Exercice 2

On considére les déterminants de Vandermonde

$$D(a_1; a_2; a_3) = \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ a_1^2 & a_2^2 & a_3^2 \end{pmatrix} = \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ a_1^2 & a_2^2 & a_3^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$D(a_{1}; a_{2}; a_{3}; a_{4}) = \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a_{1} & a_{2} & a_{3} & a_{4} \\ a_{1} & a_{2}^{2} & a_{3}^{2} & a_{4} \\ a_{1}^{3} & a_{1}^{3} & a_{3}^{3} & a_{4}^{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

a) Calculons D (a1jazjaz)

$$D(a_1; a_2; a_3) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \end{vmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{c} C_2 \leftarrow C_2 - C_1 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \\ c_3 \leftarrow c_3 - c_1 \end{array}$$

$$D(a_1; a_2; a_3) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ a_1 & a_2 - a_1 & a_3 - a_1 \\ a_1^2 & a_1^2 - a_1 & a_3^2 - a_1^2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$D(a_1; a_2; a_3) = \begin{vmatrix} a_2 - a_1 & a_3 - a_1 \\ a_2 - a_1 & a_3 - a_1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$D(a_1; a_2; a_3) = (a_2 - a_1)(a_3 - a_1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ a_2 - a_1 & a_3 - a_1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$(43) D(a_1; a_2; a_3) = (a_2 - a_1)(a_3 - a_1)[(a_3 - a_1) - (a_2 - a_1)]$$

$$D(a_{1}; a_{2}; a_{3}) = (a_{2} - a_{1})(a_{3} - a_{1})(a_{3} - a_{2})$$

$$b) \underline{Montrons} \underline{au'on} \underline{peut remplacer la dernière lique}$$

$$\underline{de D(a_{1}; a_{2}; a_{3}; a_{4})} \underline{pan} \underline{f(a_{1})}, \underline{f(a_{2})}, \underline{f(a_{3})}, \underline{f(a_{4})}$$

$$\underline{Aano changer sa valeur}, \underline{où} \underline{f(a_{1})}, \underline{f(a_{2})}, \underline{f(a_{3})}, \underline{f(a_{4})}$$

$$\underline{Aano changer sa valeur}, \underline{où} \underline{f(a_{1})} = x^{3} + x^{2} + \beta x + \delta$$

$$\underline{f(a_{1})} \underline{f(a_{2})} \underline{f(a_{3})} \underline{f(a_{4})}$$

$$\underline{f(a_{1})} \underline{f(a_{2})} \underline{f(a_{3})} \underline{f(a_{4})}$$

$$\underline{Comme} \underline{f(x)} = x^{3} + x^{2} + \beta x + \delta_{1} \underline{alons on a};$$

$$\underline{f(a_{1})} \underline{f(a_{2})} \underline{f(a_{3})} \underline{f(a_{4})}$$

$$\underline{a_{1}} \underline{a_{2}} \underline{a_{3}} \underline{a_{4}}$$

$$\underline{a_{1}} \underline{a_{2}} \underline{a_{3}} \underline{a_{4}} \underline{a_{4}} \underline{a_{4}}$$

$$\underline{a_{1}} \underline{a_{2}} \underline{a_{3}} \underline{a_{4}} \underline{a_$$

 $\begin{array}{c}
 a_4 \\
 a_4 \\
 a_4
\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c}
 = D(a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4) \\
 a_4
\end{array}$ Donc, det $\begin{array}{ccc}
a_1 & a_2 \\
a_1^2 & a_2^2 \\
f(a_1) & f(a_2)
\end{array}$ a_3 a_3^2 f(a3) Chosissons of de farçon judiciense de sorte que la dernière ligne n'ait qu'un seul terne non nul et en déve loppant, montrous que: $D(a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4) = (a_4 - a_1)(a_4 - a_2)(a_4 - a_3)D(a_1a_2a_3)$ Je vais chosir la fonction of telle que: f(a1)=0; f(a2)=0; f(a3)=0 et f 81 m pôlynôme de degré 3 3 Donc un polynôme de degré 3 ayant a1, a2, a3 Com me gra cine est: f(m= (x-a1)(x-a2)(x-a3) Airwi, $D(a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & a_4 \\ a_1^2 & a_2^2 & a_3^2 & a_4^2 \end{vmatrix}$

$$D'ou$$
, $D(a_{11}a_{21}a_{31}a_{4}) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a_{11} & a_{21} & a_{31} & a_{41} \\ a_{11}^{2} & a_{21}^{2} & a_{32}^{2} & a_{33}^{2} & a_{44}^{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & f(a_{4}) \end{vmatrix}$
En développant suivant la dernière lique, or

lique, on a:

$$D(a_{11}a_{21}, a_{31}, a_{41}) = f(a_{41}) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a_{11} & a_{21} & a_{31} \\ a_{11}^{2} & a_{21}^{2} & a_{31}^{2} \end{vmatrix}$$

or $f(a_4) = (a_4 - a_1)(a_4 - a_2)(a_4 - a_3)$

et
$$D(a_1, a_2, a_3) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ a_1^2 & a_1^2 & a_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

alors D(a1, a2, a3, a3) = (a4-a1)(a4-a2)(a4-a3) D(a1, a2, a3)

c) Déduisons la valeur de D(a1, a2, a3, a4)

Comme $D(a_1, a_2, a_3) = (a_3 - a_1)(a_3 - a_2)(a_2 - a_1)$

et que D(a1, a2, a3, a4) = (a4-a1)(a4-a2)(a4-a3)D(a1,a2,a3)

alono $D(a_{11}a_{21}a_{31}a_{4}) = (a_{4} - a_{1})(a_{4} - a_{2})(a_{4} - a_{3})(a_{3} - a_{4})(a_{2} - a_{4})$ (4)

Généralisation

Posono
$$\Delta_n = D(a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n)$$

* En prenant
$$f(x) = \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} (x-a_i)$$

ma:
$$f(a_i) = 0$$
, $\forall i = 1; -i, n-1$ et $f(a_n) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} (a_i - a_i)$

et en developpant, ona:

$$\Delta_n = f(a_n) \Delta_{n-1}$$

clest-
$$\bar{a}$$
-dire, $\Delta_n = \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} (\alpha_n - \alpha_i) \Delta_{n-1}$ 7 fre N^t ,

