Algébre DE nº2

Exercice no 1

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

mineurs?, cofacteurs, et le déterminant de A et inverse.

Les mineus de A:

AE M3,3 (R) Pour une matrice de Voulle n, il ya n mineur.

$$det A = 2 + 18 - 9 - 8$$

 $det A = 3$

m1=1= a11

$$m_1 = 1 = 9.11$$
 $m_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 12 \\ 21 \end{vmatrix} = -3$
 $m_3 = \begin{vmatrix} 12 \\ 210 \end{vmatrix}$ (durational) on the single: $1 \begin{vmatrix} 16 \\ 32 \end{vmatrix} - 2 \begin{vmatrix} 12 \\ 12 \end{vmatrix} + 3 \begin{vmatrix} 24 \\ 33 \end{vmatrix}$
 $m_3 = \begin{vmatrix} 12 \\ 210 \end{vmatrix}$ (durational) on the single: $1 \begin{vmatrix} 16 \\ 32 \end{vmatrix} - 2 \begin{vmatrix} 12 \\ 12 \end{vmatrix} + 3 \begin{vmatrix} 24 \\ 33 \end{vmatrix}$

 $m_3 = +1 \begin{vmatrix} 10 \end{vmatrix} + 2 \begin{vmatrix} 23 \\ 32 \end{vmatrix} + 3 \begin{vmatrix} 23 \\ 10 \end{vmatrix}$ Cramer on prend we colour light ancheix. $m_3 = 2 + 10 - 9 = 3$ 3 - 4 - 3 + 1

(-1) i+8 ocolers

$$=4x28$$

Exercice n°2: Résolution de systèmes linéaires

$$\begin{array}{c} x + y + m 3 = m \\ x + m y - 3 = 1 \\ x + y - 3 = 1 \end{array}$$
 (S)

$$\Delta = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & m \\ 1 & m & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} m \\ n \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 1 \begin{pmatrix} m & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} n-1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} + m \begin{pmatrix} 1 & m \\ n & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Delta = (-m+1) - (-1+1) + m(1-m)$$

$$\Delta = -m^2 + 1 = (1-m)(1+m)$$

1 dus S; m E R - {-1; +1} => 1 +0

Danc le système (5) admet une unique solution (50, y, 3) E R³

$$DC = \frac{\Delta DC}{\Delta} = \frac{1 - m^2}{1 - m^2} = \frac{1 - m^2 - 1 - m}{1 - m^2}$$

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

$$x = \frac{2m}{(m+1)}$$

$$y = \Delta y = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -m^{2} + 1 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{(-1 - m + m) - (m - 1 - m)}{-m^{2} + 1} = \frac{-1 + 1}{-m^{2} + 1} = 0$$

$$A^{-1}$$
 (Pioverse de A) = $\frac{1}{\det A}$ tom (A)

$$C_{11} = 2$$
 $C_{12} = -4$
 $C_{21} = +5$ $C_{22} = -7$
 $C_{31} = -3$ $C_{32} = +6$

$$C_{13} = 3$$
 $C_{23} = *3$
 $C_{33} = -3$

Can A =
$$\begin{pmatrix} 2-4 & 3 \\ +5-7 & +3 \\ -3+6-3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 2 + 5 - 3 \\ -4 - 3 + 6 \\ 3 + 3 - 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{3} - 1 \\ -\frac{4}{3} - \frac{2}{3} + 2 \\ 1 + 1 - 1 \end{pmatrix} = A^{-1}$$

$$A^{-1} \times A = A \times A^{-1} = I = \begin{pmatrix} 100 \\ 010 \\ 010 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 1 & 1 \\ 010 \\ 010 \\ 010 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 1 & 1 \\ 010 \\ 010 \\ 010 \end{array}$$

$$3 = \frac{\Delta_3}{\Delta} = \frac{\left[\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{M}\frac{m}{1}\right]}{-m^2+1} = \frac{\left[m+1+m\right]-\left[m^2+1+1\right]}{-m^2+1} = \frac{-m^2+2m-1}{-m^2+1}$$

$$3 = -\frac{\left[m-1\right]^2}{\left[1-m\right]\left(1+m\right)} = \frac{m-1}{m+1}$$

$$3 = \frac{m-1}{m+1}$$

3! solution du système (5) :

$$\left(x, y, 3\right) = \left(\frac{2m}{m+1}, 0, \frac{m-1}{m+1}\right)$$

(5) (=)
$$\begin{cases} x+y+3 = 1 & (1) \\ x+y-3 = 1 & (2) \end{cases} = \begin{cases} x+y-3 = 1 \\ x+y-3 = 1 & (3) \end{cases} = \begin{cases} x+y-3 = 1 \\ x+y-3 = 1 & (3) \end{cases} = \begin{cases} x+y+3 = 1 \\ x+y+3 = 1 & (3) \end{cases} = \begin{cases} x+y+3 = 1 \\ x+y+3 = 1 & (3) \end{cases} = \begin{cases} x+y+3 = 1 \\ x+y+3 = 1 & (3) \end{cases} = \begin{cases} x+y+3 = 1 \\ x+y+3 = 1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} x+y+3 = 1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} x+y+3 = 1 \\ x+y+3 = 1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} x+y+3 = 1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} x+y+3 = 1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} x+y+3 =$$

On obtient $\begin{cases} \frac{|x-y-1|}{|x+y-1|} > 2$ inconnues pour 1 seule solution donc admet une infinité de solutions sous la forme (x, -1-x, 0) tre

(S) =
$$\begin{cases} x+y-3 = -1 & (1) \\ x+y-3 = 1 & (2) \\ x+y-3 = 1 & (3) \end{cases}$$

Avec (1) et (3), c'est impossible, Alors le système (5) réadmet pas de solutions.

Problème:

$$x_i \leq y_i$$

$$\vec{V} = \begin{pmatrix} \vec{x} \\ \vec{y} \\ \vec{z} \end{pmatrix}$$
, $\vec{V}_i = \begin{pmatrix} \vec{x}_i \\ \vec{y}_i \\ \vec{z}_i \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^3$
 $\vec{F} = \text{Vect}(\vec{V}_i, \vec{V}_i) \in \mathbb{R}^3$ to \vec{V}_i^2 verifie Pythagore

$$\frac{Q_{1}}{x_{i}} \leq y_{i} \leq y_{i}$$

$$x_i \leq y_i$$
 (donné dans l'ennoncé)
 $x_i^2 \leq y_i^2$
 $x_i^2 \leq y_i^2 + x_i^2 = 3_i^2$

$$x_{1}^{2} \leq y_{1}^{2} + x_{1}^{2} = 3_{1}^{2}$$

$$x_{1}^{2} \leq 3_{1}^{2} \implies \sqrt{x_{1}^{2}} \leq \sqrt{3_{1}^{2}}$$

$$x_{1}^{2} \leq 3_{1}^{2} \implies \sqrt{a_{1}^{2}} \leq \sqrt{a_{1}^{2}} = |a|$$

$$= a$$

 $\infty_1 \leq y_1 \leq \delta_1$

Supposons que:
$$x_i^2 = y_i^2$$

OR
$$x_{1}^{2} + y_{1}^{2} = 3_{1}^{2}$$

$$x_{1}^{2} + x_{1}^{2} = 3_{1}^{2}$$

$$2x_{1}^{2} = 3_{1}^{2}$$

$$x_{1}^{2} = \frac{1}{2} 3_{1}^{2}$$

$$x_{2}^{2} = \frac{1}{2} 3_{1}^{2}$$

$$x_{3}^{2} = \frac{1}{2} 3_{1}^{2}$$

$$x_{4}^{2} = \frac{1}{2} 3_{1}^{2}$$

$$x_{5}^{2} = \frac{1}{2} 3_{1}^{2}$$

$$(\text{\'enonc\'e}) \ x; \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{2!}}{2} \notin \mathbb{R}$$

$$3; \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\text{bonc} \ x; \neq y;$$

Donc
$$x_i < y_i \le 3i$$

$$\Pi = \begin{pmatrix} 100 \\ 010 \\ 001 \end{pmatrix} \qquad f(\vec{V}) = \vec{V} \cdot \Pi \cdot \vec{V}$$

$$\beta(\vec{V}) = \{ x \ y \ 3 \} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 100 \\ 010 \\ 001 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(1,3) \quad (3,3) \quad (3,1)$$

$$(1,1) \in \mathbb{R}^{N}$$

$$\begin{cases} (\vec{V}) = (x y 3) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} = \boxed{x^2 + y^2 - 3^2}$$

Donc un triangle rectangle isocèle ne peut-être flormé de nombres entreus mais de réelo. 223

$$R = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f(H\vec{V}) = f(\vec{V})$$

$$H\vec{V} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2x + y + 2y \\ x + 2y + 2z \\ 2x + 2y + 3z \\ 2x + 2y + 3z \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{3}$$

$$f(\vec{\omega}) = 12x + 4 + 23 \quad x + 2y + 23 \quad -2x - 2y - 33 = \begin{cases} 2x + y + 23 \\ x + 2y + 23 \\ 2x + 2y + 33 \end{cases}$$

$$\beta(\bar{\omega}) = ((2x+y)+23)^{2} ((x+2y)+23)^{2} - ((2x+2y)+33)^{2}$$

$$= (2x+y)^{2} + 43^{2} + 43(2x+y) + (x+2y)^{2} + 43^{2} + 43(x+2y)$$

$$- [(2x+2y)^{2} + 93^{2} + 63(2x+2y)]$$

$$f(\vec{w}) = 4x^2 + y^2 + 4xy + 4x^2 + 8xx + 4yx + x^2 + 4y^2 + 4xy + 4x^2 + 4xx + 8xx - 4x^2$$

$$- 4y^2 - 8xy - 9x^2 - 12xx - 12yx$$

Si
$$\overrightarrow{V} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \in \overrightarrow{\mathcal{H}} \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad x^2 + y^2 = 3^2$$

$$(\Rightarrow) \quad x^2 + y^2 - 3^2 = 0$$

$$(\Rightarrow) \quad f(\overrightarrow{V}) = 0$$

$$(\Rightarrow) \quad f(\overrightarrow{V}) = 0$$

Démonstration par récurrence;

* On suppose que H'VE Je et montrons que H"H VE Je

$$H^{n+1}(\vec{v}) = H(H^n, \vec{v}) = H\vec{s}$$
 avec $\vec{s} = H^n\vec{v} \in \vec{\mathcal{H}}$
 $\in \vec{\mathcal{H}}$ $\downarrow \hat{\sigma}$ $\downarrow \hat{\sigma}$

$$\overrightarrow{Q} + \overrightarrow{Q} + \overrightarrow{Q} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \overrightarrow{V}_{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{4} & 2 \\ \frac{2}{4} & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}_{33} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}_{34} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \overrightarrow{V}_{2} = \begin{pmatrix} 20 \\ 24 \\ 29 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{V_0} \in \mathcal{F} \quad (0^2 + 1^2 = 1^2)$$
 $3^2 + 4^2 = 9 + 16 = 25 = 5^2 \implies \vec{V_1} \in \mathcal{F}$
 $20^2 + 21^2 = 400 + 441 = 841 = 29^2 \implies \vec{V_2} \in \mathcal{F}$

$$\frac{Q5}{V_{020}} = H \overrightarrow{V_{019}} \qquad \qquad \overrightarrow{V_{1}} = H \overrightarrow{V_{0}} \longrightarrow \overrightarrow{V_{2}} = H \overrightarrow{V_{1}} \longrightarrow \overrightarrow{V_{3}} = H \overrightarrow{V_{2}} \longrightarrow \overrightarrow{V_{1}} = H \overrightarrow{V_{1}} \longrightarrow \overrightarrow{V_{1}} \longrightarrow \overrightarrow{V_{1}} = H \overrightarrow{V_{1}} \longrightarrow \overrightarrow{V_{1}} \longrightarrow \overrightarrow{V_{1}} = H \overrightarrow{V_{1}} \longrightarrow \overrightarrow{V_{1}} \longrightarrow \overrightarrow{V_{1}} \longrightarrow \overrightarrow{V_{1}} = H \overrightarrow{V_{1}}$$

Va=HOV

suite germétaiques Vnm = RVn = R^ Vo

Diagonalisation de H

$$H = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1} \begin{vmatrix} 2-2 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2-2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 3-2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$P(\gamma) = (2-\gamma) \begin{vmatrix} (2-\gamma) & 2 \\ 2 & (3-\gamma) \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & (3-\gamma) \end{vmatrix} + 2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ (2-\gamma) & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$P(\lambda) = -\lambda^{3} + 7\lambda^{2} - 7\lambda + 1$$

$$P(\lambda) = -[\lambda - 1][-\lambda^{2} + 6\lambda - 1]$$

$$D = 3200$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
-\lambda^{3} + 7\lambda^{2} - 7\lambda + 1 & \lambda - 1 \\
-\frac{1 - \lambda^{5} + \lambda^{2}}{6\lambda^{2} - 7\lambda + 1} & -\lambda^{2} + 6\lambda - 1 \\
-\frac{6\lambda^{2} - 6\lambda}{-2 + 1}
\end{array}$$

mataire de taille n a nualeur propries distincte.

les valeurs propones = racines polycaractéristique de (H-7I)

$$H = P^{-1}DP_{x}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \lambda_{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_{2} & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_{3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \vec{v}_{1} & \vec{v}_{2} & \vec{v}_{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$H' = P^{-1}DP_{x}$$