

Algèbre 2 – Algèbre linéaire (Feuille technique)

Qui a calculé (bien) calculera (bien)

(Proverbe Troeschien, début XXI-ième siècle)

Exercice 1 – Déterminer l'ensemble des solutions des systèmes linéaires suivants :

$$\begin{array}{ll} 1. \begin{cases} x - y + 3z = 1 \\ 2x - 2y + z = 3 \\ 2x - y - z = 0 \end{cases} & 4. \begin{cases} x + 2y = 1 \\ 2x + y = 2 \\ 3x + 4y = 1 \end{cases} \\ 2. \begin{cases} x + y + 2z - 5t = 1 \\ x - 2y + t = 0 \\ 2x - z - t = 2 \end{cases} & 5. \begin{cases} x + 2y + z + 2t + 3u = 2 \\ x + 3y + z + 2t = 1 \\ y - 3u = -1 \end{cases} \\ 3. \begin{cases} x + 2y = 1 \\ 2x + y = 2 \\ 3x + 4y = 3 \end{cases} & 6. \begin{cases} x + 2y + z + 2t + 3u = 2 \\ x + 3y + z + 2t = 1 \\ y - 3u = 0 \end{cases} \end{array}$$

Exercice 2 – Étudier la liberté des familles suivantes (dans le $\mathbb{R}$ -ev des fonctions de $\mathbb{R}$ dans $\mathbb{R}$) :

1. $(\varphi_a, \varphi_b), (a, b) \in \mathbb{R}^2$, où pour tout $a \in \mathbb{R}$, $\varphi_a : x \mapsto \sin(x + a)$.
2. $(\varphi_a, \varphi_b, \varphi_c), (a, b, c) \in \mathbb{R}^3$.
3. $(f_k)_{0 \leq k \leq n}, f_k : x \mapsto \cos^k x$
4. idem pour $(f_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$.
5. $(f_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \cup (g_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}, f_n : x \mapsto x^n \cos(x), g_n : x \mapsto x^n \sin(x)$.
6. $(f^n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}, f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ telle que $f(\mathbb{R})$ soit infini.
7. $(f_n)_{k \in \mathbb{N}}, f_k : x \mapsto \cos(x^k)$.

Exercice 3 – Produit matriciel

1. (15 secondes)

$$\begin{aligned} P_1 &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad P_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -6 \\ 5 & 9 \end{pmatrix} \quad P_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 5 \\ -3 & 8 \\ 8 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad P_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 5 & 4 \\ 6 & 2 & 7 \\ 1 & 9 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \\ P_5 &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 5 & 3 & 4 \\ -2 & 3 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 9 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad P_6 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 5 & 3 & 8 \\ 3 & 1 & 7 & 1 \\ -2 & 5 & 10 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad P_7 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 & 7 & 1 \\ 1 & 9 & 3 & -8 \\ 2 & 1 & 9 & -1 \\ -2 & -3 & 1 & -5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

2. (30 secondes)

$$\begin{aligned} P_7 &= \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 & 7 & 1 \\ 1 & 9 & 3 & -8 \\ 2 & 1 & 9 & -1 \\ -2 & -3 & 1 & -5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad P_8 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 7 & 1 \\ 1 & 6 & 3 & 9 \\ 2 & 1 & -7 & -1 \\ -2 & 2 & 5 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \\ P_9 &= \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 8 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -2 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 & -5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad P_{10} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \\ P_{11} &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 4 & 8 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Exercice 4 – Rang d’une matrice

Déterminer le rang des matrices suivantes

1. (10 secondes)

$$M_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad M_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \quad M_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad M_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad M_5 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \quad M_6 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$M_7 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad M_8 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad M_9 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & 4 \\ 3 & 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \quad M_{10} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 & 8 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \quad M_{11} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

2. (20 à 30 secondes)

$$M_{12} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \quad M_{13} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & -3 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \\ -1 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad M_{14} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 4 & 4 & 4 \\ 3 & 5 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$M_{15} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 & -2 \\ 3 & 5 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad M_{16} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad M_{17} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & 4 & 3 \\ 4 & 0 & 4 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \quad M_{18} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

3. (1 minute)

$$M_{19} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad M_{20} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 5 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \quad M_{21} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & 2 & -4 \\ 5 & 3 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \quad M_{22} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 4 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

4. (3 minutes)

$$M_{23} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 4 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad M_{24} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 4 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 2 & 4 & 1 & 2 & -6 \\ 3 & 2 & 2 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \quad M_{25} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 4 & -2 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 6 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 & 1 & 6 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 & 0 & -1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Exercice 5 – Calcul de l’inverse d’une matrice

Les matrices suivantes sont-elles inversibles ? Si oui, déterminer leur inverse.

1. (20 secondes)

$$A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \quad A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad A_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad A_4 = \begin{pmatrix} -7 & 2 \\ 5 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \quad A_5 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -8 \\ -5 & -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

2. (5 minutes)

$$A_6 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad A_7 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad A_8 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 4 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad A_9 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 5 & 4 \\ 2 & -3 & -1 \\ 3 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad A_{10} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 5 & 6 & 7 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$$

3. (10 minutes)

$$A_{11} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad A_{12} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ -2 & -1 & 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \quad A_{13} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & 3 & 7 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 5 & 5 & -2 & 5 \\ 3 & -1 & 4 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

4. (20 minutes)

$$A_{14} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad A_{15} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad A_{16} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & -2 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad A_{17} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 5 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & -1 & -2 \\ 3 & 1 & 3 & 1 & 3 \\ -1 & -2 & -3 & -4 & -5 \\ 2 & 3 & 2 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Exercice 6 – Matrice d’une AL relativement à des bases Montrer que les applications f ci-dessus sont des applications linéaires de E dans F , et donner leur matrice relativement aux bases $\mathcal{B}$ et $\mathcal{C}$ de E et de F .

(15 secondes à 1 minute suivant les cas)

1. $E = \mathbb{R}^2, F = \mathbb{R}^2, f(x, y) = (2x - y, x + y), \mathcal{B} = \mathcal{C} = \text{b.c.}$
2. $E = \mathbb{R}^2, F = \mathbb{R}^2, f(x, y) = (x + y, 2x), \mathcal{B} = \left(\begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \right), \mathcal{C} = \text{b.c.}$
3. $E = \mathbb{R}^2, F = \mathbb{R}^2, f(x, y) = (x + 3y, 2x + y), \mathcal{B} = \mathcal{C} = \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right)$
4. $E = \mathbb{R}^2, F = \mathbb{R}^2, f(x, y) = (2x + y, x - 3y), \mathcal{B} = \text{b.c.}, \mathcal{C} = \left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right)$
5. $E = \mathbb{R}^2, F = \mathbb{R}^2, f(x, y) = (x + 2y, 3x - 3y), \mathcal{B} = \left(\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \right), \mathcal{C} = \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \right)$

(< 2 minutes)

6. $E = \mathbb{R}^3, F = \mathbb{R}^2, f(x, y, z) = (3z - 2x + y, x + y + z), \mathcal{B} = \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right), \mathcal{C} = \text{b.c.}$
7. $E = \mathbb{R}^3, F = \mathbb{R}^3, f(x, y, z) = (x - 2y - 2z, x + y - z), \mathcal{B} = \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right), \mathcal{C} = \text{b.c.}$

(< 4 minutes)

8. $E = \mathbb{R}^3, F = \mathbb{R}^3, f(x, y, z) = (x - 2y, y + z, z - x), \mathcal{B} = \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right), \mathcal{C} = \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right)$
9. $E = \mathbb{R}^3, F = \mathbb{R}^3, f(x, y, z) = (2x - y - 2z, y - z, 2y + z), \mathcal{B} = \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right), \mathcal{C} = \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right)$
10. $E = F = \mathbb{R}_n[X], f(P) = P - P', \mathcal{B} = \mathcal{C} = \text{b.c.}$
11. $E = F = \mathbb{R}_n[X], f(P) = nXP - X^2P', \mathcal{B} = \mathcal{C} = \text{b.c.}$
12. $E = F = \mathbb{R}_n[X], f(P) = \text{id}, \mathcal{B} = (1, X - a, (X - a)^2, \dots, (X - a)^n), \mathcal{C} = \text{b.c.}$
13. $E = F = \mathbb{R}_n[X], f(P) = \text{id}, \mathcal{B} = \text{b.c.}, \mathcal{C} = (1, X - a, (X - a)^2, \dots, (X - a)^n)$
14. $E = F = \mathbb{R}_n[X], f(P) = \text{id}, \mathcal{B} = \text{b.c.}, \mathcal{C} = (1, 1 + X, 1 + X + X^2, \dots, 1 + X + X^2 + \dots + X^n).$
15. $E = F = \text{Vect}(\cos, \sin), f(g) = g', \mathcal{B} = \mathcal{C} = (\cos, \sin)$
16. $E = F = \text{Vect}(\cos, \sin), f(g) = h : x \mapsto g(a + x), \mathcal{B} = \mathcal{C} = (\cos, \sin)$
17. $E = F = \text{Vect}(\cos, x \mapsto x \cos x, \sin, x \mapsto x \sin x), f(g) = g', \mathcal{B} = \mathcal{C} = (\cos, x \mapsto x \cos x, \sin, x \mapsto x \sin x)$
18. $E = F = \text{Vect}(\cos, x \mapsto x \cos x, \sin, x \mapsto x \sin x), f(g) = h : x \mapsto g(a + x), \mathcal{B} = \mathcal{C} = (\cos, x \mapsto x \cos x, \sin, x \mapsto x \sin x)$
19. $E = F = \text{Vect}(\exp \cdot \cos, \exp \cdot \sin), f(g) = g - g', \mathcal{B} = \mathcal{C} = (\exp \cdot \cos, \exp \cdot \sin).$

(< 10 minutes)

20. $E = \mathbb{R}_n[X], F = \mathbb{R}_1[X], f(P) = R, \text{reste de la division de } P \text{ par } X^2 - 3X + 2, \mathcal{B} = \text{b.c.}, \mathcal{C} = \text{b.c.}$
21. $E = F = \mathbb{R}_n[X], f(P) = (X^2 + 1)P'' - P', \mathcal{B} = (1, (X - 1), (X - 2)^2, \dots, (X - n)^n), \mathcal{C} = \text{b.c.}$

Exercice 7 – Changements de base

Soit f l'endomorphisme de $\mathbb{R}^n$ dans $\mathbb{R}^m$ associé à la matrice A ci-dessous, relativement aux bases $\mathcal{B}$ et $\mathcal{C}$. Exprimer la matrice de f relativement aux bases $\mathcal{B}'$ et $\mathcal{C}'$, en se servant de la formule de changement de base.

(1 minute)

1. $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \mathcal{B} = \mathcal{C} = \text{b.c.}, \mathcal{B}' = \mathcal{C}' = \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right)$
2. $A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 4 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \mathcal{B} = \mathcal{C} = \text{b.c.}, \mathcal{B}' = \mathcal{C}' = \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right)$
3. $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \mathcal{B} = \mathcal{C} = \text{b.c.}, \mathcal{B}' = \mathcal{C}' = \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right)$

(2 minutes)

1. $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, $B = C = \text{b.c.}$, $B' = \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right)$, $C' = \left(\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right)$
2. $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $B = C = \text{b.c.}$, $B' = \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} \right)$, $C' = \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \right)$

(3 minutes)

1. $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, $B = C = \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right)$, $B' = C' = \text{b.c.}$
2. $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \text{b.c.}$, $C = \left(\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right)$, $B' = \text{b.c.}$, $C' = \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, 10 \right)$
3. $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \left(\begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, -12 \right)$, $C = \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \right)$, $B' = \left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right)$, $C' = \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, 10 \right)$

(6 minutes)

1. $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, $B = C = \text{b.c.}$, $B' = C' = \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right)$
2. $A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 & 5 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$, $B = C = \text{b.c.}$, $B' = \left(\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right)$, $C' = \left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right)$

(10 minutes)

1. $A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, $B = C = \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right)$, $B' = C' = \left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right)$
2. $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 6 \\ 3 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $B = C = \left(\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right)$, $B' = \left(\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right)$, $C' = \text{b.c.}$
3. $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right)$, $C = \left(\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right)$, $B' = \left(\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right)$, $C' = \left(\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right)$.

Exercice 8 – Diagonalisation

Lorsque c'est possible, déterminer une matrice diagonale D et une matrice inversible P telle que $M = PDP^{-1}$:

1. (1 minute)

$$M_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad M_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 4 \\ 6 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad M_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -1 \\ 6 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad M_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

2. (8 minutes)

$$M_5 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad M_6 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & -5 & 4 \\ 2 & -7 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \quad M_7 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 9 & 3 \\ -4 & 13 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \quad M_8 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 6 & 2 \\ -2 & 5 & 1 \\ -2 & 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$M_9 = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & -2 & -2 \\ 6 & -1 & -4 \\ 3 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad M_{10} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad M_{11} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad M_{12} = \begin{pmatrix} -17 & 12 & -88 \\ -24 & 17 & -132 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

3. (15 à 20 minutes)

$$M_{13} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -2 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 & 0 \\ -3 & -3 & 5 & 3 \\ -1 & -3 & 1 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \quad M_{14} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -4 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad M_{15} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 2 & 2 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ -2 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad M_{16} = \begin{pmatrix} 7 & -1 & 2 & -3 \\ 1 & 5 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$