

Correctif (1) : Exercices supplémentaires sur les limites

ex. n°1 : lim en réel

1°)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -4} \frac{x^2 - 16}{-x^3 - 3x^2 + 7x + 12} = \frac{0}{0}$

	-1	-3	7	12
-4	↓	4	-4	-12
	-1	1	3	0

CE:  $(x+4) \mid -x^2 + x + 3 \neq 0$

$\Delta = 1 - 4 \cdot (-1) \cdot 3 = 13 \rightarrow x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{13}}{-2} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} +2,3 \\ -1,3 \end{matrix}$

$\Rightarrow \text{dom } f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-4, -2, 3, 1, 3\}$

$\Rightarrow \text{dom } f = \mathbb{R}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -4} \frac{(x-4)(x+4)}{(x+4)(-x^2+x+3)} = \frac{-8}{-16-4+3} = \frac{-8}{-17} = \frac{8}{17}$

2°) CE:  $-2x^2 - 5x + 3 \neq 0 \quad \Delta = 25 - 4 \cdot (-2) \cdot 3 = 49$

$\text{dom } f = \mathbb{R}$

$x = \frac{5 \pm 7}{-4} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} -3 \\ 1/2 \end{matrix} \Rightarrow \text{dom } f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-3, 1/2\}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x+4}{-2x^2-5x+3} = \frac{4}{3}$

b)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \frac{-5}{-2x^2-5x+3} = \frac{-5}{0}$

	-3	1/2
-5	-	-
-2x <sup>2</sup> -5x+3	-	0 + 0 -
	+	-

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -3^-} f = +\infty$  et  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -3^+} f = -\infty \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow -3} f = \text{DNE}$

3°)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{-4x}{(-3x+1)(x+2)^2} = \frac{8}{0}$   $\text{dom } f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{1/3, -2\}$  et  $\text{dom } f = \mathbb{R}$

	-2	1/3
8	+	+
(-3x+1)	+	0 -
(x+2) <sup>2</sup>	+	+
	+	-

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} f = +\infty$   $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} f = +\infty$

$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} f = +\infty$

40)  $\text{dom } f = \mathbb{R}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{3\pi}{2}} \frac{5}{\cos x} = \frac{5}{0}$$

(II)  
 $\frac{3\pi}{2}$

3<sup>e</sup> quadr.      légèrement après, on est dans le 4<sup>e</sup> quadrant

5	+	+	+	+	+
cos x	+	0	-	0	+
	≠		≠		+

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{3\pi}{2}^-} f = -\infty \quad \text{et} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{3\pi}{2}^+} f = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{3\pi}{2}} f \text{ (DNE)}$$

50)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\sqrt{x-3}}{x-3} = \frac{0}{0}$

CE:  $x-3 \geq 0$  et  $x-3 \neq 0$

$\text{dom } f = ]3; +\infty[$

$\text{dom } f = [3; +\infty[$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\sqrt{x-3} \cdot \sqrt{x-3}}{(x-3) \sqrt{x-3}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\cancel{(x-3)}^1}{\cancel{(x-3)} \sqrt{x-3}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-3}} = \frac{1}{0}$$

double zéro

	3
1	+
$\sqrt{x-3}$	0
lim	+

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} f = +\infty$

60)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+25}-5}{x}$  CE:  $x \geq -25$  et  $x \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{dom } f = [-25; 0[ \cup ]0; +\infty[$

$\text{dom } f = [-25; +\infty[$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f = \frac{0}{0}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sqrt{x+25}-5)(\sqrt{x+25}+5)}{x(\sqrt{x+25}+5)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+25-25)}{x(\sqrt{x+25}+5)} = \frac{1}{10}$$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^3 - x^2 - 8x + 12}{x^2 - 4x + 4}$  70)  $(x-2)^2 \neq 0 \rightarrow x \neq 2 \rightarrow \text{dom } f = \mathbb{R}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f = \frac{8 - 4 - 16 + 12}{0} = \frac{0}{0}$$

	1	-1	-8	12
2	↓	2	2	-12
	1	1	-6	0

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2)(x^2+x-6)}{(x-2)^2} = \frac{4+2-6}{0} = \frac{0}{0}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x+3)(x-2)}{(x-2)} = 5$$

$\Delta = 1 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-6) = 25$   
 $x = \frac{-1 \pm 5}{2} = 2, -3$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x+3}{\sqrt{-x^2-2x}} \quad \text{gD: } \begin{cases} -x^2-2x > 0 \\ -x(x+2) > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} -2 & 0 \\ \hline -x^2-2x & -0+0- \end{array}$$

$$\text{Dom } f = ]-2, 0[$$

$$\text{Dom } f = [-2, 0]$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} f = \frac{1}{0}$$

	-2	0
1	+	+
$\sqrt{-x^2-2x}$	// 0 + 0 //	
	// <del>+</del> //	

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} f = +\infty$$

Ex récapitulatifs. p20

1)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f = \frac{0}{0} \Rightarrow$  factoriser  
 $\text{dom} f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{1, -3\}$

$P(x) = 0$

	1	2	-1	-2
1	↓	1	3	2
	1	3	2	0

$\text{dom} f = \mathbb{R}$   
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(x^2+3x+2)}{(x+3)(x-1)}$   
 $= \frac{6}{4} = \frac{3}{2}$

$(x-1)(x^2+3x+2)$

$\Delta = 9 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 2 = 1$

$x_{1,2} = \frac{-3 \pm 1}{2} \rightarrow -1, -2$

2)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f = \frac{49}{0}$

$\Delta = 1 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-2) = 9$

$x_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm 3}{2} \rightarrow 1, -2$

$\text{dom} f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-2, 1\}$   
 $\text{dom} f = \mathbb{R}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f = \text{?}$

	-2	1
49	+	+
$x^2+x-2$	+	0
	+	-1

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f = +\infty$  et  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f = -\infty$

3 a)  $\frac{0}{0} =$  factoriser  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)^3(x+1)^3}{x^2(x^2-2x+1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)^3(x+1)^3}{x^2(x-1)^2} = 0$

$\text{dom} f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0, 1\}$   
 $\text{dom} f = \mathbb{R}$

b)  $\frac{-1}{0}$

	0	1
-1	-	-
$x^2$	+	0
$(x^2-2x+1)$	+	+

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f = -\infty$

c)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^6 x^2}{x^4} = +\infty$

4 a)  $\text{CE: } -x^2 + 9 > 0$

	-3	3
$-x^2+9$	-	+

$\text{dom} f = ]-3; 3[$

$\text{dom} f = [-3, 3]$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f = \frac{0}{\sqrt{5}} = 0$

ex recap 920

$$4b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x-2}{\sqrt{-x^2+9}} \Rightarrow \text{ind. form} \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} f$$

$$= \frac{1}{0} \Rightarrow \text{table signes}$$

		-3	3	
1		+	+	+
$\sqrt{-x^2+9}$		/// 0	+ 0	///
		/// $\neq$	+ $\neq$	///

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} f = +\infty$$

$$6) \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{CE: } x+3 \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \geq -3 \\ x \geq 0 \text{ et } \sqrt{x}-1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow x \neq 1 \end{array} \right\} \text{dom } f = [0, 1[ \cup ]1, +\infty[$$

$$\text{dom } f = [0, +\infty[$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f = \frac{0}{0} \rightarrow \text{bin conjug.}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(2-\sqrt{x+3})(2+\sqrt{x+3})(\sqrt{x+1})}{(\sqrt{x}-1)(2+\sqrt{x+3})(\sqrt{x+1})}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(4-(x+3))(\sqrt{x+1})}{(x-1)(2+\sqrt{x+3})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(1-x)(\sqrt{x+1})}{(x-1)(2+\sqrt{x+3})}$$

$$= \frac{-1(1+1)}{2+2} = \frac{-1}{2}$$

9.) CE:  $-3x+15 \neq 0 \rightarrow x \neq 5$

$$16x^2 - x \geq 0$$

$$x(16x-1)$$

	0	1/16	
	+	0	-
	+	0	+

$\Rightarrow$  Sol:  $]-\infty, 0] \cup [1/16; +\infty[$

$\Rightarrow$  dom  $f = ]-\infty, 0] \cup [1/16; 5[ \cup ]5; +\infty[$

dom  $f = ]-\infty, 0] \cup [1/16; +\infty[$

a)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{16x^2 - x}}{-3x + 15} = \frac{+\infty}{-\infty} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{16x^2}}{-3x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{4x}{-3x} = \left(-\frac{4}{3}\right)$

*Handwritten note:  $\sqrt{16x^2} = 4x \text{ si } x > 0$*

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{16x^2 - x}}{-3x + 15} = \frac{+\infty}{+\infty} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{16x^2}}{-3x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-4x}{-3x} = \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)$

*Handwritten note:  $\sqrt{16x^2} = -4x \text{ si } x < 0$*

9b)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{\sqrt{16x^2 - x}}{-3x + 15} = \frac{\sqrt{395}}{0}$

	0	1/16	5
$\sqrt{16x^2 - x}$	+	0	+
$-3x + 15$	+	+	0
$f$	+	0	-

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 5^-} f = +\infty$  et  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5^+} f = -\infty \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} f \text{ (#)}$

10) CE:  $\frac{x-3}{x-4} \geq 0$  et  $x-4 \neq 0$

	3	4
$x-3$	-	+
$x-4$	-	-
$f$	+	-

dom  $f = ]-\infty, 3] \cup ]4; +\infty[$

dom  $f = ]-\infty, 3] \cup [4; +\infty[$

10a)  $\sqrt{\frac{1}{0}}$

	3	4
$\frac{x-3}{x-4}$	+	-

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4^+} f = +\infty$

10b)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \sqrt{\frac{x-3}{x-4}} = \frac{\infty}{\infty} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \sqrt{\frac{x}{x}} = 1$

$$d) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\lg 5x}{15x}$$

$$CE: 5x \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \quad x \neq \frac{\pi}{10} + \frac{k\pi}{5}$$

$$\text{et } 15x \neq 0 \rightarrow x \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{dom } f = \mathbb{R}$$

$$= \frac{0}{0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin 5x}{\cos 5x}}{15x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 5x}{\cos 5x \cdot 15x} \quad \begin{matrix} \sin 5x \approx 5x \\ \cos 5x \approx 1 \end{matrix}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{5x}{\cos 5x \cdot 15x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\cos 5x \cdot 3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

Exercices limites sur un graphique :

En observant le graphique ci-dessous, calcule les limites :

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = 3^+$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = -1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x) = 7 \quad \begin{matrix} \text{car lim à dr} \neq \text{lim à gauche} \end{matrix}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} f(x) = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = 5$$

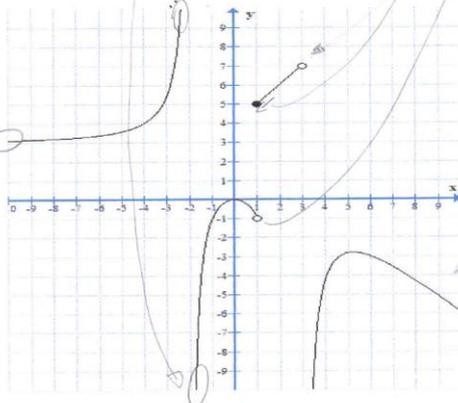
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} f(x) = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \text{?} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{car lim à dr} \neq \text{lim à gauche} \end{matrix}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} f(x) = \text{?} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{car lim à dr} \neq \text{lim à gauche} \end{matrix}$$

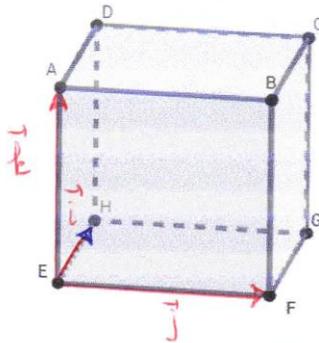
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} f(x) = 7$$



Correctif (2) :

### Exercices supplémentaires : géométrie vectorielle et produit scalaire

1) On donne le cube suivant.



$E(0,0,0)$	$G(1,1,0)$
$H(1,0,0)$	$D(1,0,1)$
$F(0,1,0)$	$B(0,1,1)$
$A(0,0,1)$	$C(1,1,1)$

Dans le repère  $(E, \vec{EH}, \vec{EF}, \vec{EA})$ ,

1°) Calcule les coordonnées de chaque sommet du cube.

Correction ex geom. vectorielle et produit scalaire.

2°) a)  $\vec{AC} (1, 1, 1) - (0, 0, 1) = (1, 1, 0)$

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

$\vec{AC} + \vec{GD} : (1, 1, 0) + (0, -1, 1) = (1, 0, 1)$

b)  $-2\vec{DF} + 3\vec{FA} ? \quad \vec{DF} (0, 1, 0) - (1, 0, 1) = (-1, 1, -1)$

$-2\vec{DF} (2, -2, 2)$

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

$3\vec{FA} (0, -3, 3)$

3°) M milieu de [HB] :  $(\frac{1+0}{2}, \frac{0+1}{2}, \frac{0+1}{2}) = (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$

4°) Norme de  $2\vec{AD} - \frac{3}{2}\vec{BH}$

$\vec{AD} (1, 0, 0) \rightarrow 2\vec{AD} (2, 0, 0)$

$\vec{BH} (1, -1, -1) \rightarrow -\frac{3}{2}\vec{BH} (-\frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2})$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} 2\vec{AD} - \frac{3}{2}\vec{BH} \\ (-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2}) \end{array} \right\}$

$\|2\vec{AD} - \frac{3}{2}\vec{BH}\| = \sqrt{(\frac{1}{2})^2 + (\frac{3}{2})^2 + (\frac{3}{2})^2} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{9}{4} + \frac{9}{4}} = \sqrt{\frac{19}{4}}$

5°) coord de I tel que  $\vec{GI} = \frac{1}{3}\vec{FA}$

I(x, y, z) ?  $\vec{GI} (x-1, y-1, z)$

$\vec{FA} (0, -1, 1) \rightarrow \frac{1}{3}\vec{FA} (0, -\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3})$

$\vec{GI} = \frac{1}{3}\vec{FA} \Rightarrow (x-1, y-1, z) = (0, -\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3})$

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x-1=0 \\ y-1=-\frac{1}{3} \\ z=\frac{1}{3} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=1 \\ y=-\frac{1}{3}+1=\frac{2}{3} \\ z=\frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$

$I(1, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3})$

6°) a)  $\vec{HC} (0, 1, 1) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \vec{HC} \cdot \vec{EF} = 0 \cdot 0 + 1 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 0 = 1 \\ \vec{EF} (0, 1, 0) \end{array} \right.$

b)  $\vec{AD} (1, 0, 0) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \vec{AD} \cdot \vec{CB} = 1 \cdot (-1) + 0 \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot 0 = -1 \\ \vec{CB} (-1, 0, 0) \end{array} \right.$

$$6c) \vec{HB} \cdot \vec{FD} ? \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \vec{HB} (-1, 1, 1) \\ \vec{FD} (1, -1, 1) \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \vec{HB} \cdot \vec{FD} = -1 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot (-1) + 1 \cdot 1 \\ = -1 \end{array}$$

7) L'angle  $\widehat{ACE}$  est fait avec le vecteur  $\vec{CA}$  et le vecteur  $\vec{CE}$

$$\vec{CA} \cdot \vec{CE} = \|\vec{CA}\| \|\vec{CE}\| \cos \widehat{ACE}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos \widehat{ACE} = \frac{\vec{CA} \cdot \vec{CE}}{\|\vec{CA}\| \|\vec{CE}\|} \quad (*)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \vec{CA} (-1, -1, 0) \\ \vec{CE} (-1, -1, -1) \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \vec{CA} \cdot \vec{CE} = -1 \cdot (-1) + (-1) \cdot (-1) + 0 \cdot (-1) = 2$$

$$\|\vec{CA}\| = \sqrt{(-1)^2 + (-1)^2 + 0^2} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\|\vec{CE}\| = \sqrt{(-1)^2 + (-1)^2 + (-1)^2} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos \widehat{ACE} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{3}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \Rightarrow \widehat{ACE} = 35,264^\circ$$

(\*)

8c) Si le produit scalaire  $\vec{HB} \cdot \vec{AF} = 0$ , alors  $\vec{HB} \perp \vec{AF}$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \vec{HB} (-1, 1, 1) \\ \vec{AF} (0, 1, -1) \end{array} \right\} \vec{HB} \cdot \vec{AF} = -1 \cdot 0 + 1 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot (-1) = 0$$

OK

② a) A, B, C alignés  $\Rightarrow \vec{AB} = k \vec{AC}$  avec  $k \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \vec{AB} (-2, 2, 2) \\ \vec{AC} (-5, -2, 3) \end{array} \right\} \vec{AB} \text{ et } \vec{AC} \text{ ne sont pas multiples } \rightarrow A, B, C \text{ pas alignés.}$$

$$b) \|\vec{AB}\| = \sqrt{(-2)^2 + (2)^2 + (2)^2} = \sqrt{4+4+4} = \sqrt{12}$$

$$\|\vec{AC}\| = \sqrt{(-5)^2 + (-2)^2 + (3)^2} = \sqrt{25+4+9} = \sqrt{38}$$

$$\vec{BA} (2, -2, -2)$$

$$\vec{BC} (-3, -4, 1)$$

$$\|\vec{BC}\| = \sqrt{(-3)^2 + (-4)^2 + (1)^2} = \sqrt{9+16+1} = \sqrt{26}$$

$$\vec{BA} \cdot \vec{BC} = -6 + 8 - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{BA} \perp \vec{BC} \Rightarrow \text{il y a un angle droit}$$

}  $\Delta$  rectangle  
pas isocèle

3

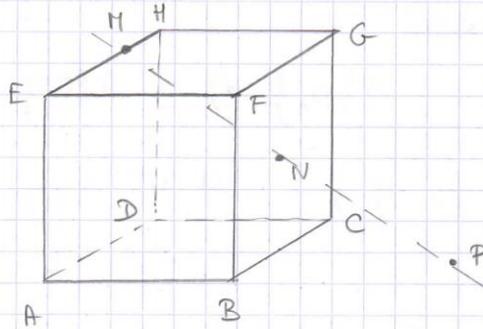
Soit ABCDEFGH un cube.

les points N, M, P sont tels que:  $\vec{AN} = \vec{AB} + \frac{1}{2}\vec{AD} + \frac{1}{2}\vec{AE}$

$$\vec{EM} = \frac{2}{3}\vec{EH}$$

$$\vec{BP} = \vec{AB} + \frac{1}{3}\vec{AD}$$

Démontrez que N, M, P sont alignés.



Solution:

• on considère le repère (A,  $\vec{AB}$ ,  $\vec{AD}$ ,  $\vec{AE}$ )

$$A(0,0,0) \quad B(1,0,0) \quad D(0,1,0) \quad E(0,0,1)$$

$$1^{\circ}) \quad N? \quad \vec{AB}(1,0,0) \quad \vec{AD}(0,1,0) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}\vec{AD} \left(0; \frac{1}{2}; 0\right)$$

$$\vec{AE}(0,0,1) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}\vec{AE} \left(0, 0, \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{AB} + \frac{1}{2}\vec{AD} + \frac{1}{2}\vec{AE} = (1,0,0) + (0, \frac{1}{2}, 0) + (0, 0, \frac{1}{2}) = \left(1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\vec{AN} (x, y, z) = \left(1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=1 \\ y=\frac{1}{2} \\ z=\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$N \left(1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$2^{\circ}) \quad M? \quad (x, y, z)$$

$$E(0,0,1) \quad H(0,1,1) \quad \vec{EH}(0,1,0)$$

$$\frac{2}{3}\vec{EH} \left(0, \frac{2}{3}, 0\right)$$

$$\vec{EM}(x, y, z-1) = \left(0, \frac{2}{3}, 0\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=0 \\ y=\frac{2}{3} \\ z-1=0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x=0 \\ y=\frac{2}{3} \\ z=1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow M \left(0, \frac{2}{3}, 1\right)$$

3°) P?  
(x, y, z)

$$\vec{AB}(1, 0, 0)$$

$$\vec{AD}(0, 1, 0) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{3} \vec{AD} (0, \frac{1}{3}, 0)$$

$$\rightarrow \vec{AB} + \frac{1}{3} \vec{AD} (1, \frac{1}{3}, 0)$$

$$\vec{BP}(x-1, y, z) = (1, \frac{1}{3}, 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x-1=1 \\ y=\frac{1}{3} \\ z=0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=2 \\ y=\frac{1}{3} \\ z=0 \end{cases}$$

$$P(2, \frac{1}{3}, 0)$$

4°) N, M, P sont-ils alignés?

$$N(1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$$

$$M(0, \frac{2}{3}, 1)$$

$$P(2, \frac{1}{3}, 0)$$

$$\vec{NM}(-1, \underbrace{\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2}}_{-\frac{1}{6}}, \frac{1}{2})$$

$$\text{et } \vec{NP}(1, \underbrace{\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2}}_{-\frac{1}{6}}, -\frac{1}{2})$$

$\vec{NM}$  et  $\vec{NP}$  sont multiples donc les 3 pts sont alignés.