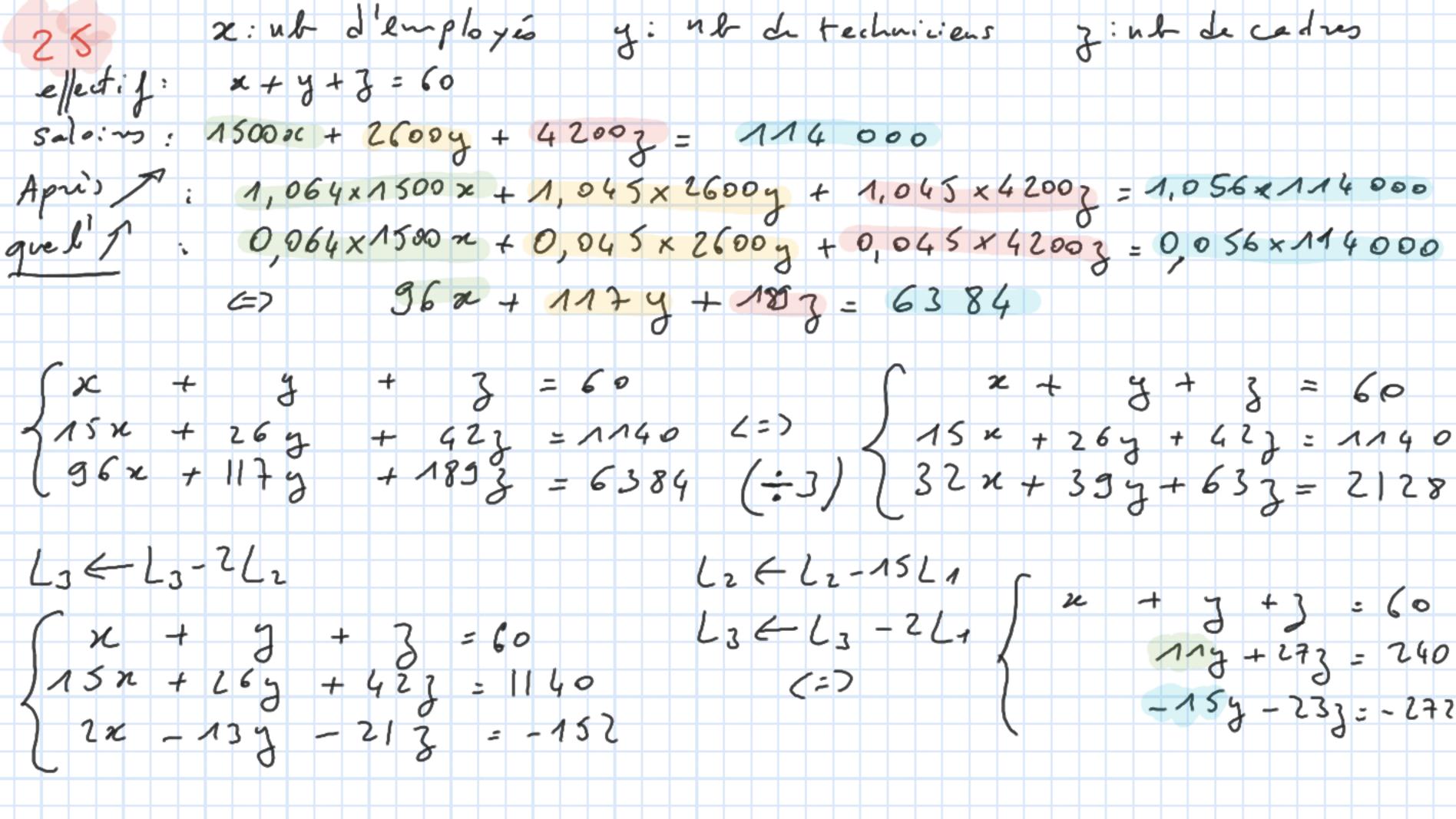
Systems Déterminants 24(1),25,26,29 L2 54 Séarce 5 - 3-1 241) 2 + 3y + 5z = 22 3 - 2e + 2y + 3z = 12 (-12e + y - z = -13) $L_{2} \leftarrow L_{1} + L_{2}$ $\begin{cases} z + 3y + 5z = 22 \\ L_{3} \leftarrow L_{3} + 12L_{1} \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} z + 3y + 5z = 22 \\ 5y + 8z = 36 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} 37y + 59z = 251 \end{cases}$ 9={(1,2,3)} Unique solution

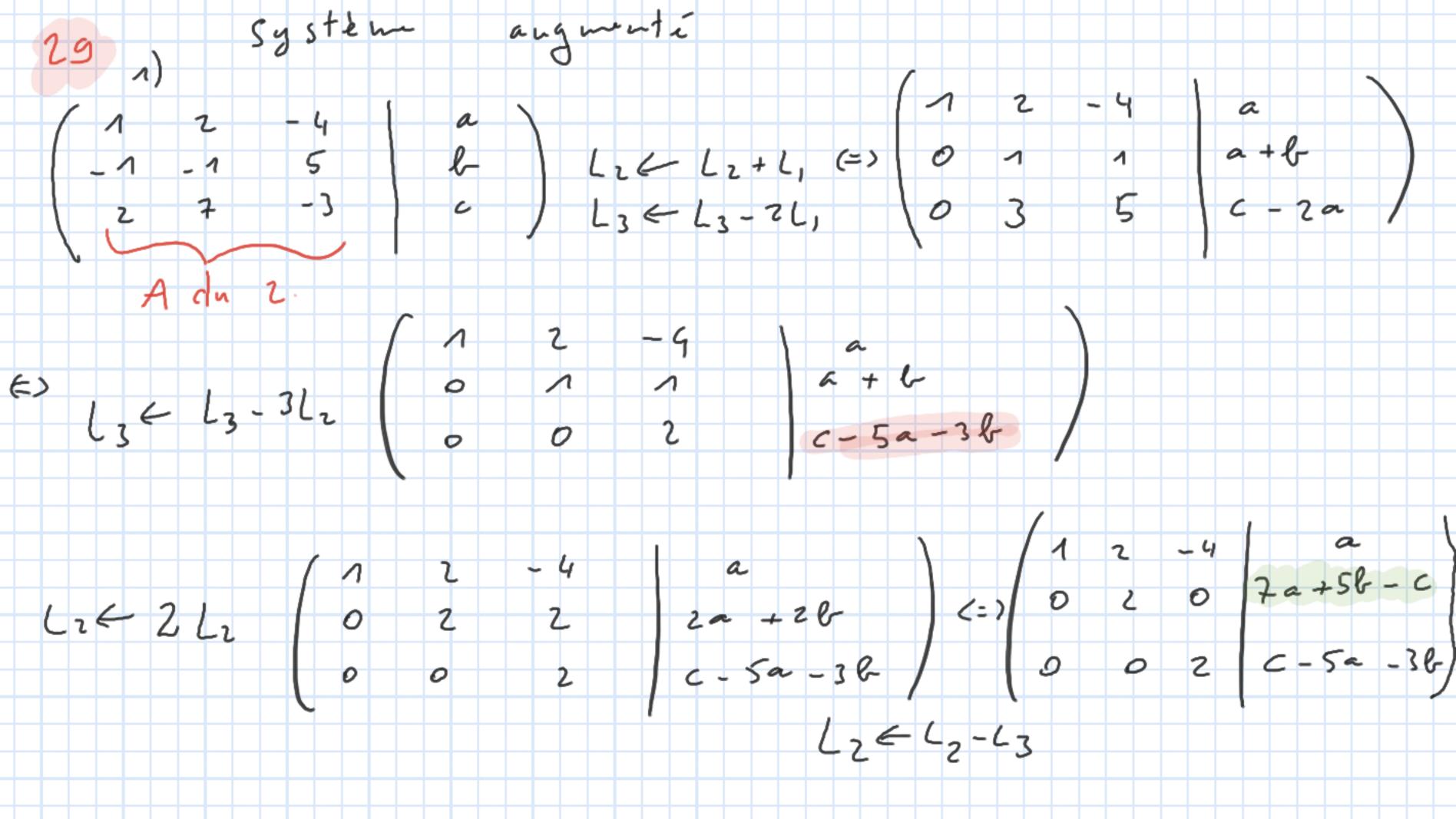


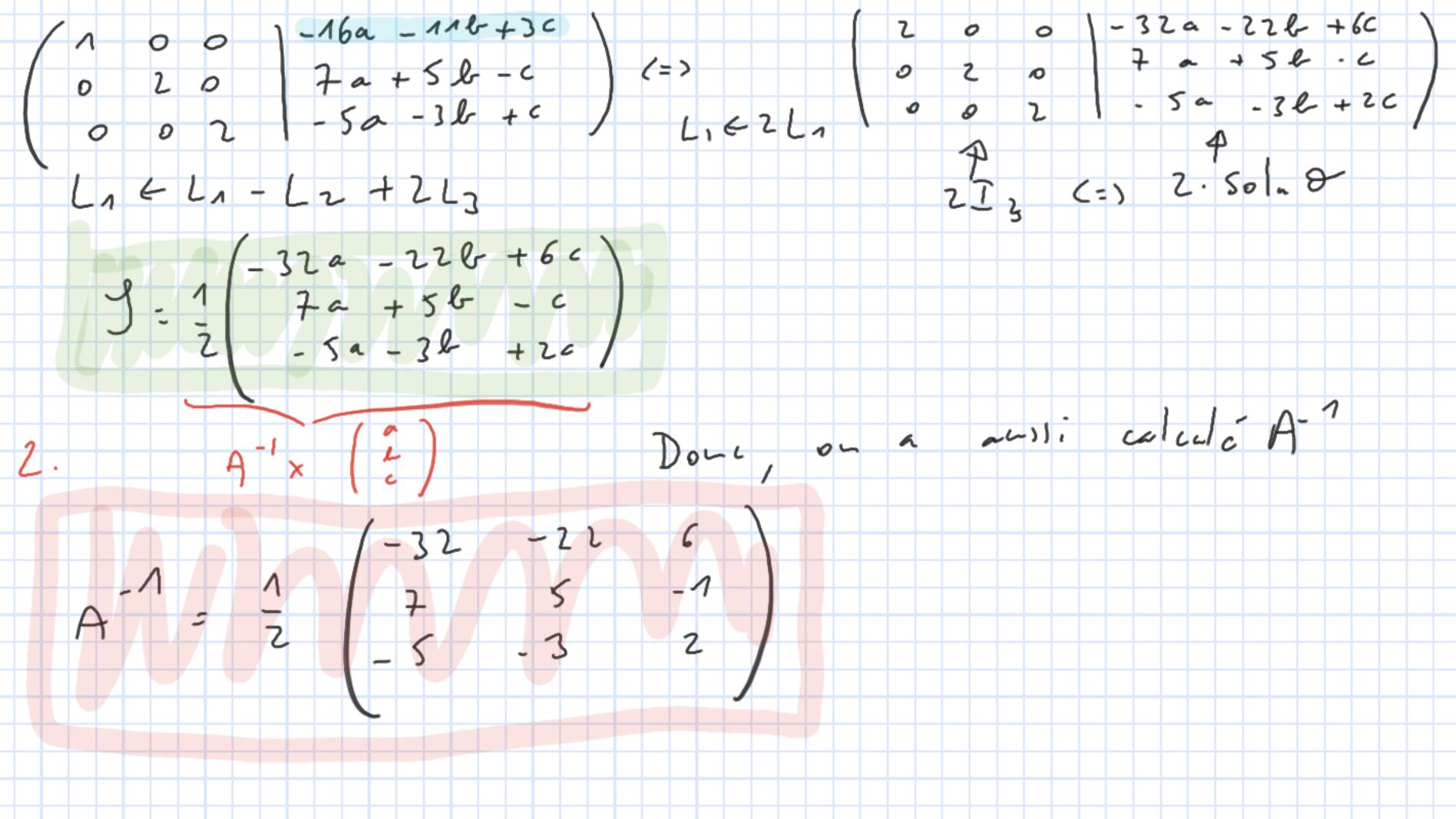
 $\begin{cases} 24 = -12 - 4 + 60 = 44 \\ y = \frac{240 - 27 \times 3}{608} = 12 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} 2 = -3 - 3 + 60 \\ 119 = 240 - 273 \end{cases}$ (-152 3 = -608 LE ML3- (-15) L2 L'entreprise comport 44 employés, 12 techniciens et 4 calves

 $26 \quad \begin{cases} ax + y + z = 1 \\ x + ay + z = a \end{cases} = 1 \quad \begin{cases} (ax + y + z) = a \\ (ax + y + z) = 1 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} (ax + y + z) = a \\ (ax + y + z) = a \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} (ax + y + z) = a \\ (ax + y + z) = a \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} (ax + y + z) = a \\ (ax + y + z) = a \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} (ax + y + z) = a \\ (ax + y + z) = a \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} (ax + y + z) = a \\ (ax + y + z) = a \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} (ax + y + z) = a \\ (ax + y + z) = a \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} (ax + y + z) = a \\ (ax + y + z) = a \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} (ax + y + z) = a \\ (ax + y + z) = a \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} (ax + y + z) = a \\ (ax + y + z) = a \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} (ax + y + z) = a \\ (ax + y + z) = a \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} (ax + y + z) = a \\ (ax + y + z) = a \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} (ax + y + z) = a \\ (ax + y + z) = a \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} (ax + y + z) = a \\ (ax + y + z) = a \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} (ax + y + z) = a \\ (ax + y + z) = a \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} (ax + y + z) = a \\ (ax + y + z) = a \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} (ax + y + z) = a \\ (ax + y + z) = a \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} (ax + y + z) = a$ me illem 2" mensu $L_{2} \leftarrow L_{2} - aL_{3}$ = a $L_{3} \leftarrow L_{3} - L_{1}$ = a $(1-a^{2})y + (1-a)z = 1-a^{2}$ 1-a2=(1-a)(1+a) Si a # 1, on divise a2-a=a(a-1)=-a(1-a) pon 1-a $\begin{cases} 2 + 2y + 3 = a \\ (1+a)y + 3 = 1+a \\ y - 3 = -a \end{cases}$ Pour diviser par 1-a, il faut que a \$ 1 Sapposous la #1/

a #-2 (et tjr a # 1) L3 ← L2 + L3 Alons (=) 2a+a²-a-(1+a)² a+a²-1-2a-à (1+a) · $\frac{1}{+a} = \frac{1+2a+a^2}{2+a} = \frac{(1+a)^2}{2+a}$ $\begin{array}{c} \chi : \frac{-\alpha - 1}{2 + \alpha} \\ \zeta : \frac{1}{2 + \alpha} \\ \zeta : \frac{1}{2 + \alpha} \\ \zeta : \frac{\alpha + \alpha}{2 + \alpha} \end{array}$ unique solution Si a \$ 1 et a 7 - 2

Si a: 1 les 3 lignes sont identiques: x+y+3=1 c'est l'égo d'un plan dans l'espace. · Si a=-2 (a+2=0) $\begin{cases} -2x + 9 + 3 = 1 \\ x - 2y + 3 = -2 \end{cases} = -2 \qquad \begin{cases} -2x + 4 + 4 + 4 \\ 2x + 3 - 2y = 4 \end{cases} = -2 \qquad \begin{cases} -2x + 4 + 4 + 4 \\ 2x + 3 - 2y = 4 \end{cases} = 3$ $\begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & = 3 \end{cases}$ Pas de solution impossible





| S'il aniste une col. unlle, Détaminants Jet: Mr (R) -> R det (M) + 0 (=> M est inversible (=> rg (M) = n 1) det (In) = 11. $Jet(D) = \begin{cases} \lambda_1 & \lambda_2 & \dots & \lambda_n \\ 0 & \dots & \lambda_n \end{cases}$ idem si Test triangulain longron édrage 2 lign (on 2 colorer), dét change de sign

31.
$$dit(I_3) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = 1 \times 1 \times 1 = 1$$
.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -1$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \times 1 \times 1 = 2$$

$$dit(2I_3) = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 = 2$$

