Exercice 24 p190

Question 1

$$M^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, M^3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, M^4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Question 2 On peut conjecturer que :

$$M^n = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ n & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Question 3 On considère la suite $U_n = U_{n-1} \times U_1$, avec U_{n-1} et U_1 deux matrices de format (2;2), de premier terme U_1 :

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

On souhaite prouver par récurrence que :

$$U_n = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ n & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Initialisation: On a bien U_1 :

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Avec n = 1. On adonc bien $P(U_1)$ vraie

<u>Hérédité</u>: Si $U_n - 1$ est vraie alors U_n l'est aussi :

$$U_{n-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ n-1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

 $U_n = U_{n-1} \times U_1$. Soit U_n une matrice de format (2;2). On a :

$$U_n = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ (n-1) & 1 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

 $On\ a\ donc:$

$$U_{n_{11}} = U_{n-1_{11}} \times U_{1_{11}} + U_{n-1_{12}} \times U_{1_{21}} U_{n_{11}} = 1 \times 1 + 0 \times 1 U_{n_{11}} = 1$$

Et:

$$U_{n_{12}} = U_{n-1_{11}} \times U_{1_{12}} + U_{n-1_{12}} \times U_{1_{22}} U_{n_{12}} = 1 \times 0 + 0 \times 1 U_{n_{12}} = 1$$

Et:

$$U_{n_{21}} = U_{n-1_{21}} \times U_{1_{11}} + U_{n-1_{22}} \times U_{1_{21}} \\ U_{n_{21}} = (n-1) \times 1 + 1 \times 1 \\ U_{n_{21}} = n$$

Et:

$$U_{n_{22}} = U_{n-1_{21}} \times U_{1_{12}} + U_{n-1_{22}} \times U_{1_{22}} U_{n_{22}} = (n-1) \times 0 + 1 \times 1 U_{n_{22}} = 1$$

 $On\ a\ donc\ bien:$

$$U_n = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ n & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Notre conjecture est donc vraie.

Exercice 45 p192

Question 1

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & -5 & 7 \\ -5 & 5 & -2 \\ 4 & -6 & -4 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2 & 5 \\ -5 & 3 & 14 \\ -7 & 0 & 9 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -3 & 12 \\ -10 & 8 & 12 \\ -3 & -6 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

Question 2

$$\begin{pmatrix} -2 & \cdots & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ \cdots \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ \cdots \\ 20 \end{pmatrix}$$

On pose $M1 \times M2 = M3$

$$\begin{cases} M3_{11} = M1_{11} \times M2_{11} + M1_{12} \times M2_{21} + M1_{13} \times M2_{31} \\ M3_{21} = M1_{21} \times M2_{21} + M1_{22} \times M2_{21} + M1_{23} \times M2_{31} \\ M3_{31} = M1_{31} \times M2_{11} + M1_{32} \times M2_{21} + M1_{33} \times M2_{31} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 9 = -2 \times 1 + 2 \times M1_{12} + M2_{31} \times 4 \\ M3_{21} = 2 \times 1 + 2 \times 3 + M2_{31} \times -1 \\ 20 = 1 \times 1 + 2 \times 2 + M2_{31} \times 5 \end{cases}$$

Soit:

$$\begin{cases} 9 = -2 + 2(M1_{12}) + (M2_{31})4 \\ M3_{21} = 8 - M2_{31} \\ 20 = 4 + 5(M2_{31}) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 11 = 2(M1_{12}) + (M2_{31})4 \\ M3_{21} = 8 - M2_{31} \\ \frac{16}{5} = M2_{31} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 11 = 2(M1_{12}) + (\frac{16}{5})4 \\ M3_{21} = 8 - \frac{16}{5} \\ \frac{16}{5} = M2_{31} \end{cases}$$

Soit:

$$\begin{cases} -\frac{9}{5} = 2(M1_{12}) \\ M3_{21} = \frac{24}{5} \\ \frac{16}{5} = M2_{31} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -\frac{9}{10} = M1_{12} \\ M3_{21} = \frac{24}{5} \\ \frac{16}{5} = M2_{31} \end{cases}$$

 $On\ a\ donc:$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -2 & -\frac{9}{10} & 4\\ 2 & 3 & -1\\ 1 & 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 1\\ 2\\ \frac{16}{5} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 9\\ \frac{24}{5}\\ 20 \end{pmatrix}$$