

Matrices

exercice 37:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \text{tr}(A) = a + d$$

$$1) A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \text{tr}(A) = 1 + 2 = 3.$$

$$A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 9 \\ 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \text{tr}(A^2) = 1 + 4 = 5.$$

$$\det(A) = 1 \times 2 - 0 \times 3 = 2$$

$$2) \operatorname{tr}(A^2) = 5.$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\operatorname{tr}(A))^2 - 2 \det(A) &= 3^2 - 2 \times 2 \\ &= 5 \end{aligned}$$

donc :

$$\operatorname{tr}(A^2) = (\operatorname{tr}(A))^2 - 2 \det(A).$$

exercice 40 :

1) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

↳ $A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0_{\mathcal{M}_2(\mathbb{R})}$

donc A est nilpotente d'ordre 2.

2) Soit $A \in \mathcal{M}_2(\mathbb{R})$ nilpotente.

non nulle.
Il existe $k \in \mathbb{N}^*$ tel que $A^k = 0$.

Supposons par l'absurde que A est inversible.

$$A^{-1} \times \left(A^k = 0 \right) \times A^{-1}$$

$$A^{k-1} = 0$$

$$A^{-1} \times \left(A^{k-1} = 0 \right) \times A^{-1}$$

$$A^{k-2} = 0$$

$$A^{-1} \times \left(\begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ \bullet \\ \vdots \\ \bullet \end{array} \right) \times A^{-1}$$

$$A = 0$$



donc A n'est pas inversible.

exercice 41:

$$1) M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det(M) = \begin{array}{c} - \\ + \\ - \end{array} \begin{array}{c} + \\ - \\ + \end{array} \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & - \\ 0 & 4 & 5 & + \\ 1 & 0 & 6 & - \end{array}$$

$$= -2 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 5 \\ 1 & 6 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$+ 4 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 6 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$- 0 \times \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 5 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -2 \times (0 \times 6 - 1 \times 5) + 4(1 \times 6 - 1 \times 3)$$

$$= -2 \times -5 + 4 \times 3$$

$$= 10 + 12$$

$$= 22.$$

$$2) \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} \overset{+}{1} & \overset{-}{3} & \overset{+}{2} \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 2(1 - (-2)) - 1 \times (1 - 6) \\
 &= 2 \times 3 - (-5) \\
 &= 6 + 5 \\
 &= 11.
 \end{aligned}$$

exercice 42 :

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 6 & -1 & 2 \\ 11 & -3 & -1 \\ 14 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

exercice 4.3:

1)

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 5 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hookrightarrow A\chi = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ y \\ -x \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hookrightarrow A\chi = \begin{pmatrix} y \\ -x \end{pmatrix}$$

exercice 44 :

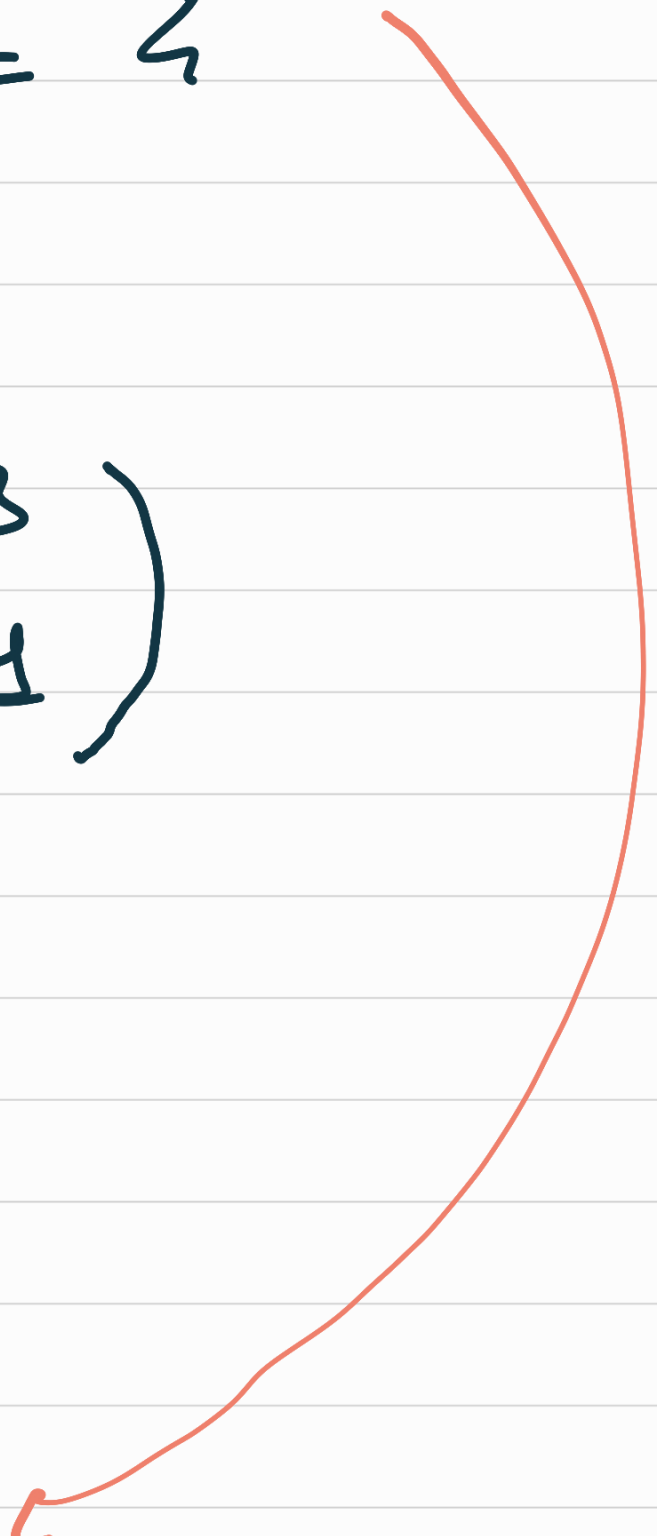
$$\begin{cases} 2x + 3y = 1 \\ x - y = 4 \end{cases}$$

on pose :

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$AX = B.$$


on soit $X = A^{-1} \times B$.

$$\begin{aligned}\det(A) &= 2 \times (-1) - 1 \times 3 \\ &= -5 \neq 0\end{aligned}$$

donc A est inversible et :

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{-5} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -3 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{5} & \frac{3}{5} \\ \frac{1}{5} & -\frac{2}{5} \end{pmatrix}$$

donc :

$$\begin{aligned}X &= A^{-1} \times B \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1/5 & 3/5 \\ 1/5 & -2/5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1/5 \\ -7/5 \end{pmatrix}\end{aligned}$$