

Q1

$$(A^k)^{-1} = (A^{-1})^k \Leftrightarrow A^k \cdot (A^k)^{-1} = (A^{-1})^k \cdot A^k \quad \text{soit } A \in \text{Mat}(n, n, \mathbb{R})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow I_n = \underbrace{A^{-1} \dots A^{-1}}_{k \text{ fois}} \cdot \underbrace{A \dots A}_{k \text{ fois}} \Leftrightarrow I_n = (I_n)^k \Leftrightarrow \boxed{I_n = I_n}$$

se complètent par paires

! pas commutatif

Soit bb-ex: $I_n = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$
 $(I_n)^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = I_n$

$\forall k$ $\textcircled{1} (ABA^{-1})^k = (I_n B)^k \stackrel{III}{=} (B)^k$
 $\textcircled{2} AB^k A^{-1} = I_n B^k \stackrel{III}{=} B^k$

THM. parth

bb-ex: $L = \mathbb{C}$: $(ABA^{-1})(ABA^{-1}) = AB^2 A^{-1}$, $A \in \text{Mat}(n, n, \mathbb{R})$
 $\Leftrightarrow AB \underbrace{I_n}_{B} A^{-1} = AB^2 A^{-1} \Leftrightarrow AB^2 A^{-1} = AB^2 A^{-1}$

$\forall k$: il y aura k termes pour le $\textcircled{1} \Rightarrow k \cdot B \Rightarrow B^k$ et les A^{-1} et A se simplifient $(k-1)$ fois

(b) i. $\stackrel{(I_n A)}{\Leftrightarrow} (I_n A)^T (I_n A) = (I_n A) (I_n + A + \underbrace{A^2 + \dots + A^{k-1}}_{A^k = O_{n,n}})$
 $\Leftrightarrow I_n = (I_n A) (I_n + A) \Leftrightarrow I_n = I_n + \underbrace{A - A^2}_{O_{n,n}}$ pas th
 $\Leftrightarrow I_n = I_n \Rightarrow \text{on}$

ii. $I_4 - A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\det(I_4 - A) = 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow$ inversible

méthode cofacteurs: $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \cdot 1 & -1 \cdot (-1) & 1 \cdot 2 & (-1) \cdot (-1) \\ -1 \cdot 0 & 1 \cdot 1 & -1 \cdot 1 & 1 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 0 & -1 \cdot 0 & 1 \cdot 1 & -1 \cdot (-1) \\ -1 \cdot 0 & 1 \cdot 0 & -1 \cdot 0 & 1 \cdot 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\Rightarrow (I_4 - A)^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det(I_4 - A)} (\text{cof})^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

Noter

c) $(A^{-1})^T = (A^T)^{-1}$ car si multiplie par $A^T \Leftrightarrow A^T (A^{-1})^T = A^T (A^T)^{-1}$
 $\Leftrightarrow (A^T A)^T = I \Leftrightarrow \underline{I = I}$

Q2) $\det(A^n) = \det(\underbrace{A \cdot A \cdot A \dots A}_n) = \underbrace{\det A \cdot \det A \dots \det A}_n = (\det A)^n$

$\det(BAB^{-1}) = \det B \cdot \det A \cdot \det B^{-1} = (\det A)^1 \Rightarrow \text{vrai } \forall n$
 $= \det B \cdot \frac{1}{\det B} \cdot \det A = \det A$

(b) $\Rightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{det B}} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & -4 & 3 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 4 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} L_2 \leftarrow 3L_2 - 2L_1 \\ L_3 \leftarrow 2L_3 - L_1 \\ L_4 \leftarrow 3L_4 - L_1 \end{matrix}} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & -4 & 3 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 4 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} L_3 \leftarrow 5L_3 + 2L_2 \\ L_4 \leftarrow 5L_4 + 2L_2 \end{matrix}} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & -4 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & 10 \\ 0 & 0 & -6 & 26 \end{pmatrix}$
 $L_4 \leftarrow L_4 + 2L_3 \Rightarrow \det A = 3 \cdot 5 \cdot (-3) \cdot 90 = -4050$

Q3) (a) i. $\Rightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} -7 & 3 & 1 & 5 \\ -4 & -6 & -11 & -1 \\ 4 & -6 & -7 & -5 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} L_2 \leftarrow 7L_2 - 4L_1 \\ L_3 \leftarrow 7L_3 + 4L_1 \\ L_4 \leftarrow 7L_4 + 2L_1 \end{matrix}} \begin{pmatrix} -7 & 3 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & -54 & -41 & -27 \\ 0 & -30 & -46 & -19 \\ 0 & 6 & 9 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} L_2 \leftarrow \frac{1}{3}L_2 \\ L_3 \leftarrow \frac{1}{3}L_3 \\ L_4 \leftarrow \frac{1}{3}L_4 \end{matrix}} \begin{pmatrix} -7 & 3 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & -18 & -13 & -9 \\ 0 & -10 & -15 & -6 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$
 $L_2 \leftarrow L_2 - L_4 \Rightarrow \det A = 0$

Jordan: $\Rightarrow L_2 \leftarrow 5L_2 - L_1 \Rightarrow \det A \text{ toujours } = 0$

aucun besoin de faire Jordan puisque pas tous les pivots

(b) i. Soit $A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow AA^{-1} = I_3$
 $\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2-g & b-h & c-i \\ 3a+d-3g & 3b+e-3h & 3c+f-3i \\ 2a+d-2g & b+e-2h & c+f-2i \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3a+d-3g=0 \\ 2a+d-2g=0 \\ 2-g=1 \\ 3b+e-3h=1 \\ b+e-2h=0 \\ b-h=0 \\ 3c+f-3i=0 \\ c+f-2i=1 \\ c-i=0 \end{cases}$ rés. du sys. en 3 sous-systèmes
 $\Rightarrow A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & -1 \\ -3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ (erreur calcul)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{ii) } & \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & -3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & -2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{L_1 \leftrightarrow L_2} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 3 & 1 & -3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & -2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\substack{L_2 \leftarrow 3L_2 - L_1 \\ L_3 \leftarrow 3L_3 - L_1}} \\
 & \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 3 & 1 & -3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 3 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & -15 & 6 & 3 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{L_1 \leftarrow L_1 + L_2} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 3 & 0 & -3 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 3 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & -15 & 6 & 3 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{L_3 \leftarrow L_3 + 5L_2} \\
 & \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 3 & 0 & -3 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 3 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 15 & -6 & 3 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{L_1 \leftarrow L_1 + L_2} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 3 & 0 & -3 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 3 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 15 & -6 & 3 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{L_1 \leftarrow \frac{1}{3}L_1} \\
 & \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 3 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 15 & -6 & 3 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\substack{L_2 \leftarrow -L_2 \\ L_3 \leftarrow -\frac{1}{3}L_3}} \\
 & \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -5 & 2 & -1 \end{array} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

det
Notwendig
auf der

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{iii) } L_1: \text{cof}_{11}A &= (-1)^2 \cdot (-2+6) = 4 & \text{cof}_{12}A &= (-1)^3 \cdot (-6+3) = 3 \\
 \text{cof}_{13}A &= (-1)^4 \cdot (6-1) = 5 & \text{cof}_{21}A &= (-1)^2 \cdot (0+2) = 2 \\
 \text{cof}_{22}A &= (-1)^4 \cdot (-2+1) = -1 & \text{cof}_{23}A &= (-1)^5 \cdot (2-0) = -2 \\
 \text{cof}_{31}A &= (-1)^4 \cdot (0+1) = 1 & \text{cof}_{32}A &= (-1)^5 \cdot (-3+3) = 0 \\
 \text{cof}_{33}A &= (-1)^6 \cdot (1-0) = 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow (\text{cof}_{ij})_{\substack{1 \leq i \leq \dots \\ 1 \leq j \leq \dots}} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 3 & 5 \\ -2 & -1 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow (\text{cof})^T = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -2 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & 0 \\ 5 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

rech.
det A
Zur Inverse
10er "Opis"

$$\Rightarrow A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det A} (\text{cof})^T, \quad \det A = (-1)^{11} \cdot 1 \cdot (-2+6) + (-1)^{13} \cdot (-1) \cdot (6-1) - 4-6 = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 2 & -1 \\ -3 & 1 & 0 \\ -5 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$