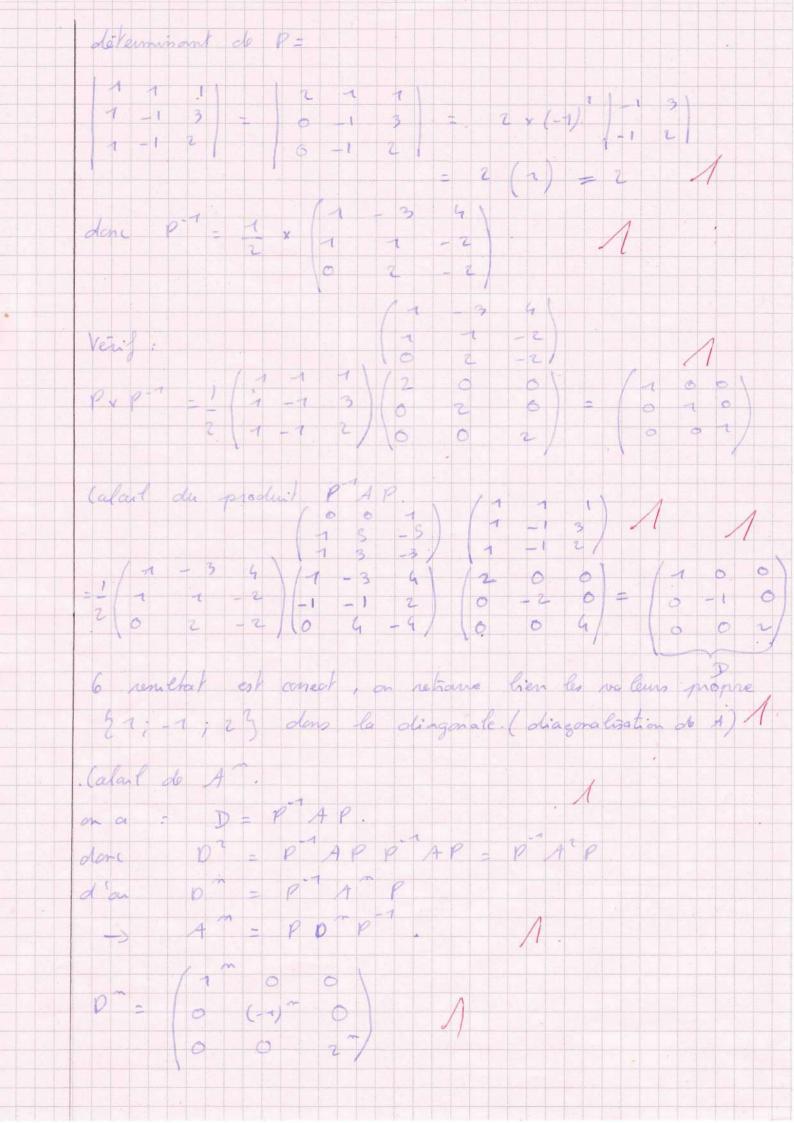
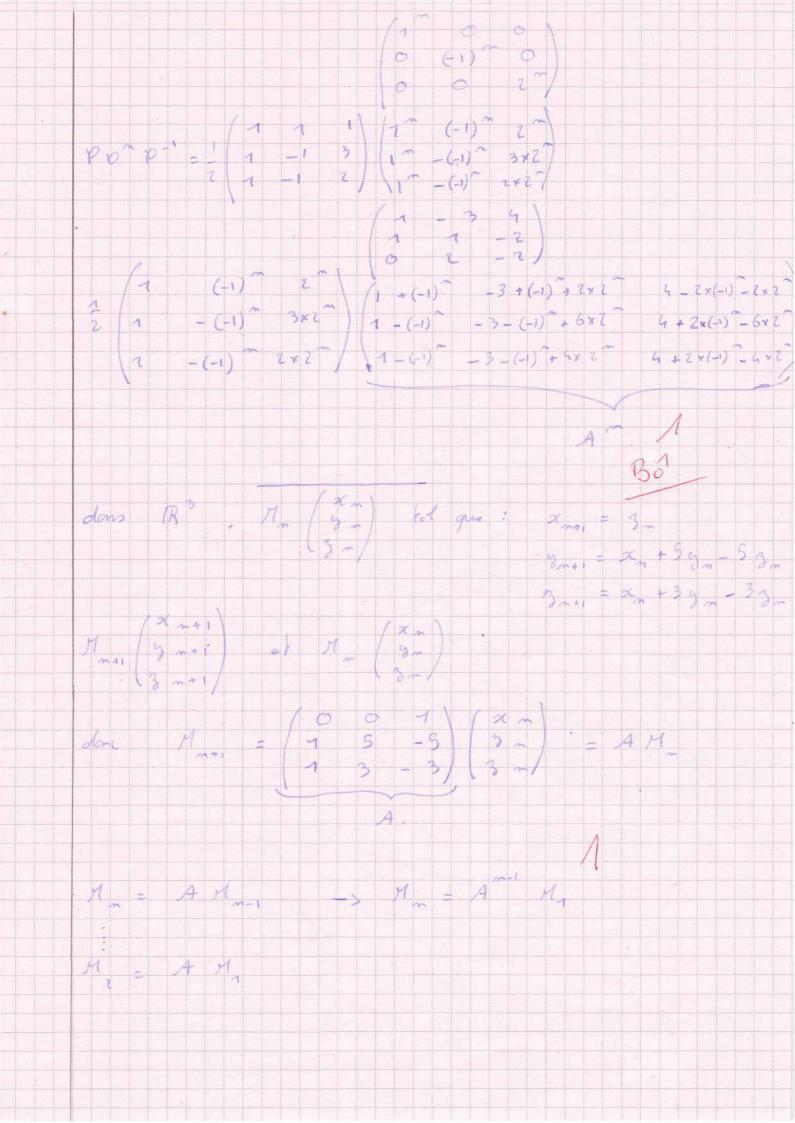


1 badont forcement and. a et y principales 7º premières eg principales donc le système devient : 12+69= 53 x = \frac{1}{6} \times \begin{picture} 3 & 0 \\ 5 & 3 & 6 \end{picture} = \frac{1}{6} \times \begin{picture} 2 - 6 & \frac{1}{3} \\ 5 & 3 & 6 \end{picture} = \frac{1}{6} \times \begin{picture} 2 - 6 & \frac{1}{3} \\ 5 & 3 & 6 \end{picture} = \frac{1}{6} \times \begin{picture} 2 - 6 & \frac{1}{3} \\ 5 & 3 & 6 \end{picture} = \frac{1}{6} \times \begin{picture} 2 - 6 & \frac{1}{3} \\ 5 & 3 & 6 \end{picture} = \frac{1}{6} \times \begin{picture} 2 - 6 & \frac{1}{3} \\ 5 & 3 & 6 \end{picture} = \frac{1}{6} \times \begin{picture} 2 - 6 & \frac{1}{3} \\ 5 & 3 & 6 \end{picture} = \frac{1}{6} \times \begin{picture} 2 - 6 & \frac{1}{3} \\ 5 & 3 & 6 \end{picture} = \frac{1}{6} \times \begin{picture} 2 - 6 & \frac{1}{3} \\ 5 & 3 & 6 \end{picture} = \frac{1}{6} \times \begin{picture} 2 - 6 & \frac{1}{3} \\ 5 & 3 & 6 \end{picture} = \frac{1}{6} \times \begin{picture} 2 - 6 & \frac{1}{3} \\ 5 & 3 & 6 \end{picture} = \frac{1}{6} \times \begin{picture} 2 - 6 & \frac{1}{3} \\ 5 & 3 & 6 \end{picture} = \frac{1}{6} \times \begin{picture} 2 - 6 & \frac{1}{3} \\ 5 & 3 & 6 \end{picture} = \frac{1}{6} \times \begin{picture} 2 - 6 & \frac{1}{3} \\ 5 & 3 & 6 \end{picture} = \frac{1}{6} \times \begin{picture} 2 - 6 & \frac{1}{3} \\ 5 & 3 & 6 \end{picture} = \frac{1}{6} \times \begin{picture} 2 - 6 & \frac{1}{3} \\ 5 & 3 & 6 \end{picture} = \frac{1}{6} \times \begin{picture} 2 - 6 & \frac{1}{3} \\ 5 & 3 & 6 \end{picture} = \frac{1}{6} \times \begin{picture} 2 - 6 & \frac{1}{3} \\ 5 & 3 & 6 \end{picture} = \frac{1}{6} \times \begin{picture} 2 - 6 & \frac{1}{3} \\ 5 & 3 & 6 \end{picture} = \frac{1}{6} \times \begin{picture} 2 - 6 & \frac{1}{3} \\ 5 & 3 & 6 \end{picture} = \frac{1}{6} \times \begin{picture} 2 - 6 & \frac{1}{3} \\ 5 & 3 & 6 \end{picture} = \frac{1}{6} \times \begin{picture} 2 - 6 & \frac{1}{3} \\ 5 & 3 & 6 \end{picture} = \frac{1}{6} \times \begin{picture} 2 - 6 & \frac{1}{3} \\ 5 & 3 & 6 \end{picture} = \frac{1}{6} \times \begin{picture} 2 - 6 & \frac{1}{3} \\ 5 & 3 & 6 \end{picture} = \frac{1}{6} \times \begin{picture} 2 - 6 9 = 7 × 1 + 3 = 1 [5 3 + 3] = 3. E-1 = 1 (2,5,8) la x = - 3 et 8 - 3 } = 9 (oc, -x, - oc) } = [x(1, -1, -1)] propries de 4 sont \vec{e}_1 = $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ \vec{e}_2 $\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$ \vec{e}_3 $\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ \vec{o} \vec{u} Calcul de P. mineur of P co Jackem =





Pour 21 = 31 = 31 = 1. $x = \frac{1}{1} + (-1)^{m-1} + 3 + (-1)^{m+1} + 2 \times 2^{m-1} + 4 - 2 \times (-1)^{m-1} + 2 \times 2^{m-1}$ $= 2 + (-1)^{m-1} + 2 \times 2^{m-1} + 4 - 2 \times (-1)^{m-1} + 2 \times 2^{m-1}$ ym=/(1-(-1))-3-(-1)-6x2-4 9+2x(-1)-6x2-1) 3 - - 1/(1 - (+1) - 3 - (-1) - 4 x 2 - 4 4 x x (-1) - 4 x 2 -) Pau x = 1; y, = 3, = -1. il y a to ejocus 26 = 2 9 + - 2 3 - - 2 Per, et, en plus n-1 Pan 2 = 1; 9 = 3; 3 = 2 a = 2 y = 6 3 = 4. de m facteur beopa

On constate que par a, y, et 3, prenont les voleur des

recteurs propres de 1, les coordonnées au rong n ort êté

multipliées par 2.

Exercice 3. 101 + g + m g = m n= 3 p= 3 x + my - 3 = 1 (2 + 9 - 3 = 1 déterminant: 1 1 m = 1 + m 1 m 1 1 -1 1011 = (1+m) (-1) /m -1) = (1+m) (-m+1). 1 = - (ma1) (m-1) Si l'on est dans le cas de Comme m + 1 et -1. = 2 m (m - 1) 1 (1+m)(n-1) (1+m)(m-1) = 2 m . 1 1 1 - 1 1 1 1 - 1 1 O 1 can 1 Gignes violentiques. y = (1+m) (-m1) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & m \\ 1 & m \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} (1-m)(m-1) \\ (1+m) \\ (m-1) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} (1-m) \\ (1+m) \end{bmatrix}$ (1+m)(m-1) (1+m) (-n +1)

Si l'an est pas dens le cas de Cramer m= 1 ar -1. Cas particulies m=1. Be + 8 + 3 = 1 n = 3 |p = 3 1x + 3 - 3 = 1 28 4 3 (x+0+3=1 12 1 = -2 +0 29 - 2. 1 5 et 3 principales 1 1° et 2° me eq purncipales. 3 (n-n) = 1 bardents. B= 1 1 1 = 0 Tous le badonts sont ml 6 supremise est possible. 1 et devient: Jy + 3 = 1 - 06 (as de namer. 13-3=1-01 10 = - 1 11-x -1 = -1 1-x -1+x] $= -\frac{1}{2} \left(-2 + 7 \times 1 \right) = -\left(-1 + \times \right)$ $= 1 - \times 1$ 3 = - 1 | 1 | 1 - x | = 0 / done 9 - [(x, 1-x, 0)]. Yx Cas particulies m: 1.

(pc + y - 3 = -1 n= 3 p= 3 1 sc - 3 - 3 = 1 1 25 × 3 (24 + 4) - 3 = 1 1 1 = -2 7 0 done mg = 4 1 si et y purcipale; 2º premières eg principales 1 3 (n-n) = 1 badents 1 Tais les badents ne sont pas met, dere le systère n'a pas de solution.

Exercice I. $D_{1} = (x) \rightarrow |D_{1}| = x$ $D_{2} = (x) \rightarrow |D_{1}| = x$ $1 \rightarrow |D_{1}| = x$ $D_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 2C & 2C-1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2C & 2C-1 \end{pmatrix} - 2 \begin{pmatrix} D_3 \end{pmatrix} = 2 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \end{pmatrix}^2 \begin{pmatrix} 2C & 2C-1 \\ -1 & 2C \end{pmatrix} - 2 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \end{pmatrix}^2 \begin{pmatrix} 2C & -1 \\ -1 & 2C \end{pmatrix} - 2 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \end{pmatrix}^2 \begin{pmatrix} 2C & -1 \\ -1 & 2C \end{pmatrix} - 2 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \end{pmatrix}^2 \begin{pmatrix} 2C & -1 \\ -1 & 2C \end{pmatrix} - 2 \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2C \\ -1 & 2C \end{pmatrix} - 2$ $= x (x^{2} - x + 1) - (x - 1) x .$ $= x^{3} - x^{2} + x - x^{2} + x = x^{3} - x^{2} + 1 x$ our 1

