

$$f(x) = e^x \quad g(x) = e^{-x}$$

$$2) \quad T(a): y = f'(a)(x-a) + f(a)$$

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, f'(x) = e^x$$

$$\text{Donc } f'(a) = e^a \text{ et } f(a) = e^a$$

$$\text{Donc } T(a): y = e^a(x-a) + e^a$$

$$T(a): y = e^a x - e^a a + e^a = e^a x + e^a(1-a)$$

$$U(a): y = g'(a)(x-a) + g(a)$$

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, g'(x) = -e^{-x}$$

$$\text{Donc } U(a): y = -e^{-a}(x-a) + e^{-a}$$

$$U(a): y = -e^{-a}x + ae^{-a} + e^{-a}$$

$$U(a): y = -e^{-a}a + e^{-a}(1+a)$$

$$2) \quad m_T = e^a \quad m_U = -e^{-a}$$

$$m_T \times m_U = e^a \times (-e^{-a}) = -e^{a-a} = -e^0 = -1$$

Donc T et U sont orthogonales

$$3) \quad a) \quad 0 = e^a p + e^a(1-a)$$

$$\text{et } 0 = -e^{-a} q + e^{-a}(1+a)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} p + 1 - a = 0 \\ -q + 1 + a = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} p = a - 1 \\ q = a + 1 \end{cases}$$

$$b) \quad q - p = a + 1 - (a - 1) = a + 1 - a + 1 = 2 \quad \text{CQFD} \quad (2)$$



$1 - a - q$	$1 - a - p$
$1 - a - q$	$1 - a - p$