#### TD 03 Module A16 3

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 \\ 2 & 5 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 - 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$
 est la matrice prinip

(n, y, 3) & Sont les inconnus Principales

$$\Delta_{4} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & \beta \end{vmatrix}$$

Sp compatible > D4 = 0 1 = -3

$$\Delta_{4} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & \beta \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 5 \\ 0 & 3 & -3 & -5 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 & -5 \\ 0 & -1 & -3 & \beta & -10 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -3 & -5 \\ -2 & 1 & -6 \end{vmatrix} = (\beta - 10 + 15 - 30) - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -3 & \beta - 10 \\ 1 & -3 & \beta - 10 \end{vmatrix} = (-5 + 15 + 6\beta - 6) = 5(3 - \beta)$$

$$= \beta - 25 + 66 - 15 + 6\beta = 25 - 5\beta = 5(3 - \beta)$$

$$\Delta_{4} = 0 = 5 = 5 = 0$$

$$-5 = 0 = 5 = 3$$

3- Résondre (Sp):

$$\begin{cases} n + 1 & 2 & 3 = 5 \\ n + 2 & 3 & 3 = 0 \\ n - 1 & 3 & 3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$R = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ ext la matrice principal}$$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = 5X + 5X = -5X$$

$$Les \text{ equations principales }$$

$$Z = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 5 & 5 & 1 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 &$$

D'ou l'unique solution (S-3) est

4. Retrover le même résultat par cehelonnement

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 0 \\ \beta \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -5 \\ \beta & -10 \end{pmatrix}$$

# TD 03 Module ALG TE

D,00 3

$$-63 = 12 - 12$$

$$-23 = -12$$

$$-23 = -12$$

$$-23 = -2$$

$$-23 = -2$$

$$=3$$
  $3=3$   $M=4$   $N=-5$   $S=-3$ 

#### Enrice of

way Sa 8

$$det_{A} = \left[ \begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 2 \\ 7 \end{array} \right] = 7 - 4 = 3$$

$$= 3 \text{ cg } A = 2.$$

méthode 2:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 7 & -2 \\ -1 & 3 & \alpha \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 0 \\ -1 & 5 & \alpha - 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$0 \ d \neq 5 = 5 \ cg A = 3$$
 $0 \ d = 1 = 5 \ A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 \\ -1 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$ 

=> cox A = 2 2 - Etude de l'existence I l'unicité à

~> d + ); on a det + + 0 le Spotien ent in systième de Cranar\_ => il aduct me Seul Solution (n/1/2)= (0,0,0)

~ d = 1 ; le système est Homogène = il adnest une infinite desolition

3- x=1 déterniren me boseSEr:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 7 & -2 \\ -1 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

## TD 03 Module AL63

Equation principales:

$$D_3 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 7 & 0 \\ -1 & 3 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$
 The solution Homogenie

$$= \begin{cases} 2x + 2y = 3. \\ 2x + 2y = 23. \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} -2x - 4y = -23. \\ 2x + 4y = 23. \end{cases}$$

Vs est me buse du SEV engerdie

### Exercice 030

$$\begin{cases}
x + 4y - 3 + 2t = 5 \\
xx - 3y + 3 + 4t = 5
\end{cases}$$

$$(x,y)$$
 les incom
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ \alpha & -3 & 1 & 1 \\ 5 & -5 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

10 (2) (3

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -3 & 1 \\ 5 & -5 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -3+5\alpha+5 \\ 15-5+\alpha \end{pmatrix} - \\ = 2+5\alpha - 10=\alpha \\ = 4\alpha - 8 \\ = 4(\alpha - 2)$$

~> a + &.

· Les equations principale, 3 or+ A -3+8f=1

$$\int_{0}^{1} dx - 34 + 3 + 4 = 2.$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} dx - 34 + 3 + 4 = 5.$$

· Les incomus soit (n, y, z)

. On resout le système. suivant :

$$\begin{cases} 2x + 4 - 3 = 1 - 2t \\ 2x + 3 + 3 = 2 - t \\ 5x - 5y + 3 = b - 4t \end{cases}$$

# Recherche du rg (s)=7

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\
2 & -3 & 1 & 1 \\
5 & -5 & 1 & 4
\end{pmatrix}
\sim
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
4 & -3-4 & 1+4 & 1-24 \\
5 & -10 & 6 & -6
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2. & \text{Si} \ d = 2 \\ 3. & \text{Si} \ \alpha \neq 2 \end{cases}$$

methode "2" por rechercher. le ray:

(Determinant)

Les equations principales:

$$\begin{cases} 2x + 4y - 3 + 2t - 1 \\ 2x - 3y + 3 + t = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\det A' = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 - (3) = -2 \neq 0$$

Les inconnus principales sont: 
$$(4)^{3}$$
  
 $x-5=3-2=1$   
 $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -3 & 1 & 2 \\ -5 & 1 & b \end{vmatrix} = (b+10-3) - (-5+2)$   
 $\begin{vmatrix} -5 & 1 & b \\ -5 & 1 & b \end{vmatrix} = b+2+3-3b$ 

Le Système ent compatible.

## TD 03 Module ALG3

si b = Flazon a une infinité de solution si b + 5 lazzon a pas de solution son résout le système :

$$\begin{cases} 3x + 4 - 3 + 3 + 5 = 5 \\ 3x + 4 - 3 + 5 = 5 \end{cases}$$

$$J = \frac{\left| \frac{1}{2 - t - 2nt} \right|}{\left| \frac{1}{-3} \right|} = \frac{1 - 2t - n + 2 - t - 2n}{-2}$$

$$= \frac{-3n - 3t + 3}{-2}$$

$$3 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} -3 & 1 - 2x \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} -3 & 1 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{2 - \xi - 2x + 3 - 6\xi - 3x}{-2}$$

$$3 = \frac{-7t - 5n + 5}{-2} = \frac{7t}{2} + \frac{5}{2}n = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$y = \frac{3}{2} \pi + \frac{3}{2} t - \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\begin{cases} (n, \frac{3}{2}n + \frac{3}{2}t - \frac{3}{2}, \frac{7t + 5n - 6}{2}, t) \\ (n, \epsilon \in \mathbb{R}) \end{cases}$$

#### Exercise 648

s- Une. condition necessaire. 8

$$\begin{cases} -n + 4 + 23 = 2 \\ 24 + 3 = 4 - 2 \\ -2 - 23 = -2(b+2) \end{cases}$$

Le système est compatibles &Si:

$$(2+\alpha) 2=2(b+2)$$

$$\alpha = b$$

2-Resordre le système

La solution du Systère:

# TD 03 Module ALG 3

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & \beta & 2 \\ \alpha & \beta \beta - 1 & 3 \\ \alpha & \beta & \beta + 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

2 À Système de Cramer :

$$del_A \neq 0$$

$$-\alpha + \alpha \beta^2 \neq 0 \implies \alpha \neq 0$$

$$\beta \neq 3$$

$$\beta \neq -1$$

A Système de Cramèr. SSi

\_ Résoudre (SaB)?

$$\mathcal{X} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & \beta & 2 \\ 1 & 2\beta & 3 \\ 1 & \beta & \beta & 3 \end{vmatrix}}{\alpha + \beta + \beta} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & \beta & 2 \\ 0 & \beta & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{\alpha + \beta}$$

$$\mathcal{X} = \frac{\langle \beta - 1 \rangle}{\alpha + \beta} = \frac{1}{\alpha}$$

$$\mathcal{X} = \frac{\langle \beta - 1 \rangle}{\alpha + \beta} = \frac{1}{\alpha}$$

$$y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} x & 1 & \frac{3}{3} \\ x & 1 & \frac{3}{5} \end{vmatrix}}{\det_{A} \left( \frac{\beta^{2} - 1}{\beta^{2} - 1} \right)} = \frac{\left( \frac{\beta^{2} - 1}{\beta^{2} - 1} \right)}{\left( \frac{\beta^{2} - 1}{\beta^{2} - 1} \right)} = \frac{\left( \frac{\beta^{2} - 1}{\beta^{2} - 1} \right)}{\left( \frac{\beta^{2} - 1}{\beta^{2} - 1} \right)} = \frac{\left( \frac{\beta^{2} - 1}{\beta^{2} - 1} \right)}{\left( \frac{\beta^{2} - 1}{\beta^{2} - 1} \right)} = \frac{\left( \frac{\beta^{2} - 1}{\beta^{2} - 1} \right)}{\left( \frac{\beta^{2} - 1}{\beta^{2} - 1} \right)} = \frac{\left( \frac{\beta^{2} - 1}{\beta^{2} - 1} \right)}{\left( \frac{\beta^{2} - 1}{\beta^{2} - 1} \right)} = \frac{\left( \frac{\beta^{2} - 1}{\beta^{2} - 1} \right)}{\left( \frac{\beta^{2} - 1}{\beta^{2} - 1} \right)} = \frac{\left( \frac{\beta^{2} - 1}{\beta^{2} - 1} \right)}{\left( \frac{\beta^{2} - 1}{\beta^{2} - 1} \right)} = \frac{\left( \frac{\beta^{2} - 1}{\beta^{2} - 1} \right)}{\left( \frac{\beta^{2} - 1}{\beta^{2} - 1} \right)} = \frac{\left( \frac{\beta^{2} - 1}{\beta^{2} - 1} \right)}{\left( \frac{\beta^{2} - 1}{\beta^{2} - 1} \right)} = \frac{\left( \frac{\beta^{2} - 1}{\beta^{2} - 1} \right)}{\left( \frac{\beta^{2} - 1}{\beta^{2} - 1} \right)} = \frac{\left( \frac{\beta^{2} - 1}{\beta^{2} - 1} \right)}{\left( \frac{\beta^{2} - 1}{\beta^{2} - 1} \right)} = \frac{\left( \frac{\beta^{2} - 1}{\beta^{2} - 1} \right)}{\left( \frac{\beta^{2} - 1}{\beta^{2} - 1} \right)} = \frac{\left( \frac{\beta^{2} - 1}{\beta^{2} - 1} \right)}{\left( \frac{\beta^{2} - 1}{\beta^{2} - 1} \right)} = \frac{\left( \frac{\beta^{2} - 1}{\beta^{2} - 1} \right)}{\left( \frac{\beta^{2} - 1}{\beta^{2} - 1} \right)} = \frac{\left( \frac{\beta^{2} - 1}{\beta^{2} - 1} \right)}{\left( \frac{\beta^{2} - 1}{\beta^{2} - 1} \right)} = \frac{\left( \frac{\beta^{2} - 1}{\beta^{2} - 1} \right)}{\left( \frac{\beta^{2} - 1}{\beta^{2} - 1} \right)} = \frac{\left( \frac{\beta^{2} - 1}{\beta^{2} - 1} \right)}{\left( \frac{\beta^{2} - 1}{\beta^{2} - 1} \right)} = \frac{\left( \frac{\beta^{2} - 1}{\beta^{2} - 1} \right)}{\left( \frac{\beta^{2} - 1}{\beta^{2} - 1} \right)} = \frac{\left( \frac{\beta^{2} - 1}{\beta^{2} - 1} \right)}{\left( \frac{\beta^{2} - 1}{\beta^{2} - 1} \right)} = \frac{\left( \frac{\beta^{2} - 1}{\beta^{2} - 1} \right)}{\left( \frac{\beta^{2} - 1}{\beta^{2} - 1} \right)} = \frac{\left( \frac{\beta^{2} - 1}{\beta^{2} - 1} \right)}{\left( \frac{\beta^{2} - 1}{\beta^{2} - 1} \right)} = \frac{\left( \frac{\beta^{2} - 1}{\beta^{2} - 1} \right)}{\left( \frac{\beta^{2} - 1}{\beta^{2} - 1} \right)} = \frac{\left( \frac{\beta^{2} - 1}{\beta^{2} - 1} \right)}{\left( \frac{\beta^{2} - 1}{\beta^{2} - 1} \right)} = \frac{\left( \frac{\beta^{2} - 1}{\beta^{2} - 1} \right)}{\left( \frac{\beta^{2} - 1}{\beta^{2} - 1} \right)} = \frac{\left( \frac{\beta^{2} - 1}{\beta^{2} - 1} \right)}{\left( \frac{\beta^{2} - 1}{\beta^{2} - 1} \right)} = \frac{\left( \frac{\beta^{2} - 1}{\beta^{2} - 1} \right)}{\left( \frac{\beta^{2} - 1}{\beta^{2} - 1} \right)} = \frac{\left( \frac{\beta^{2} - 1}{\beta^{2} - 1} \right)}{\left( \frac{\beta^{2} - 1}{\beta^{2} - 1} \right)} = \frac{\left( \frac{\beta^{2} - 1}{\beta^{2} - 1} \right)}{\left( \frac{\beta^{2} - 1}{\beta^{2} - 1} \right)} = \frac{\left( \frac{\beta^{2} - 1}{\beta^{2} - 1} \right)}{\left( \frac{\beta^{2} - 1}{\beta^{2} - 1} \right)} = \frac{\left( \frac{\beta^{2} - 1}{\beta^{2} - 1} \right)}{\left( \frac{\beta^{2} -$$

3\_ Dans le cas ou il n'est pas

$$i - \beta = 1$$
  
 $y + 23 = 1$   
 $y + 33 = 1$   
 $y + 43 = 3$ 

$$0 = 0 \Rightarrow 3 = 0$$

$$y = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow (0, 1, 5, 0) \text{ at la Solution } de(5)$$

ph.

(n, s-an, o) et ne. solution,

$$\begin{cases} 2x - 4 + 23 = 1 \\ 2x - 34 + 33 = 1 \\ 2x - 4 + 23 = 1 \end{cases}$$

il admet une infinité de.

solution.

$$\begin{cases} 2x - 4 + 23 = 1 \\ 2x - 34 + 33 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$-24 + 3 = 0$$

$$3 = 24 = 0$$

$$3 = 24 = 0$$

$$3 = 24 = 0$$

$$44 = 0$$

$$4 = 23 - 1 = 24 = 0$$

$$44 = 0$$

$$44 = 0$$

$$44 = 0$$