

S6 :

(69) On forme la matrice $C = [A : I_n]$

$$\rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} L_2 \leftarrow L_2 - L_1 \\ L_3 \leftarrow L_3 - L_1 \end{array} \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} L_1 \leftarrow L_1 - 2L_2 \\ L_3 \leftarrow L_3 + 2L_2 \end{array}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & -1 & 3 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & -3 & 2 & 1 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} L_3 \leftarrow \frac{1}{2}L_3 \\ L_1 \leftarrow L_1 + L_3 \\ L_2 \leftarrow L_2 - L_3 \end{array} \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{3}{2} & -1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{3}{2} & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right]$$

$\therefore \text{Frel}(C)$ est de la forme $[I_n : B]$, alors A est la matrice inversible

$$A^{-1} = B = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{2} & -1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{3}{2} & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$70) C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} A \\ I_3 \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} L_2 \leftarrow L_2 - L_1 \\ L_3 \leftarrow L_3 - L_1 \end{matrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} L_1 \leftarrow L_1 - 2L_2 \\ L_3 \leftarrow L_3 + L_2 \end{matrix}$$

$$\text{Frel}(C) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 4 & 3 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \therefore \text{La partie de gauche de Frel}(C) \text{ n'est pas \u00e9gale \u00c0 } I_3 \\ \therefore A \text{ n'est pas inversible.} \end{matrix}$$

$$73) A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & k \\ 1 & 4 & k^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} L_2 \leftarrow L_2 - L_1 \\ L_3 \leftarrow L_3 - L_1 \end{matrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & k-1 \\ 0 & 3 & k^2-1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} L_1 \leftarrow L_1 - L_2 \\ L_3 \leftarrow L_3 - 3L_2 \end{matrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2-k \\ 0 & 1 & k-1 \\ 0 & 0 & k^2-3k+2 \end{bmatrix}$$

a) Quand $k^2-3k+2=0 \Leftrightarrow (k-2)(k-1)=0 \Leftrightarrow k=2 \text{ ou } k=1$, on a obtenu $\text{Frel}(A) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2-k \\ 0 & 1 & k-1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

~~Rang(A) < n, donc on n'a pas une solution~~

~~Frel(A) \neq id, A n'est pas inversible.~~

b) quand $k \neq 2$ et $k \neq 1$, $\text{Frel}(A) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = id$, A est inversible

$$83) \begin{matrix} 3 \times 2 \\ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} 2 \times 2 \\ \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix} = \begin{matrix} 3 \times 2 \\ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 3 + 1 \times (-1) & 2 \times 1 + 0 \times (-1) \\ 3 \times 0 + 1 \times 2 & 2 \times 0 + 0 \times 2 \\ 2 \times 3 + 1 \times 1 & 2 \times 2 + 1 \times 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 7 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$88) \begin{matrix} A \quad 2 \times 3 \\ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & -3 \\ -2 & 5 & 11 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} B \quad 3 \times 2 \\ \begin{bmatrix} 8 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 8+(-2)+(-3) & -1+(-4)+5 \\ -16+5+11 & 2+10-11 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

~~C = [A | I_2]~~

100) c1) $\vec{u} = \frac{1}{\|\vec{v}\|} \vec{v} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1^2+3^2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$, S: $\mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$
 $\vec{x} \rightarrow 2(\vec{x} \cdot \vec{u})\vec{u} - \vec{x}$

$$S(\vec{e}_1) = 2\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$S(\vec{e}_2) = 2\left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$S(\vec{e}_3) = 2\left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore A = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(2) A = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ C = [A : I_3] \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{2}{3} & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 & -2 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} L_1 \leftarrow \frac{1}{2}L_1 \\ L_2 \leftarrow L_2 - L_1 \\ L_3 \leftarrow L_3 - 2L_1 \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & 1 & -\frac{3}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{3}{2} & -3 & \frac{3}{2} & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 3 & -3 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{l} L_2 \leftarrow (\frac{2}{-3})L_2 \\ L_1 \leftarrow L_1 + \frac{1}{2}L_2 \\ L_3 \leftarrow L_3 + 3L_2 \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & -2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 9 & -6 & -6 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} L_3 \leftarrow \frac{1}{9}L_3 \\ L_1 \leftarrow L_1 - 2L_3 \\ L_2 \leftarrow L_2 - 2L_3 \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{2}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Fred}(C) = [B : I_3] \\ A \text{ est inversible} \\ S^{-1} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \vec{x} \end{array}$$

$$(29) A = \begin{bmatrix} K-1 & -2 \\ -4 & K-3 \end{bmatrix}, \text{Det}(A) = (K-1)(K-3) - 8$$

Soit $\text{Det}(A) = 0 \Leftrightarrow K^2 - 4K - 5 = 0$, on a $K = 5$ ou $K = -1$.

$\therefore C$ est vrai, $K = 5$ ou $K = -1$

$$(292) \vec{v} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{v} \text{ est le vecteur orthogonale du Plan } V. \\ \therefore \vec{u} = \frac{1}{\|\vec{v}\|} \vec{v} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3^2+1^2+2^2}} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T(x) = \begin{matrix} \mathbb{R}^3 & \rightarrow & \mathbb{R}^3 \\ \vec{x} & \rightarrow & \vec{x} - (\vec{x} \cdot \vec{u}) \cdot \vec{u} \end{matrix}$$

$$T(\vec{e}_1) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{14} \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -3 \\ -6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T(\vec{e}_2) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{14} \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 13 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T(\vec{e}_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{14} \begin{pmatrix} -6 \\ -2 \\ 10 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore A = \frac{1}{14} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -3 & -6 \\ -3 & 13 & -2 \\ 6 & -2 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$$