

Solution de l'examen de remplacement

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Exercice 1:

$$(S) \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

* Méthode de Cramer:

$$(S) \Leftrightarrow AX = b$$

$$\det A = -1 - (-1) - 1 = -1 \neq 0 \quad (0,5)$$

\Rightarrow la sol existe et unique.

$$x = - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -2 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$x = - \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -6, \quad \boxed{x = -6} \quad (1)$$

$$y = - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -(-5 + 1 - 7) = 11 \quad \boxed{y = 11} \quad (1)$$

$$z = - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -(2 - 7 + 1) \quad \boxed{z = 4} \quad (1)$$

$(x, y, z) = (-6, 11, 4)$ est sol de (S)

* Méthode du Pivot de Gauss.

$$(S) \Leftrightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 3 \end{array} \right] \text{matrice augmentée} \quad (0,5)$$

1^{er} étape: $a_{11} = 1 \neq 0$

$$l_2 \leftarrow l_2 - l_1, \quad l_3 \leftarrow l_3 - 2l_1$$

$$(S) \Leftrightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

2^{ème} étape: $a'_{22} = -1 \neq 0$

$$l'_3 \leftarrow l'_3 - l'_2$$

$$(S) \Leftrightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\boxed{z = 4} \quad (1)$$

$$-y + 2z = -3 \Rightarrow \boxed{y = 11} \quad (1)$$

$$x + y - z = 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{x = -6} \quad (1)$$

Exercice 2:

$$\begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow X' = AX$$

$$\det(A - \lambda I_3) = \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2-\lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (1-\lambda)^2(2-\lambda) - (-(1-\lambda) - 1) = (1-\lambda)^2(2-\lambda) + 2 - \lambda$$

$$P_A(\lambda) = (2-\lambda)((1-\lambda)^2 + 1) \quad (1)$$

$$P_A(\lambda) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = 2 \text{ ou } (1-\lambda)^2 + 1 = 0$$

$$\text{d'où } \lambda = 2 \vee \lambda = 1+i \vee \lambda = 1-i$$

$$\lambda_1 = 2 \text{ v.p simple, } \alpha_1 = 1 \quad (0,5)$$

$$\lambda_2 = 1+i \text{ vp " , } \alpha_2 = 1 \quad (0,5)$$

$$\lambda_3 = 1-i \text{ vp " , } \alpha_3 = 1 \quad (0,5)$$

(1/2)