

Exercice 1

$\forall Y = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} \in \mathcal{D}_{3,1}(\text{real})$, on pose le système $AX=Y$, où $X = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \in \mathcal{D}_{3,1}(\text{real})$.

Matrice augmentée du système :

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & t & a \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & b \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & c \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{L_2 \leftarrow L_2 - 2L_1} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & t & a \\ 0 & 1 & -2t & b-2a \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & c \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{L_3 \leftarrow L_3 - L_2} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & t & a \\ 0 & 1 & -2t & b-2a \\ 0 & 0 & 1+2t & -b+2a+c \end{array} \right)$$

A est inversible si $1+2t \neq 0$

$$\forall t \neq -\frac{1}{2}, \quad AX=Y \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x + tz = a \\ y - 2tz = b - 2a \\ (1+2t)z = -b + 2a + c \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = a - tz = \left(1 - \frac{2t}{1+2t}\right)a + \frac{t}{1+2t}b - \frac{t}{1+2t}c = \frac{1}{1+2t}a + \frac{t}{1+2t}b - \frac{t}{1+2t}c \\ y = -2at + b + 2tz = \left(-2 + \frac{4t}{1+2t}\right)a + \left(1 - \frac{2t}{1+2t}\right)b + \left(\frac{2t}{1+2t}\right)c \\ z = \frac{2}{1+2t}a - \frac{1}{1+2t}b + \frac{1}{1+2t}c = \frac{-2}{1+2t}a + \frac{1}{1+2t}b + \frac{2t}{1+2t}c \end{cases}$$

Conclusion:

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{1+2t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & t & -t \\ -2 & 1 & 2t \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Exercice 2

①. $\forall Y = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} \in \mathcal{D}_3, \text{ lin}$, on pose le système $AX=Y$, où $X = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \in \mathcal{D}_3, \text{ lin}$

$$AX=Y \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \textcircled{1} x & -z = a \\ -2x+3y+4z = b \\ y+z = c \end{cases}$$

$$L_2 \leftarrow L_2 + 2L_1 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \textcircled{1} x & -z = a \\ \textcircled{2} 3y+2z = 2a+b \\ y+z = c \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow L_3 \leftarrow L_3 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \textcircled{1} x & -z = a \\ \textcircled{1} y+z = c \\ \textcircled{2} 3y+2z = 2a+b \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow L_3 \leftarrow L_3 - 3L_2 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \textcircled{1} x & -z = a \\ \textcircled{1} y+z = c \\ \textcircled{-1} z = 2a+b-3c \end{cases}$$

Le rang du système est 3 donc il est de Cramer donc

A est inversible

$$AX=Y \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = a+z = -a-b+3c \\ y = c-z = 2a+b-2c \\ z = -2c-b+2c \end{cases}$$

Conclusion:

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

② On reprend la question ① avec $\begin{cases} a = m \\ b = 1 \\ c = 2m \end{cases}$
bonne méthode!

car \mathcal{D} est la matrice associée au système

$$\text{donc } \mathcal{D} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = -m - 1 + 6m = 5m - 1 \\ y = 2m + 1 - 4m = -2m + 1 \\ z = -2m - 1 + 6m = 4m - 1 \end{cases}$$

Conclusion: $\mathcal{D} = \left\{ (5m-1, -2m+1, 4m-1) \right\}$.

Exercice 3

$$\begin{aligned} \text{①. } (I_n - A) \sum_{k=0}^{p-1} A^k &= I_n \left(\sum_{k=0}^{p-1} A^k \right) - A \sum_{k=0}^{p-1} A^k \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{p-1} A^k - \sum_{k=0}^{p-1} A^{k+1} \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{p-1} A^k - \sum_{k=1}^p A^k \\ &= A^0 - A^p = I_n - \underbrace{A^p}_{= O_n} = I_n \end{aligned}$$

②. Notons la matrice $B = \sum_{k=0}^{p-1} A^k$.

On a alors $(I_n - A)B = I_n$. De même, $B(I_n - A) = I_n$.

Conclusion: $(I_n - A)$ est inversible et $(I_n - A)^{-1} = \sum_{k=0}^{p-1} A^k$