

Exercice 2*

L'on considère le système suivant

$$(S) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 8x_1 - 4x_2 + 3x_3 + 7x_4 = 12 \\ 4x_1 + 2x_2 - 6x_3 + 4x_4 = 1 \\ -16x_1 + 6x_2 - 2x_3 - 15x_4 = -19 \\ 6x_1 + 10x_2 - 15x_3 + 10x_4 = 1 \end{array} \right.$$

11. $Ax = b \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 8 & -4 & 3 & 7 \\ 4 & 2 & -6 & 4 \\ -16 & 6 & -2 & -15 \\ 6 & 10 & -15 & 10 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 12 \\ 1 \\ -19 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

Matrice symétrique $A^T \cdot A = A^2$

C'est évident que $A^T = \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 4 & -16 & 6 \\ -4 & 2 & 6 & 10 \\ 3 & -6 & -2 & -15 \\ 7 & 4 & -15 & 10 \end{pmatrix} \neq A$.

D'où $A^T \cdot A \neq A^2$

Donc A n'est pas symétrique.

21. L'on pose $A^1 = A$ et $b^1 = b$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} b_i \leftarrow b_i - \frac{a_{ii}b_i}{a_{ii}} \\ i=2, \dots, m \end{array} \right\}$
 $i=1, \dots, m-1$

* itération 1 *

$$A^1 = \begin{pmatrix} 8 & -4 & 3 & 7 \\ 4 & 2 & -6 & 4 \\ -16 & 6 & -2 & -15 \\ 6 & 10 & -15 & 10 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$b^1 = \begin{pmatrix} 12 \\ 1 \\ -19 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(*) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} b_1 \leftarrow b_1 \\ b_2 \leftarrow b_2 - \frac{a_{21}}{a_{11}} b_1 \\ b_3 \leftarrow b_3 - \frac{a_{31}}{a_{11}} b_1 \\ b_4 \leftarrow b_4 - \frac{a_{41}}{a_{11}} b_1 \end{array} \right. \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} b_1 \leftarrow b_1 \\ b_2 \leftarrow b_2 - \frac{1}{2} b_1 \\ b_3 \leftarrow b_3 + 2b_1 \\ b_4 \leftarrow b_4 - \frac{3}{4} b_1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow (*) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 8x_1 - 4x_2 + 3x_3 + 7x_4 = 12 \\ 0x_1 + 4x_2 - \frac{15}{2}x_3 + \frac{1}{2}x_4 = -5 \\ 0x_1 - 2x_2 + 4x_3 - 1x_4 = 5 \\ 0x_1 + 13x_2 - \frac{63}{4}x_3 + \frac{19}{4}x_4 = 8 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 8 & -4 & 3 & 7 \\ 0 & 4 & -\frac{15}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & -2 & 4 & -1 \\ 0 & 13 & -\frac{63}{4} & \frac{19}{4} \end{pmatrix}; \quad b^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 12 \\ -5 \\ 5 \\ -8 \end{pmatrix}, \quad E^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{3}{4} & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore A^2 = E^2 \cdot A^1$$

* itération 2 *

$$A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 8 & -4 & 3 & 7 \\ 0 & 4 & -\frac{15}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & -2 & -\frac{5}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 13 & -\frac{69}{4} & \frac{13}{4} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$b^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 12 \\ -5 \\ 5 \\ -8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} l_1 \leftarrow l_1 \\ l_2 \leftarrow l_2 \\ l_3 \leftarrow l_3 - \frac{a_{32}}{a_{22}} l_2 \\ l_4 \leftarrow l_4 - \frac{a_{42}}{a_{22}} l_2 \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow (**) \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} l_1 \\ l_2 \\ l_3 \\ l_4 \end{array} \right\} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} l_1 \\ l_2 \\ l_3 + \frac{1}{2} l_2 \\ l_4 + \frac{13}{4} l_2 \end{array} \right\} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} l_1 \\ l_2 \\ l_3 \\ l_4 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$8x_1 - 4x_2 + 3x_3 + 7x_4 = 12$$

$$0x_1 + 4x_2 - \frac{15}{2}x_3 + \frac{1}{2}x_4 = -5$$

$$0x_1 + 0x_2 + \frac{1}{4}x_3 - \frac{3}{4}x_4 = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$0x_1 + 0x_2 + \frac{57}{8}x_3 + \frac{25}{8}x_4 = \frac{33}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow A^3 = \begin{pmatrix} 8 & -4 & 3 & 7 \\ 0 & 4 & -\frac{15}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{4} & -\frac{3}{4} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{57}{8} & \frac{25}{8} \end{pmatrix}; b^3 = \begin{pmatrix} 12 \\ -5 \\ 5 \\ 33/4 \end{pmatrix}; E^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{13}{4} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore A^3 = E^2 \cdot A^2 = E^2 \cdot E^1 \cdot A^1.$$

* itération 3 *

$$A^3 = \begin{pmatrix} 8 & -4 & 3 & 7 \\ 0 & 4 & -\frac{15}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{4} & -\frac{3}{4} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{57}{8} & \frac{25}{8} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$b^3 = \begin{pmatrix} 12 \\ -5 \\ 5 \\ 33/4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\Rightarrow (***)$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} l_1 \leftarrow l_1 \\ l_2 \leftarrow l_2 \\ l_3 \leftarrow l_3 \\ l_4 \leftarrow l_4 - \frac{a_{43}}{a_{33}} l_3 \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow (***) \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} l_1 \\ l_2 \\ l_3 \\ l_4 \end{array} \right\} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} l_1 \\ l_2 \\ l_3 \\ l_4 - \frac{57}{2} l_3 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$8x_1 - 4x_2 + 3x_3 + 7x_4 = 12$$

$$0x_1 + 4x_2 - \frac{15}{2}x_3 + \frac{1}{2}x_4 = -5$$

$$0x_1 + 0x_2 + \frac{1}{4}x_3 - \frac{3}{4}x_4 = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$0x_1 + 0x_2 + 0x_3 + \frac{43}{2}x_4 = -63$$

$$\Rightarrow A^4 = \begin{pmatrix} 8 & -4 & 3 & 7 \\ 0 & 4 & -\frac{15}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{4} & -\frac{3}{4} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{43}{2} \end{pmatrix}; b^4 = \begin{pmatrix} 12 \\ -5 \\ 5 \\ -63 \end{pmatrix}; E^3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{43}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore A^4 = E^3 \cdot A^3 = E^3 \cdot E^2 \cdot E^1 \cdot A^1.$$

$$\underline{\text{CIE}} \quad x = \begin{pmatrix} 4,57175 \\ 3,35950 \\ 2,28700 \\ -2,57100 \end{pmatrix}$$

solution du système $A^4 x = b$

Par conséquent solution du système $A x = b$.

Eci revient à dire

$$\begin{aligned} A = A^1 &= \left(E^3 E^2 E^1 \right)^{-1} \cdot A^4 \\ &= \underbrace{\left(E^3 E^2 E^1 \right)^{-1}}_{L} \cdot \underbrace{\left(E^3 E^2 E^1 \cdot A^4 \right)}_{U} \end{aligned}$$

Avec g $U = A^4$.

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