$$b = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$= T_2$$

$$2 \times 1 + 1 \times -1 = 1$$
  
 $2 \times (-1) + 1 \times 2 = 0$   
 $1 \times 1 + 1 \times (-1) = 0$   
 $1 \times (-1) + 1 \times 2 = 1$ 

$$BA = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$= I_{2}$$

$$1 \times 2 + (-1) \times 1 = 1$$
 $1 \times 1 + (-1) \times 1 = 0$ 
 $-1 \times 2 + 2 \times 1 = 0$ 
 $-1 \times 1 + 2 \times 1 = 1$ 

Donc  $B = A^{-1}$ 

$$ACXC' = BCXC'$$
 $= A = B$ 
 $= B$ 

Exercia 1

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

$$A \in M$$
 (R)  $B \in M$  (R)  $2,3$  (R)

Ab = 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 4 & -4 \\ -6 & 11 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$
  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 4 & 7 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$ 

$$\begin{array}{l} 7.3 \\ 7.1 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.4$$

$$BA \in M_{2,2}(\mathbb{R})$$

$$BA = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 15 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$c_{1,1} = 0 \times (-2) + (-2) \times (-1) + 2 \times 1$$
  
- 4

Exercice 2

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \in M_3(\mathbb{R})$$

$$A^{2} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$-1 \times -1 + 0 \times 1 + -2 \times 1 = -1$$

$$-1 \times 0 + 0 \times 1 + -2 \times 0 = 0$$

$$-1 \times -2 + 0 \times 1 + -2 \times 2 = -2$$

$$Tci: A^2 = A$$

on a:

$$A^2 = A$$
 donc  $A^2 \cdot B = A \cdot B = I_3$ 

$$A \times A \times B = I_3$$

$$A \times I_3 = I_3$$

$$A = I_3$$

$$A = I_3$$

$$A = I_3$$

$$A = I_3$$

Donc A non investble.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad 1) \quad A^{2} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 5 & 5 \\ 5 & 6 & 5 \\ 5 & 5 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

2) 
$$A^2 = 5 \times A - 4 T_3$$

$$5A = \begin{pmatrix} 10 & 5 & 5 \\ 5 & 10 & 5 \\ 5 & 5 & 10 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^{2} = 5A - 4I_{3} \iff A^{2} = 5A = -4I_{3} \iff A^{2} = I_{3}$$

$$A_{1}(-) - T$$

Danc A est inversible et 
$$A^{-1} = -\frac{1}{4} (A - 5 I_3) = -\frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

Alternative: on suppose que B existe:

$$I_3 = AB$$
 donc  $A = A \cdot AB = A^2B = (5A - 4I_3)B$ 

Donc  $A = 5AB - 4I_3B = 5I_3 - 4B$ 
 $A - 5I_3 = -4B$  donc  $-\frac{1}{4}(A - 5I_3) = B$ 

Exercise  $4$ 
 $I_1 = I_1 = I_2 = I_3 = I$ 

4) on suppose qu'il existe 
$$A$$
 et  $B$  telles que  $AB$   $BA = I_n$ 
 $T_n \left(AB - BA\right) = T_n \left(I_n\right) = T_n \left(1 \cdot \binom{n}{n}\right) = n$ 
 $T_n \left(AB\right) - T_n \left(BA\right) = 0$ 

FAVX en général

Exerciae 5

Décaloge des Mones de B vers le bas.

2) 
$$BA = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 5 & 6 & 4 \\ 8 & 9 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$
 Décadage des Colomes de  $B$ 

Remarque: In est une matrice de permutation.

3) Soit A et B deux matrices de permutation AB est une matrice observe en permutant

des lignes de B, qui est elle-nêtre une

matria de sermutation.

Danc AB composte torjours que des o sount exactement un 1 pour chaque lique et colonne AB est une matrice de permutation

4) Soit A one matrice de permutation.

La promère lique de A ne possède qu'un unique

1 en position h.

Il suffit de construire B en imposent sa

première colonne à (°)

L'éposition Idam pour toutes les lignes de A

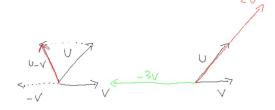
En constansant ains: B; on obtient AB = In Danc A est inversible

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad V = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$V = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

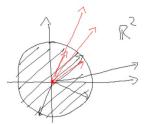
$$A \lor = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

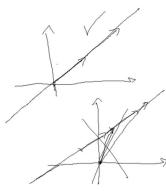


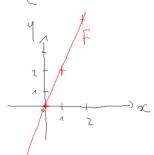












F
$$y = 2x$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
0 \\
0 \\
0
\end{array}$$
Soit  $y, y \in F$  et  $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ .
$$0 = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ 2x \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{th} \quad y = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ 2x \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda u_{+} y = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda x \\ \lambda \cdot 2x \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} x \\ 2x' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda x + x' \\ \lambda \cdot 2x + 2x' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda x + x' \\ \lambda \cdot 2x + 2x' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda x + x' \\ \lambda \cdot 2x + 2x' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda x + x' \\ \lambda \cdot 2x + 2x' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda x + x' \\ \lambda \cdot 2x + 2x' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda x + x' \\ \lambda \cdot 2x + 2x' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda x + x' \\ \lambda \cdot 2x + 2x' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda x + x' \\ \lambda \cdot 2x + 2x' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda x + x' \\ \lambda \cdot 2x + 2x' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda x + x' \\ \lambda \cdot 2x + 2x' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda x + x' \\ \lambda \cdot 2x + 2x' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda x + x' \\ \lambda \cdot 2x + 2x' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda x + x' \\ \lambda \cdot 2x + 2x' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda x + x' \\ \lambda \cdot 2x + 2x' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda x + x' \\ \lambda \cdot 2x + 2x' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda x + x' \\ \lambda \cdot 2x + 2x' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda x + x' \\ \lambda \cdot 2x + 2x' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda x + x' \\ \lambda \cdot 2x + 2x' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda x + x' \\ \lambda \cdot 2x + 2x' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda x + x' \\ \lambda \cdot 2x + 2x' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda x + x' \\ \lambda \cdot 2x + 2x' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda x + x' \\ \lambda \cdot 2x + 2x' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda x + x' \\ \lambda \cdot 2x + 2x' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda x + x' \\ \lambda \cdot 2x + 2x' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda x + x' \\ \lambda \cdot 2x + 2x' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda x + x' \\ \lambda \cdot 2x + 2x' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda x + x' \\ \lambda \cdot 2x + 2x' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda x + x' \\ \lambda \cdot 2x + 2x' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda x + x' \\ \lambda \cdot 2x + 2x' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda x + x' \\ \lambda \cdot 2x + 2x' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda x + x' \\ \lambda \cdot 2x + 2x' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda x + x' \\ \lambda \cdot 2x + 2x' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda x + x' \\ \lambda \cdot 2x + 2x' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda x + x' \\ \lambda \cdot 2x + 2x' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda x + x' \\ \lambda \cdot 2x + 2x' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda x + x' \\ \lambda \cdot 2x + 2x' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda x + x' \\ \lambda \cdot 2x + 2x' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda x + x' \\ \lambda \cdot 2x + 2x' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda x + x' \\ \lambda \cdot 2x + 2x' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda x + x' \\ \lambda \cdot 2x + 2x' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda x + x' \\ \lambda \cdot 2x + 2x' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda x + x' \\ \lambda \cdot 2x + 2x' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda x + x' \\ \lambda \cdot 2x + 2x' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda x + x' \\ \lambda \cdot 2x + 2x' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda x + x' \\ \lambda \cdot 2x + 2x' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda x + x' \\ \lambda \cdot 2x + 2x' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda x + x' \\ \lambda \cdot 2x + 2x' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda x + x' \\ \lambda \cdot 2x + 2x' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda x + x' \\ \lambda \cdot 2x + 2x' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda x + x' \\ \lambda \cdot 2x + 2x' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda x + x' \\ \lambda \cdot 2x + 2x' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda x + x' \\ \lambda \cdot 2x + 2x' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda x + x' \\ \lambda \cdot 2x + 2x' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda x + x' \\ \lambda \cdot 2x + 2x' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda x + x' \\ \lambda \cdot 2x + 2x' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda x + x' \\ \lambda \cdot 2x + 2x' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda x + x' \\ \lambda \cdot 2x + 2x' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda x + x' \\ \lambda \cdot 2x + 2x' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda x + x' \\ \lambda \cdot 2x + 2x' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda x + x' \\ \lambda \cdot 2x + 2x' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda x + x' \\ \lambda x + 2x' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda x + x' \\ \lambda x + 2x' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda x + x' \\ \lambda x + 2x' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda x +$$

$$F = \begin{cases} (x) \in \mathbb{R}^2 & y^2 = 2x^2 \end{cases}$$

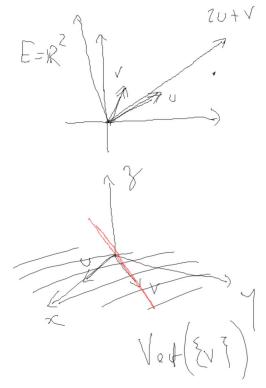
$$0 \in F \quad \forall$$

$$2x(1^2) = y^2$$

$$2x(-1)^2 = y^2$$

$$2x(-1)^2 = y^2$$

$$4x = (-7)$$



Vect ({v,v}) = Span ({v,v})

= ensembre des vecteurs
obtenus par combinador
lineaine de vet v.

Montrer que 
$$U = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
 et  $V = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$  forment une famille génératrice de  $\mathbb{R}^2$  (enquadrent  $\mathbb{R}^2$ )

Soit  $W = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^2$ . Du charche  $\lambda_1$  of  $\lambda_2 \in \mathbb{R}$  lets que:  $W = \lambda_1 u + \lambda_2 v <=>$   $\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \lambda_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 
 $W = \lambda_1 v + \lambda_2 v <=>$   $\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \lambda_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 
 $W = \lambda_1 v + \lambda_2 v <=>$   $\begin{cases} x = \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 \\ y = \lambda_2 \end{cases}$ 
 $W = \lambda_2 v + \lambda_2 v = \lambda_1 v = \lambda_2 v = \lambda_2$