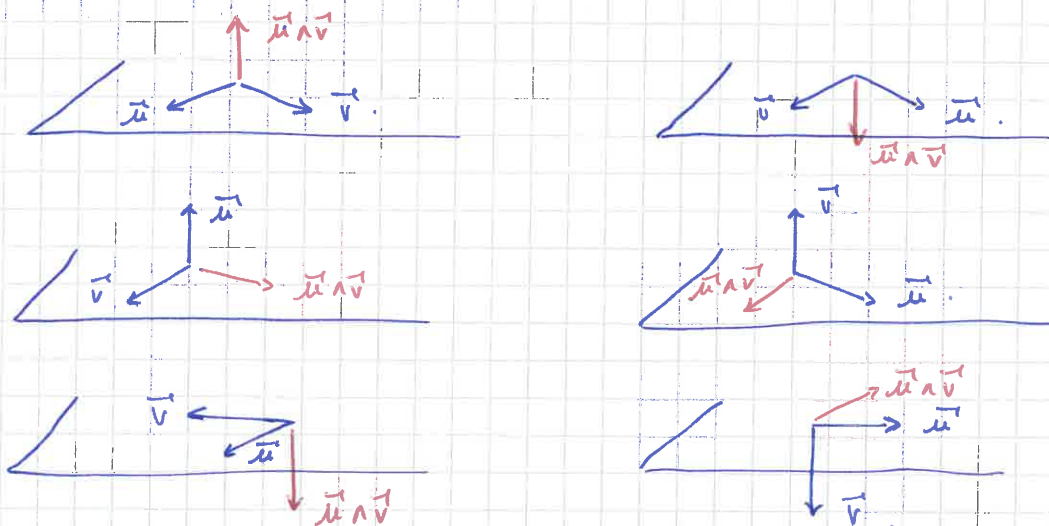


Exercices sur le produit vectoriel.

$(\vec{u}_x, \vec{u}_y, \vec{u}_z)$ et $(\vec{u}_r, \vec{u}_\theta, \vec{u}_z)$ sont des bases directes.

1. $\vec{u}_y \wedge \vec{u}_z = \vec{u}_x$
2. $\vec{u}_x \wedge \vec{u}_z = -\vec{u}_y$
3. $\vec{u}_y \wedge \vec{u}_x = -\vec{u}_z$
4. $(5\vec{u}_x + 4\vec{u}_z) \wedge (\vec{u}_y + \vec{u}_x) = 5\vec{u}_z - 4\vec{u}_x + 4\vec{u}_y$
5. $3\vec{u}_y \wedge (2\vec{u}_x + \vec{u}_y + 3\vec{u}_z) = -6\vec{u}_z - 9\vec{u}_x$
6. $(6\vec{u}_y + \vec{u}_z) \wedge (-3\vec{u}_x + \vec{u}_y) = 18\vec{u}_z - 3\vec{u}_y - \vec{u}_x$
7. $\vec{u}_r \wedge \vec{u}_z = -\vec{u}_\theta$
8. $\vec{u}_\theta \wedge \vec{u}_z = \vec{u}_r$
9. $15\vec{u}_r \wedge \vec{u}_\theta = 15\vec{u}_z$
10. $(3\vec{u}_r + \vec{u}_\theta) \wedge (2\vec{u}_r + \vec{u}_z) = -3\vec{u}_\theta - 2\vec{u}_z + \vec{u}_r$
11. $(2\vec{u}_\theta + 5\vec{u}_z) \wedge (-\vec{u}_r + 2\vec{u}_\theta) = 2\vec{u}_z - 5\vec{u}_\theta - 10\vec{u}_r$
12. $\vec{u}_z \wedge (2\vec{u}_r + \vec{u}_\theta) = 2\vec{u}_\theta - \vec{u}_r$
13. $(\vec{u}_r - 5\vec{u}_z) \wedge \vec{u}_\theta = \vec{u}_z + 5\vec{u}_r$
14. $(\vec{u}_r + \vec{u}_\theta) \wedge \vec{u}_z = -\vec{u}_\theta + \vec{u}_r$
15. $(5\vec{u}_r + \vec{u}_\theta) \wedge (3\vec{u}_\theta + \vec{u}_z) = 15\vec{u}_z - 5\vec{u}_\theta - \vec{u}_r$

Donner la direction de $\vec{u} \wedge \vec{v}$.



Pour les vecteurs suivants en coordonnées cartésiennes, calculer le produit vectoriel

$$1. \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \wedge \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 2-6 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -4 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$2. \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \wedge \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$3. \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 5 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \wedge \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 4 \\ -11 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$4. \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \wedge \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$5. \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \wedge \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ -3 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

Montrer que $\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} \wedge \begin{pmatrix} d \\ e \\ f \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} bf - ce \\ cd - af \\ ae - bc \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{aligned} & (a \vec{u}_x + b \vec{u}_y + c \vec{u}_z) \wedge (d \vec{u}_x + e \vec{u}_y + f \vec{u}_z) \\ &= a e \vec{u}_z - a f \vec{u}_y - b d \vec{u}_z + b f \vec{u}_x + c d \vec{u}_y - c e \vec{u}_x \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} b f - c e \\ c d - a f \\ a e - b d \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$