

Exercice 1:

1 - Règle de Sarrus:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{array}$$

Diagram illustrating the Sarrus rule for a 3x3 matrix. The first two columns are repeated to the right. Green arrows point from the top row to the second and third rows of the second and third columns, with values -3 and -4. Red arrows point from the bottom row to the first and second rows of the second and third columns, with values 18, 2, and 1.

$$\text{Donc: } \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -3 - 4 - 1 + 18 + 2 + 1 = 11$$

2) - Méthode générale:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{On a: } & \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = +2 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} - 1 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} + 1 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \\ & = 2(9-2) - (3-1) + (2-3) = 14 - 2 - 1 = 11 \end{aligned}$$

Exercice 2:

$$\begin{cases} x + y + 2z = 5 \\ x + y + z = 4 \\ x - y + z = 1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Ana: } \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + 2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 - 0 + 2(-1-1) = 2 - 4 = -2$$

Donc le système possède une solution unique :

$$x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 5 & 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{-2} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} - (-1) \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 4 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{-2} = \frac{(1-2) + (5-8) + (5-4)}{-2} = \frac{-1-3+1}{-2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 5 & 2 \\ 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{-2} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 4 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{-2} = \frac{(4-1) - (5-2) + (5-8)}{-2} = \frac{3-3-3}{-2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$z = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 5 \\ 1 & -1 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{-2} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 5 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 5 \\ 1 & 4 \end{vmatrix}}{-2} = \frac{(1+4) - (1+5) + (4-5)}{-2} = \frac{5-6-1}{-2} = \frac{-2}{-2} = 1$$

D'où, la solution de l'exercice (2) est $(x, y, z) = \left(\frac{3}{2}; \frac{3}{2}; 1\right)$.

Exercice 3

$$1) \begin{cases} x + y + 2z = 5 \\ x + 3y + z = 8 \\ -y + 2z = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 8 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}; X = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \text{ et } b = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 8 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

2) Le calcul du déterminant: $\det(A)$

$$\det(A) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = (6+1) - (2+2) = 7-4=3.$$

3) L'inverse de A.

Puisque $\det(A) = 3 \neq 0$, alors A est inversible et on a: $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det(A)} [\text{Com}(A)]^t$.

On calcule $\text{Com}(A)$:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Com}(A) &= \begin{pmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} & - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} & + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \\ - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} & + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} & - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \\ + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} & - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} & + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} +(6+1) & -(2-0) & +(-1-0) \\ -(2+2) & +(2-0) & -(-1-0) \\ +(1-6) & -(1-2) & +(3-1) \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 7 & -2 & -1 \\ -4 & 2 & +1 \\ -5 & +1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned} \quad \text{Donc: } [\text{Com}(A)]^t = \begin{pmatrix} 7 & -4 & -5 \\ -2 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Par la suite: $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 7 & -4 & -5 \\ -2 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

4) Résoudre le système :

$$\begin{cases} x + y + 2z = 5 \\ x + 3y + z = 8 \\ -y + 2z = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 8 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow AX = b \Leftrightarrow X = A^{-1} \cdot b.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow X = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 7 & -4 & -5 \\ -2 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 8 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow X = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 7 \times 5 - 4 \times 8 - 5 \times 0 \\ -2 \times 5 + 2 \times 8 + 1 \times 0 \\ -1 \times 5 + 1 \times 8 + 2 \times 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow X = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 6 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3/3 \\ 6/3 \\ 3/3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow x = 1 ; y = 2 ; z = 1.$$

Fin