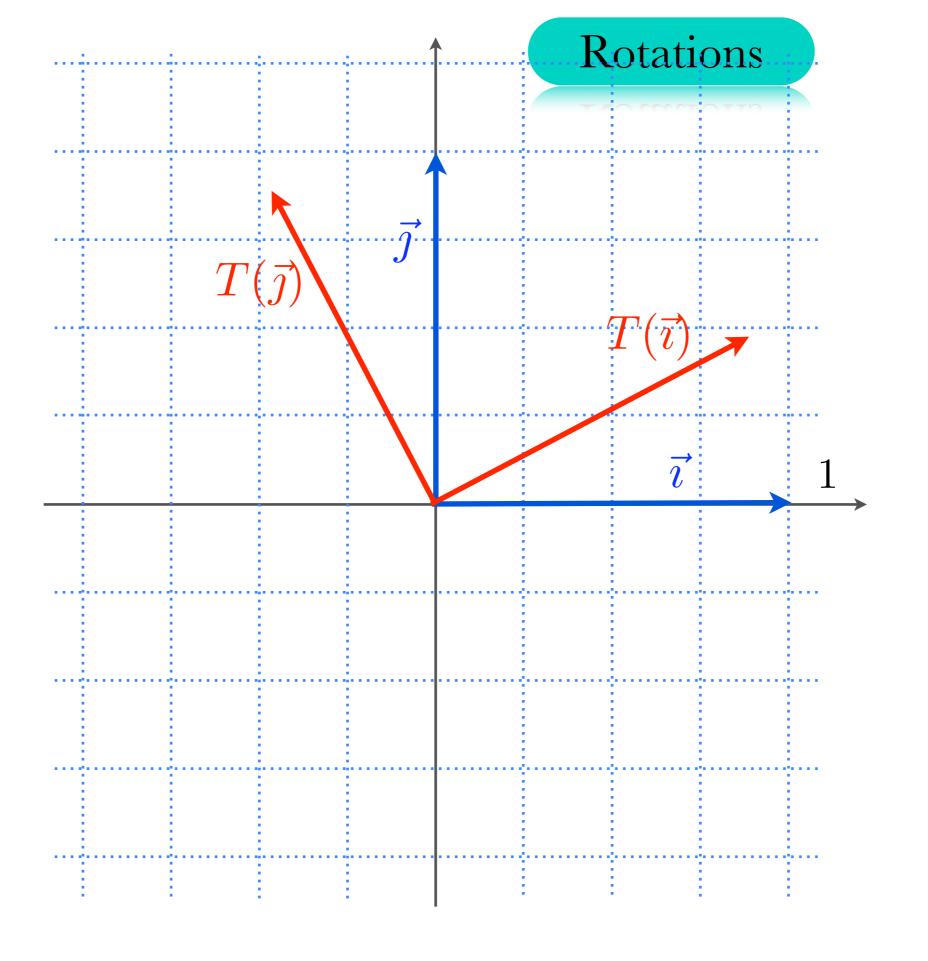
#### Faites les exercices suivants

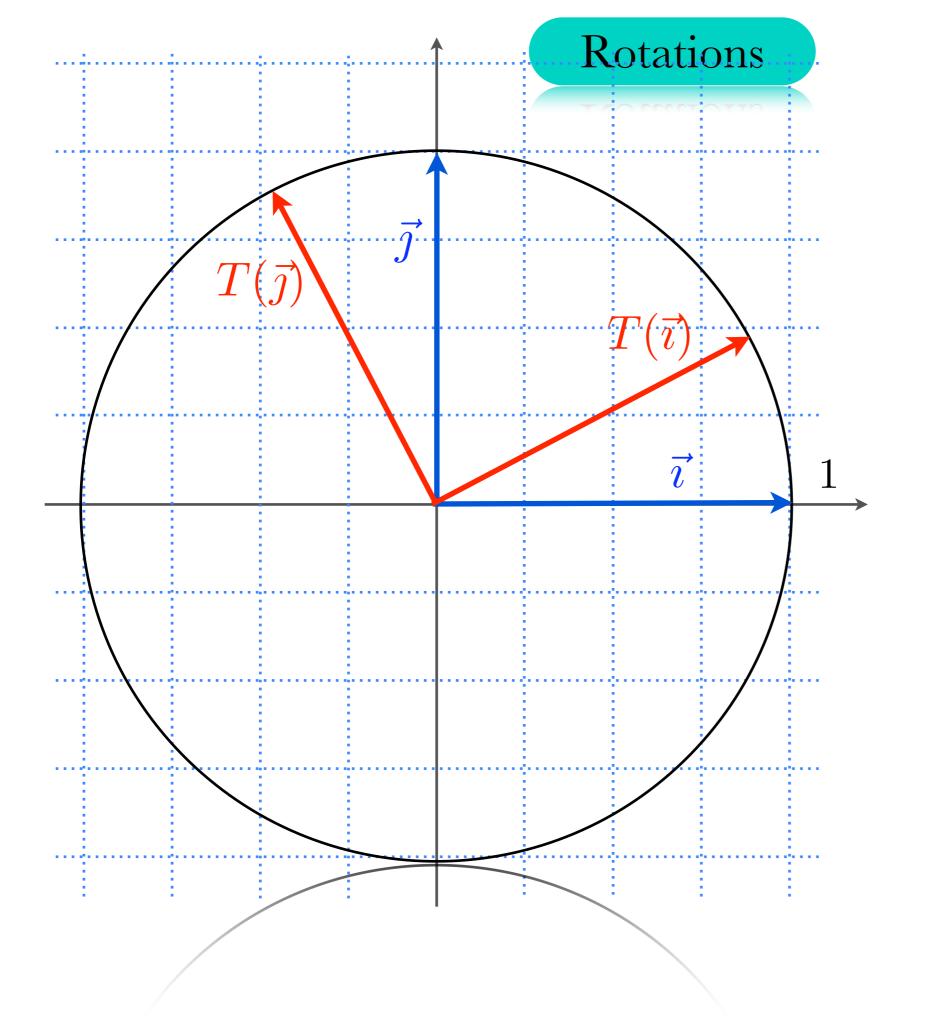
p. 265, # 1 à 3.

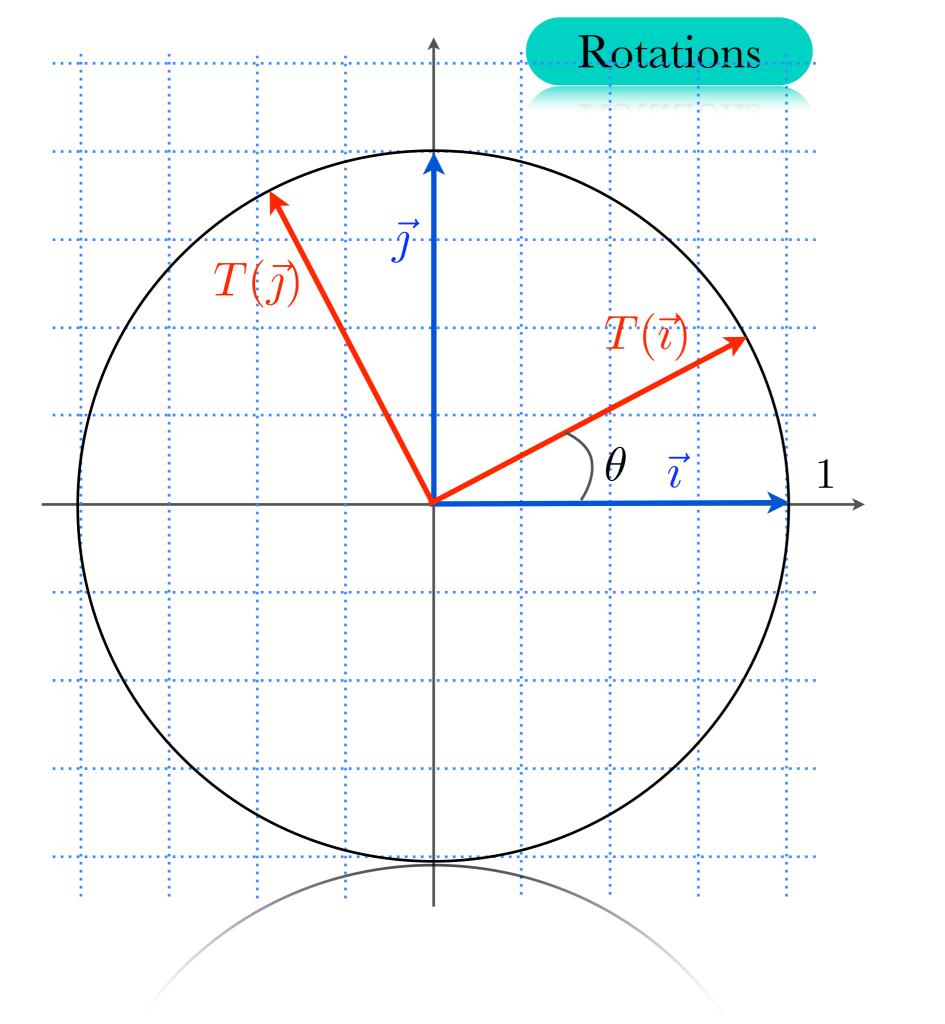
# Rotations

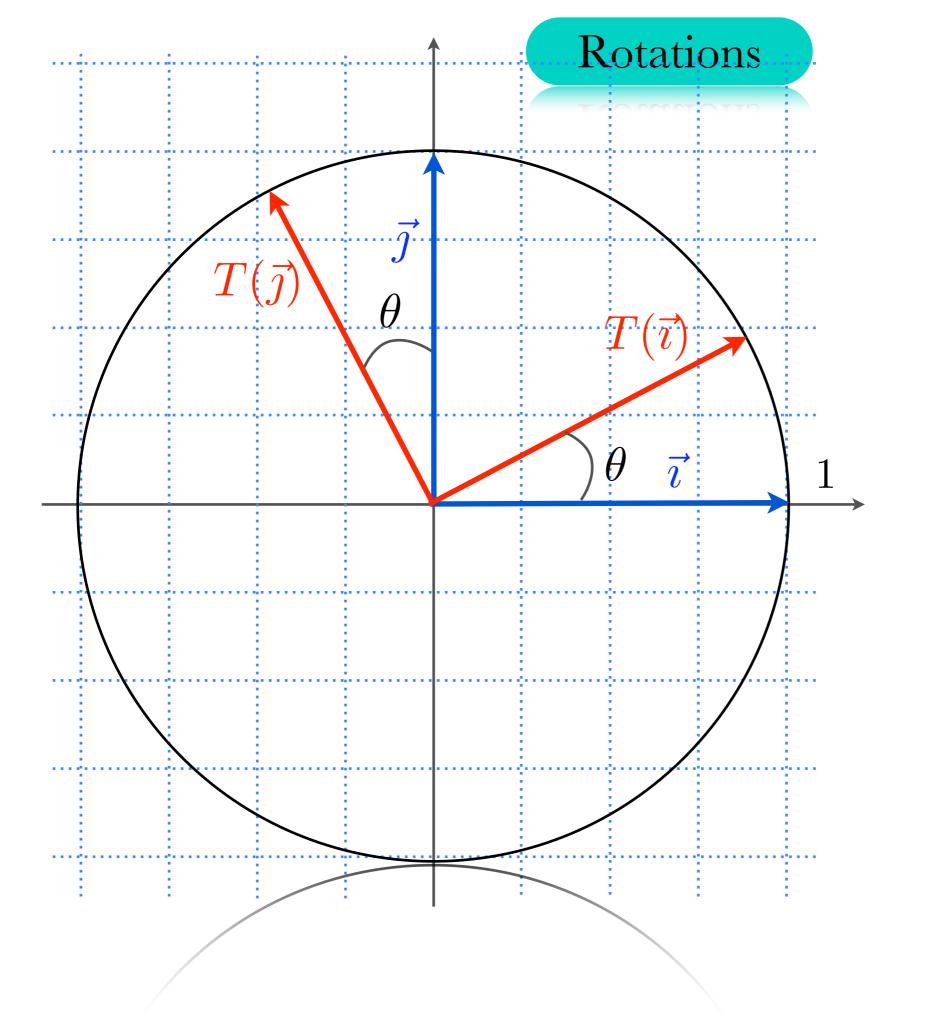
 <u> </u>					Rotations			
					Ψ,	OCCUT	OTTO	
								1

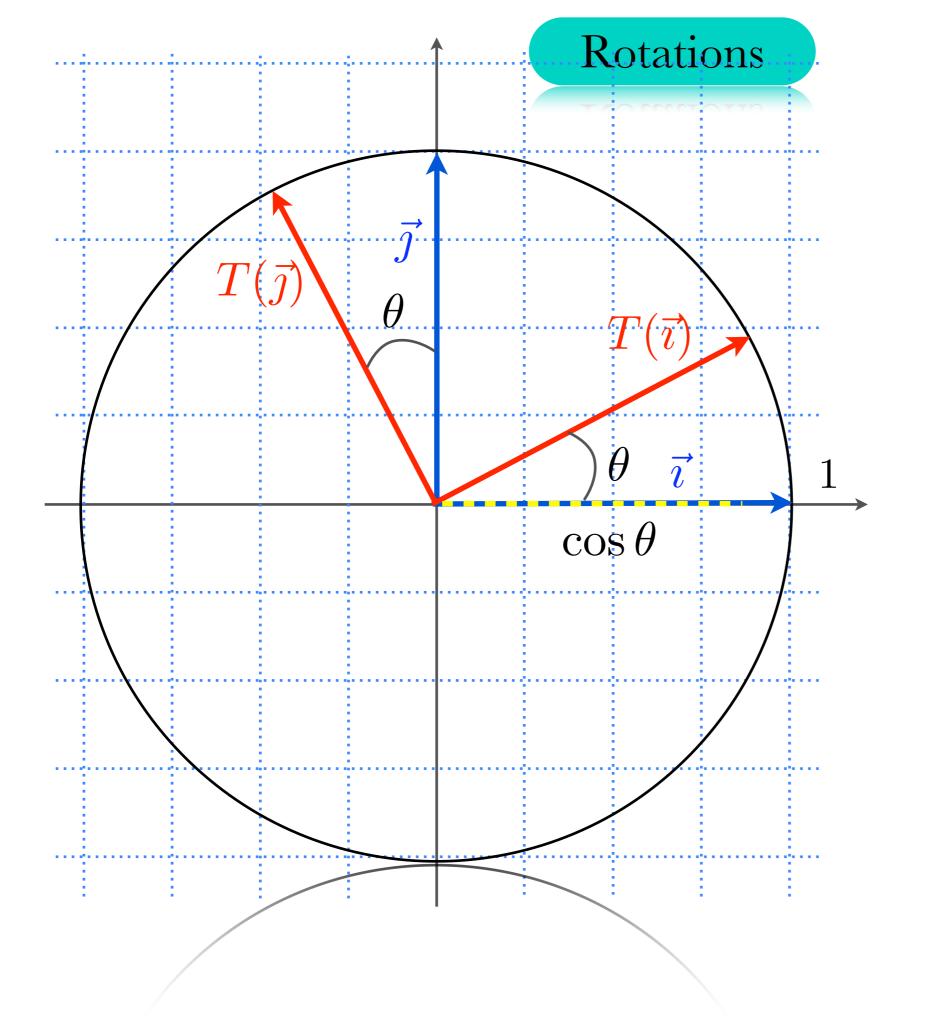


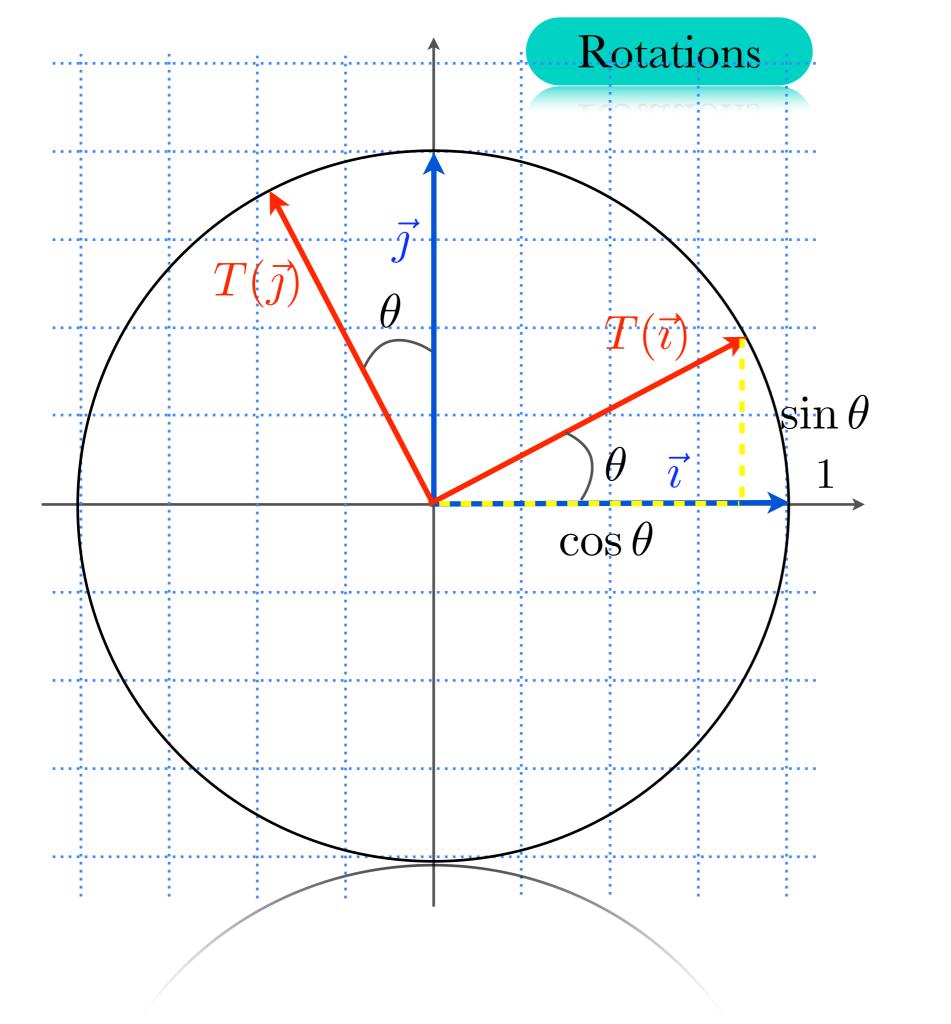


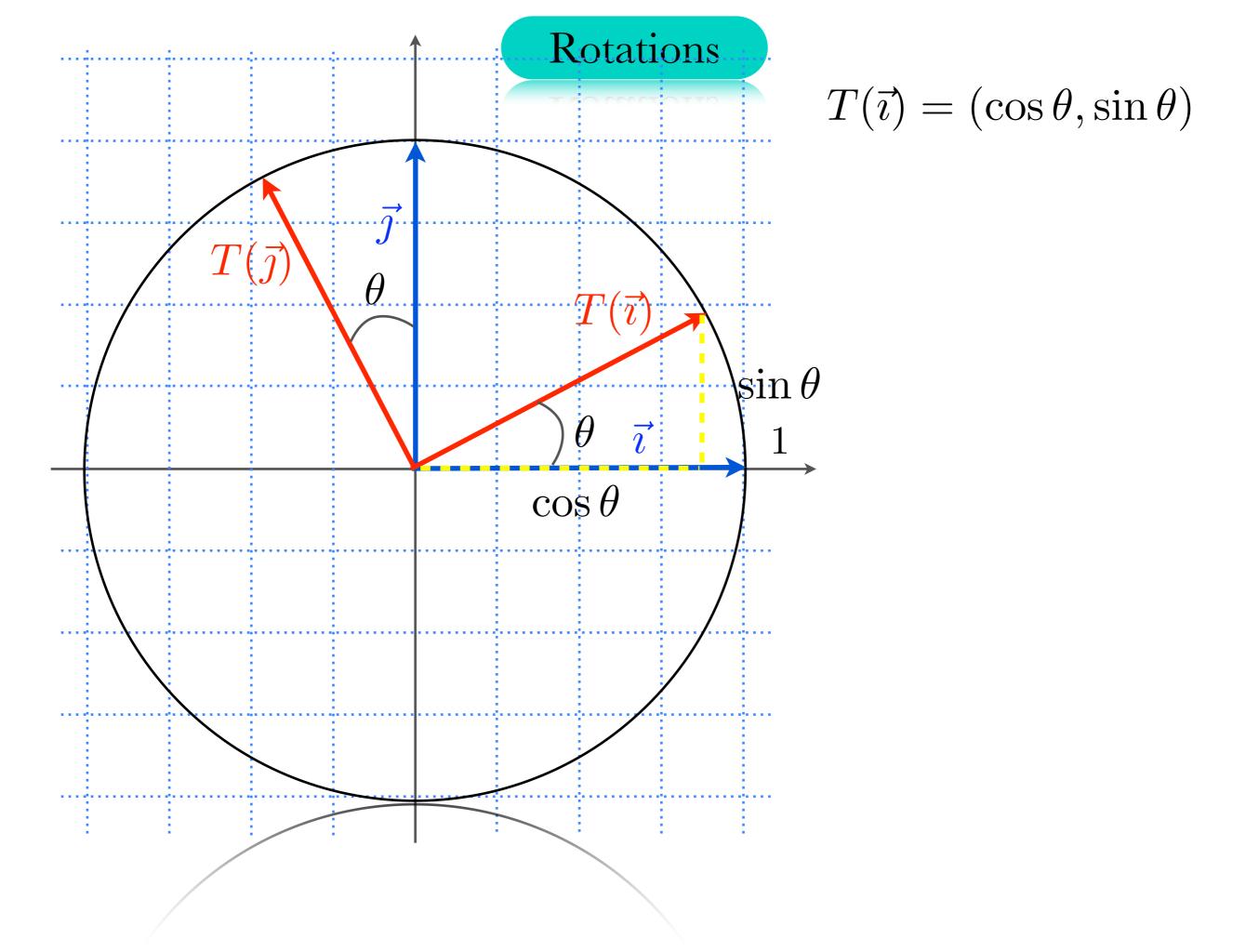


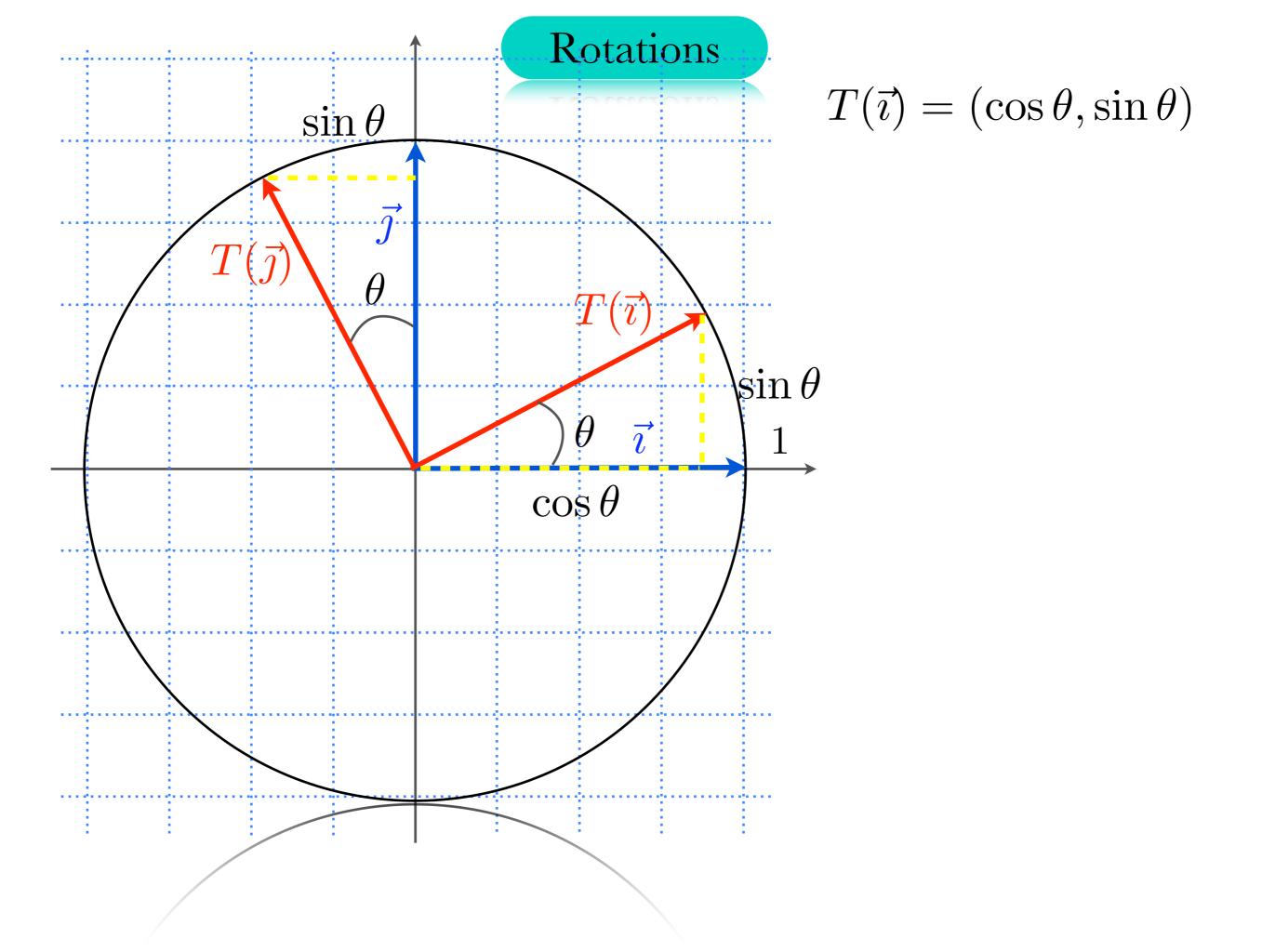


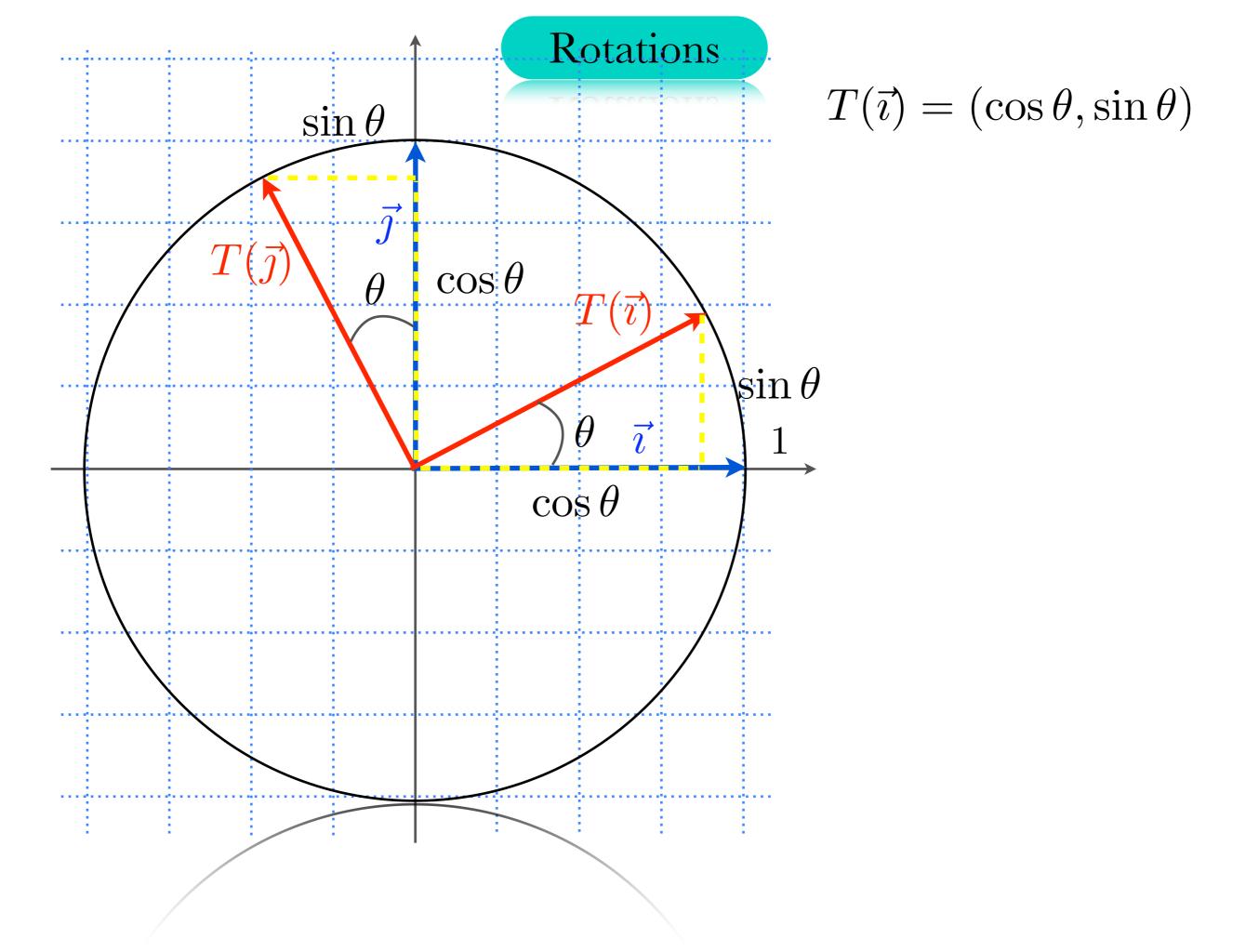


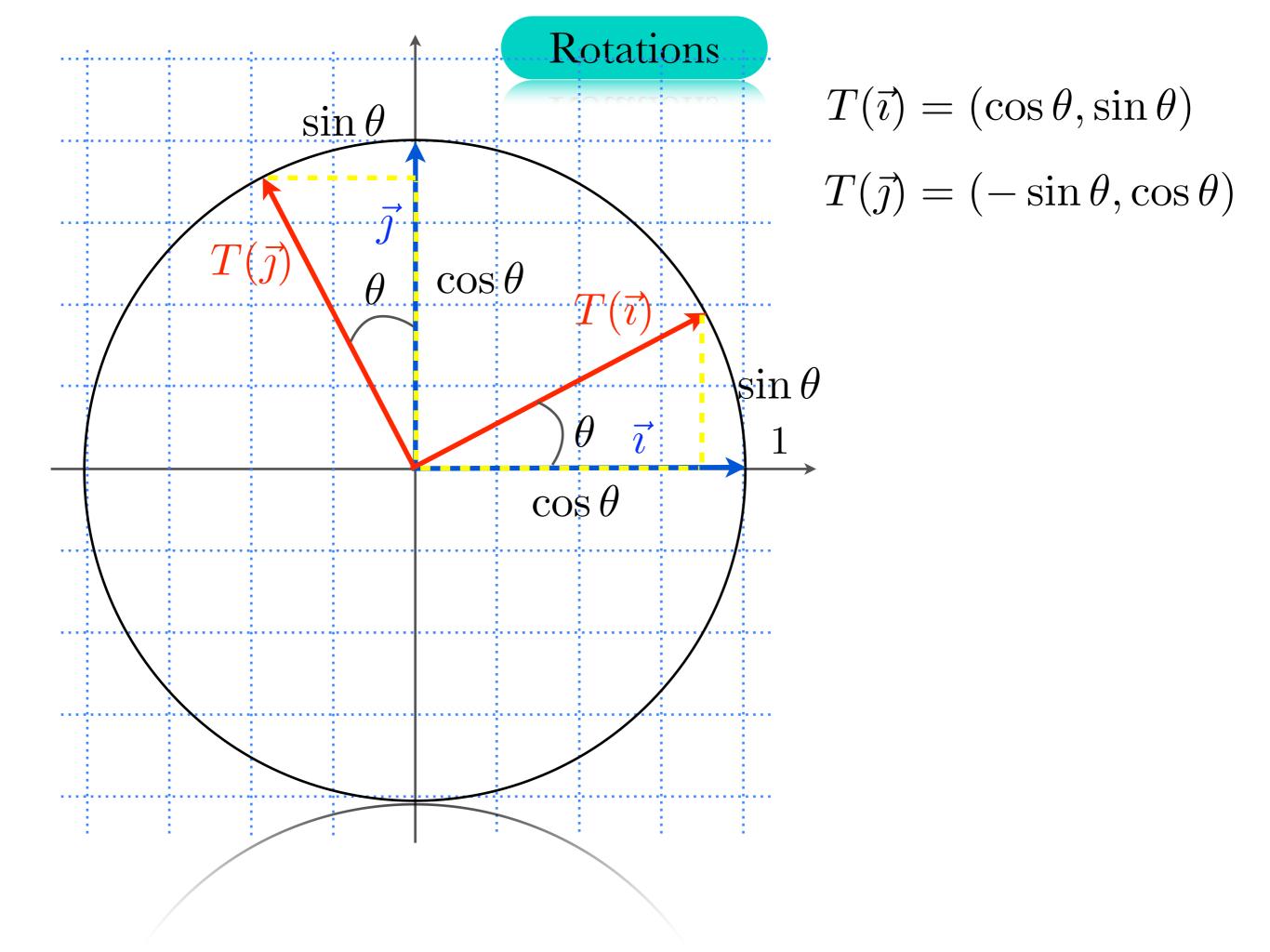


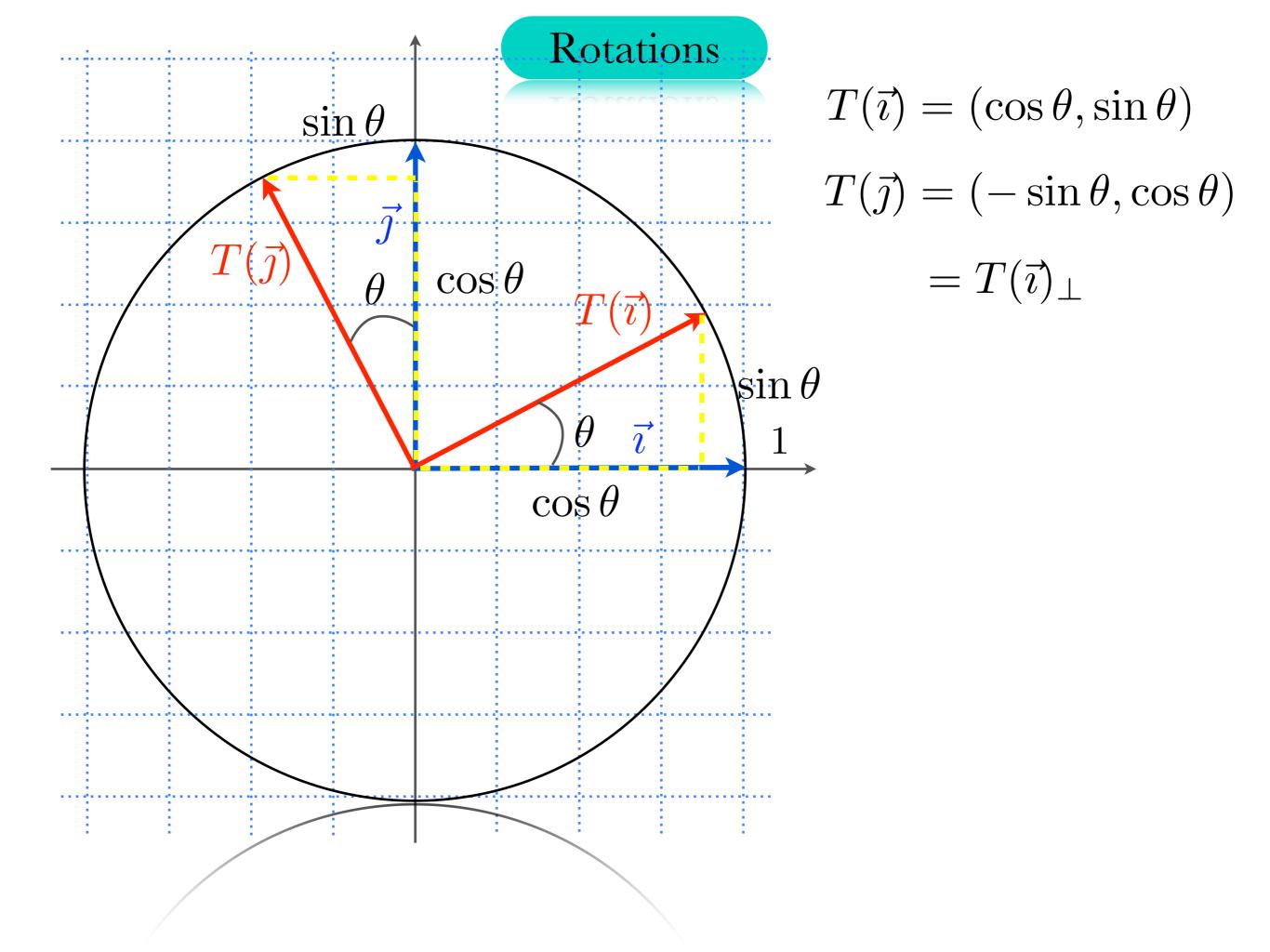


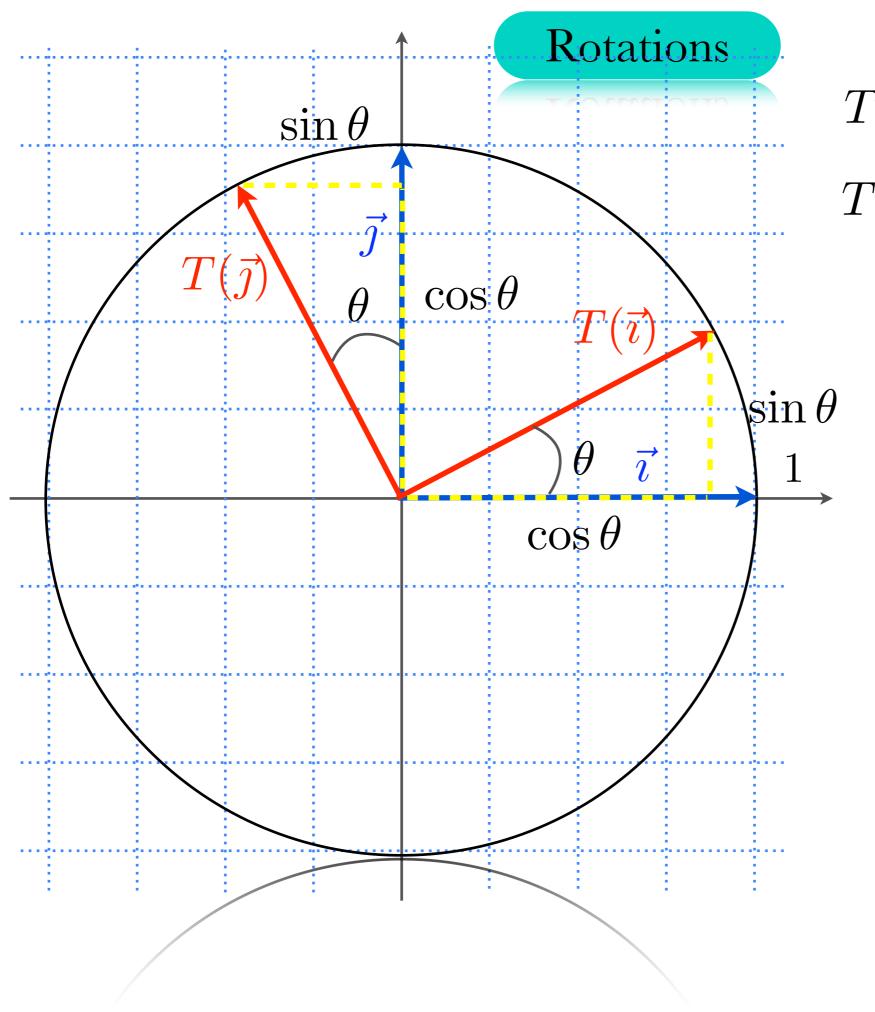








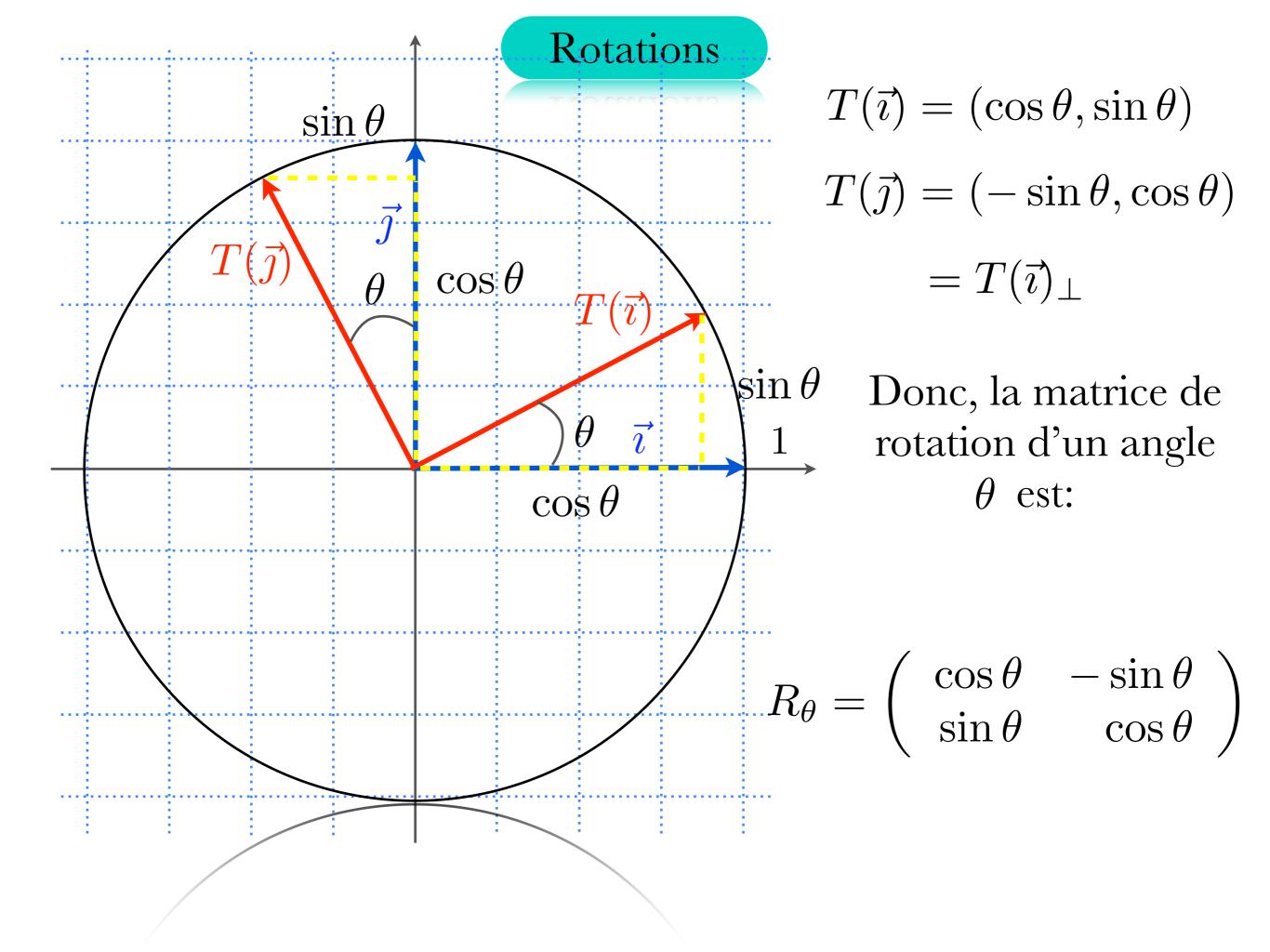


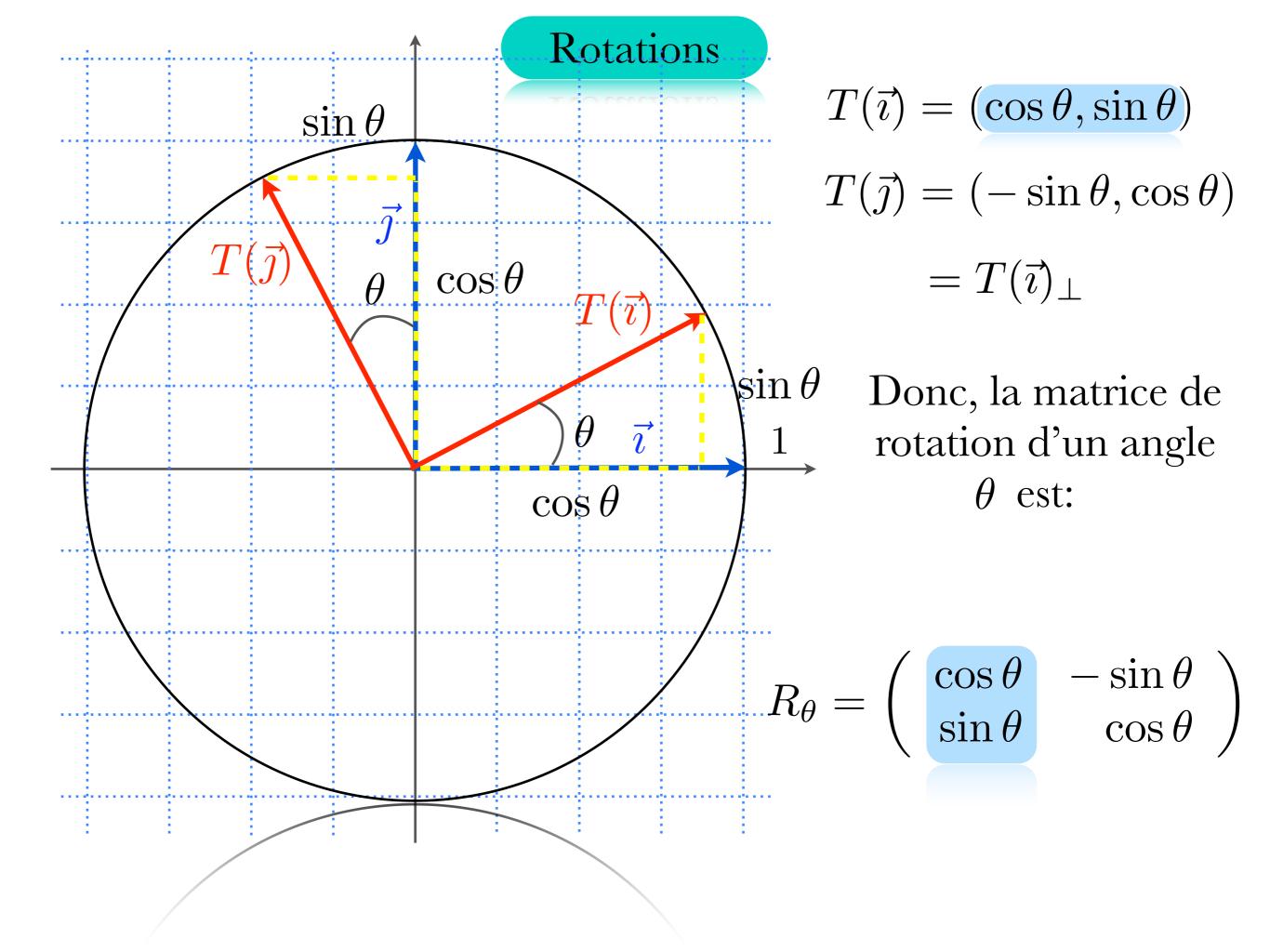


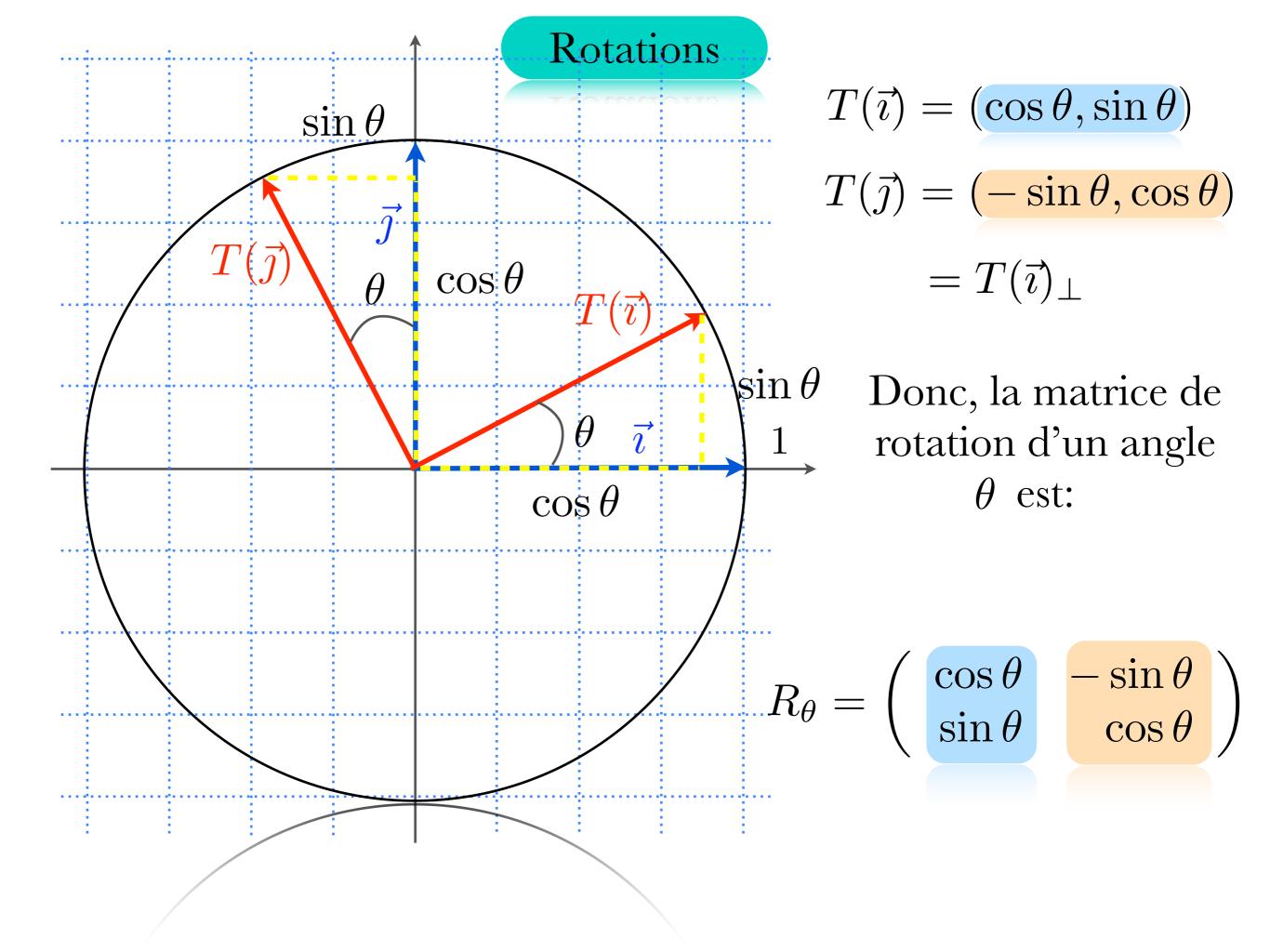
$$T(\vec{\imath}) = (\cos \theta, \sin \theta)$$

$$T(\vec{\jmath}) = (-\sin\theta, \cos\theta)$$
$$= T(\vec{\imath})_{\perp}$$

Donc, la matrice de rotation d'un angle  $\theta$  est:



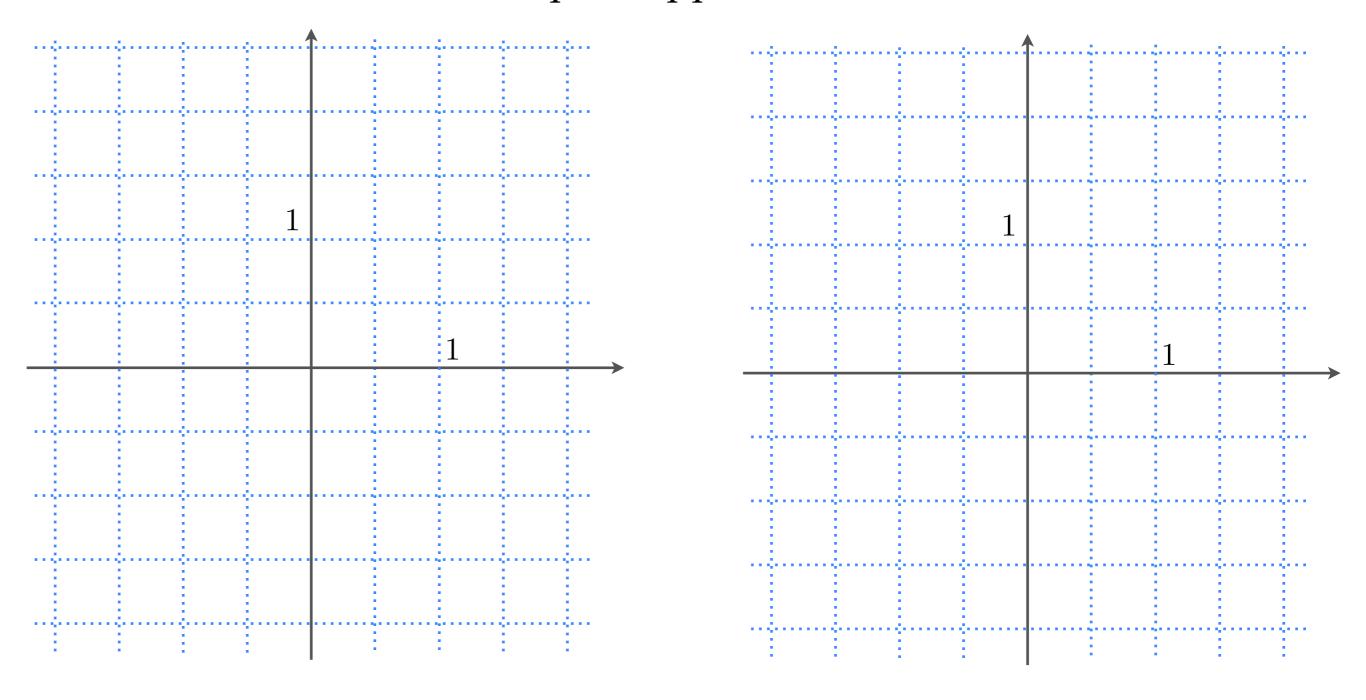




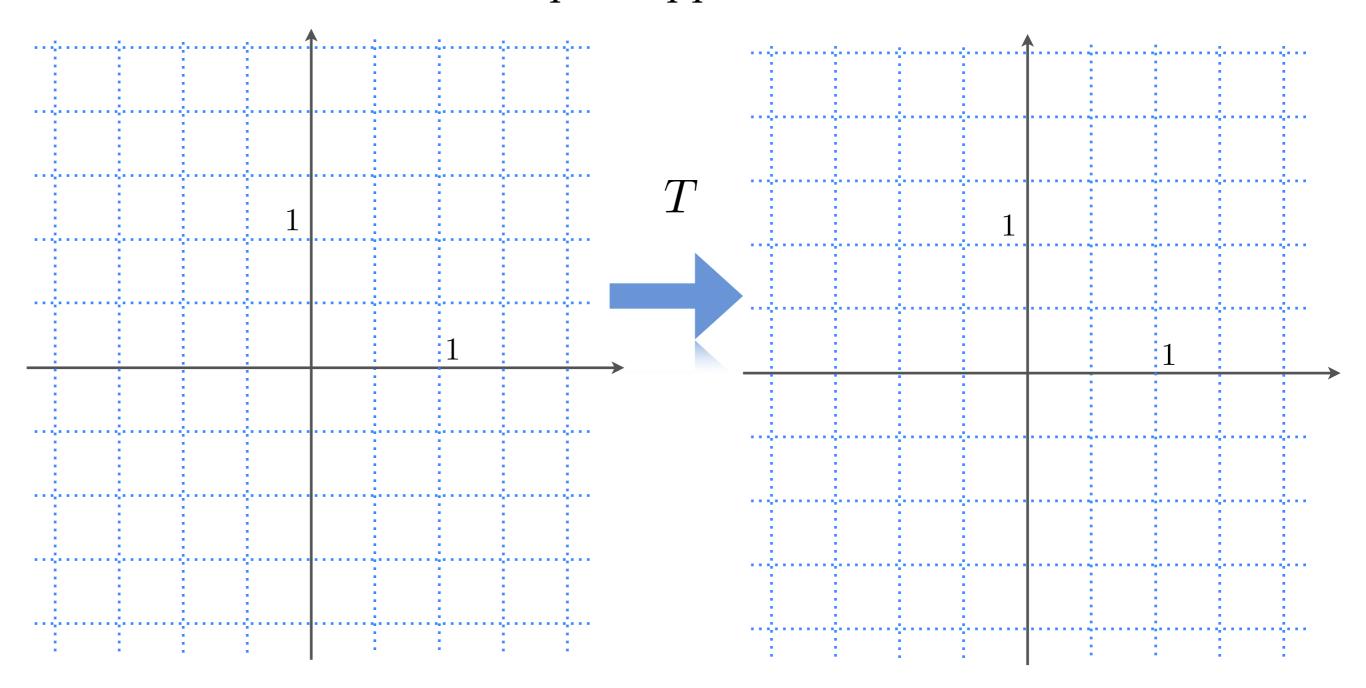
## Faites les exercices suivants

p. 266, # 7.

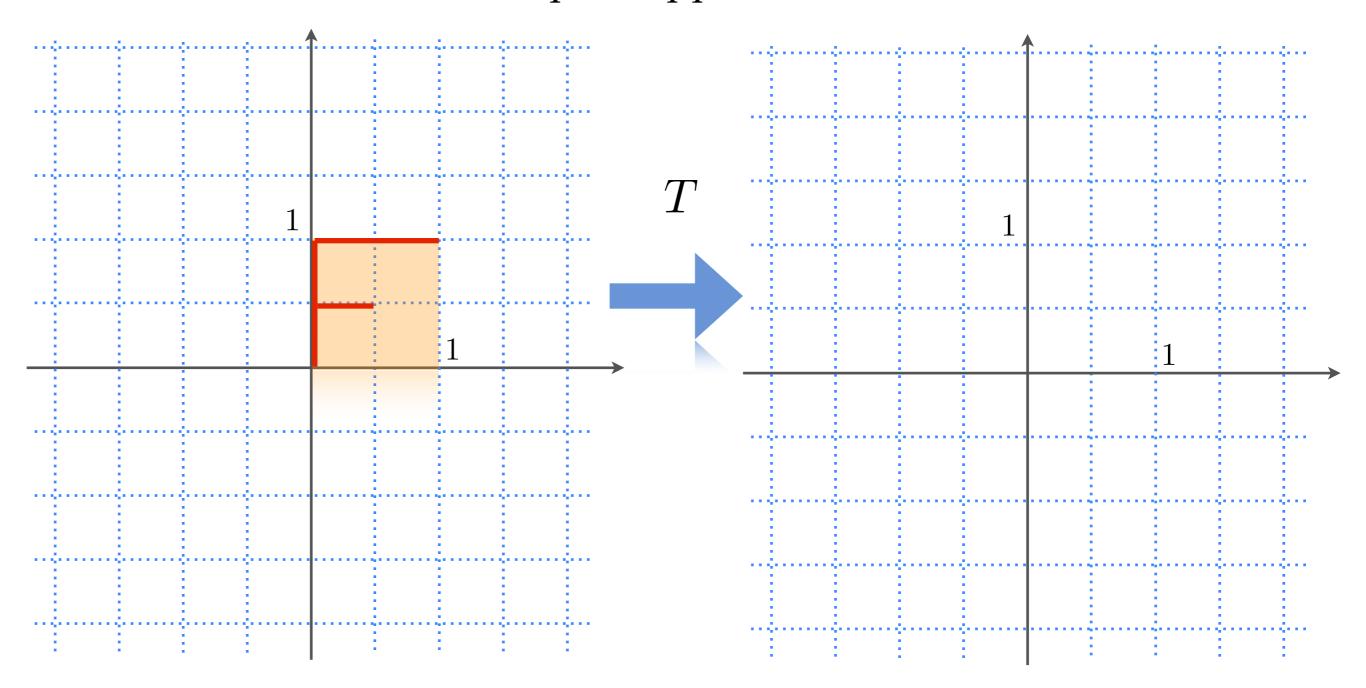
### Réflexion par rapport à l'axe des x



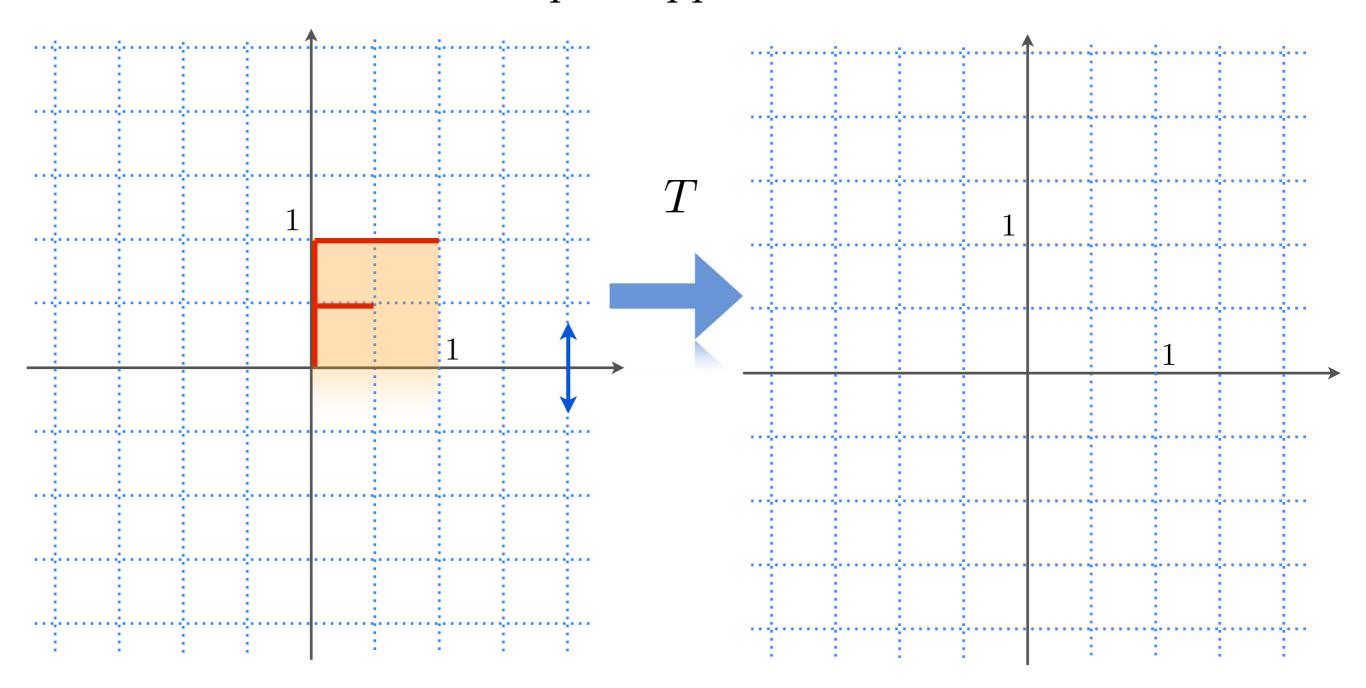
Réflexion par rapport à l'axe des x



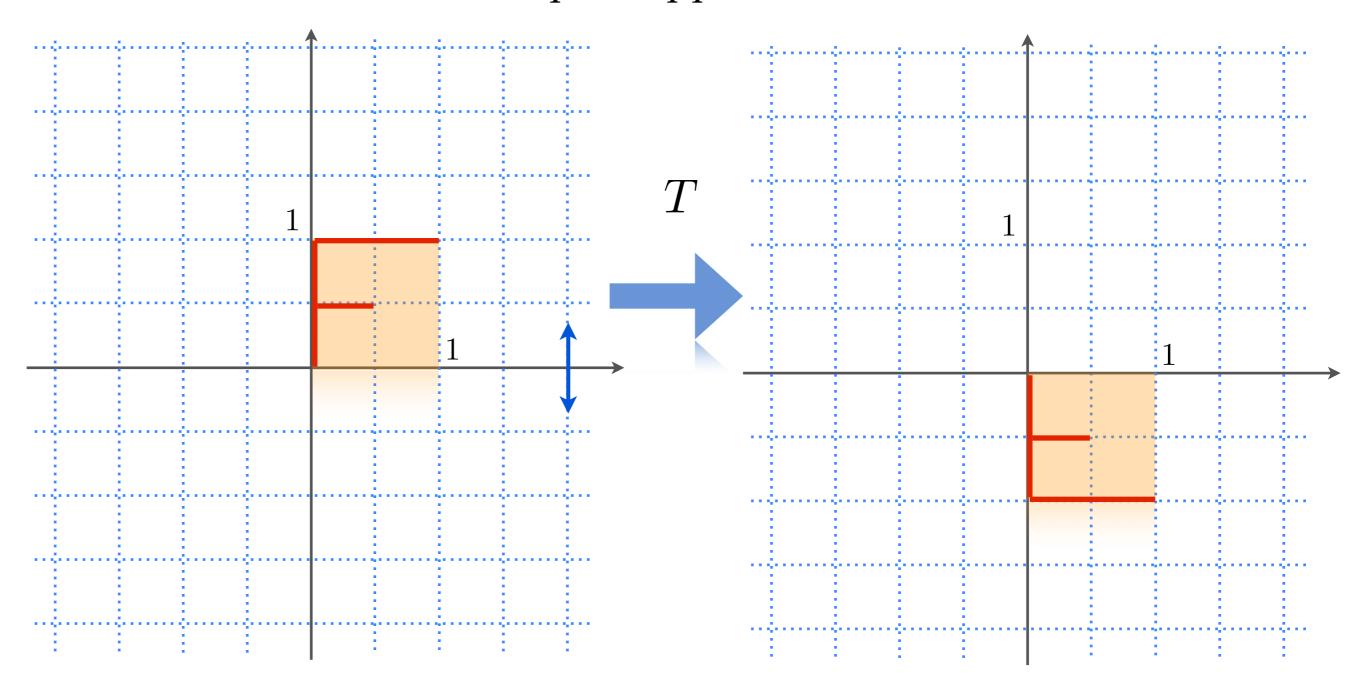
Réflexion par rapport à l'axe des x



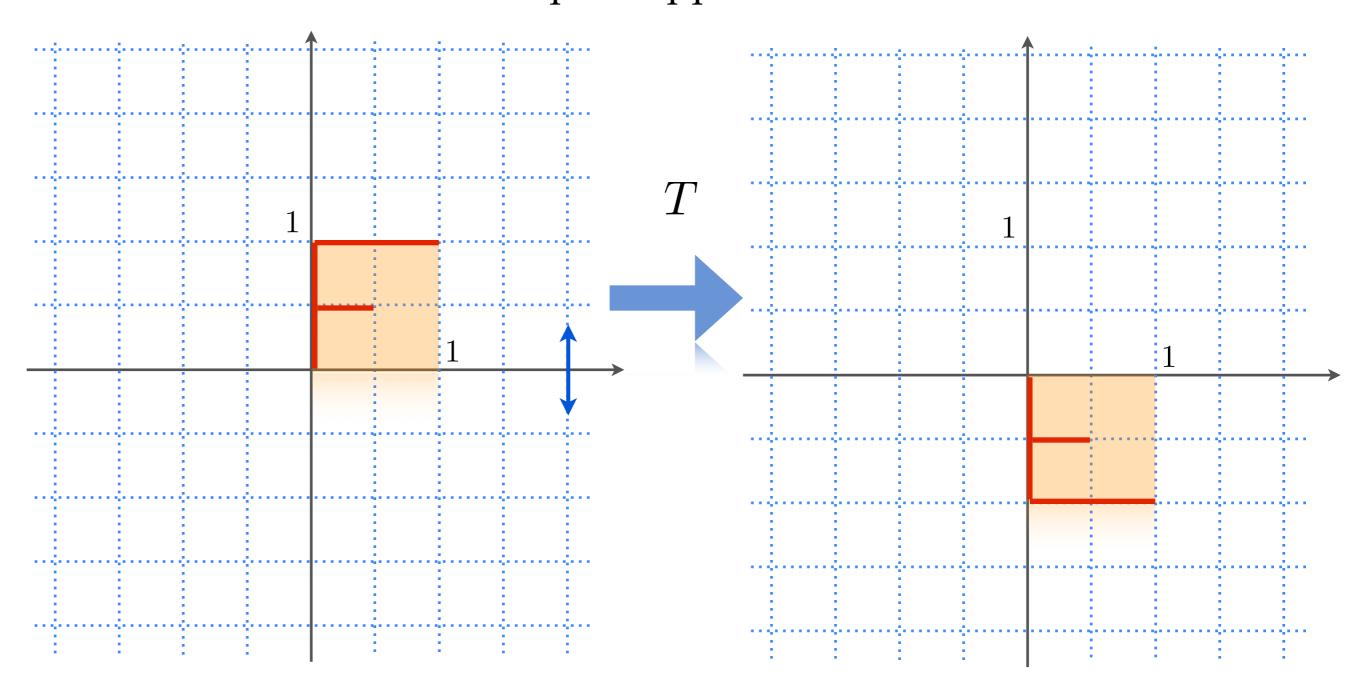
Réflexion par rapport à l'axe des x



Réflexion par rapport à l'axe des x

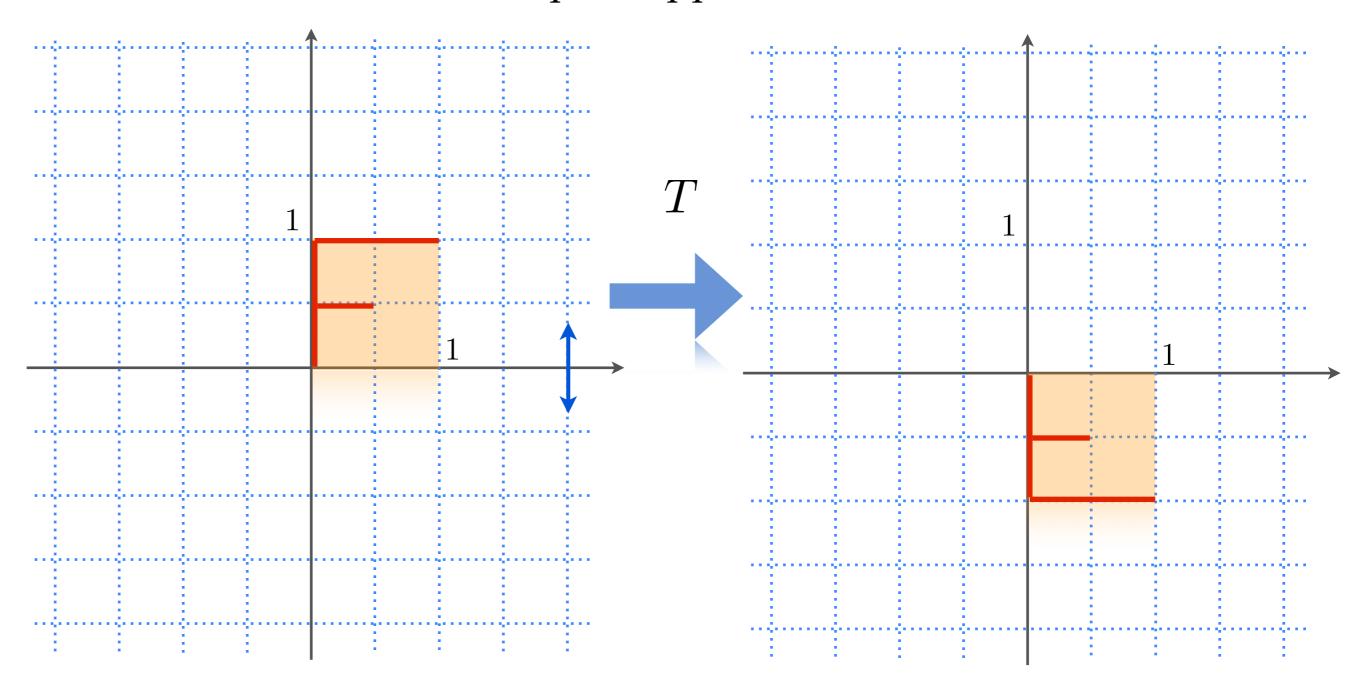


### Réflexion par rapport à l'axe des x



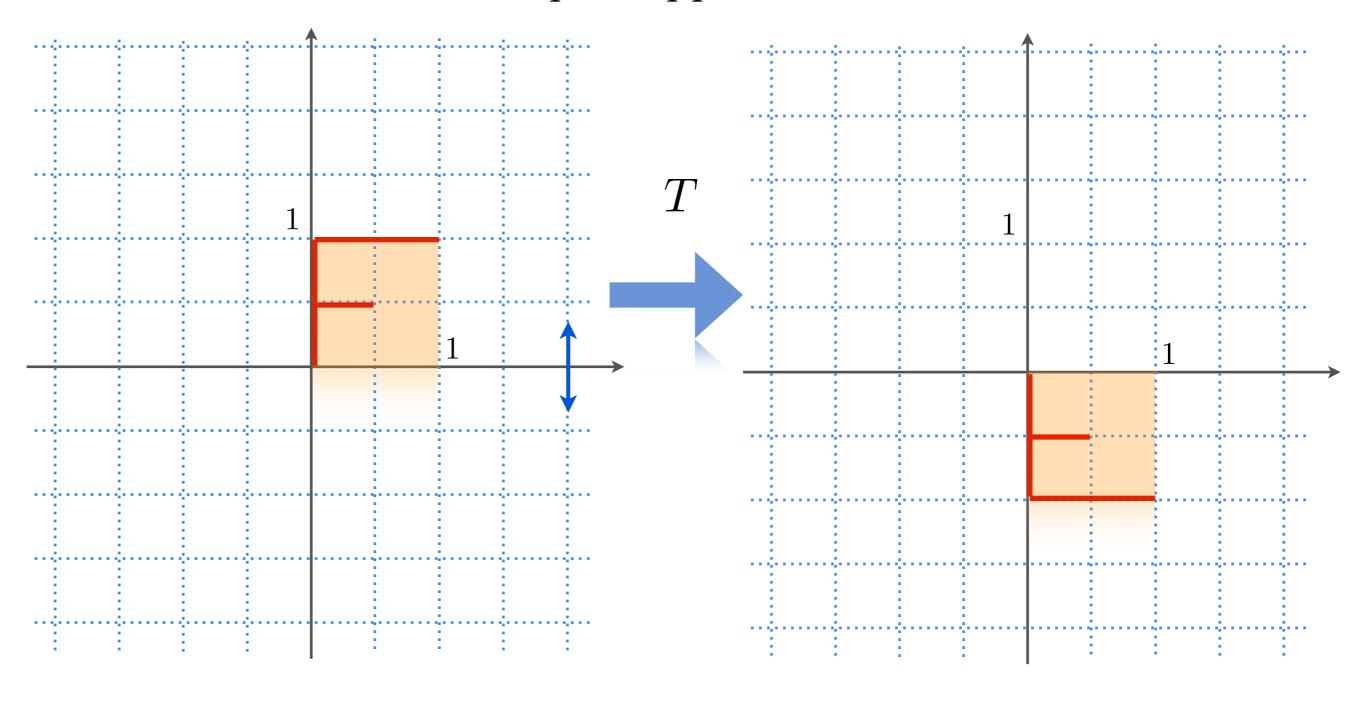
$$T(\vec{\imath}) = (1,0)$$

#### Réflexion par rapport à l'axe des x



$$T(\vec{\imath}) = (1,0)$$

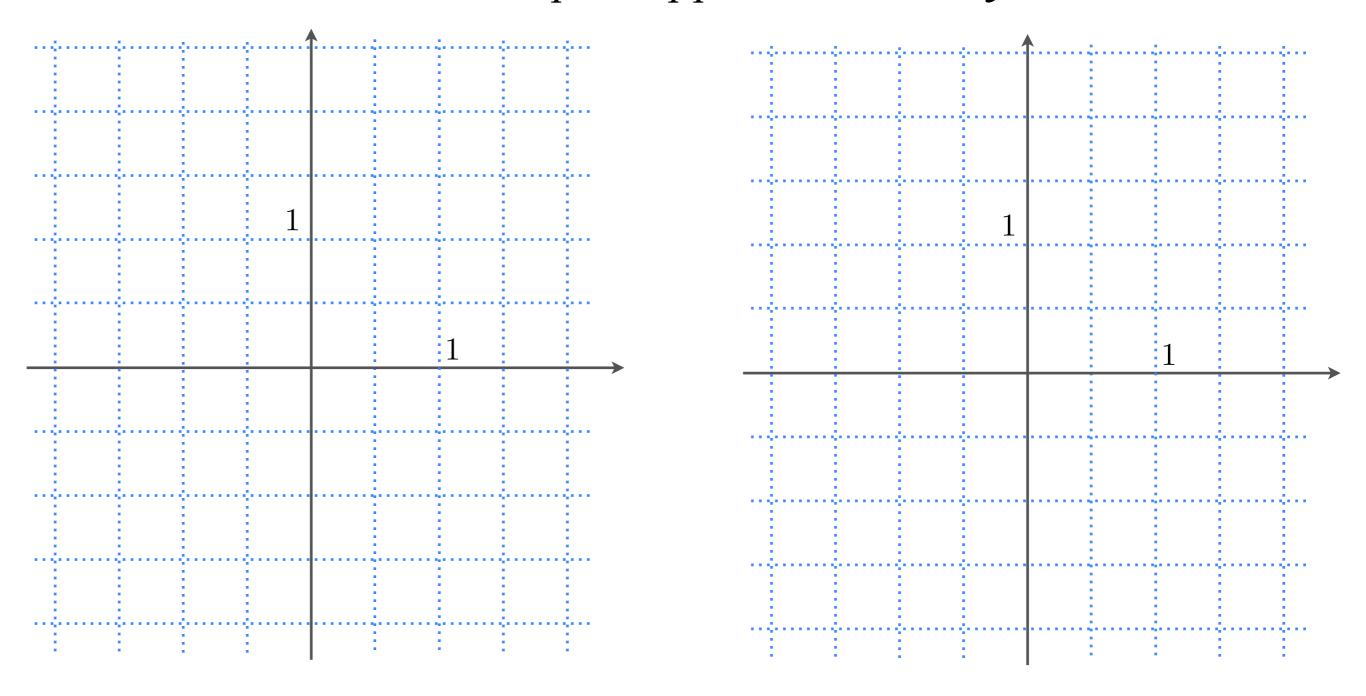
$$T(\vec{\jmath}) = (0, -1)$$



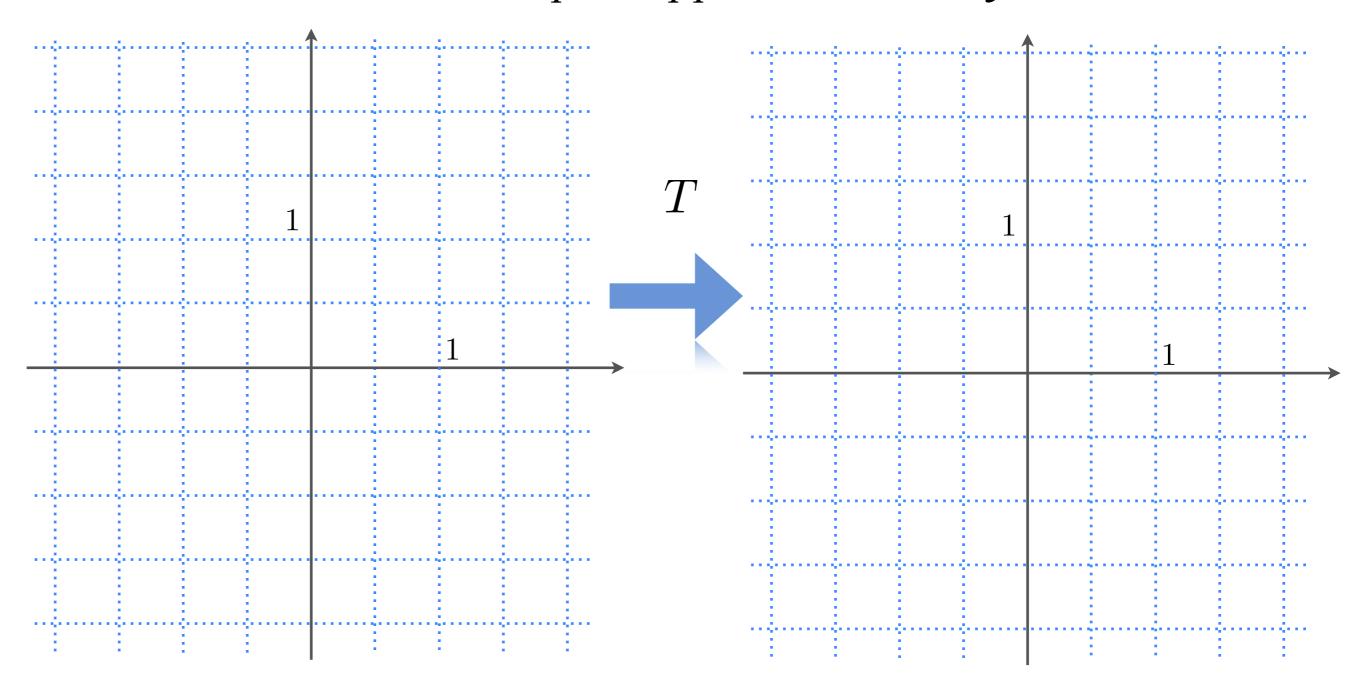
$$T(\vec{\imath}) = (1,0)$$

$$T(\vec{\jmath}) = (0, -1)$$

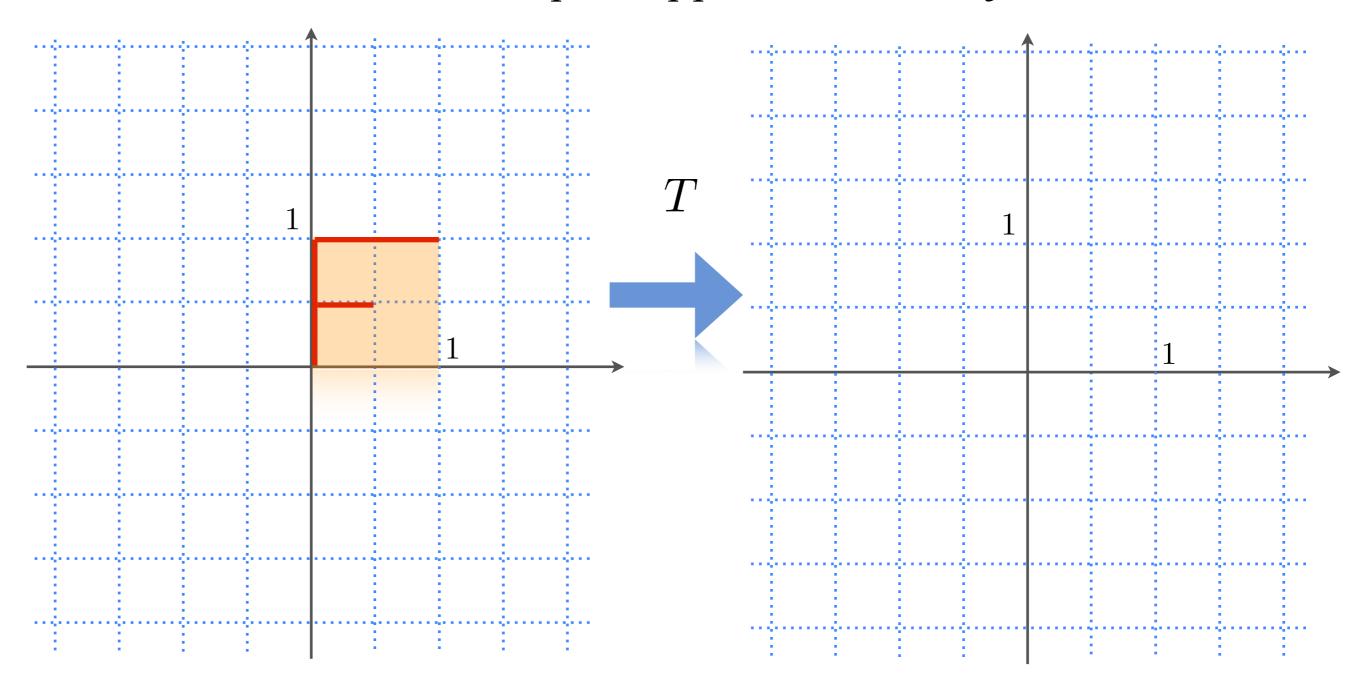
$$\mathbf{S}_x = \left(\begin{array}{cc} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{array}\right)$$



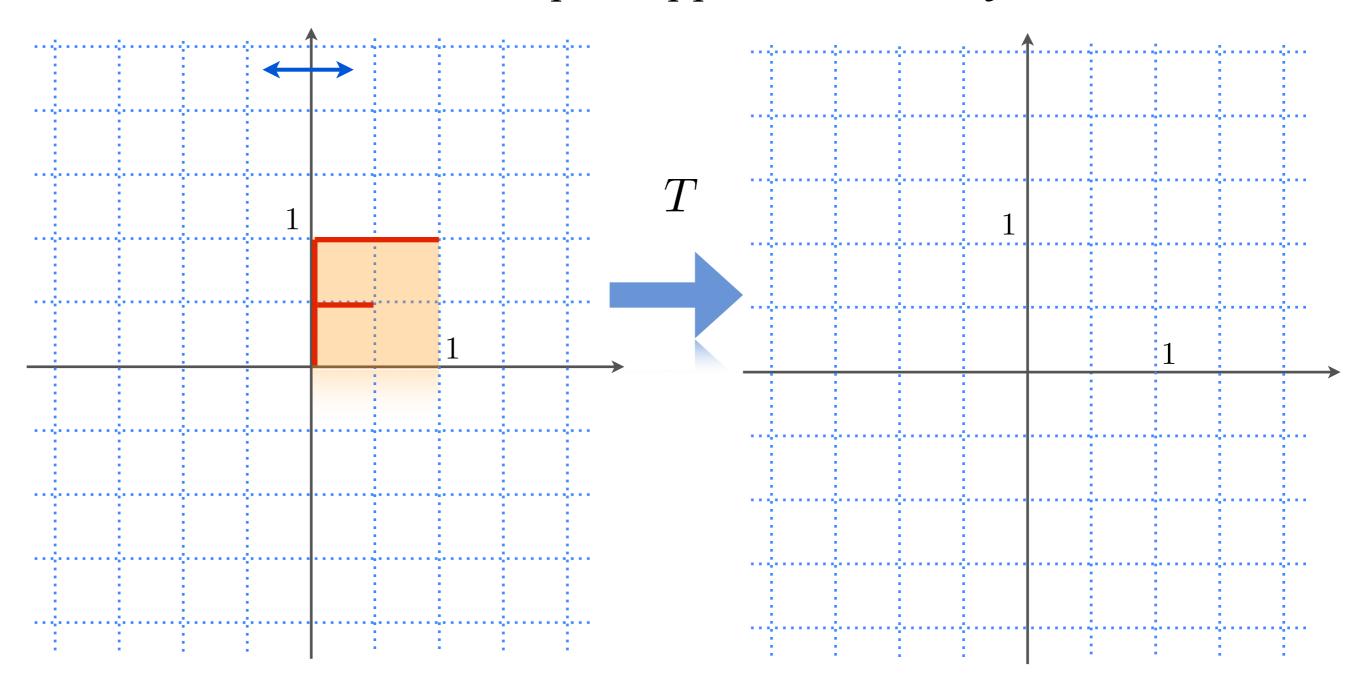
Réflexion par rapport à l'axe des y



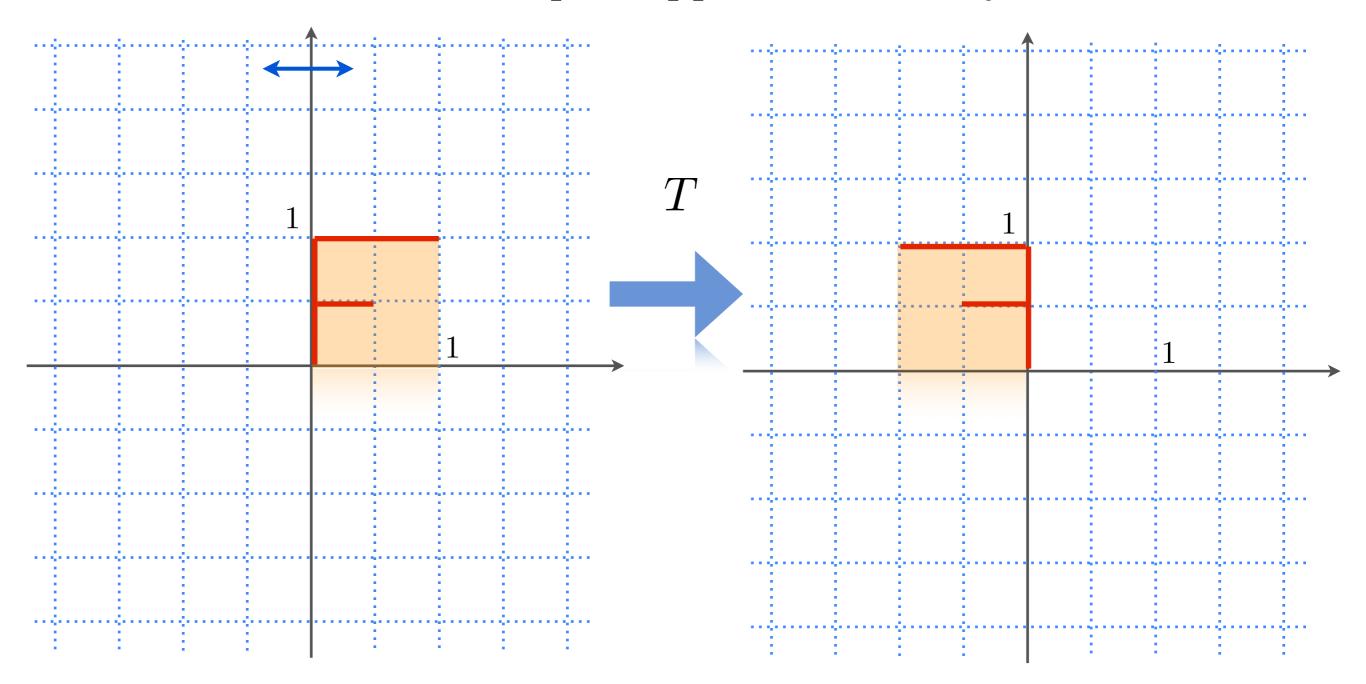
Réflexion par rapport à l'axe des y

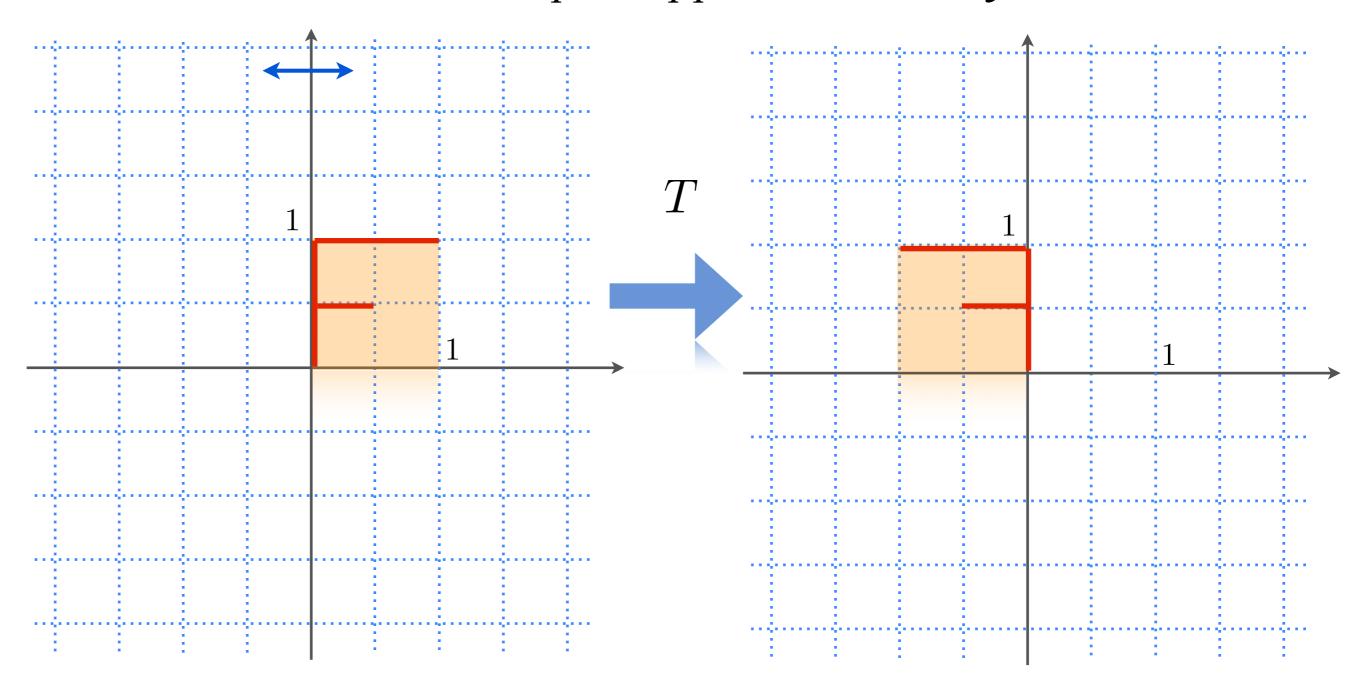


Réflexion par rapport à l'axe des y

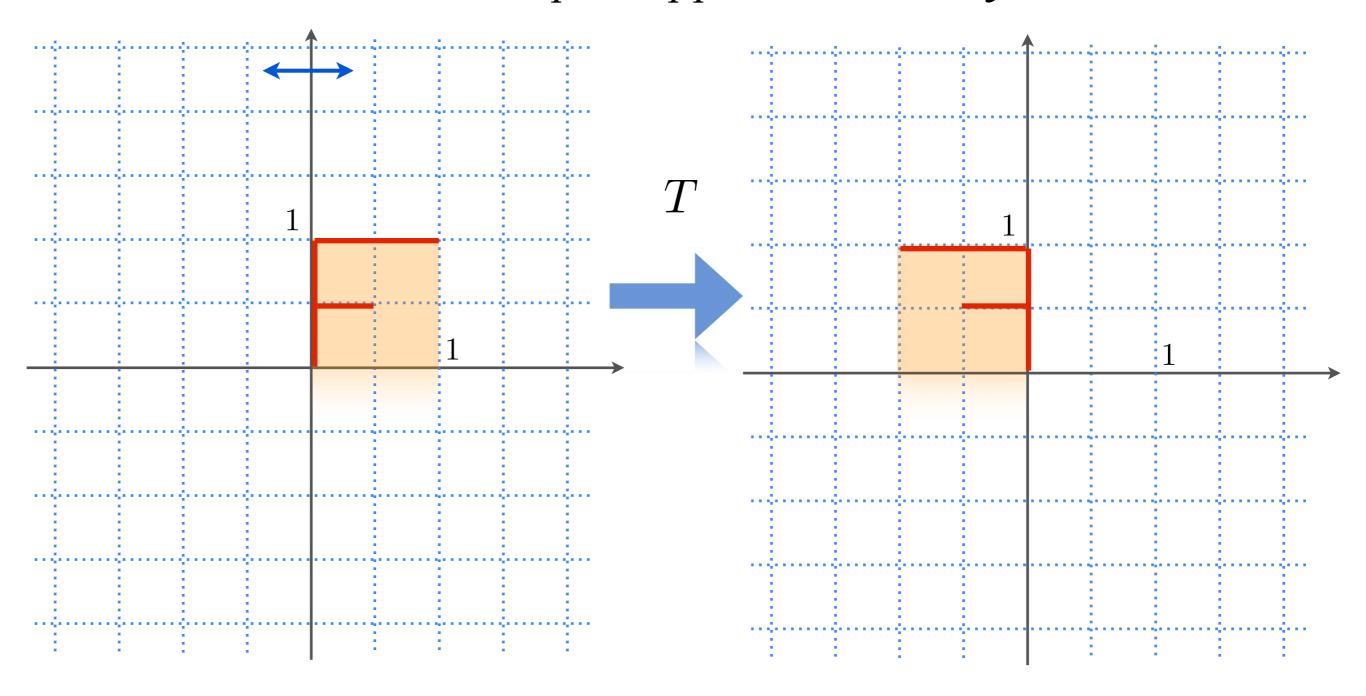


Réflexion par rapport à l'axe des y



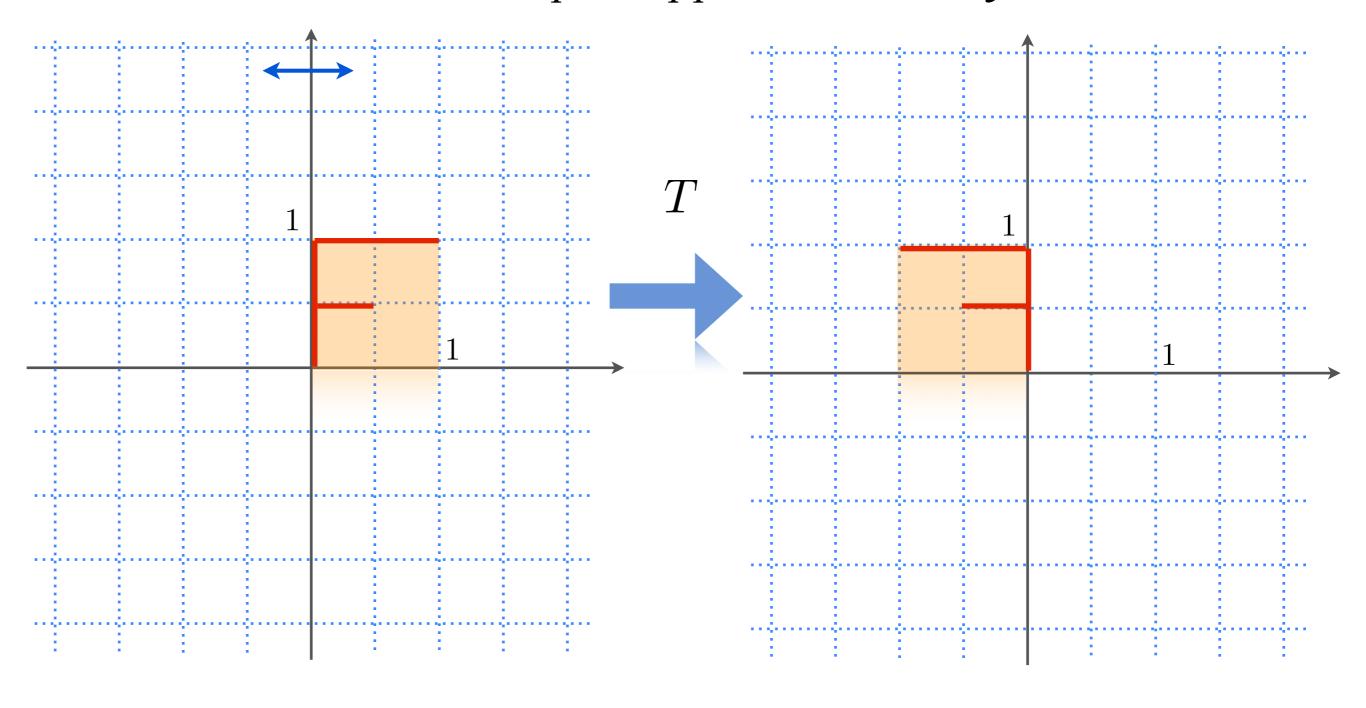


$$T(\vec{\imath}) = (-1, 0)$$



$$T(\vec{\imath}) = (-1, 0)$$

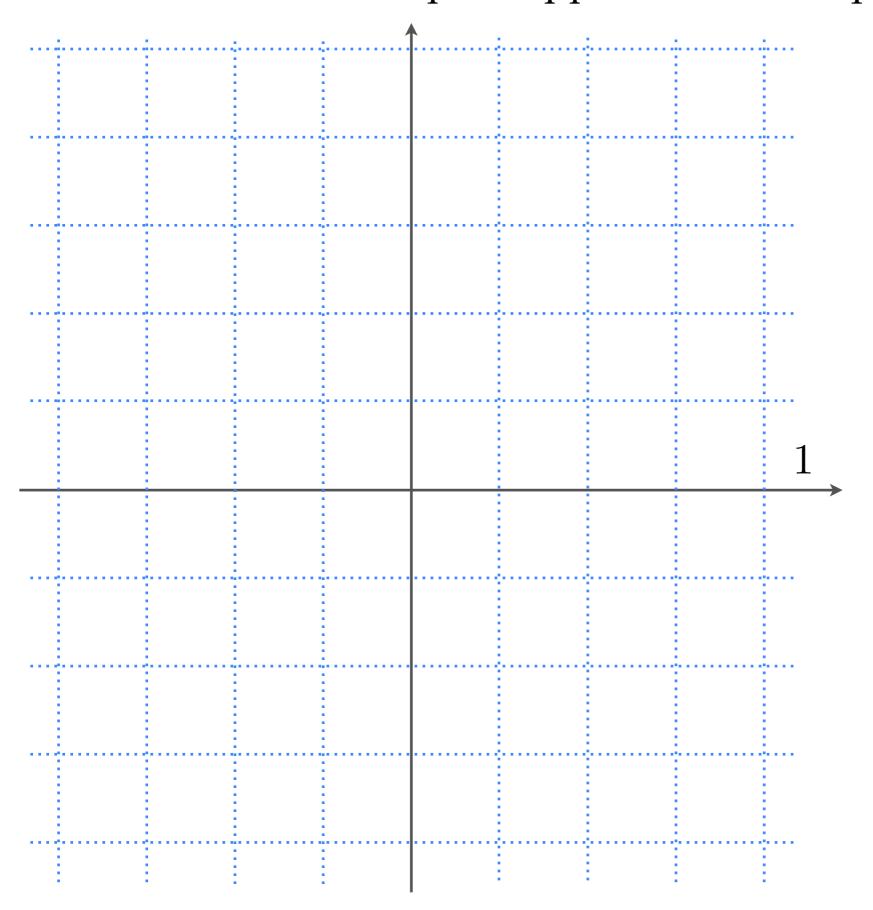
$$T(\vec{\jmath}) = (0,1)$$

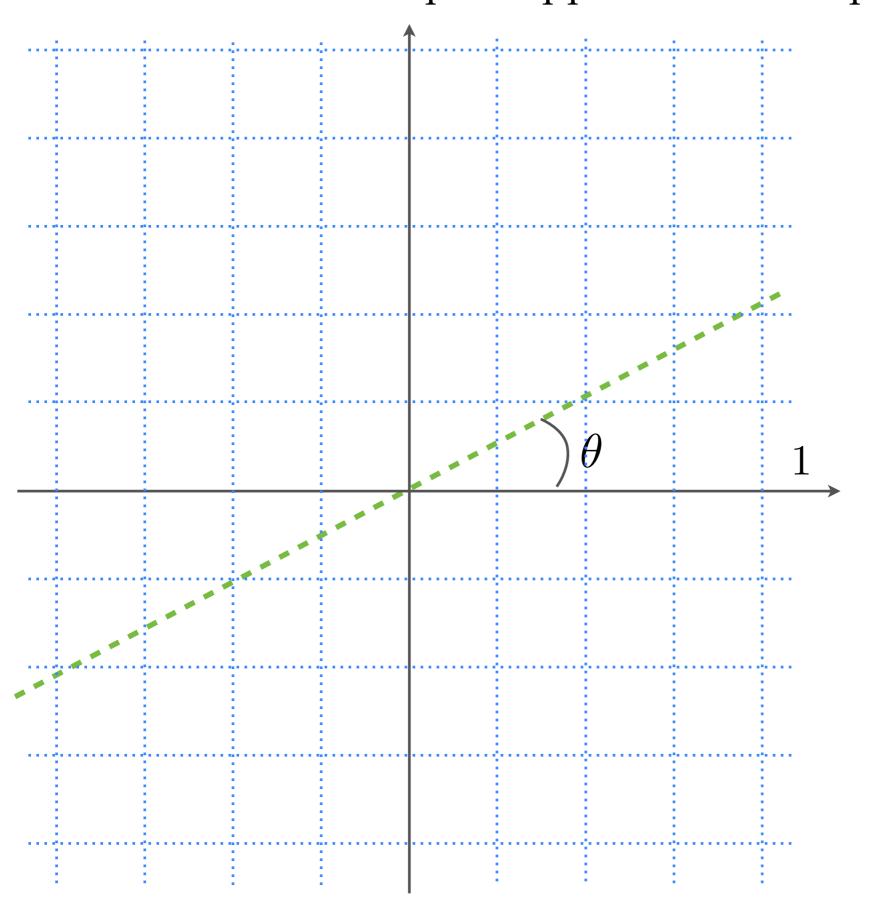


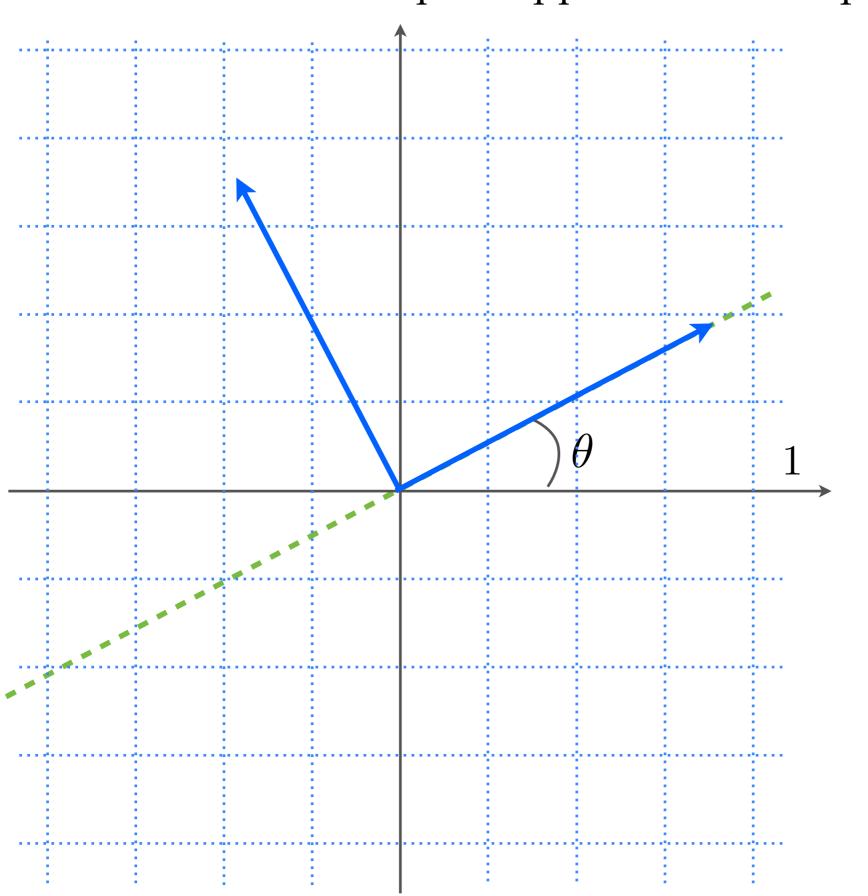
$$T(\vec{\imath}) = (-1, 0)$$

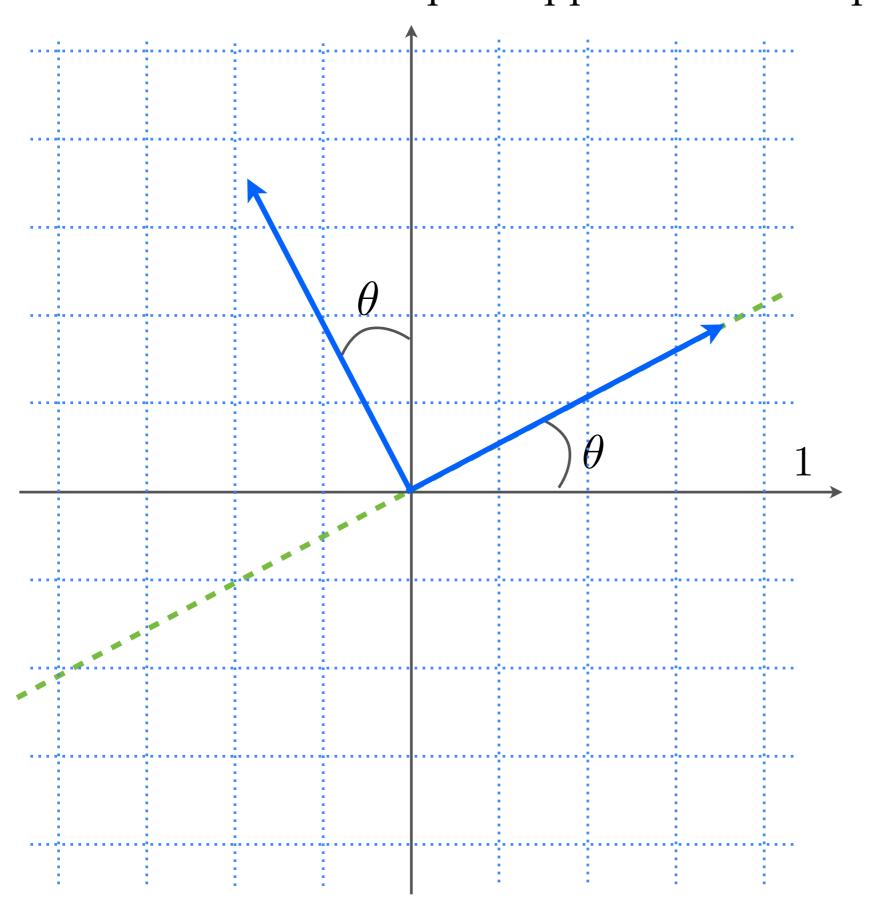
$$T(\vec{\jmath}) = (0,1)$$

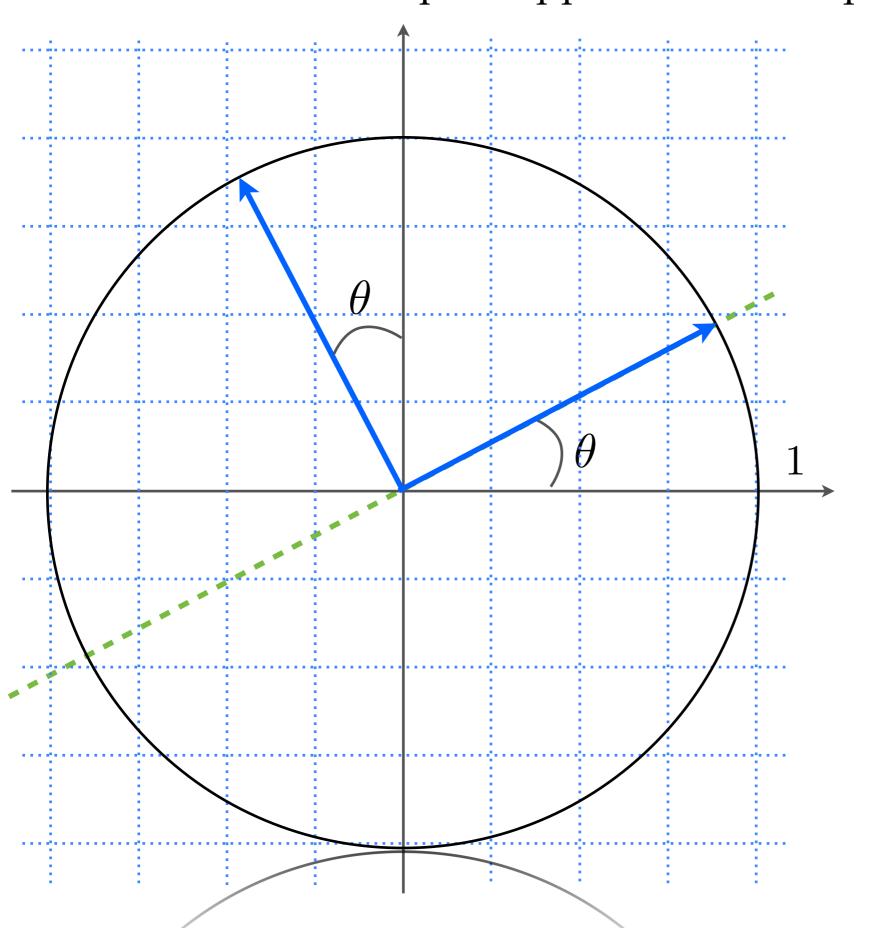
$$\mathbf{S}_y = \left( \begin{array}{cc} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

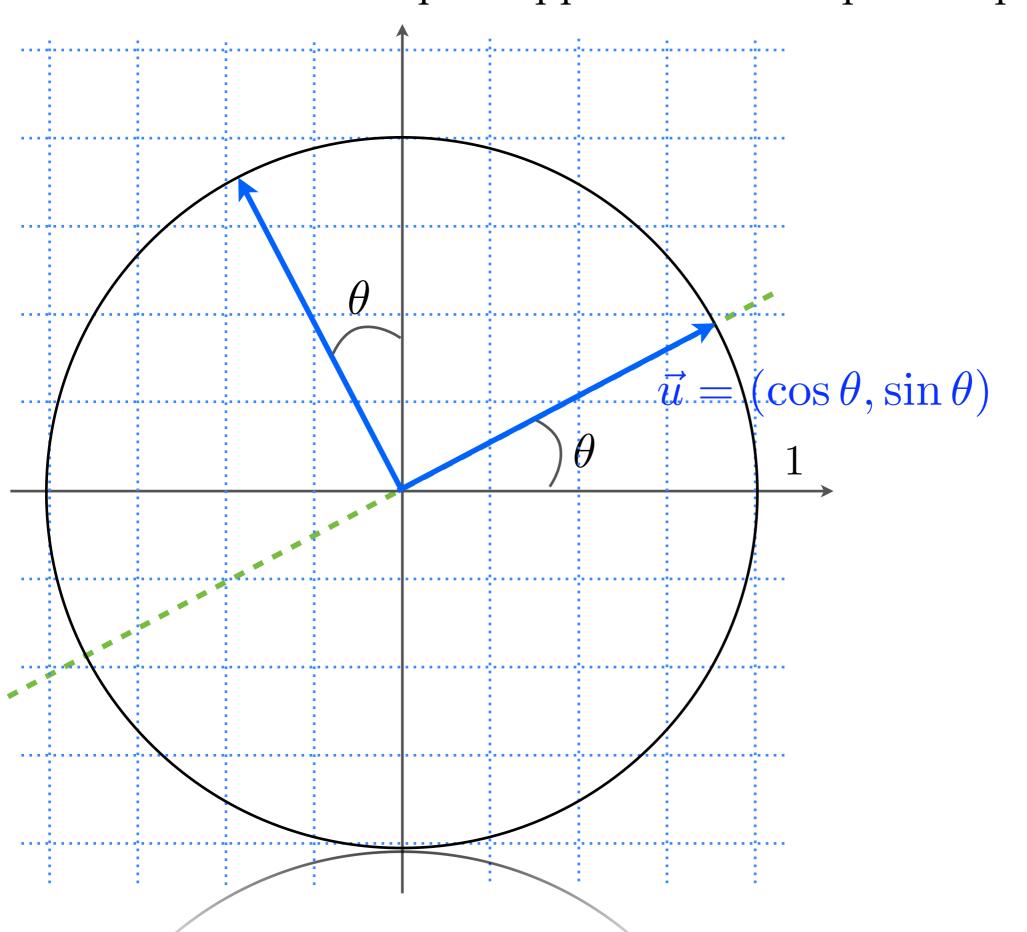


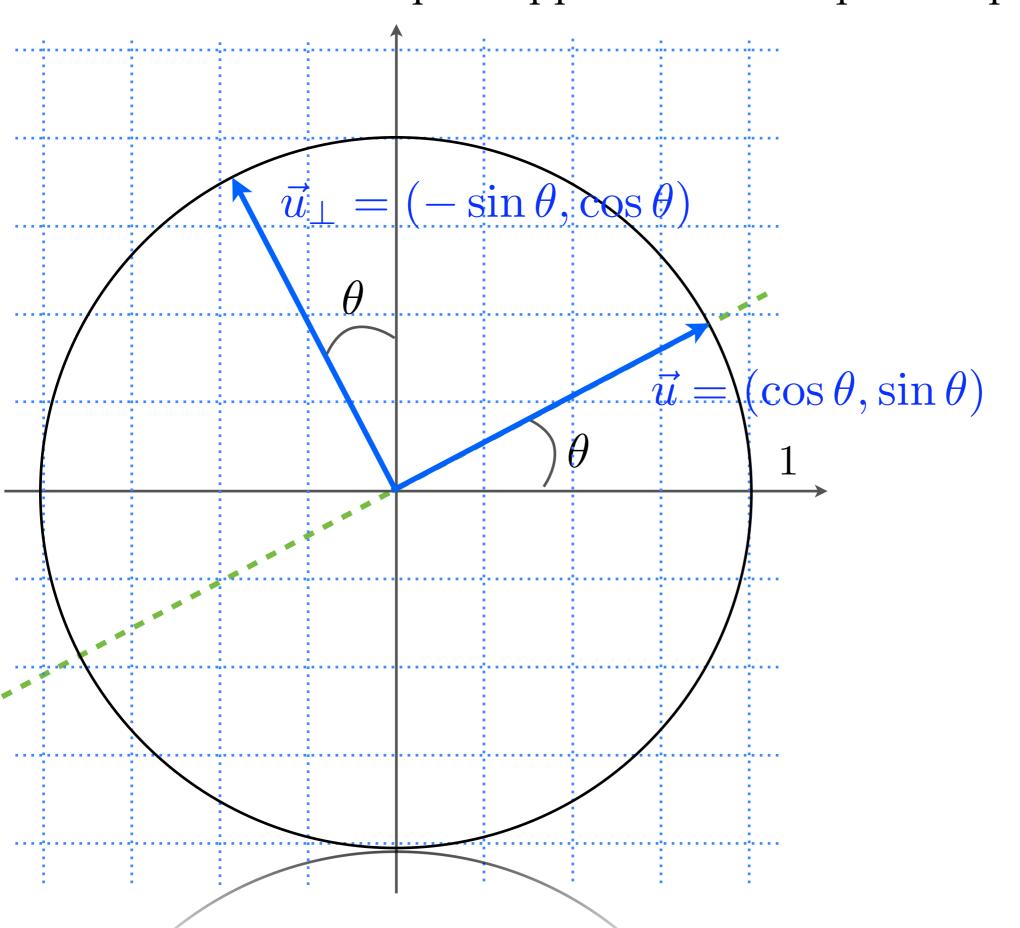


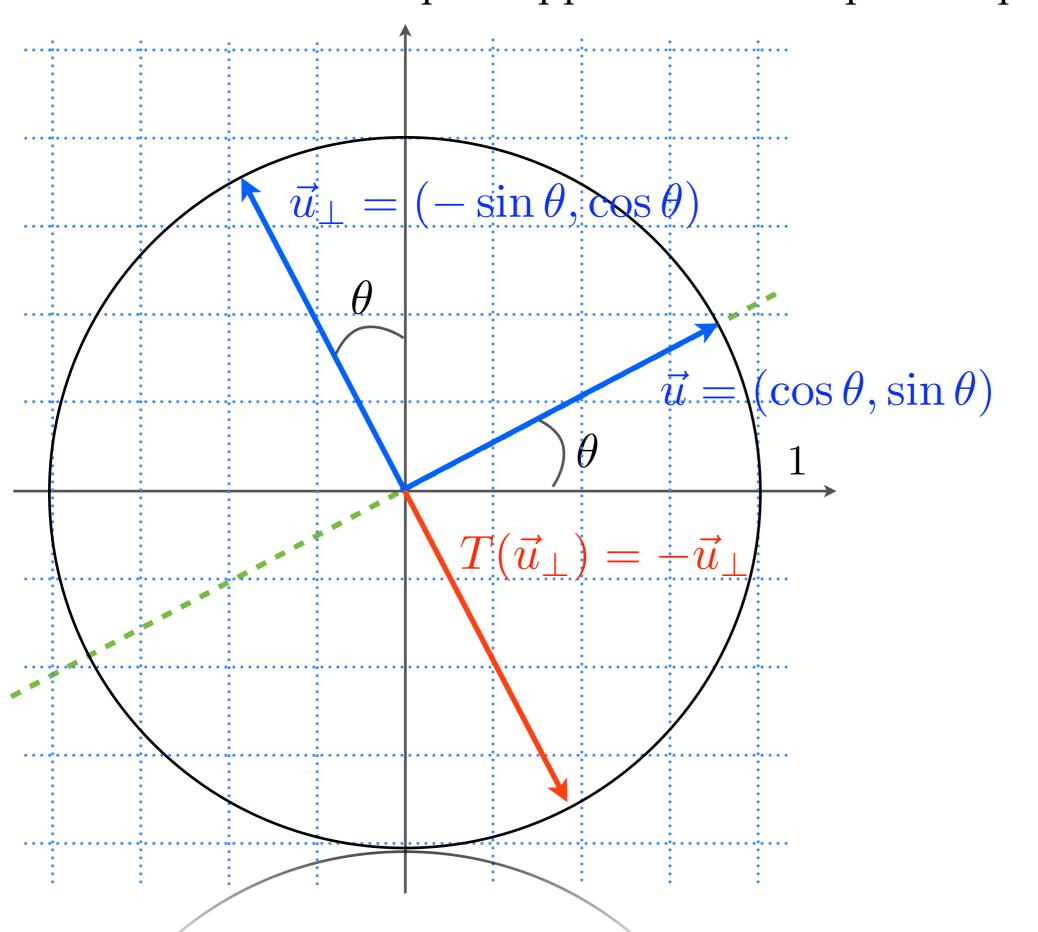


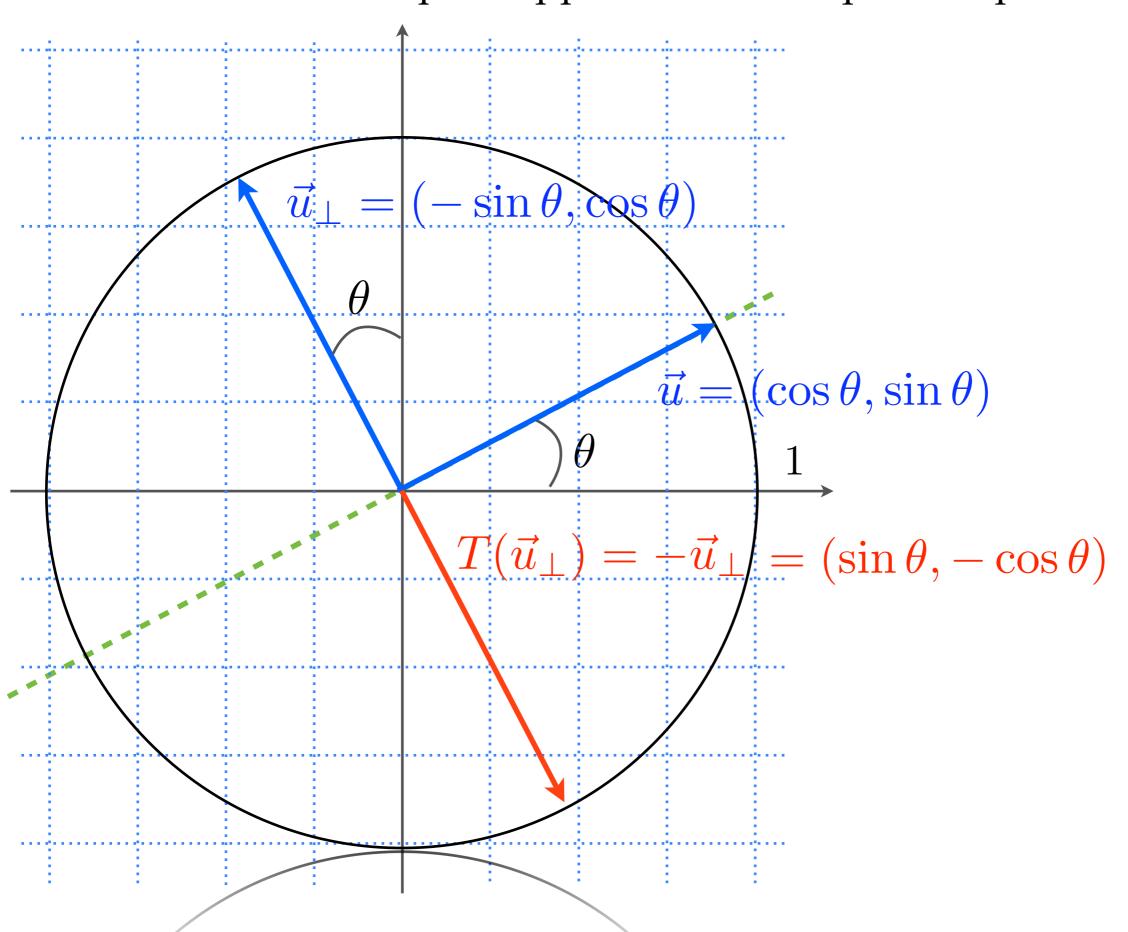


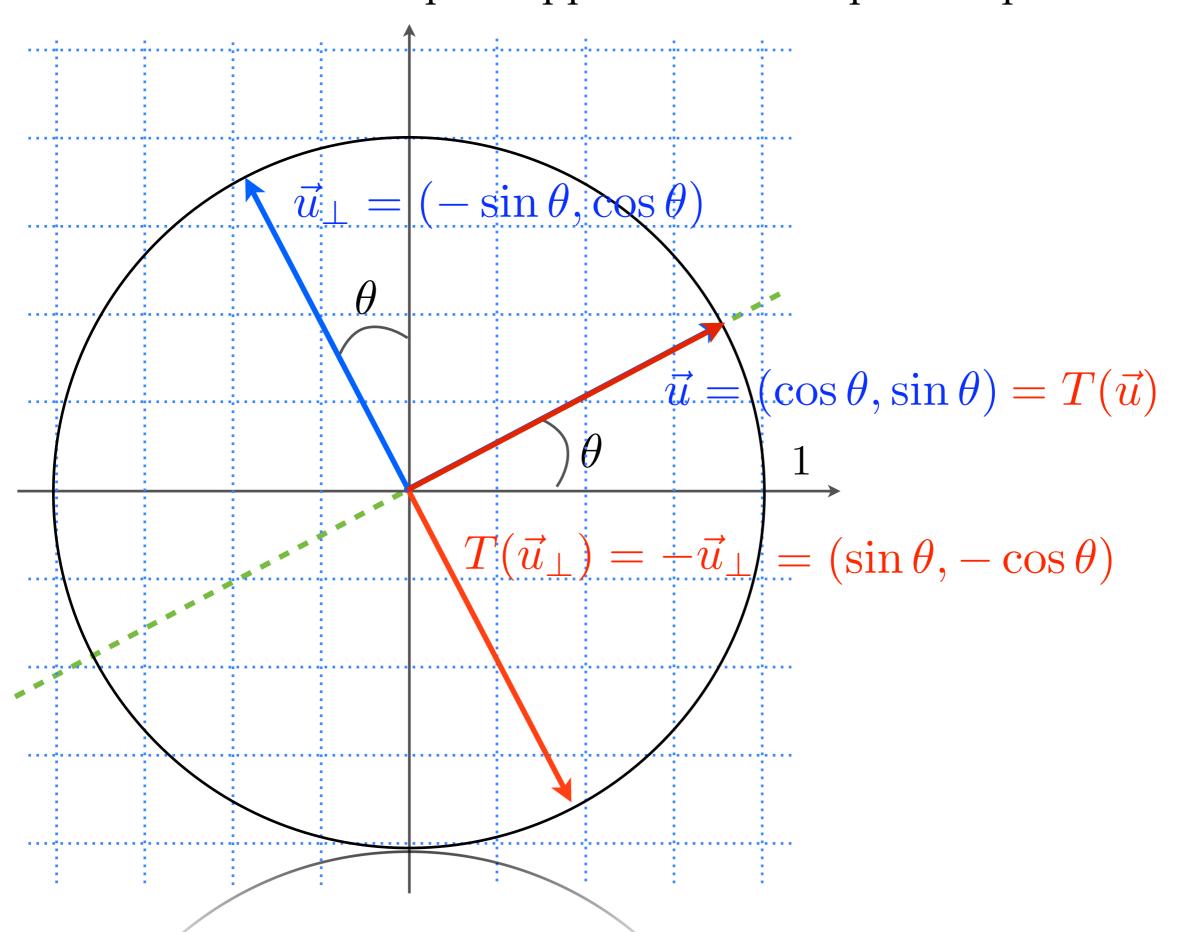












$$\left(\begin{array}{cc} a & c \\ b & d \end{array}\right) \left(\begin{array}{cc} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{array}\right)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & -\cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta \\ \sin \theta \end{pmatrix} - \sin \theta \\ \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & -\cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$ec{u}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta \\ \sin \theta \end{pmatrix} - \sin \theta \\ \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta \\ \sin \theta \end{pmatrix} - \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta \\ \sin \theta \end{pmatrix} - \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} \\ - \cos \theta \\ \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta \\ \sin \theta \\ - \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta \\ \sin \theta \end{pmatrix} - \sin \theta \\ \cos \theta \\ \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta \\ \sin \theta \end{pmatrix} - \cos \theta$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \vec{u} & \vec{u}_{\perp} & T(\vec{u}) & T(\vec{u}_{\perp}) = -\vec{u}_{\perp} \\ \left( \begin{array}{ccc} a & c \\ b & d \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{ccc} \cos \theta \\ \sin \theta \end{array} \right) & = \left( \begin{array}{ccc} \cos \theta \\ \sin \theta \end{array} \right) \\ -\cos \theta \end{array} \right)$$

$$\mathbf{S}_{\theta} = \left( \begin{array}{cc} a & c \\ b & d \end{array} \right)$$

$$\mathbf{S}_{\theta} = \begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & -\cos \theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}^{-1}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \vec{u} & \vec{u}_{\perp} & T(\vec{u}) & T(\vec{u}_{\perp}) = -\vec{u}_{\perp} \\ \left( \begin{array}{ccc} a & c \\ b & d \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{ccc} \cos \theta \\ \sin \theta \end{array} \right) & -\sin \theta \\ \cos \theta \end{array} \right) \\ = \left( \begin{array}{ccc} \cos \theta \\ \sin \theta \end{array} \right) \\ -\cos \theta \end{array} \right)$$

$$\mathbf{S}_{\theta} = \begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & -\cos \theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}^{-1}$$
$$= \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & -\cos \theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos(-\theta) & -\sin(-\theta) \\ \sin(-\theta) & \cos(-\theta) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{S}_{\theta} = \begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & -\cos \theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}^{-1}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & -\cos \theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos(-\theta) & -\sin(-\theta) \\ \sin(-\theta) & \cos(-\theta) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & -\cos \theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{S}_{\theta} = \begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & -\cos \theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{S}_{\theta} = \begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & -\cos \theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta & 2\cos \theta \sin \theta \\ 2\cos \theta \sin \theta & -\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{S}_{\theta} = \begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & -\cos \theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta & 2\cos \theta \sin \theta \\ 2\cos \theta \sin \theta & -\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \cos(2\theta) & \sin(2\theta) \\ \sin(2\theta) & -\cos(2\theta) \end{pmatrix}$$

### Faites les exercices suivants

p.266, # 8 et 11

Définition

Une matrice M est dite une matrice orthogonale si

$$. \quad \mathbf{M}\mathbf{M}^T = \mathbf{I}$$

$$. \quad \mathbf{M}\mathbf{M}^T = \mathbf{I}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc} a & b \\ c & d \end{array}\right) \left(\begin{array}{cc} a & c \\ b & d \end{array}\right)$$

Une matrice  $\mathbf{M}$  est dite une matrice orthogonale si  $\mathbf{M}\mathbf{M}^T = \mathbf{I}$ 

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a^2 + b^2 & ac + bd \\ ac + bd & c^2 + d^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a^2 + b^2 & ac + bd \\ ac + bd & c^2 + d^2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$. \quad \mathbf{M}\mathbf{M}^T = \mathbf{I}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a^2 + b^2 & ac + bd \\ ac + bd & c^2 + d^2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a^2 + b^2 = 1$$

Une matrice  $\mathbf{M}$  est dite une matrice orthogonale si  $\mathbf{M}\mathbf{M}^T = \mathbf{I}$ 

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a^2 + b^2 & ac + bd \\ ac + bd & c^2 + d^2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a^2 + b^2 = 1$$
  
 $c^2 + d^2 = 1$ 

$$. \quad \mathbf{M}\mathbf{M}^T = \mathbf{I}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a^2 + b^2 & ac + bd \\ ac + bd & c^2 + d^2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a^{2} + b^{2} = 1$$
$$c^{2} + d^{2} = 1$$
$$ac + bd = 0$$

$$. \quad \mathbf{M}\mathbf{M}^T = \mathbf{I}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a^2 + b^2 & ac + bd \\ ac + bd & c^2 + d^2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a^{2} + b^{2} = 1 \iff$$

$$c^{2} + d^{2} = 1$$

$$ac + bd = 0$$

$$. \quad \mathbf{M}\mathbf{M}^T = \mathbf{I}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a^2 + b^2 & ac + bd \\ ac + bd & c^2 + d^2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a^{2} + b^{2} = 1 \qquad \Longleftrightarrow \qquad \|(a, b)\| = 1$$

$$c^{2} + d^{2} = 1$$

$$ac + bd = 0$$

$$. \quad \mathbf{M}\mathbf{M}^T = \mathbf{I}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a^2 + b^2 & ac + bd \\ ac + bd & c^2 + d^2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a^{2} + b^{2} = 1 \qquad \iff \qquad \|(a, b)\| = 1$$

$$c^{2} + d^{2} = 1 \qquad \iff$$

$$ac + bd = 0$$

$$. \quad \mathbf{M}\mathbf{M}^T = \mathbf{I}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a^2 + b^2 & ac + bd \\ ac + bd & c^2 + d^2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a^{2} + b^{2} = 1$$
  $\iff$   $||(a, b)|| = 1$   
 $c^{2} + d^{2} = 1$   $\iff$   $||(c, d)|| = 1$   
 $ac + bd = 0$ 

$$. \quad \mathbf{M}\mathbf{M}^T = \mathbf{I}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a^2 + b^2 & ac + bd \\ ac + bd & c^2 + d^2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a^{2} + b^{2} = 1 \qquad \iff \qquad \|(a, b)\| = 1$$

$$c^{2} + d^{2} = 1 \qquad \iff \qquad \|(c, d)\| = 1$$

$$ac + bd = 0 \qquad \iff$$

$$. \quad \mathbf{M}\mathbf{M}^T = \mathbf{I}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a^2 + b^2 & ac + bd \\ ac + bd & c^2 + d^2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

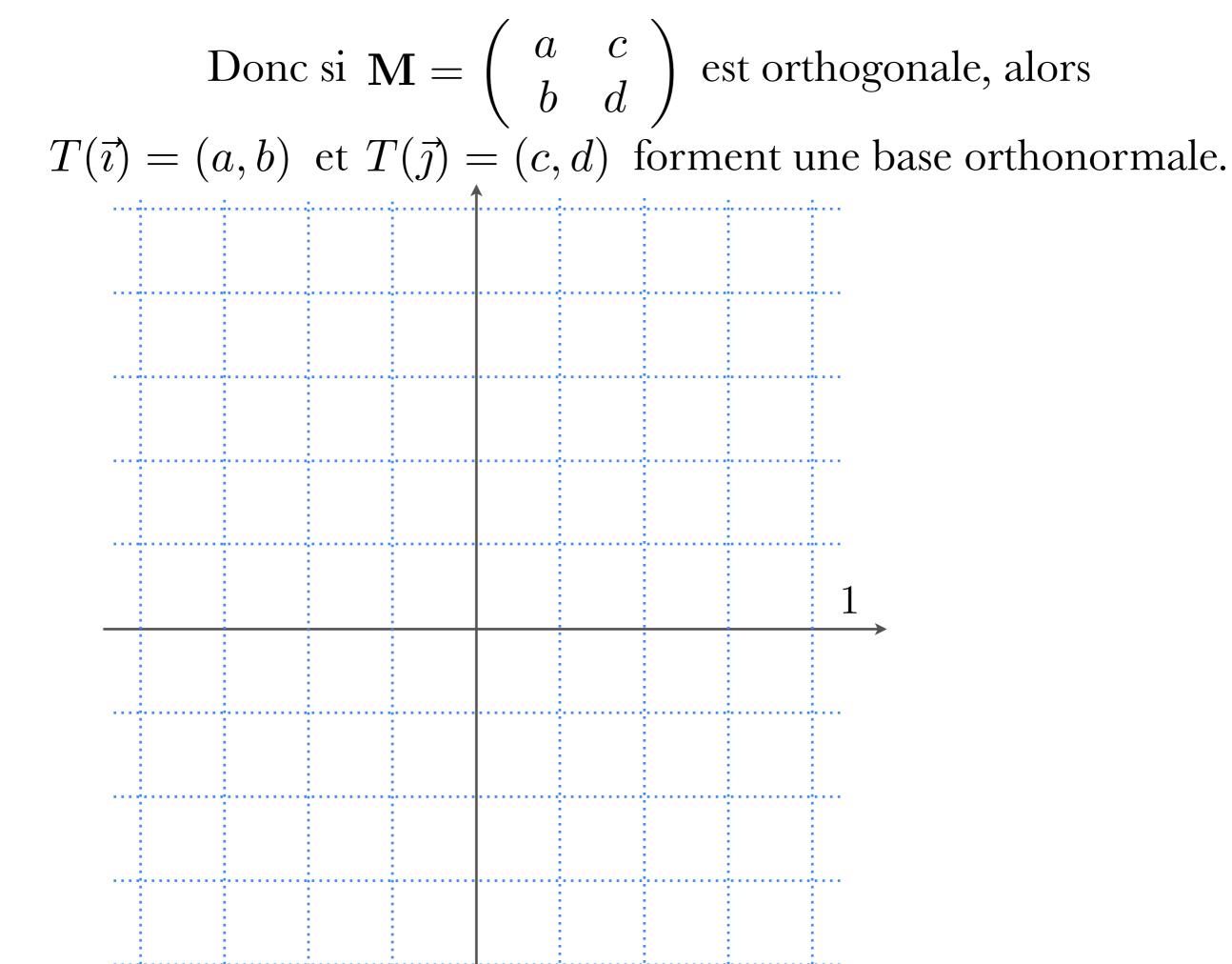
$$a^{2} + b^{2} = 1 \qquad \iff \qquad \|(a, b)\| = 1$$

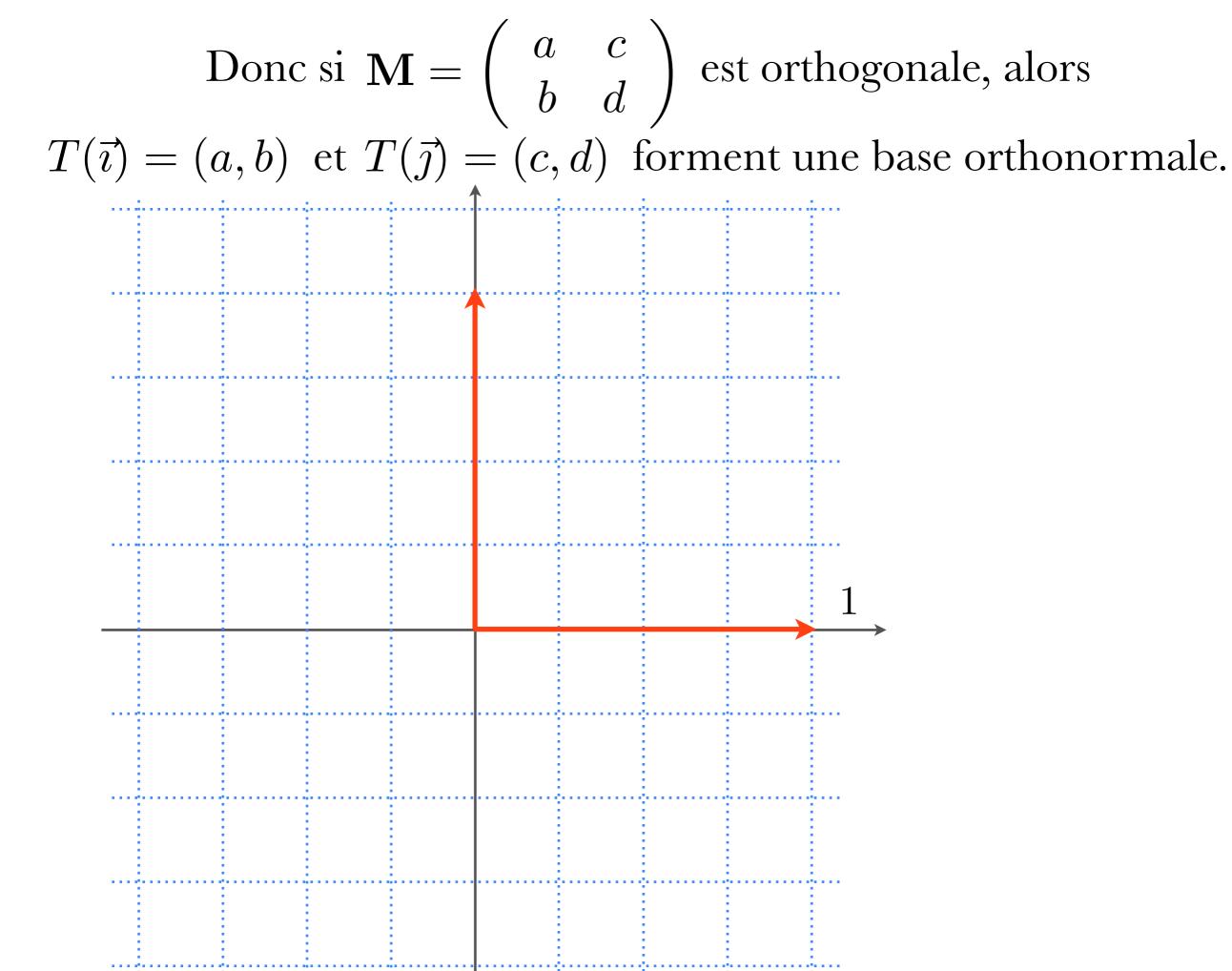
$$c^{2} + d^{2} = 1 \qquad \iff \qquad \|(c, d)\| = 1$$

$$ac + bd = 0 \qquad \iff \qquad (a, b) \perp (c, d)$$

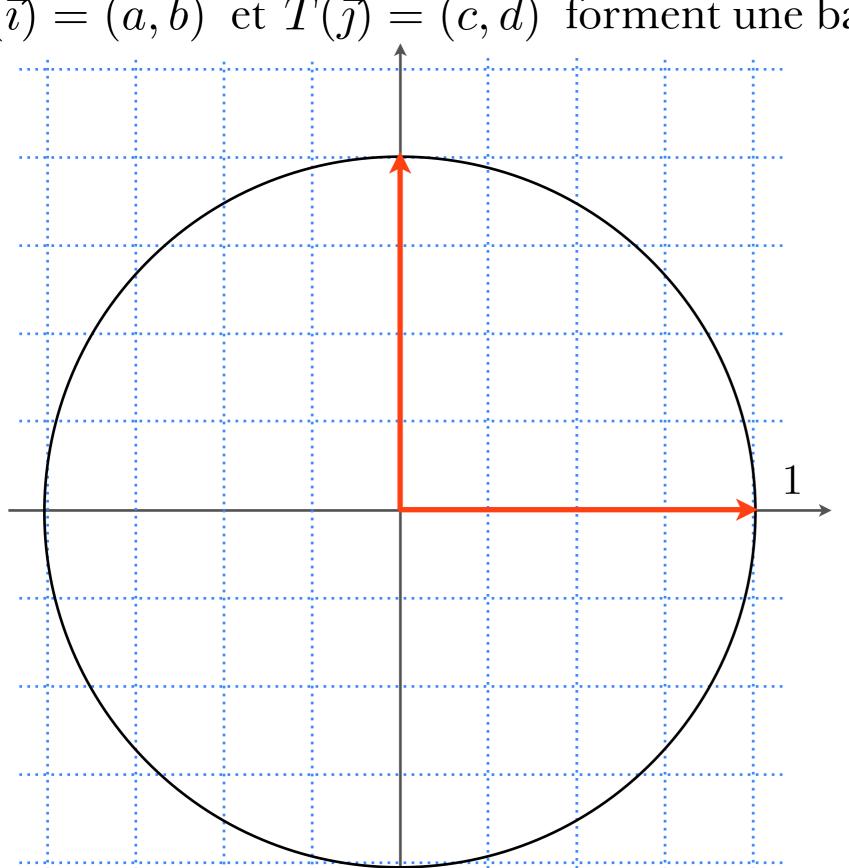
Donc si 
$$\mathbf{M} = \begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{pmatrix}$$
 est orthogonale, alors

Donc si  $\mathbf{M} = \begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{pmatrix}$  est orthogonale, alors  $T(\vec{\imath}) = (a,b)$  et  $T(\vec{\jmath}) = (c,d)$  forment une base orthonormale.

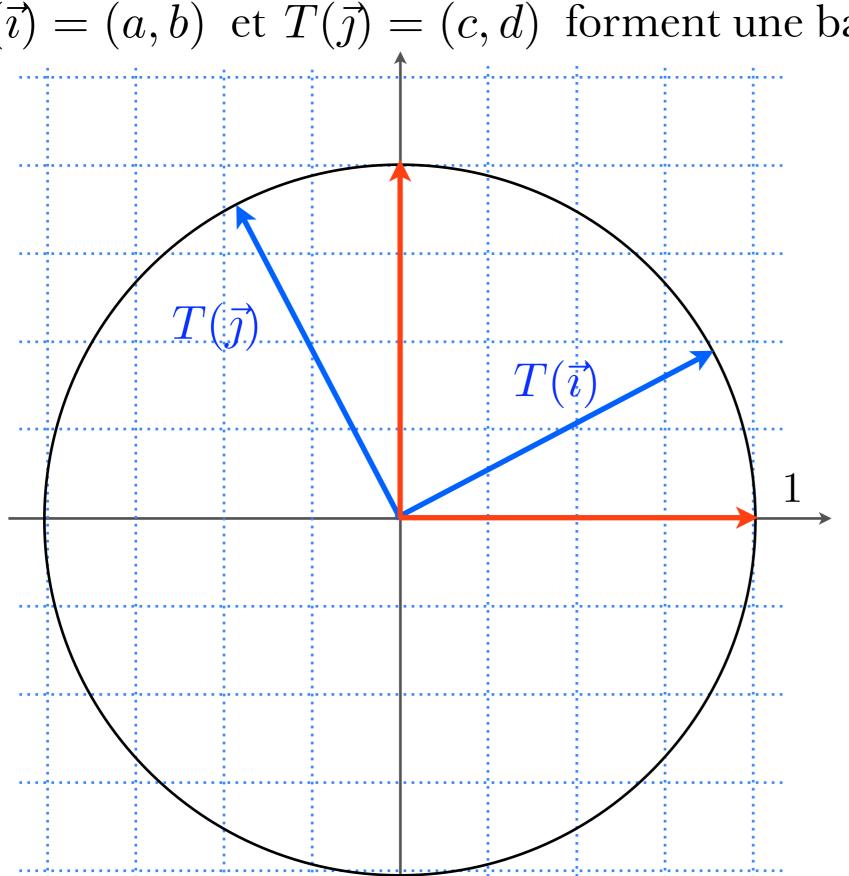




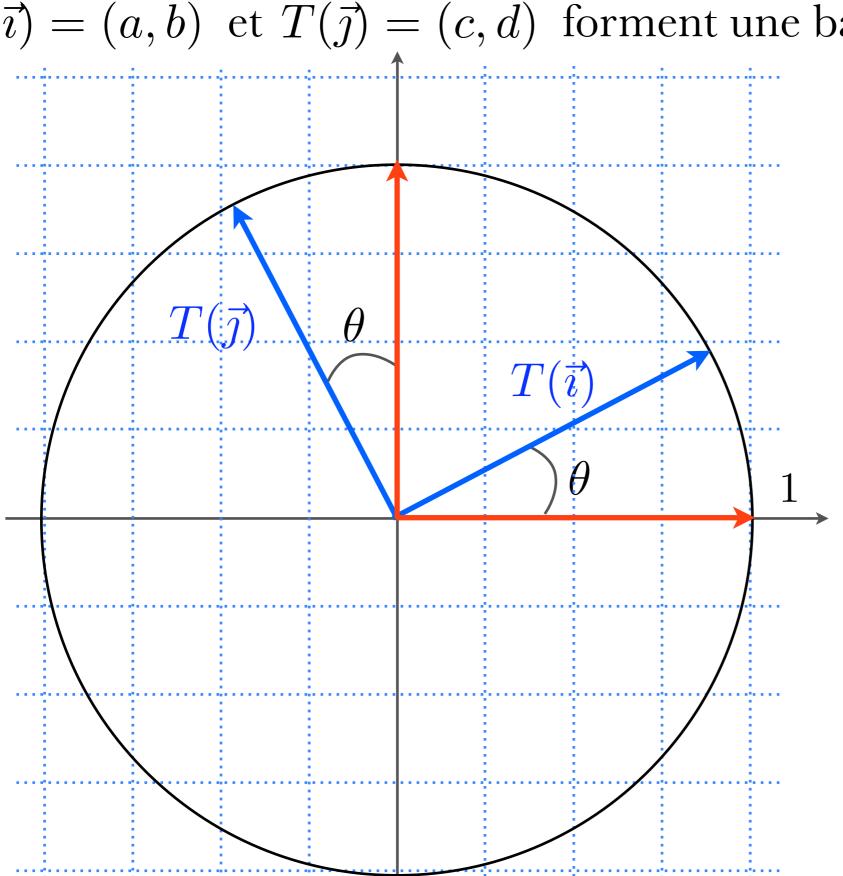
Donc si 
$$\mathbf{M} = \begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{pmatrix}$$
 est orthogonale, alors  $T(\vec{\imath}) = (a,b)$  et  $T(\vec{\jmath}) = (c,d)$  forment une base orthonormale.



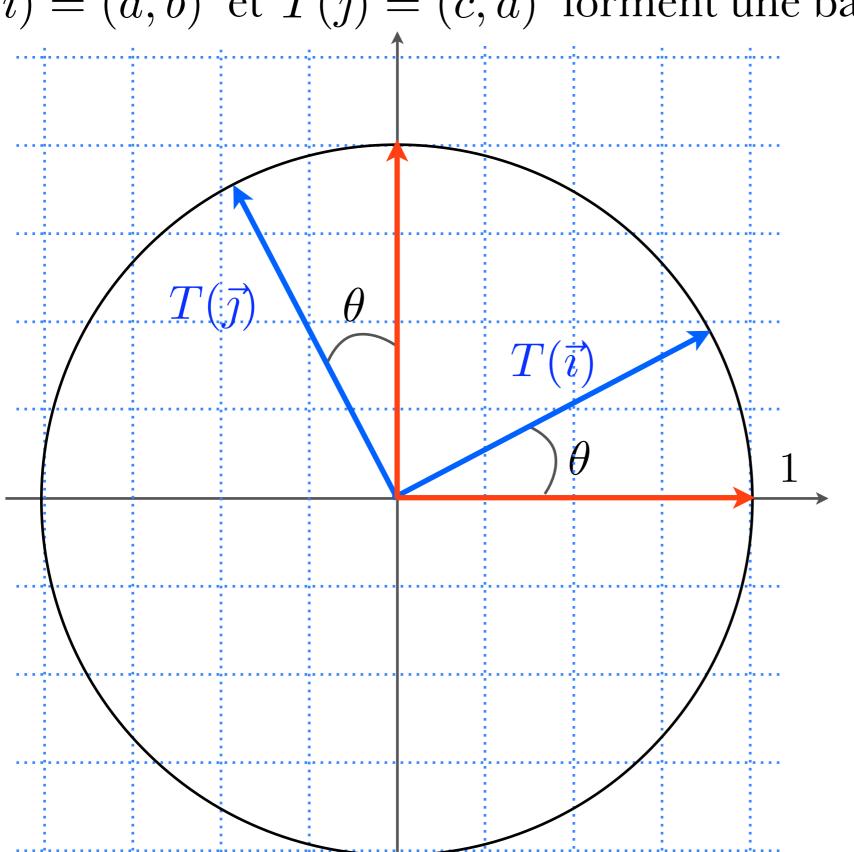
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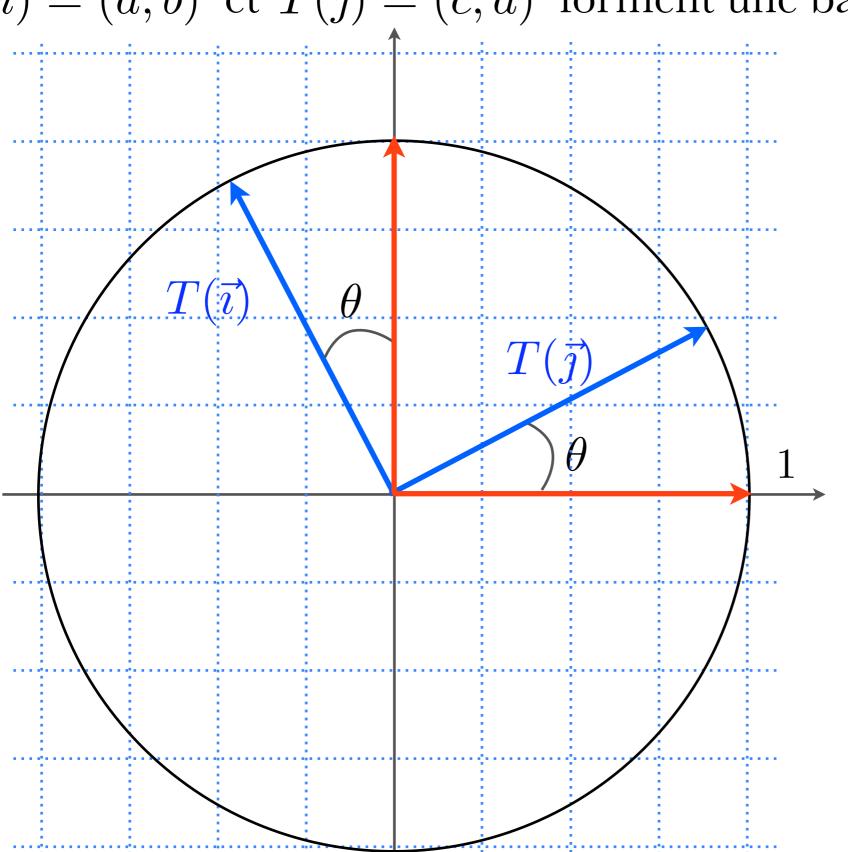
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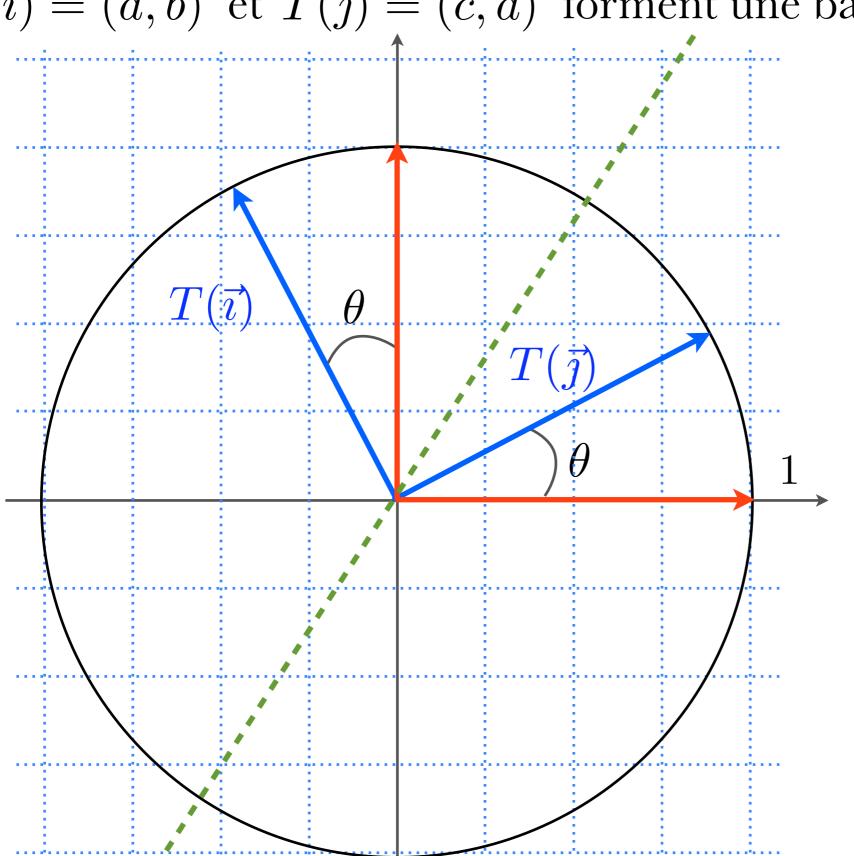
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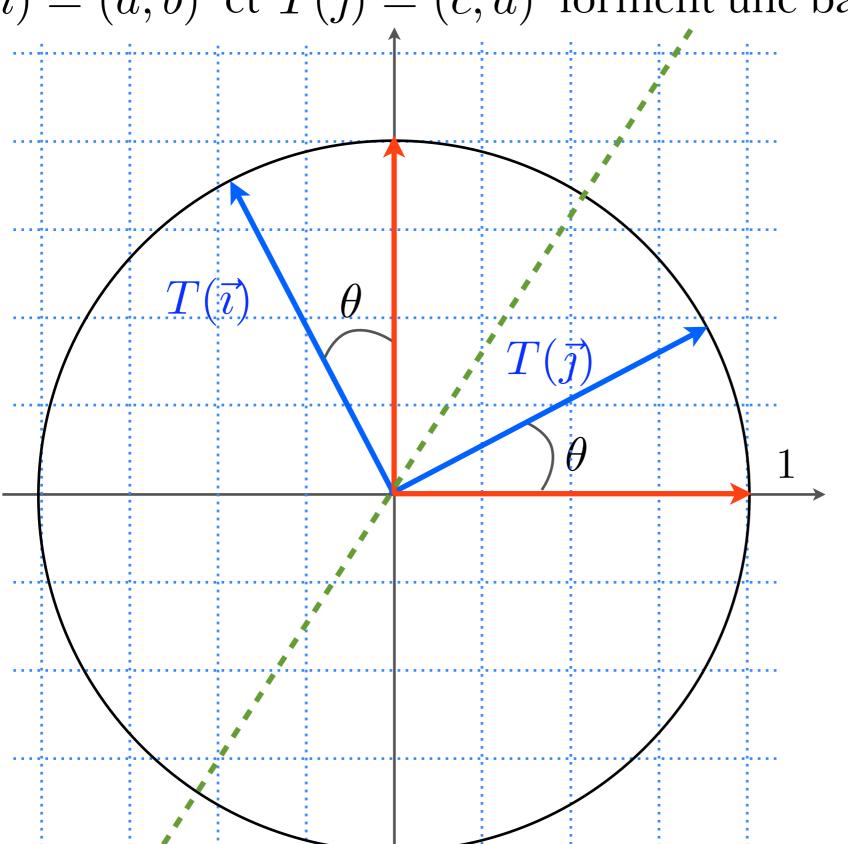
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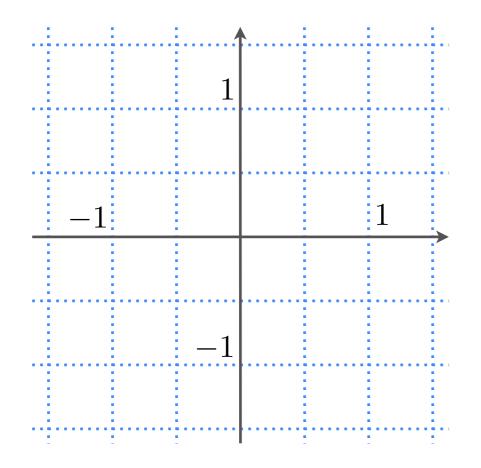
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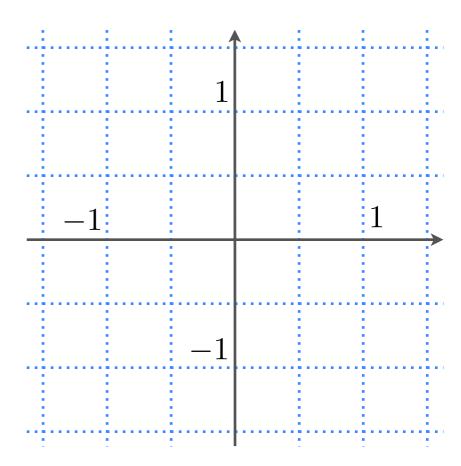


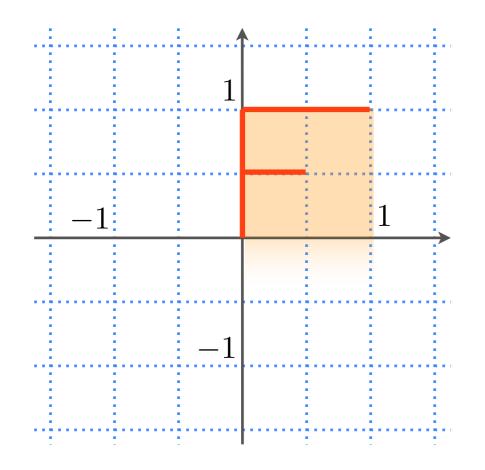
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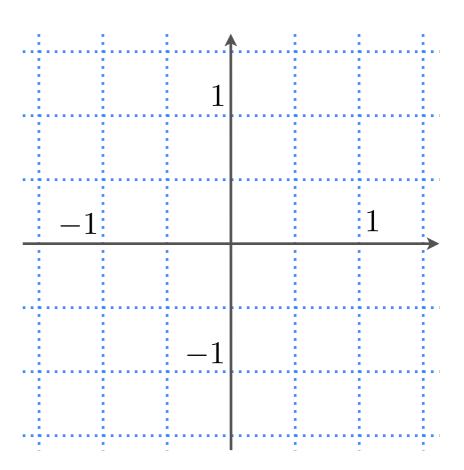


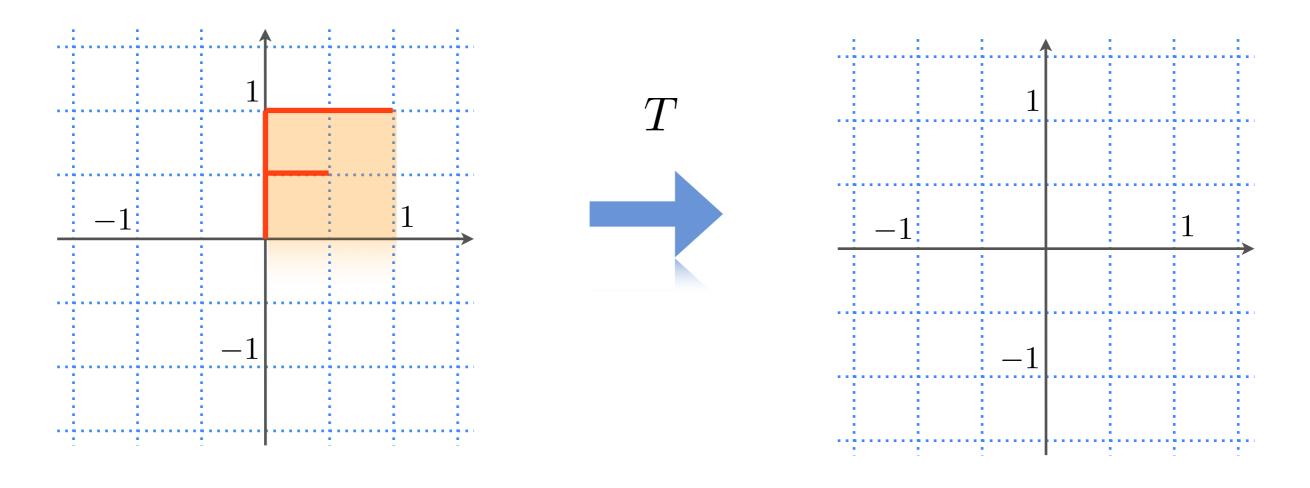
ou une réflexion

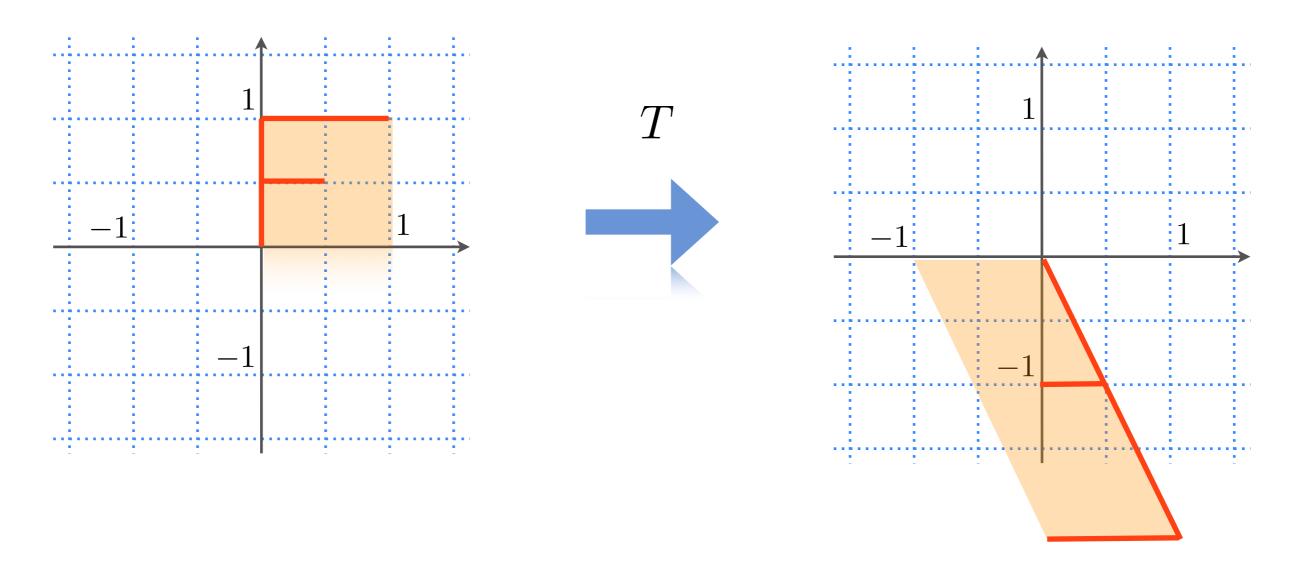


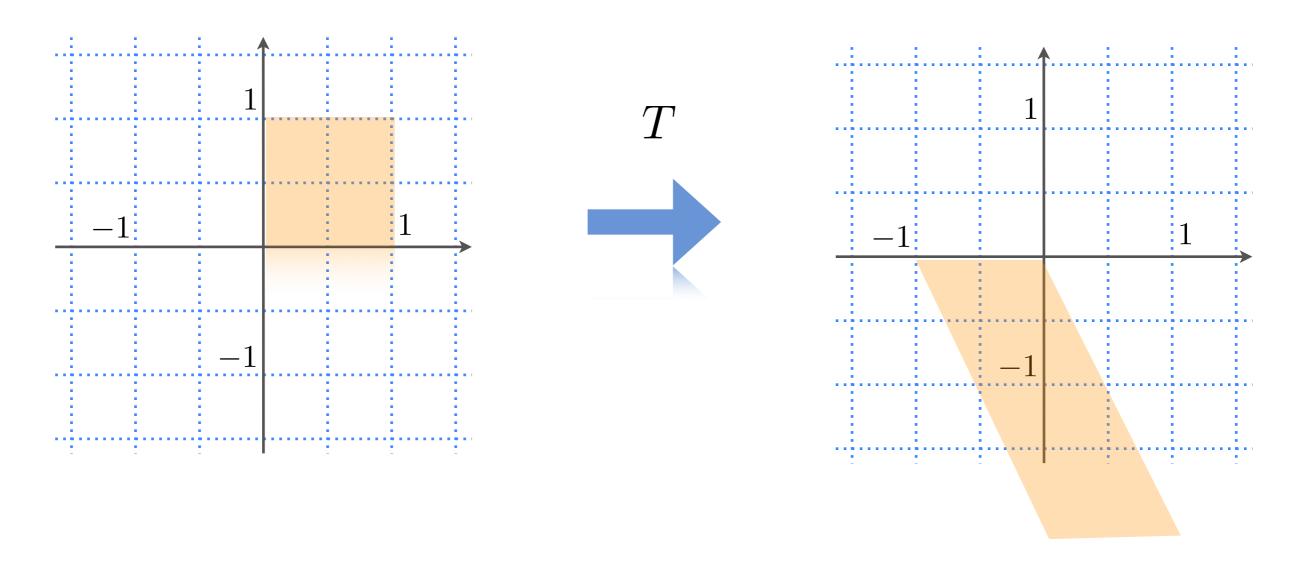


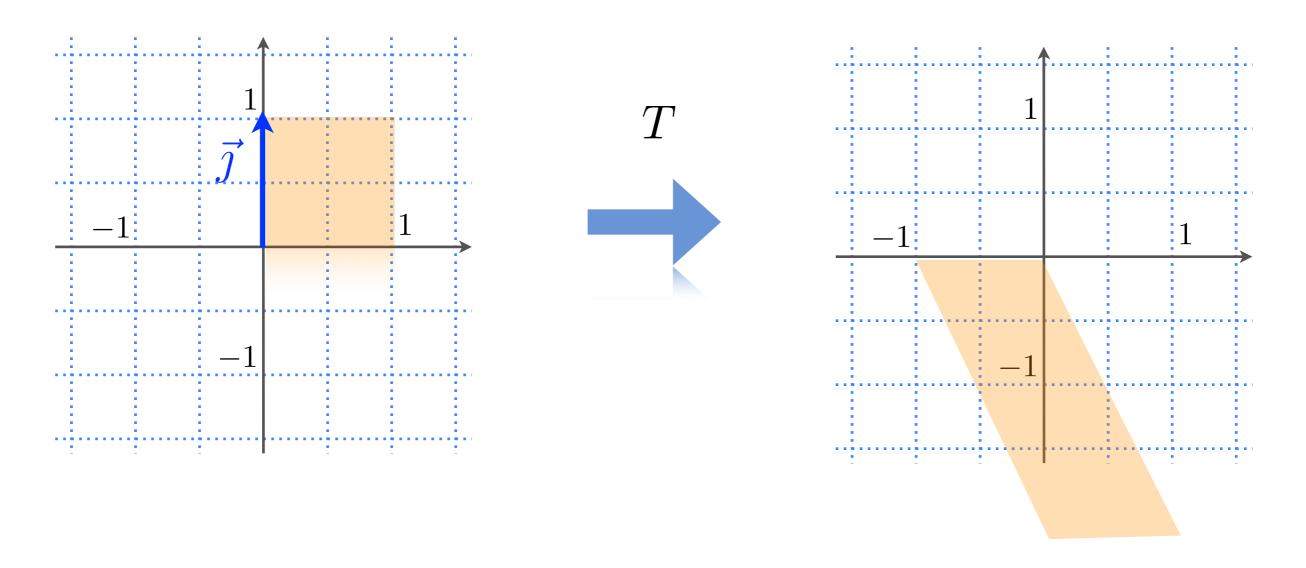


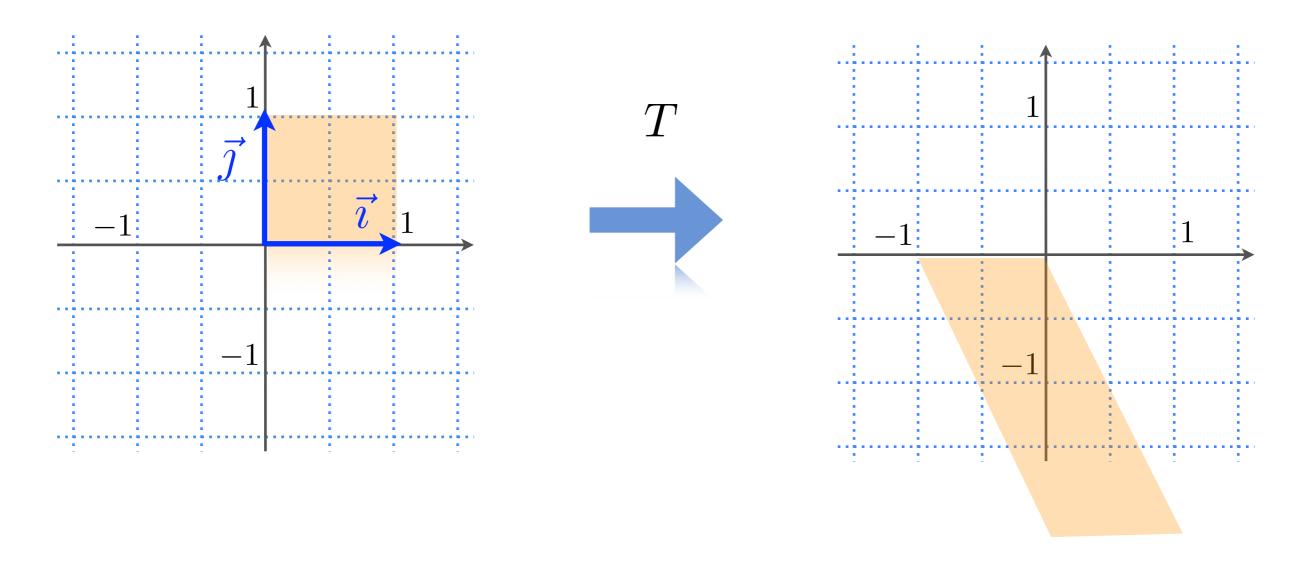


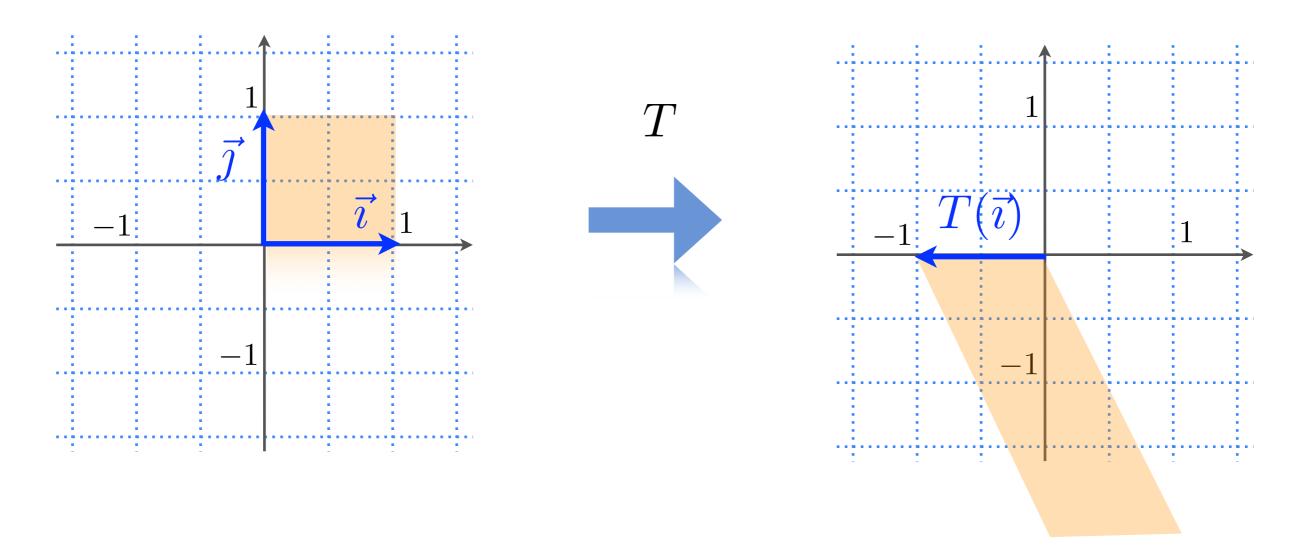


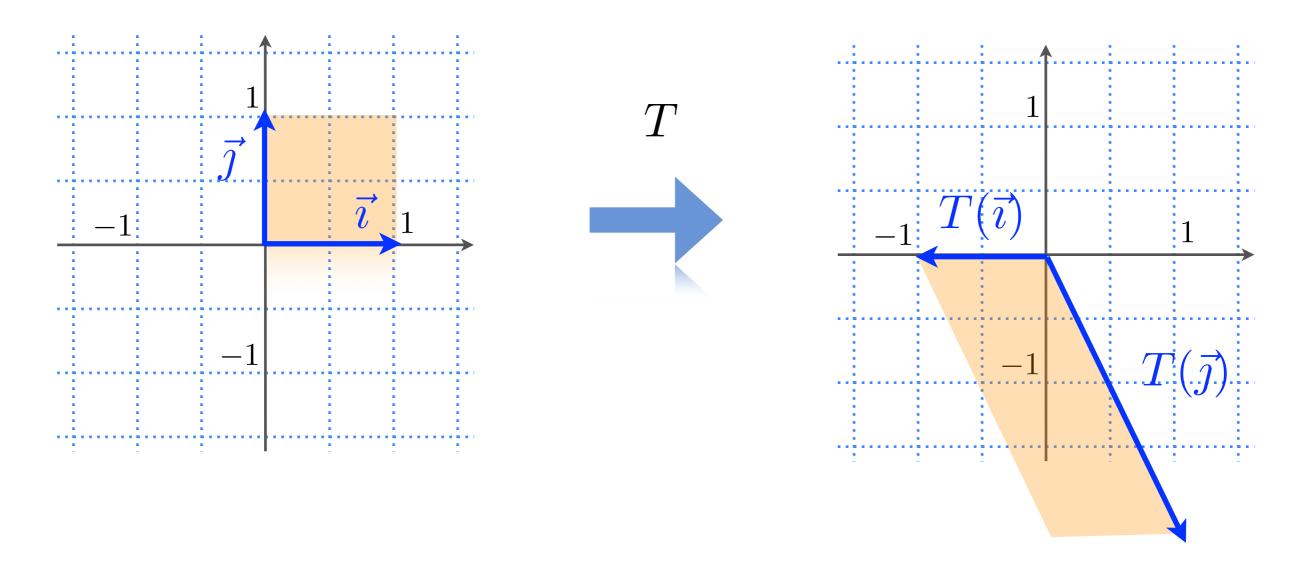


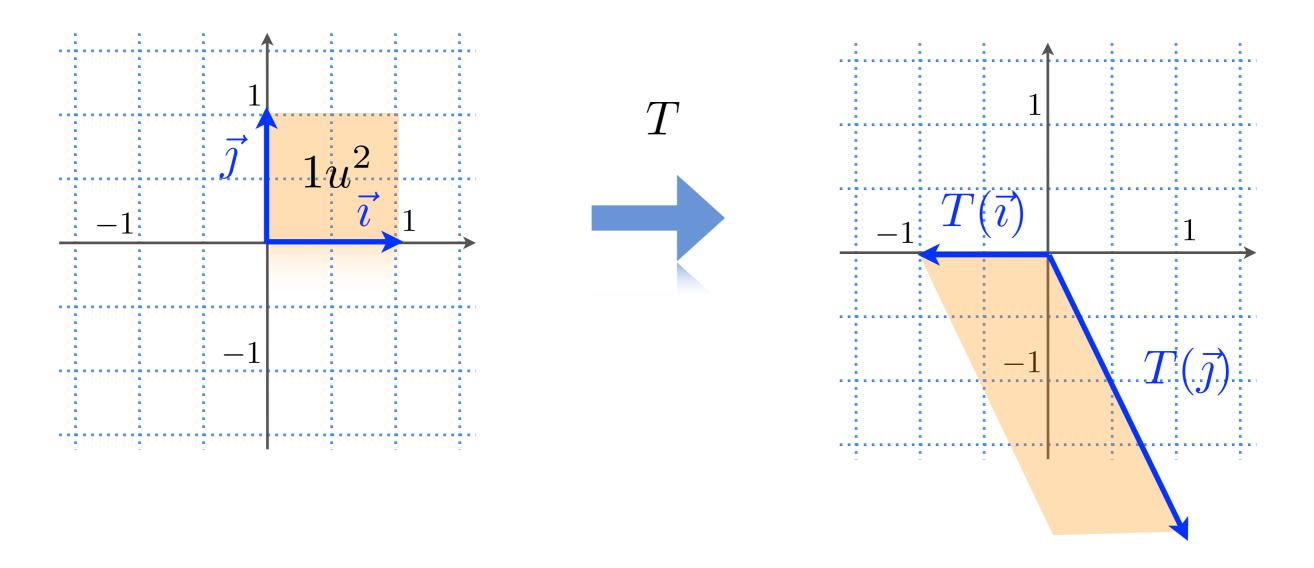


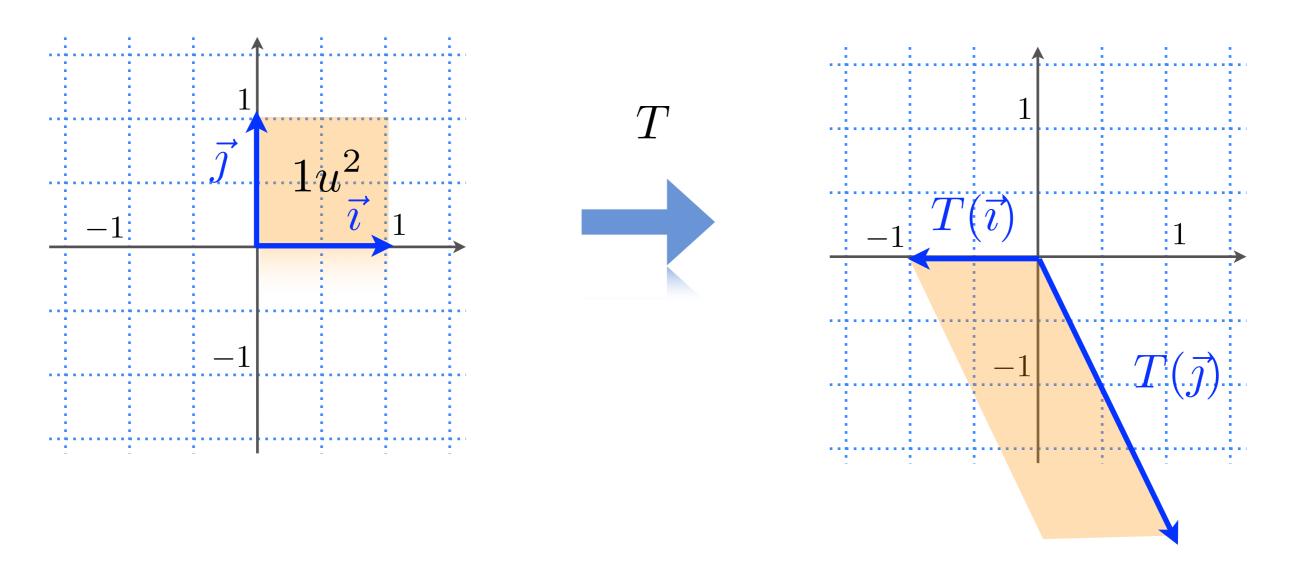




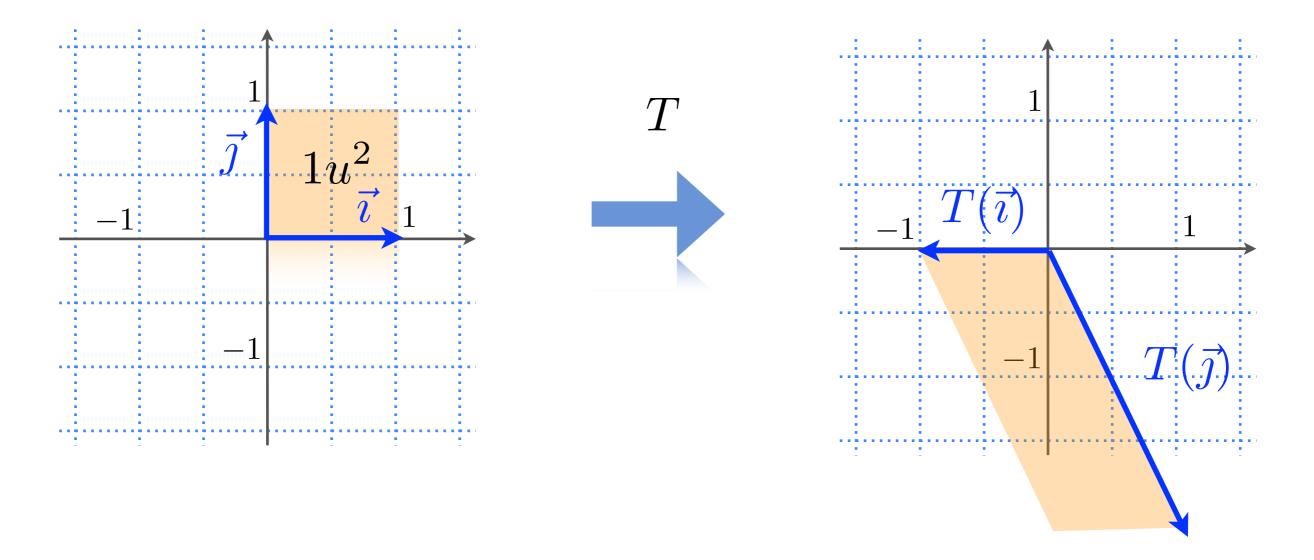






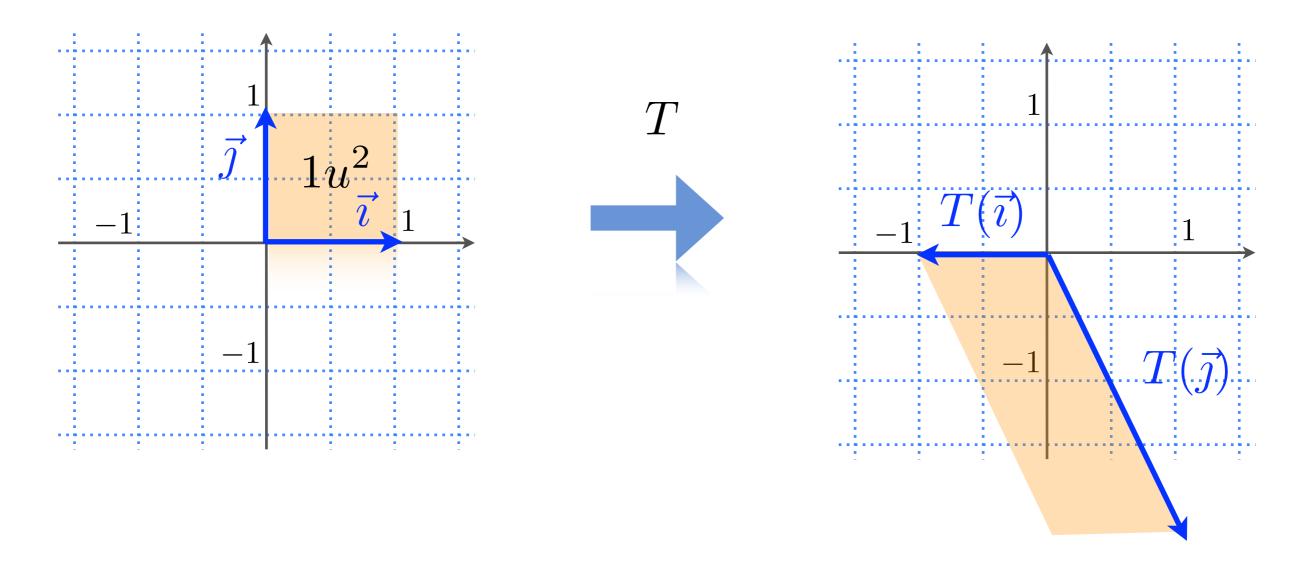


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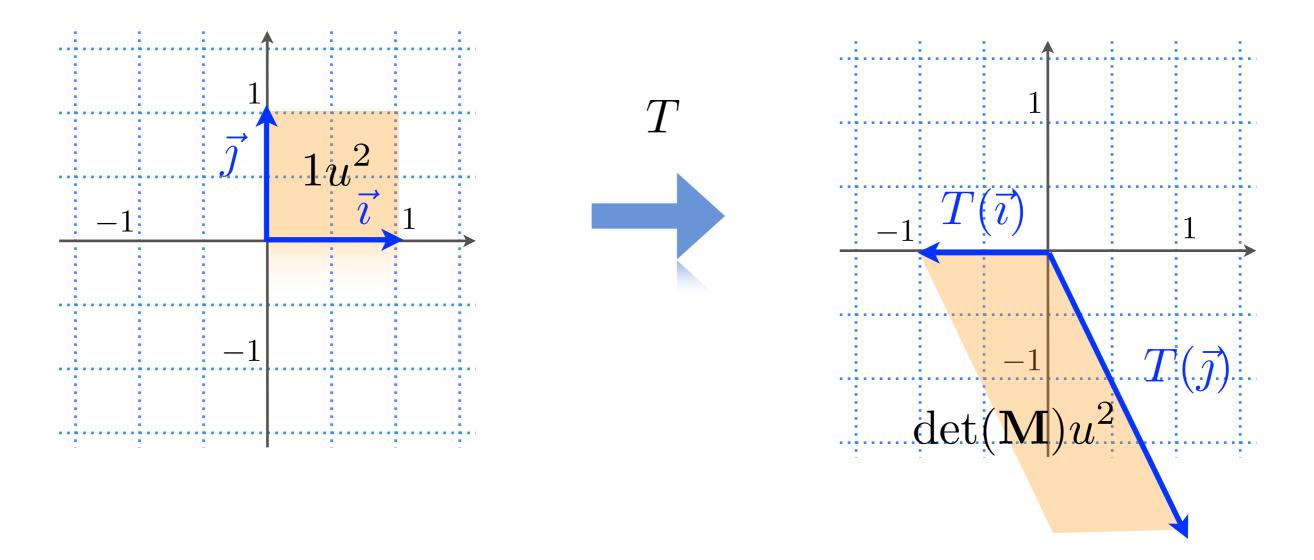


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$$\mathbf{M} = \left(\begin{array}{cc} a & c \\ b & d \end{array}\right)$$

#### Facteur de dilatation de l'aire



$$T(\vec{\imath}) = (a, b)$$
$$T(\vec{\jmath}) = (c, d)$$

$$T(\vec{\jmath}) = (c, d)$$

$$\mathbf{M} = \left(\begin{array}{cc} a & c \\ b & d \end{array}\right)$$

Proposition

Soit F, une figure géométrique, et T, une transformation linéaire modélisée par la matrice  $\mathbf{M}$ .

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L'aire de l'image de F par T est donnée par:

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L'aire de l'image de F par T est donnée par:

$$\operatorname{aire}(T(F)) = \det(\mathbf{M}) \times \operatorname{aire}(F)$$

Propositio

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Soit M une matrice orthogonale, alors

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Si  $\det \mathbf{M} = 1$ , alors  $\mathbf{M}$  modélise une rotation.

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Si  $\det \mathbf{M} = 1$ , alors  $\mathbf{M}$  modélise une rotation.

Si  $\det \mathbf{M} = -1$ , alors  $\mathbf{M}$  modélise une réflexion.

### Faites les exercices suivants

p.266, # 9 et 10 et 17.

✓ Les homothéties.

- ✓ Les homothéties.
- ✓ Les étirements.

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Devoir: p. 265, # 1 à 22.