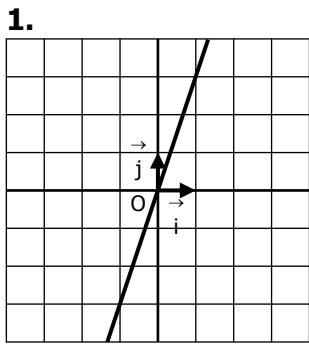
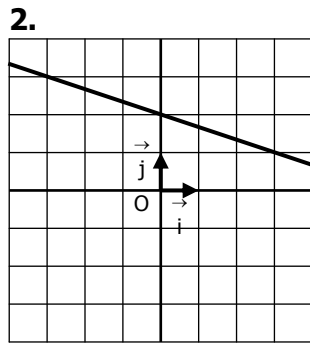




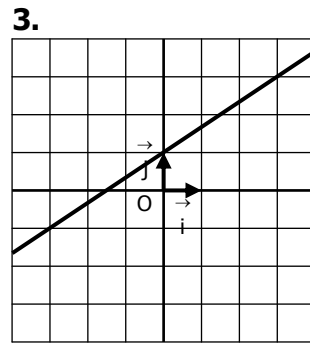
Déterminer graphiquement l'équation de la droite sous la forme $y = mx + p$:



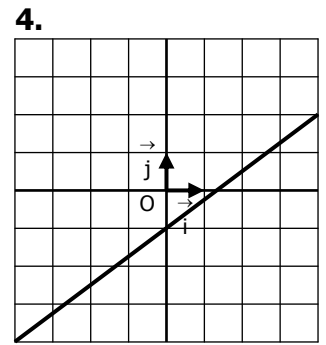
$y = \dots\dots\dots$



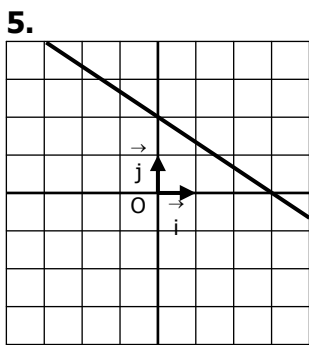
$y = \dots\dots\dots$



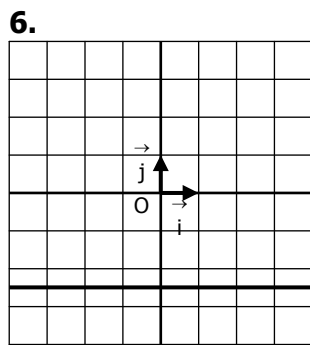
$y = \dots\dots\dots$



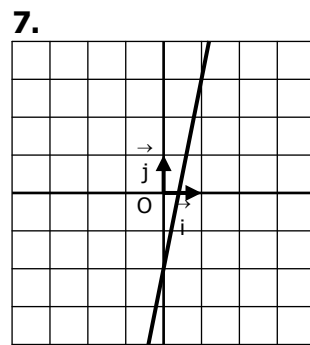
$y = \dots\dots\dots$



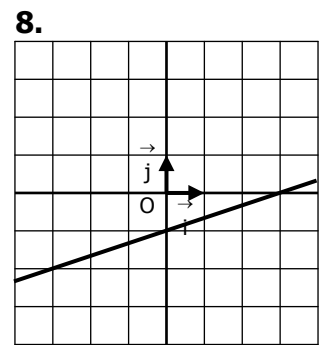
$y = \dots\dots\dots$



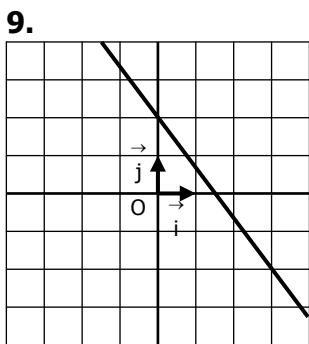
$y = \dots\dots\dots$



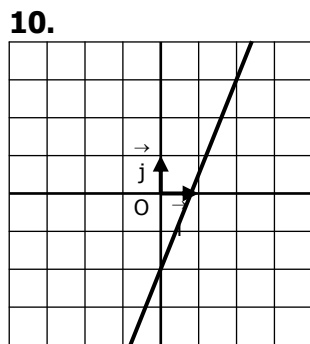
$y = \dots\dots\dots$



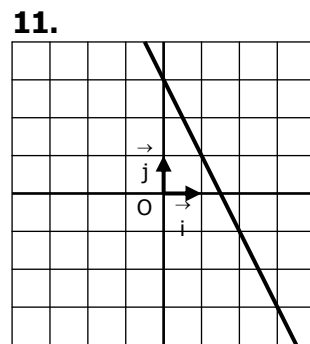
$y = \dots\dots\dots$



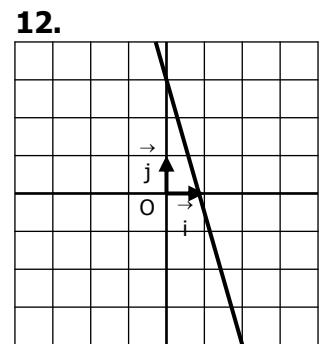
$y = \dots\dots\dots$



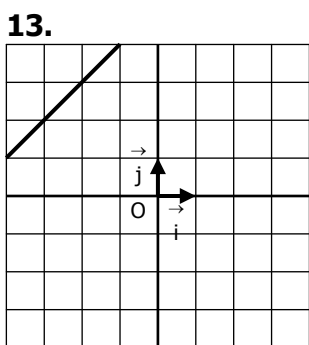
$y = \dots\dots\dots$



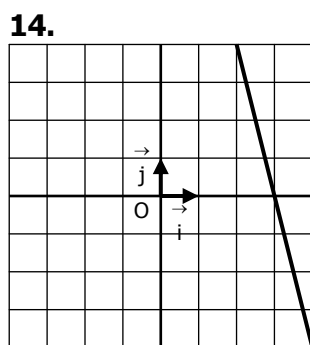
$y = \dots\dots\dots$



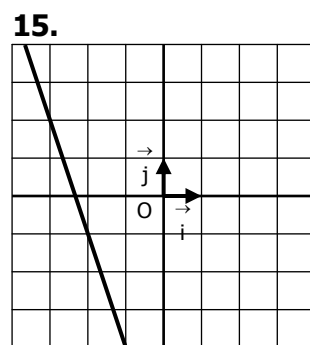
$y = \dots\dots\dots$



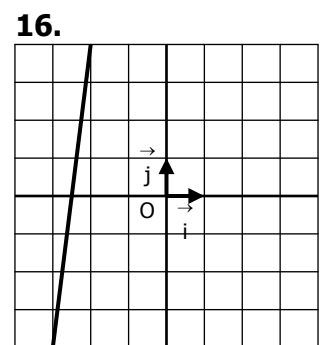
$y = \dots\dots\dots$



$y = \dots\dots\dots$



$y = \dots\dots\dots$

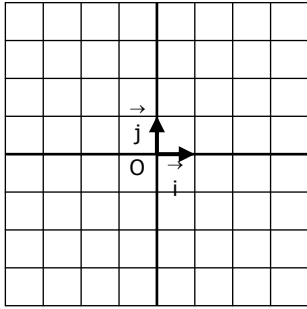


$y = \dots\dots\dots$



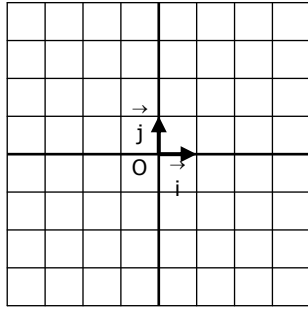
Tracer la droite dont on donne l'équation réduite :

1.



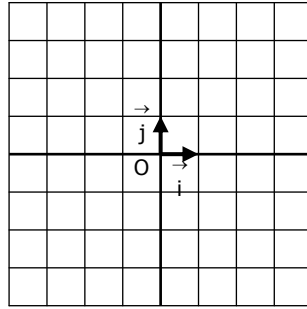
$$y = 2x + 1$$

2.



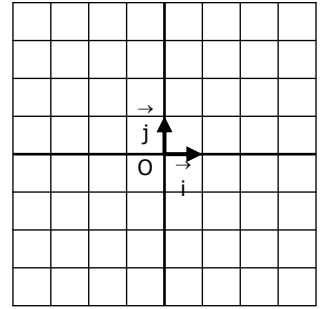
$$y = -x + 3$$

3.



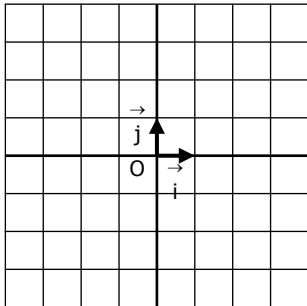
$$x = 2$$

4.



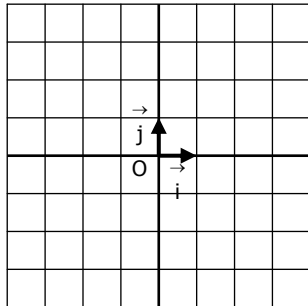
$$y = x - 2$$

5.



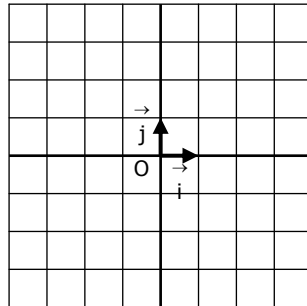
$$y = 3x$$

6.



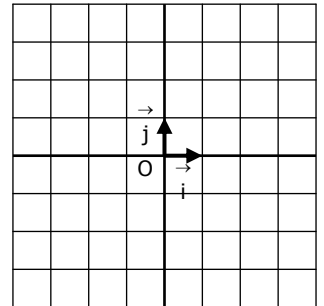
$$y = -4x + 3$$

7.



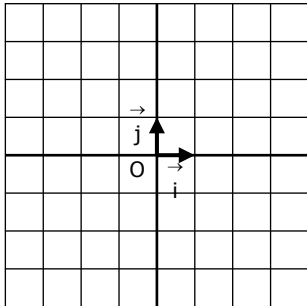
$$y = -2x - 3$$

8.



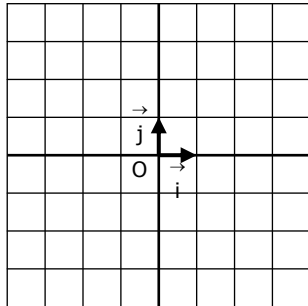
$$y = 5x - 4$$

9.



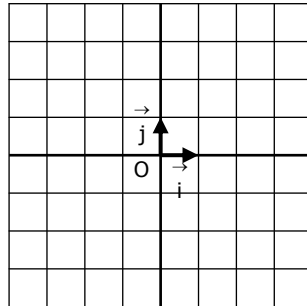
$$x = -4$$

10.



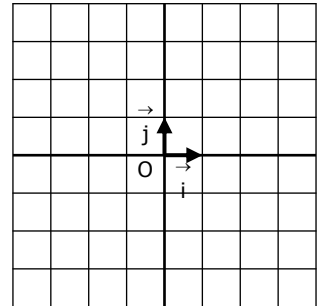
$$y = \frac{1}{2}x$$

11.



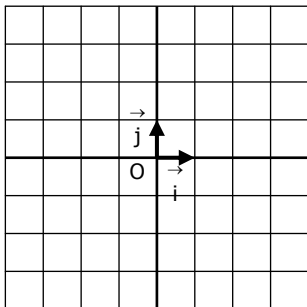
$$y = \frac{3}{2}x - 2$$

12.



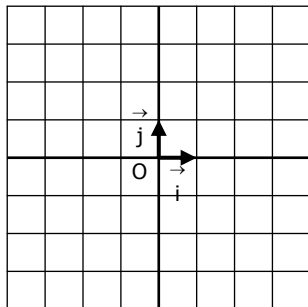
$$y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 1$$

13.



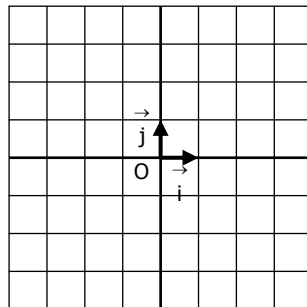
$$y = \frac{2}{3}x - 1$$

14.



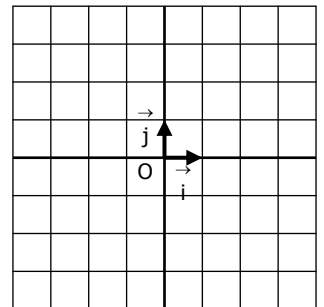
$$y = -\frac{5}{4}x + 4$$

15.



$$y = -\frac{4}{3}x + 1$$

16.



$$y = 3$$

EXERCICE 3A.1

Donner pour chaque droite :

- a. le coefficient directeur ;
 b. le vecteur directeur $\vec{u} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ m \end{pmatrix}$;
 c. un vecteur directeur \vec{v} dont les coordonnées sont entières.



	$(d_1) y = 3x + 5$	$(d_2) y = \frac{3}{2}x - 1$	$(d_3) y = \frac{-3}{5}x + 2$	$(d_4) y = \frac{5}{7}x - \frac{3}{2}$	$(d_5) y = \frac{-7}{3}x + \frac{8}{5}$
a.					
b.					
c.					

EXERCICE 3A.2

On considère les points :

A(-1 ; 1) B(8 ; -2) C(-1 ; 6) D(4 ; -4) E(1 ; 2) F(-7 ; 3) G(7 ; 0)

1. Calculer le coefficient directeur « m » des droites :

(AB)	(AE)	(BD)	(EG)	(FC)	(AF)
m =	m =	m =	m =	m =	m =

2. Parmi ces droites, lesquelles sont parallèles ?

EXERCICE 3A.3

Associer chaque droite à un de ses vecteurs directeurs (un seul vecteur par droite)

$y = 3x + 5$ $y = \frac{2}{3}x + 3$ $y = \frac{5}{3}x - \frac{2}{3}$ $y = \frac{-3}{5}x - 9$ $y = \frac{-2}{3}x + 5$ $y = 2x - 7$ $y = \frac{3}{2}x + \frac{4}{7}$

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$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

EXERCICE 3A.4Trouver l'équation (sous la forme $y = mx + p$) de :

- a. La droite (d_1) qui a pour coefficient directeur 4 et qui passe par A(0 ; -2).
 b. La droite (d_2) qui a pour coefficient directeur -3 et qui passe par B(0 ; 7)
 c. La droite (d_3) parallèle à (d_1) passant par C(2 ; -3)
 d. La droite (d_4) parallèle à (d_2) passant par D(-5 ; 1)
 e. La droite (d_5) passant par A et B.
 f. La droite (d_6) passant par C et D.