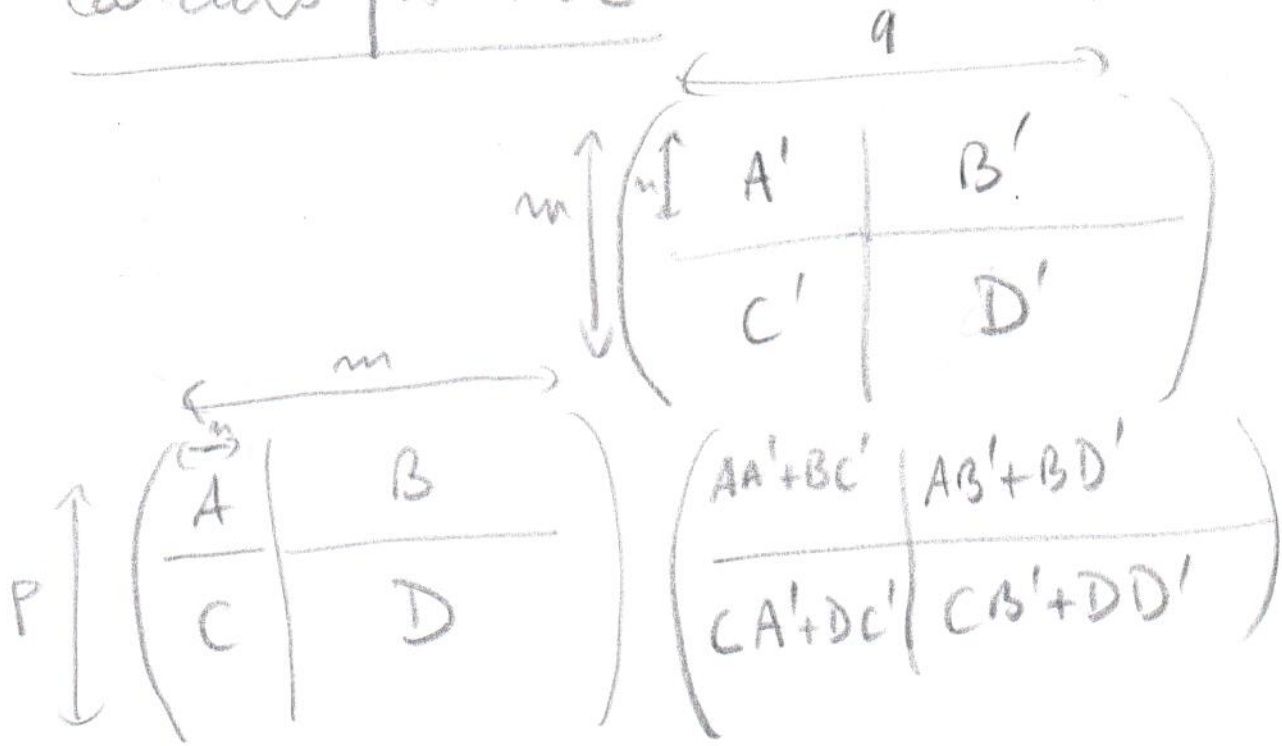


# Calculs par bloc



$$\begin{vmatrix} I_n & C \\ (0) & I_m \end{vmatrix} = \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{(d. def.)}}}{1} = \begin{vmatrix} I_n & (0) \\ D & I_m \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} A & C \\ (0) & I_m \end{vmatrix} = \det A$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} I_n & C \\ (0) & B \end{vmatrix} = \det B$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} A & C \\ (0) & B \end{vmatrix} = \det A \cdot \det B$$

car  $\begin{pmatrix} A & C \\ (0) & B \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} I_n & (0) \\ (0) & B \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A & C \\ (0) & I_m \end{pmatrix}$

5.1.A Le syst. est équivalent à

$$B \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \quad (*)$$

Comme B est inv.,

$$(*) \Leftrightarrow B^{-1} \cdot B \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = B^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow I_3 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = B^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -2 & 5 \\ -9 & 5 & -11 \\ -7 & 4 & -9 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 29 \\ -62 \\ -50 \end{pmatrix}$$

5.2.

a).  $\text{Com}(A) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \times 4 & -3 \\ -2 & 1 \times 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} \quad \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$   
 $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} \quad \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix}$

donc  ${}^t \text{Com}(A) = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -2 \\ -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ . De plus  $\det(A) = 4 - 6 = -2 \neq 0$

Par le cours, A est inversible et

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det A} {}^t \text{Com}(A) = -\frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -2 \\ -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Résolution du syst. :  $X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}, Y = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix}$

$$A \cdot X = Y \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 = y_1 \\ 3x_1 + 4x_2 = y_2 \end{cases}$$

$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 = y_1 \\ x_1 + 0 = y_2 - 2y_1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = y_2 - 2y_1 \\ x_2 = \frac{y_1 - x_1}{2} = \frac{3y_1 - y_2}{2} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow X = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix} Y$

$L_2 \leftarrow L_2 - 2L_1$

Cas général 2x2 :

$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$  avec  $ad - bc \neq 0$ .

$\text{Com}(A) = \begin{pmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{pmatrix}$

Diagram showing the construction of the adjugate matrix from the original matrix elements:

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline a & b \\ \hline c & d \\ \hline \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline d & -b \\ \hline -c & a \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Donc  $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{ad - bc} \begin{pmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{pmatrix}$ .

Vérification :

$$\begin{pmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} ad - bc & 0 \\ 0 & ad - bc \end{pmatrix}$$

or

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} ad - bc & 0 \\ 0 & ad - bc \end{pmatrix}$$

b)  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 \\ 4 & 2 & 1 \\ 5 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ .

Or a

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 \\ 4 & 2 & 1 \\ 5 & 4 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 4 & 2 & -1 \\ 5 & 4 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -1 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 4 & 2 & 1 \\ 5 & 4 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -1 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 \\ -1 & -2 & 0 \\ 5 & 4 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \quad L_2 \leftarrow L_2 - L_1$$

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

Diagram showing the expansion of the determinant along the first row:

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 \\ 4 & 2 & 1 \\ 5 & 4 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 \end{vmatrix} - 3 \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 5 & 3 \end{vmatrix} + 3 \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ 5 & 4 \end{vmatrix}$$

$\text{Com}(A) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -7 & 6 \\ 3 & -12 & 11 \\ -3 & 11 & -10 \end{pmatrix}$

Diagram showing the construction of the adjugate matrix from the original matrix elements:

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 1 & 3 & 3 \\ \hline 4 & 2 & 1 \\ \hline 5 & 4 & 3 \\ \hline \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 2 & -7 & 6 \\ \hline 3 & -12 & 11 \\ \hline -3 & 11 & -10 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Par le cours,

$$A^{-1} = - \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & -3 \\ -7 & -12 & 11 \\ 6 & 11 & -10 \end{pmatrix}$$

Système :

$$AX=Y \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 + 3x_2 + 3x_3 = y_1 \\ 4x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 = y_2 \\ 5x_1 + 4x_2 + 3x_3 = y_3 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 + 3x_2 + 3x_3 = y_1 \\ 4x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 = y_2 \\ 4x_1 + x_2 + 0 = y_3 - y_1 \end{cases} \begin{array}{l} L_2 \leftarrow L_2 - 4L_1 \\ L_3 \leftarrow L_3 - L_1 \end{array}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} -11x_1 - 3x_2 = y_1 - 3y_2 \\ 4x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 = y_2 \\ 4x_1 + x_2 = y_3 - y_1 \end{cases} \begin{array}{l} L_1 \leftarrow L_1 - 3L_2 \\ L_3 \leftarrow L_3 - L_2 \end{array}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = -2y_1 - 3y_2 + 3y_3 \\ x_2 + x_3 = y_2 - y_3 + y_1 \\ 4x_1 + x_2 = y_3 - y_1 \end{cases} \begin{array}{l} L_1 \leftarrow L_1 + 3L_2 \\ L_2 \leftarrow L_2 - L_3 \end{array}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = -2y_1 - 3y_2 + 3y_3 \\ x_2 = -y_1 + y_3 - 4(-2y_1 - 3y_2 + 3y_3) \\ x_3 = y_1 + y_2 - y_3 - (7y_1 + 12y_2 - 11y_3) \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = -2y_1 - 3y_2 + 3y_3 \\ x_2 = 7y_1 + 12y_2 - 11y_3 \\ x_3 = -6y_1 - 11y_2 + 10y_3 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow X = A^{-1}Y$$

