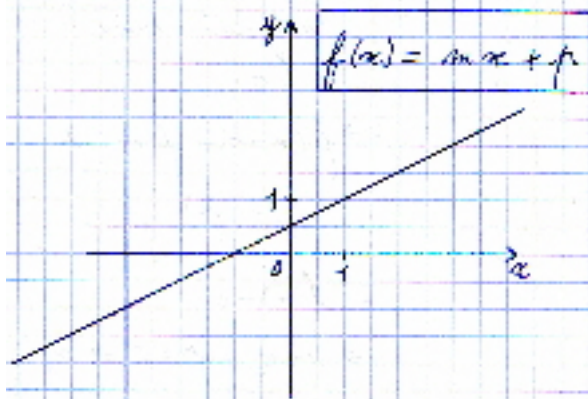
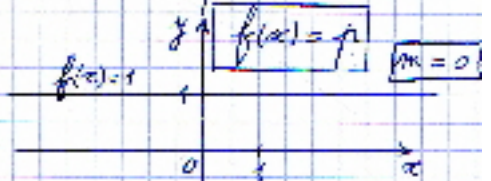


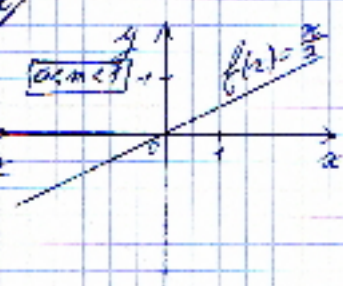
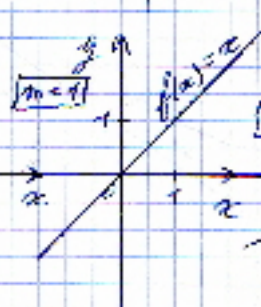
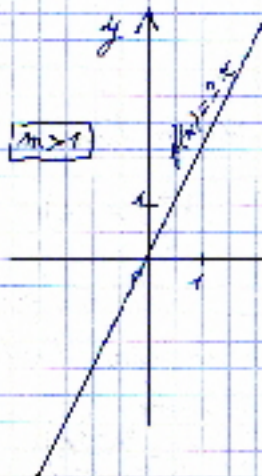
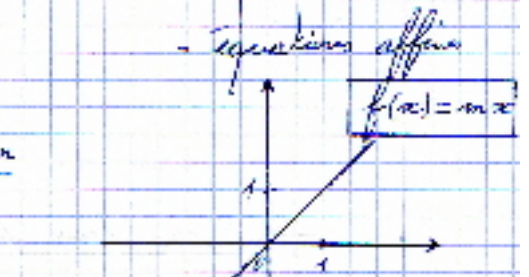
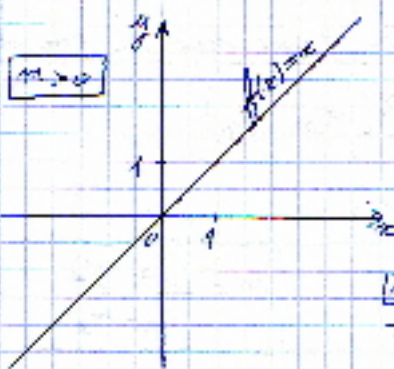
Equations de droite :

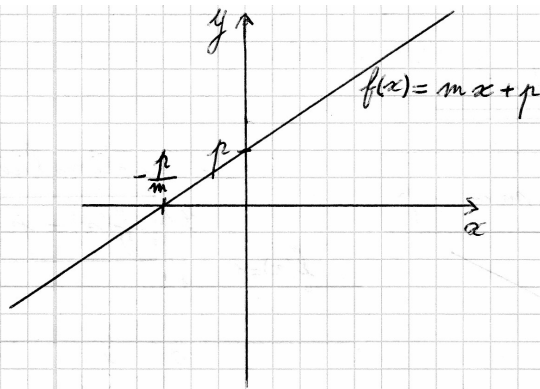


- Equations linéaires



Coefficient directeur $\equiv m$





2 points particuliers :

la fonction croise les axes en

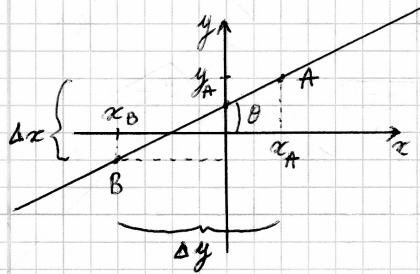
• $x = 0$

$\rightarrow f(x=0) = f(0) = p$
 $(0, p)$

• $f(x) = 0$

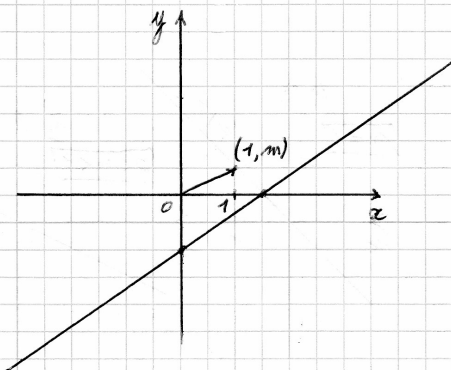
$\rightarrow mx_* + p = 0 \Rightarrow x_* = -\frac{p}{m}$
 $(-\frac{p}{m}, 0)$

\rightarrow Par deux points passe une et une seule droite
 $A(x_A; y_A), B(x_B; y_B)$.



$$m = \frac{y_B - y_A}{x_B - x_A} = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}$$

$\Rightarrow \tan \theta = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}$



vecteur directeur : \vec{v}_D

$\vec{v}_D(1, m)$

le vecteur \vec{v}_D
 a la même direction que
 la droite.

$\vec{v}_D(1, \frac{y_B - y_A}{x_B - x_A})$