Calculous le déterminant pour trouver une condition sur t et que la matrice soit inversible (équivalent à dire que f-t Ides) est bijectif

```
= (-1-t) (-4++2-2) - (-8+2+8) + (-2-4+)
                             = 4t-t2+2+4t2-t3+2t-6t-2
                             =3t^2-t^3
    Il faut alors resondre: 3t2-t3=0
    (=) t^2(3-t) = 0
    => t2=0 ou t=3
    Es t=0 ou t=3
     Conclusion: \forall t \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0,3\}, g_{-t} I d\mathbb{R}^3 est an isomorphisme
   5) Soit u = (2, 9, 3) \in \mathbb{R}^3

u \in \text{Ker}(J - 3 \text{Id}_{\mathbb{R}^3}) \in \mathcal{S}(-4x - 2y - 4z = 0) (-4 - 2 - 4 - 0)

(-2 + 2y + z = 0) \in \mathcal{S}(-4z - 2y - 4z = 0) (-4 - 2 - 4 - 0)
=> Se = -3
2y=0
    done \operatorname{Ker}(J-3\operatorname{Id}_{\mathbb{R}^3}) = \{(-j,0,3), j \in \mathbb{R}\}
= \operatorname{Veet}((-1,0,1))
    6) Socient (a, B) E R2 tels que xv1+ Bv2=0
     \begin{cases} -1 - \beta = 0 \\ -\frac{3}{2}\lambda = 0 \end{cases} = 0
\begin{cases} \lambda = 0 \\ \beta = 0 \end{cases}
                                                         done {vi, vi} libre
```

7) Il suffit de trouver un vecteur libre par rapport à viet vz Prenons par exemple  $v_3 = (-1, \frac{3}{3}, 0)$  et vérifions que {v1, v2, v3} est libre. Soient (a, B, 8) ER3 tels que dont Brz + dros = 0  $(-x-\beta-8=0)$   $(2\alpha=-\beta)$   $(\alpha=0)$   $(2\alpha=-\beta)$   $(\alpha=0)$   $(\alpha=0)$   $(\alpha+\beta=0)$   $(\alpha=-\beta)$   $(\alpha=0)$   $(\alpha=-\beta)$   $(\alpha=0)$ Donc (v1, v2, v3) Sorme une bese de R3 8)  $A' = Mat_{g}(S) = \begin{cases} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 \end{cases}$ &(va) = (0,0,0) 8(v2)= (-3,0,3)=0(-1,-3,1)+3(-1,0,1)+0x(-1,3,0)  $S(v_3) = (-2, -1, 2) = (-1, 3, 1) + (-1, 0, 1) + (-1, 3, 0)$ 2 F= Vect ((0,-1,1,1) (2,1,-1,1) (1,1,-1,0)) G=Vect((1,0,0,1), (2,4,-2,2), (-1,2,1,-1)) 1) On remarque que m1= me-2m3 done F = Vect (uz, us) Verifions que { u, uz} est libre Soient (x, B) ER2 tels que xue + Bus = 0 (2x + B= 0 1 x + B = 0 (=> } B=0 donc {ue, us} libre -x-B=0 Lx=0 Cond: (uz, uz) est une base de F x=0

```
Orremarque aussi que v2=203
donc G = Vect (v1, v3)
Vérifions que {v1, v3} est libre
 Soient (d, B) ER2 tels que xxxxx Br3=0
(x-B=0
\beta = 0 \beta = 0 donc \{v_1, v_2\} libre \beta = 0
x-B=0
 Cond: (v1, v3) et une base de G
De plus, dim (F) = 2 et dim (6) = 2
2) Soit V= (2, y, 3, t) ER"
 V E G ssi J(x, B) ER2 tels que d v1+ Bv3 = V
 \begin{cases} x - \beta = \alpha & \begin{cases} x - t = 0 \\ -2\beta = y \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} y = -2z \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} y + 2z = 0 \end{cases}
  B=3
 Lx-B=t
Voia une représentation cartésienne de G
3) Soit V=(2, y, z, t) EF
J!(x B) ER2 tel que xuz+Bus=V
 ( &x + B = 2
 x + B = y
 -1-B=3
F= { (2x+B, x+B, -x-B, x), (x,B) ∈ R2}
```

4) FNG?

On injute la représentation paramétrique de F dans la représentation coarte/sense de G

$$F = \left\{ (2x + \beta, \alpha \beta, -\alpha - \beta, \alpha), (\alpha, \beta) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \right\}$$

$$G = \left\{ (2x + \beta, \alpha \beta, -\alpha - \beta, \alpha), (\alpha, \beta) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \right\}$$

$$G = \left\{ (2x + \beta, \alpha \beta, -\alpha - \beta, \alpha), (\alpha, \beta) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \right\}$$

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$$G =$$