# **EPITA**

# Mathématiques

Partiel (S2)

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Classe: B2

NOTE:

## Exercice 1 (2 points)

Soit 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 3 & -1 \\ 3 & -5 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$
. Déterminer la matrice  $A^{-1}$  en prenant soin de vérifier (au brouillon) le résultat final.

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 3 & -1 \\ 3 & -5 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \gamma \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix}$$



### Eero

### Exercice 2 (4,5 points)

Décomposer en éléments simples dans  $\mathbb{R}(X)$  les fractions rationnelles suivantes :

1. 
$$F(X) = \frac{X^2 + X + 1}{(X + 1)(X - 3)(X - 3)}$$

2. 
$$G(X) = \frac{X^3 - X - 1}{(X+1)(X+3)}$$

$$G(x) : \frac{x^{3}-x-1}{x^{2}-4x+3} : \frac{P}{Q} d^{Q}P) > J(Q)$$

$$\frac{P}{x^{3}-x-1} \underbrace{\frac{x^{2}-4x+3}{x^{2}-4x+3}} = \frac{P}{Q} : Q \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\frac{-(x^{3}-4x^{2}-3x)}{-4x^{2}-4x-1} = \frac{P}{Q} : E \cdot \frac{R}{Q}$$

$$\frac{P}{Q} : E \cdot \frac{R}{Q}$$



3. 
$$H(X) = \frac{X^2 - X - 1}{(X - 2)(X^2 + 1)}$$

$$H(x) = \frac{x^{2} - x - 1}{(x - 2)(x^{2} \cdot 1)} = \frac{\rho}{Q} d(\rho) < d(Q)$$

$$H(x) = \frac{A}{(x - 2)} + \frac{Bx + C}{(x^{2} \cdot 1)}$$
Calculate  $A : X = 2$ 

$$A = \frac{z^{2} - 2 + 1}{(z^{2} \cdot 1)} = \frac{C - 2 - 1}{2^{2} \cdot 1} = \frac{1}{5}$$
Calculate  $B = C : X = i$ 

$$Bx + C = \frac{c^{2} - i - 1}{i - 2} = \frac{-i - 2}{i - 2} = \frac{(-2 - i)(-2 - i)}{(-2)^{2} + i^{2}} = \frac{3}{3} = 1$$

$$donc B = 0 \text{ eV } C = 1$$

$$H(x) = \frac{1}{5(x - 2)} + \frac{1}{(x^{2} - x)}$$

## Exercice 3 (3 points)

Soit f: R<sub>2</sub>[X] → R<sup>2</sup> définie pour tout P ∈ R<sub>2</sub>[X] par f(P(X)) = (P(1), P(2)).
 Déterminer la matrice de f relativement aux bases canoniques de R<sub>2</sub>[X] et R<sup>2</sup>.

$$\begin{cases}
P(x) = 1 & \text{if } P(x) = 1 \\
P(x) = 1 & \text{if } P(x) = 1
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
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P(x) = x & \text{if } P(x) = 1
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2. Soit 
$$u: \left\{ \begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{R}^3 & \longrightarrow \mathscr{M}_2(\mathbb{R}) \\ \\ (x,y,z) & \longmapsto \left( \begin{array}{ccc} x+y & y+z \\ x+z & 0 \end{array} \right) \end{array} \right.$$

Déterminer la matrice de u relativement aux bases canoniques de  $\mathbb{R}^3$  et  $\mathscr{M}_2(\mathbb{R})$ .

$$B_{R}(R) : \{(a_0), (a_1), (a_2), (a_2), (a_3), (a_4), (a_4), (a_4), (a_4), (a_4), (a_4), (a_4), (a_5), (a$$

### Exercice 4 (3 points)

Soient E un  $\mathbb{R}$ -ev et  $f \in \mathcal{L}(E)$ . On note comme d'habitude  $f^2 = f \circ f$ .

1. Montrer que  $Ker(f) \subset Ker(f^2)$ .

2. Montrer que  $\operatorname{Im}(f^2) \subset \operatorname{Im}(f)$ .

$$Im(f) = (y \in E, \exists x \in E, f(x) = y)$$
  
 $Im(f^2) = (y \in E, \exists f(x) \in E, f(x) = y)$   
 $donc f(x) \in f(x) \in f(x)$   $donc Im(f^2) \subset Imf$ 

3. Montrer que :  $Im(f) \cap Ker(f) = \{0\} \iff Ker(f) = Ker(f^2)$ .

Exercice 5 (2 points)

On se place dans  $\mathbb{R}_2[X]$ . Dans les trois questions suivantes, vos réponses doivent être justifiées.

1.  $\mathscr{B}_1 = \{X^2 + X; X + 3\}$  engendre-t-elle  $\mathbb{R}_2[X]$ ?

Soil PEXEXX.1 E R.D.

On cherche Lite ER Eels que A(x2xx) + 22(x+3) = x2, x+1

2, x2+ (1,+2)x+3x2. Il werste pasde I., he possible dour cette lase wengende pas Rela

2.  $\mathscr{B}_2=\left\{2;X+1;2X^2;X^2+3\right\}$  est-elle une famille libre de  $\mathbb{R}_2[X]$ ?

Soit (A,, Az, Az, Au) & Ra

Ou cherche 2h, + (k+1) hz + (2 x2) hz + x + ssh = 0

Pour qui un polyname soit unt, ilfant que tous ces

coeficients soient unts

passible.

 $\mathcal{Q}_3$ .  $\mathscr{B}_3 = \{1; X+1; X^2+2X\}$  est-elle une base de  $\mathbb{R}_2[X]$ ?

Soit (1, 1, 1, 13) E R3 Cu charle 1,+(x+1)12. (x2.2x) h3=0

 $\begin{cases} \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 0 \\ \lambda_2 + 2\lambda_3 = 0 \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} \lambda_1 = -\lambda_2 \\ \lambda_2 = -2\lambda_3 \end{cases} (=) \quad \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 0 \text{ cette famille est libre.}$   $\begin{cases} \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 0 \\ \lambda_2 = -2\lambda_3 \end{cases} (=) \quad \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 0 \text{ cette famille est libre.}$ 

De dus, R2[x] = Vect (1, x+1, x2.2x) donc B3 est generatrice

B2 cot libre et géneratrice, c'est donc une base de P2[x].

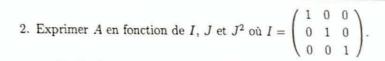
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## Exercice 6 (3 points)

Soient a et b deux réels, 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & b \\ 0 & 1 & a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
 et  $J = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ .

1. Calculer  $J^2$  puis  $J^k$  pour  $k \ge 3$ .

$$J^{2} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.01 \\ 0.00 \end{pmatrix}$$
  
 $J^{3} = J^{2} J = \begin{pmatrix} 0.00 \\ 0.00 \\ 0.00 \end{pmatrix} = 0$   
Donc  $J^{2} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.00 \\ 0.00 \\ 0.00 \end{pmatrix}$ 



01/

3. En déduire  $A^n$  pour tout entier naturel n non nul.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & b \\ 0 & 1 & a \\ 0 & 0 & d \end{pmatrix} \qquad A^{\ell} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2a & 2b + a^{\ell} \\ 0 & 1 & 2a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^{3} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 & 3 & 3 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 3 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad A^{4} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 4 & 4 & 6 & 6 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 & 4 & 6 & 6 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 & 6 & 6 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^{2} = (I + a J + b J^{2})^{2} = I + a J + b J^{2}$$

$$A^{3} = (I + a J + b J^{2})^{3} = I + 2a J + 2b J^{2} + a^{2} J^{2}$$

$$A^{m} = (I + a J + b J^{2})^{m} = I + ma J + mb J^{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{2} ka^{2} J^{2}$$

suite du sadre page suivante]

#### Exercice 7 (4 points)

Soit 
$$f: \left\{ \begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{R}^4 & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{R}^3 \\ (x,y,z,t) & \longmapsto & (x+y,2x+y+z,x+t) \end{array} \right.$$

Montrer que f est linéaire.

Soil A C R, (x, y, z, t) & R'

$$f(\lambda_{x}, \lambda_{y}, \lambda_{z}, \lambda_{t}) = (\lambda_{x}, \lambda_{y}, z_{\lambda_{x}}, \lambda_{y}, \lambda_{z}, \lambda_{z}, \lambda_{t}) = \lambda (x_{x}, y, z_{x}, y_{z}, z_{x}, x_{t})$$

$$= \lambda f(x, y, z, t)$$

$$= \lambda$$

Déterminer Ker(f) et donner sa dimension.

Kelf): 
$$\{(\alpha, y, z, t) \in \mathbb{R}^4, f(\alpha, y, z, t) = 0\}$$

$$f(\alpha, y, z, t) = 0 (z) \quad \begin{cases} \alpha \in \mathcal{Y} = 0 \\ 2\alpha \in \mathcal{Y} = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \alpha = -y = -t \\ 2z = -2\alpha - y = 2y - y = y \end{cases}$$

$$f(\alpha, y, z, t) = 0 (z) \quad \begin{cases} \alpha \in \mathcal{Y} = 0 \\ 2\alpha \in \mathcal{Y} = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \alpha = -y = -t \\ 2z = -2\alpha - y = 2y - y = y \end{cases}$$

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3. En déduire Im(f).