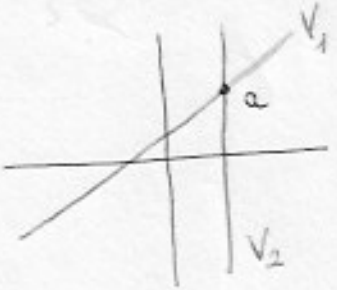
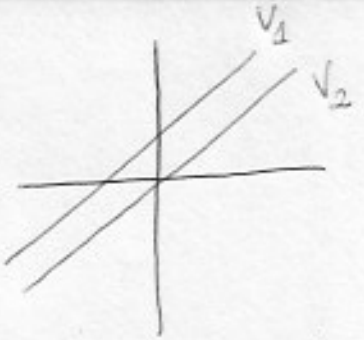
4- Intersection de sous-esp. affines et sous-esp. aff. engendré

exemples : $E = \mathbb{R}^2$

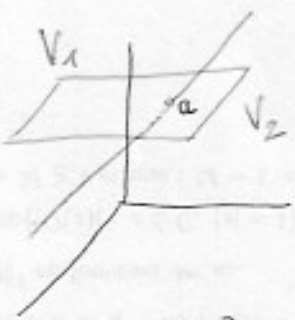


$V_1 \cap V_2 = \{a\}$
$\vec{V}_1 \cap \vec{V}_2 = \{\vec{0}\}$

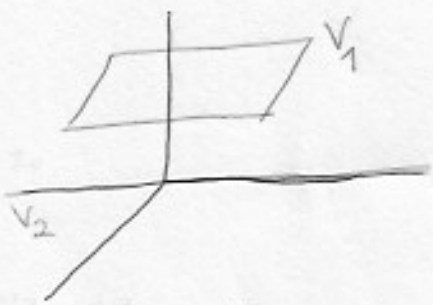


$V_1 \cap V_2 = \emptyset$
$\vec{V}_1 \cap \vec{V}_2 = \vec{V}_1 = \vec{V}_2$

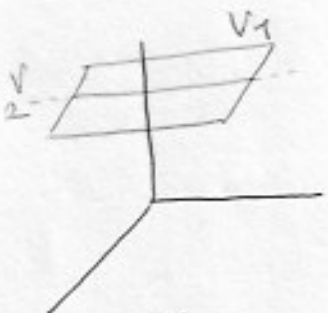
$E = \mathbb{R}^3$



$V_1 \cap V_2 = \{a\}$
$\vec{V}_1 \cap \vec{V}_2 = \{\vec{0}\}$



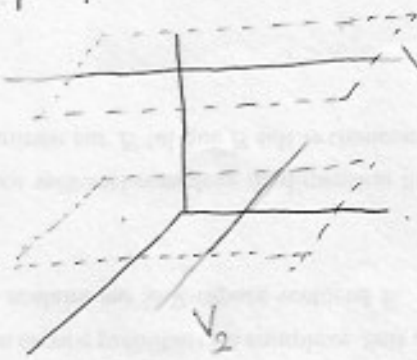
$V_1 \cap V_2 = \emptyset$
$\vec{V}_1 \cap \vec{V}_2 = \vec{V}_2$



$V_1 \cap V_2 = V_2$
$\vec{V}_1 \cap \vec{V}_2 = \vec{V}_2$

4.1.2 . Si V_1, V_2 ss esp. affine de E et $V_1 \cap V_2 = \{a\}$
alors $\vec{V}_1 \cap \vec{V}_2 = \{\vec{0}\}$

. La réciproque n'est pas vraie par exemple :



$V_1 \cap V_2 = \emptyset$
$\vec{V}_1 \cap \vec{V}_2 = \{\vec{0}\}$