Exercice 1

Résoudre les systèmes d'équations suivants dans  $\mathbb{R}^2$  et  $\mathbb{R}^3$ .

a) 
$$\begin{cases} \frac{x+y}{2} = \frac{7x-5y}{6} + \frac{x+4}{4} \\ \frac{x-6y}{2} = \frac{x-2y}{7} + 4 \end{cases}$$
 b) 
$$\begin{cases} \frac{x-3}{y-5} = \frac{4}{3} \\ \frac{x+5}{y+2} = \frac{6}{5} \end{cases}$$

$$\left(\frac{x-6y}{2} = \frac{x-2y}{7} + 4\right)$$

$$\left(2x-y = x-3y-2\right)$$

c) 
$$\begin{cases} 2x - y = x - 3y - 2 \\ 5 - x + \frac{3}{2}(x + y) = x + 2y + \frac{13}{2} \end{cases}$$
d) 
$$\begin{cases} 4x + 3y + 6z = 41 \\ 8x + 5y = 31 \\ 7y = 21 \end{cases}$$
e) 
$$\begin{cases} 6x + 4y + 8z = 6 \\ 3x + y - 2z = 1 \\ 3x + 2y - 4z = 1 \end{cases}$$

d) 
$$\begin{cases} 4x + 3y + 6z = \\ 8x + 5y = 31\\ 7y = 21 \end{cases}$$

e) 
$$\begin{cases} 6x + 4y + 8z = 6\\ 3x + y - 2z = 1\\ 3x + 2y - 4z = 1 \end{cases}$$

f) 
$$\begin{cases} x - y - z = 6 \\ x - 2y - 3z = 10 \\ 5x + 6y + z = 2 \end{cases}$$