

$$\textcircled{1} \quad (a) \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ -6 & -3 & -1 & 4 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & 5 & -7 & -7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -3 & 5 & -6 & -8 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} L_2 := L_2 + 2L_1 \\ L_3 := L_3 - L_1 \end{array}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad L_3 := L_3 + 3L_2$$

$$E_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow E_1^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$E_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow E_2^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$E_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow E_3^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$L = \underbrace{E_1^{-1} E_2^{-1} E_3^{-1}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (\text{OK})$$

$$(b) \text{rang}(A) = 3, \quad \text{null}(A) = 5 - 3 = 2$$

$$(c) A \cdot X = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 3x_1 + 2x_2 + 0x_3 - x_4 + x_5 = 0 \\ x_2 - x_3 + 2x_4 + 3x_5 = 0 \\ 2x_3 + 0x_4 + x_5 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x_5 = \alpha, \quad x_4 = \beta,$$

$$x_3 = \frac{1}{2}(-x_5) = -\frac{\alpha}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_2 &= x_3 - 2x_4 + 3x_5 = -\frac{\alpha}{2} - 2\beta + 3\alpha \\ &= -\frac{7}{2}\alpha - 2\beta \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 &= \frac{1}{3}(-2x_2 + x_4 - x_5) = \frac{1}{3}(-2(-\frac{7}{2}\alpha - 2\beta) + \beta - \alpha) \\ &= \frac{1}{3}(6\alpha - 5\beta) = 2\alpha + \frac{5}{3}\beta \end{aligned}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ | \\ x_5 \end{pmatrix} = \alpha \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -7/2 \\ -1/2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \beta \begin{pmatrix} +5/3 \\ -2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{donc } \text{Ker}(A) = \text{Lin} \left( \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5/3 \\ -7/2 & -2 \\ -1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right) \quad (\text{OK})$$

à colonnes libres.

$$\textcircled{2} \quad A \cdot B = 0 \iff \text{Im}(B) \subseteq \text{Ker}(A)$$

$$\boxed{\Rightarrow} \quad \text{si } A \cdot B = 0 \text{ et } X \in \text{Im}(B),$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{alors } X = B \cdot Y \text{ donc } A \cdot X &= A \cdot B \cdot Y \\ &= A \cdot 0 \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{d'où } X \in \text{Ker}(A)$$

$$\boxed{\Leftarrow} \quad \text{si } \text{Im}(B) \subseteq \text{Ker}(A)$$

$$\text{alors chaque colonne } B_i = B \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \leftarrow \begin{matrix} i\text{-ième} \\ \text{place} \end{matrix}$$

de  $B$  est dans  $\text{Ker}(A)$ , donc

$$A \cdot B_i = 0 \text{ donc } A \cdot (B_1 | \dots | B_k) = 0$$

$$\text{d'où } A \cdot B = 0$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \det(A) = \det \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 5 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & -2 \\ 3 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = -42 = 2 \cdot (-21)$$

$$\det(B) = \det \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & 0 \\ -5 & -4 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 16 = 2^4$$

$$\det(C) = \det \left[ A^{-1} \cdot \underbrace{\det(B^{-1})}_{\substack{\text{---} \\ \leftarrow}} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}B\right)^2 \cdot A^3 \right] \quad (n=3!!)$$

$$= \det(B^{-1})^3 \cdot \det(A^{-1}) \cdot \det\left(\frac{1}{4}B^2\right) \cdot \det(A^3)$$

$$= \frac{1}{(\det B)^3} \cdot \frac{1}{\det(A)} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^3 \cdot \det(B)^2 \cdot \det(A)^3$$

$$= \frac{\det(A)^2}{\det(B)} \cdot \frac{1}{4^3}$$

$$= \frac{(2 \cdot (-21))^2}{2^4} \cdot \frac{1}{2^6}$$

$$= \frac{2^2 \cdot 21^2}{2^{10}} = \frac{21^2}{2^8} = \left(\frac{21}{16}\right)^2$$

$$(4) \quad (0,1), (1,1), (2,2), (3,2)$$

$$y = ax + b$$

$$\text{donc on veut } \begin{cases} 0 \cdot a + b = 1 \\ 1 \cdot a + b = 1 \\ 2 \cdot a + b = 2 \\ 3 \cdot a + b = 2 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

synt. impossible, donc moindres carrés :

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 14 & 6 \\ 6 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 11 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

résol du système :

$$\left( \begin{array}{cc|c} 14 & 6 & 11 \\ 6 & 4 & 6 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{cc|c} 6 & 4 & 6 \\ 14 & 6 & 11 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{cc|c} 6 & 4 & 6 \\ 0 & -\frac{20}{6} & -3 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\text{donc } \left. \begin{array}{l} -\frac{20}{6} \cdot b = -3 \text{ d'où } b = \frac{9}{10} \\ 6a + 4b = 6 \text{ d'où } a = \frac{1}{6}(-4b + 6) \end{array} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \left( -4 \cdot \frac{9}{10} + 6 \right)$$

$$= \frac{4}{10}$$

$$\text{donc l'eqn recherchée est } y = \frac{4}{10}x + \frac{9}{10}$$

⑤

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

valeurs propres :

$$\det(A - \lambda \cdot I) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \det \begin{pmatrix} 1-\lambda & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -\lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\lambda & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1-\lambda \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (1-\lambda) \cdot \det \begin{pmatrix} -\lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1-\lambda \end{pmatrix} - 1 \cdot \det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\lambda \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (1-\lambda) \cdot [(-\lambda)(-\lambda)(1-\lambda)] - [(-\lambda)(-\lambda) \cdot 1] = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (1-\lambda)^2 \cdot \lambda^2 - \lambda^2 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cancel{(1-\lambda)^2} \cdot (1-2\lambda+\lambda^2) \cdot \lambda^2 - \lambda^2 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \lambda^2 \cdot ((1-2\lambda+\lambda^2) - 1) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \lambda^3 (-2 + \lambda) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \underline{\lambda = 0 \quad \text{ou} \quad \lambda = 2}$$

donc  $\text{Spec}(A) = \{0, 2\}$ .

Espaces propres :

$$E_0 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} \mid \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$= \text{Im} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

à colonnes  
libres mais

pas orthogonales...

donc Gram-Schmidt...

⇔

$$x_4 = \alpha$$

$$x_3 = \beta$$

$$x_2 = \gamma$$

$$x_1 = -\alpha$$

$$= \text{Im} \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1/\sqrt{2} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

à colonnes orthogonales

$$E_2 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} \mid \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

⇔

$$x_4 = \alpha, x_3 = 0, x_2 = 0, x_1 = \alpha$$

$$= \text{Im} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \text{Im} \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

Gram-Schmidt

← colonne orthogonale.

diagonalisable :

$$A = B \cdot D \cdot B^t$$

où

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & & \\ & 0 & & \\ & & 0 & \\ & & & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

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⑥ (a) p.e.  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

(b)  $\det(A^k) = \det(A)^k$  par les propriétés du déterminant, donc si  $A^k = 0$  alors  $\det(A)^k = \det(0) = 0$  donc  $\det(A) = 0$  donc  $A$  non-inversible

(c)  $A$  symétrique implique que  $A = B \cdot D \cdot B^t$  avec  $D$  diagonale et  $B$  orthogonale, et donc  $A^k = B \cdot D^k \cdot B^t$  donc  $D^k = B^t \cdot A^k \cdot B$ .  
Si  $A^k = 0$  alors  $D^k = \begin{pmatrix} d_1^k & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & d_n^k \end{pmatrix} = B^t \cdot 0 \cdot B = 0$   
donc chaque  $d_i = 0$ , donc  $D = 0$ , donc  $A = 0$ .

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