Calals de déferminants

Exercise 1
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

1)
$$det A = -4 \times \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} + 0 -3 \times \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

= $-4 \times (-4 - 1) - 3 \times (3 + 2)$

Donc A est inversible.

2)
$$A' = \frac{1}{\text{det } A} \times \text{Com}(A)^{T}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 & -1 \\ \hline 2 & 0 & 1 \\ \hline 1 & 3 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$com(A) = \begin{pmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ - \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 3 & -2 \end{vmatrix} & + \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} & - \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$$

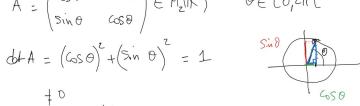
$$+ \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} & - \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$com(A) = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 5 & 6 \\ 5 & -5 & -5 \\ 4 & -5 & -8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{det A} com(A)^{-1} = \frac{1}{5} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 5 & 4 \\ 5 & -5 & -5 \\ 6 & -5 & -8 \end{pmatrix}$$

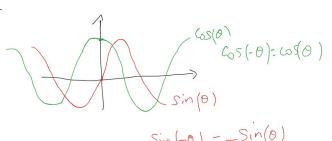
Exercise 1
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} \in M_z(\mathbb{R}) \qquad \Theta \in [0, 2\pi][$$

$$dA = (GSO)^2 + (SinO)^2 = 1$$



A est inversible.
$$A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} = A^{T}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} c_0 & c_0 & -c_0 & c_0 \\ c_0 & c_0 & c_0 \\ c_0 & c_0 & c_0 \end{pmatrix}$$





Exercise 4

$$A = \begin{cases} a & b & c \\ a^{2} & b^{2} & c^{2} \end{cases} \in M(R)$$

$$a^{2} b^{2} c^{2} = 1 \times \begin{vmatrix} b & c \\ b^{2} & c^{2} \end{vmatrix} = 1 \times \begin{vmatrix} b & c \\ b^{2} & c^{2} \end{vmatrix} = 1 \times \begin{vmatrix} a & c \\ b^{2} & c^{2} \end{vmatrix} = 1 \times \begin{vmatrix} a & c \\ b^{2} & c^{2} \end{vmatrix} = 1 \times \begin{vmatrix} a & c \\ b^{2} & c^{2} \end{vmatrix} = 1 \times \begin{vmatrix} a & c \\ a^{2} & b^{2} \end{vmatrix} = 1 \times \begin{vmatrix} a & c \\ a^{2} & b^{2} \end{vmatrix} = 1 \times \begin{vmatrix} a & c \\ a^{2} & c^{2} \end{vmatrix} = 1 \times \begin{vmatrix} a & c \\ a^{2} &$$

Exercise 5

Soit
$$A \in M(R)$$
 antisymétrique, avec n impair.

$$A^{T} = -A$$

$$det(-A) = (-1)^{n} det(A)$$

$$det(A) = 2 \times 3 = 6$$

$$det(A) = (-1)^{n} det(A)$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \qquad det(A) = 2 \times 3 = 6$$

$$det(A) = (-1)^{n} det(A)$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & \lambda \end{pmatrix} \qquad det(A) = 6 \quad \lambda^{2}$$

$$det(A) = \lambda^{2} \quad det(A)$$

$$S_{1} \text{ n impair: } det A = - det A,$$

$$dence det A = 0$$

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$$det(A) = \lambda^{2} \quad det(A)$$

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Donc A non inversible longue $A \in M(IR)$ antisymetrique, avec n impair

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Diagonalisatan
Exercise 1
       A = \begin{pmatrix} t & -1 \\ t & 1 \end{pmatrix}
   1) P_{A}(\lambda) = \det \left( A - \lambda I_{z} \right) = \left| \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix} \right| = \left| \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \right|
                        = (1-\lambda)(1-\lambda)+1 = (1-\lambda)^2+1
  2) Spec(A) = ensemble des nacines (réelles) de P_A(A)
                                 = { \( \in \text{R} \), \( \text{P}_{\text{A}}(\( \) = 0 \\ \)
            \underbrace{\left(1-\lambda\right)^{2}_{3}+1=0}_{70} \leftarrow \left(1-\lambda\right)^{2}=-1
             P(1) n'adust ancore racine réelle: Spec(A) = 0
      Exercice 2
     1) A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}
            P_{A}(\lambda) = \det \left( A - \lambda I_{2} \right) = \begin{vmatrix} z - \lambda & 1 \\ 0 & z - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = \left( z - \lambda \right)^{2}
      2) P_A(\lambda) = 0 (=) (2 - \lambda)^2 = 0

(=) \lambda = 2 de multiplicité algébrique 2.
                Sper(A) = \{2\}.
        3) E_{2}(A) = \{ v \in \mathbb{R}^{2} , Au = 2v \}.
                  Soit u = \left(\frac{x}{y}\right) \in E_2(A). Alons:
                  A = 2 \cup (=) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = 2 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} xy \\ y \end{pmatrix} (=) \begin{cases} 2xx + y = 2x \\ 2y = 2y \end{cases} (=) \begin{cases} y = 0 \end{cases}
                  E_{2}(A) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{2}, x \in \mathbb{R}^{3} = \left\{ x \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{2}, x \in \mathbb{R}^{3} \right\} \right\}.
                     = Vect ((0)) din Ez(A) = 1
La multipliaité géométrique de la valon propre 1=2 vont 1.
= dimension du sous-espace propre associé à 1
        4) A est diagonalisable si et sevement si on peut vien une
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base de R2 constituée de vecteurs propres de A.

Puisque Z din E₁(A) = 1 ± din R²=2,

AESpe(A)

alors A n'est pas diagonalisable.

EXERCISES

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

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$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 &$$

Denc A est une symétrie.