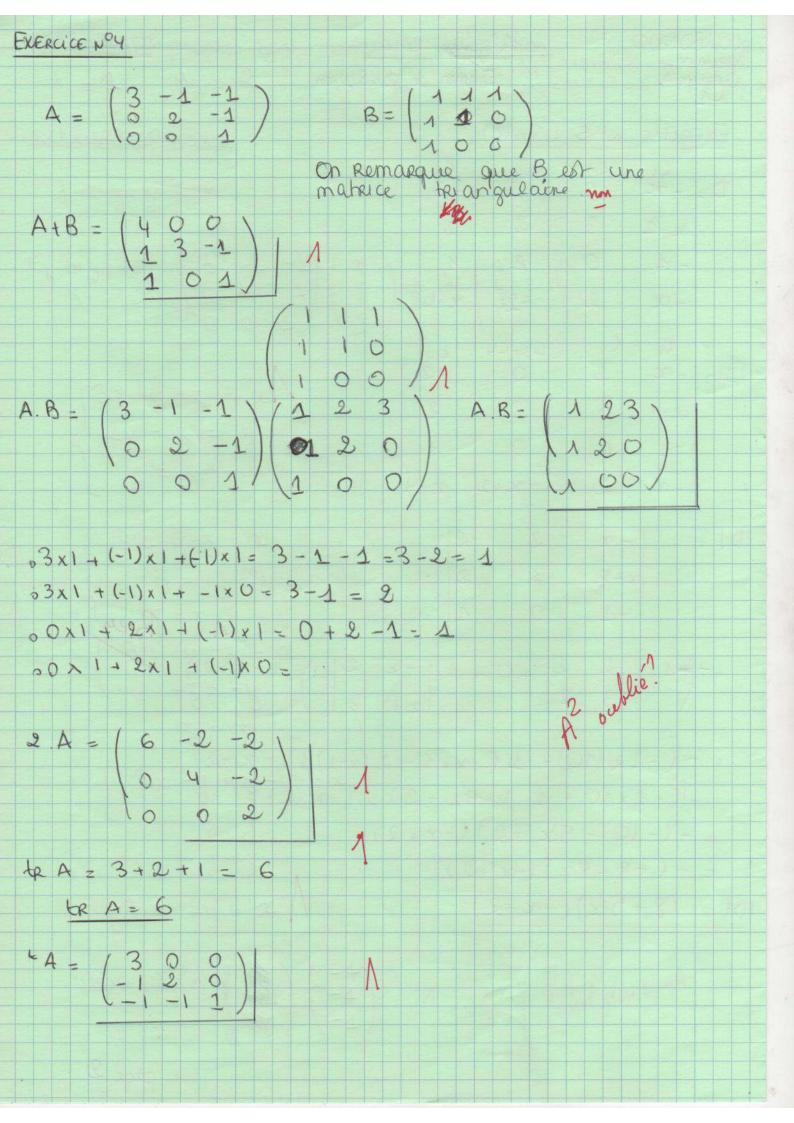
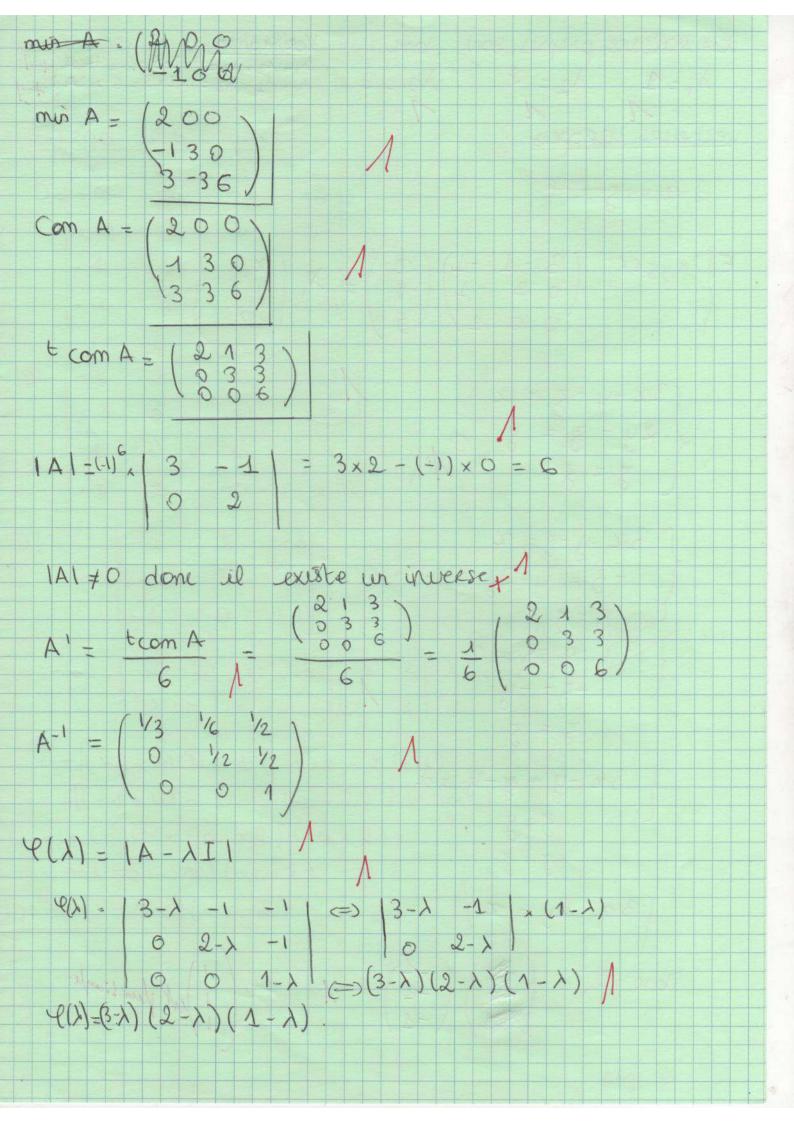
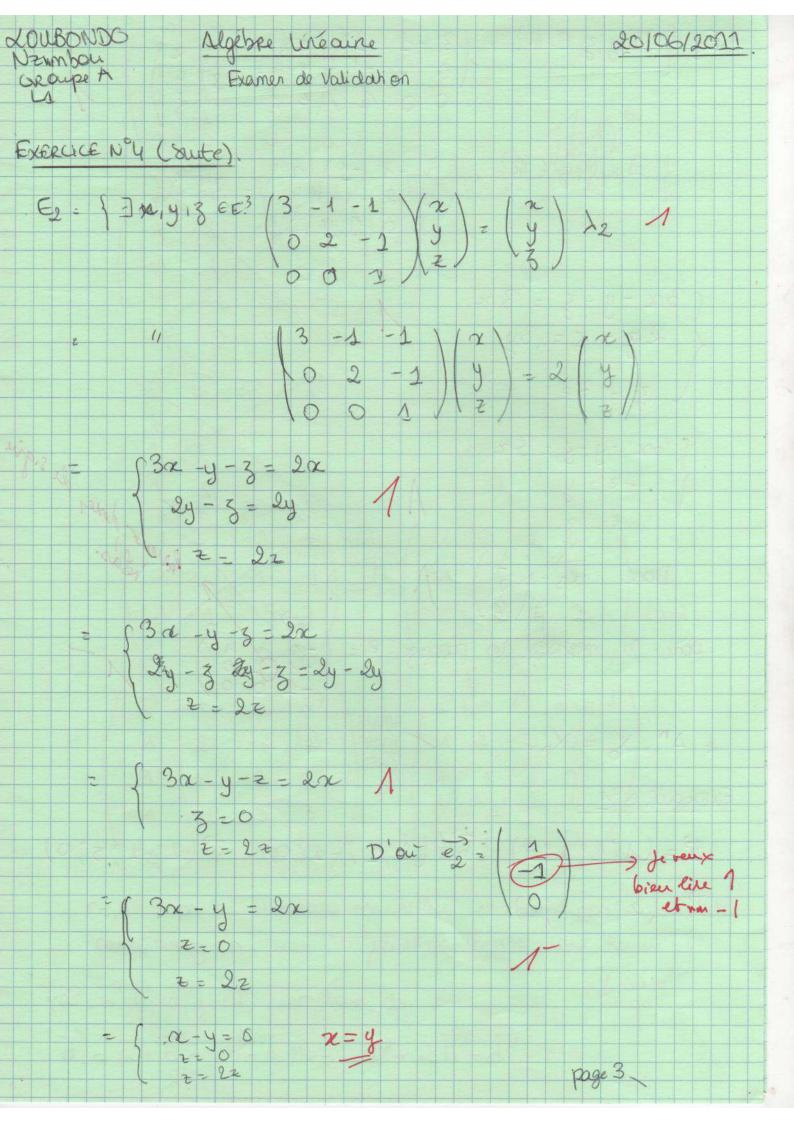


XOUBONDO NZIMBON CROUPE A	Algébre lineaire Examen de Validation	20/06/2011.
EXERLICE Nº 5	C3 C4	
$D = -\infty 2$ $x - 1 3$ $- 4 0$	-2 -2 2 2 1 1	
- ne 2	-2 x-4 Cu	
1D1=1-x 2 x-1 3	0 2	
-1 0 -a 2	-x+2 x-4	
101 = - \alpha \alpha - \alpha \alpha - \alpha \alpha - \alpha	2 -2 3 2 0 1	Bien
	$2 \begin{vmatrix} -0 + 1x \end{vmatrix} - 2 \begin{vmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{vmatrix} $ $(-x+2)$	
2 - [(-1 x (10)+1(-xx3-2(x-1)](-x+2) 1(-5x+2)](-x+2)	
z - (-10 - 5 (-8 - 50	5x +2) (-x+2). c) (-x+2)	
101 = (8+5x)(- 2 +2)	
		page 2



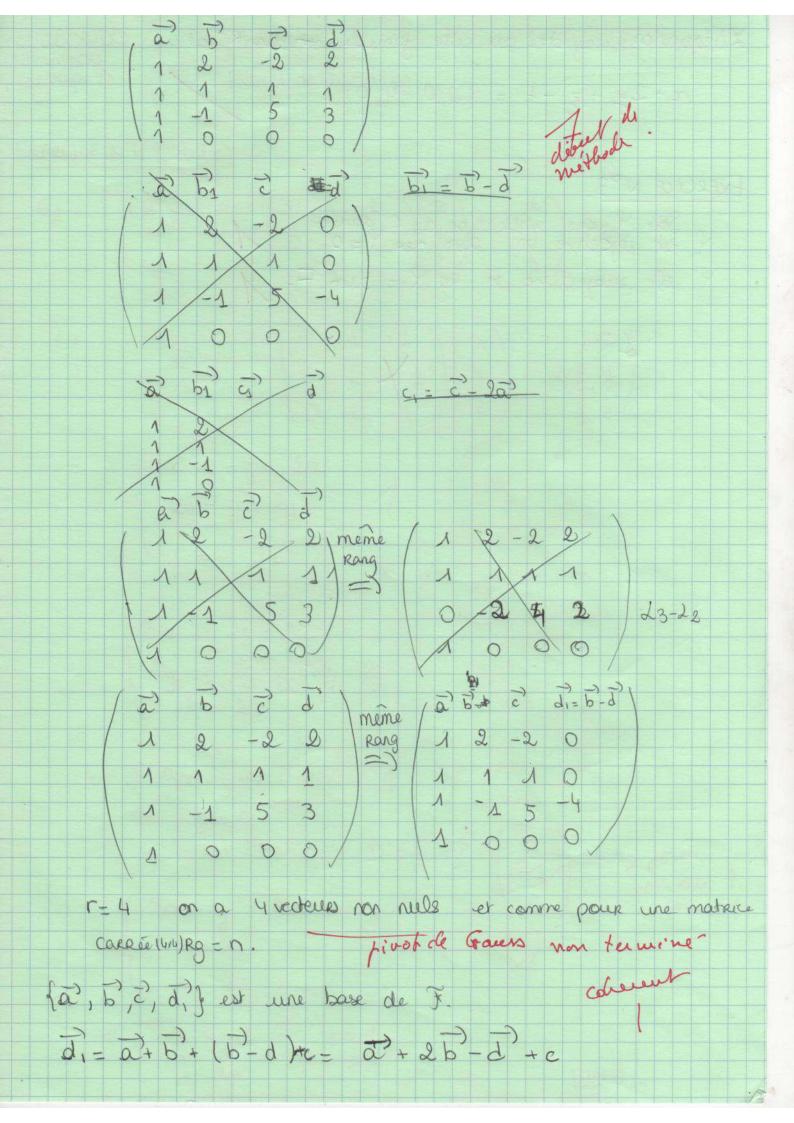


Les valeurs propres sont Verification donc λ1+λ2+λ3 = 1+2+3=6= +RA+1 λ1 × λ2 × λ3 = 1×2×3=6= 1A1+1 $\lambda_1 = 3$ $\lambda_2 = 2$ 13 = 3 vecteurs propres 3-21413 € € $E[3n,y3 \in E^3: (3-1-1)(3) = \lambda, (3)$ (3x-y-3=2 2y - 3 = y13x-y-3=x -3 = y - 2y $\begin{cases} 3\alpha - y - 3 = \alpha \\ -3 = -y \end{cases}$ 5x-y=x $3\alpha - 2y = 2$ 1 July plus simple. Donc $\vec{e}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$



Eq.
$$(3x,y,3) \in \mathbb{R}^3$$
: $(3-1-1)(x) = \lambda_3(x)$
 $(3x-y-3=3x)$
 $(3x-y-3=3x)$
 $(3x-y-3=3x)$
 $(3x-y-3=3x)$

Donc la matrice de passage $P = (-1,0)$
 $(3x-y-3=3x)$
 $(3x-y$



L'équation congentrée par cette gamelle est dan R'est. a+2y+3-t= {0,0,-4,0} EXERCICE N°3 P est injective so dun Rea P=0 I lot subjective so Rg I = dim F.