

Algèbre 3 – Calcul matriciel (point de vue technique)

Exercice 1 – Produit matriciel

1. (15 secondes)

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

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

2. (30 secondes)

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

$$P_9 = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 8 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -2 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 & -5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad P_{10} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P_{11} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 4 & 8 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

Exercice 2 – 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)

$$M_{12} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \quad M_{12} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & -3 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \\ -1 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad M_{13} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 5 \\ 2 & 4 & 8 \\ 2 & 3 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \quad M_{14} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 4 & 4 & 4 \\ 3 & 5 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

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 3 – 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)

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

4. (20 minutes)

$$A_{12} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad A_{13} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad A_{14} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & -2 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad A_{15} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 5 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & -1 & -2 \\ 3 & 1 & 3 & 1 & 3 \\ -1 & -2 & -3 & -4 & -5 \\ 2 & 3 & 2 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

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

(3 minutes)

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

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

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

(6 minutes)

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

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

(10 minutes)

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

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

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

Exercice 6 – Déterminer le rang de la matrice $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ b+c & c+a & a+b \\ bc & ca & ab \end{pmatrix}$.

Exercice 7 – Résoudre, en discutant suivant la valeur de λ , le système suivant, d'inconnues x, y, z et t . On exprimera une base de l'ensemble des solutions.

$$\begin{cases} 2x + y - 2z - 3t = \lambda \\ x + 2y + 2z = 5 \\ x + y - \lambda^2 t = 2 \end{cases}$$