

Ex 12 (R5 36)

(1) (S):
$$\begin{cases} x+y+z = -2 \\ x^2+y^2+z^2 = 0 \text{ ssi} \\ z^3+y^3+x^3 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \sigma_1 = -2 \\ \sigma_1^2 - 2\sigma_2 = 0 \\ \sigma_1(\sigma_1^2 - 2\sigma_2) - \sigma_1\sigma_2 + 3\sigma_3 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\sigma_1 = -2$$

$$\sigma_1^2 - 2\sigma_2 = 0 \Rightarrow \sigma_2 = \frac{\sigma_1^2}{2} = +2.$$

$$3\sigma_3 = -\sigma_1(\sigma_1^2 - 2\sigma_2) + \sigma_1\sigma_2 + 1$$

$$= 2(4-4) + (-2) \times 2 = -4 + 1 \quad \sigma_3 = -\frac{3}{3} = -1$$

Donc (x, y, z) est sol de (S)

ssi x, y, z sont racines de $P = X^3 + a_2 X^2 + a_1 X + a_0$ - Or pour tout

$$k \in \llbracket 1, 3 \rrbracket, \sigma_k = \frac{(-1)^k a_{3-k}}{a_3} \text{ donc } P = X^3 - \sigma_1 X^2 + \sigma_2 X - \sigma_3 \quad (\text{en prenant } a_3 = 1)$$

$$\text{cà d } P = X^3 + 2X^2 + 2X + 1$$

Cherchons les racines de P.
-1 est racine évidente

$$\begin{array}{r|l} X^3 + 2X^2 + 2X + 1 & X+1 \\ \hline X^3 + X^2 & \\ \hline X^2 + 2X & \\ X^2 + X & \\ \hline X + 1 & \end{array}$$

$$\text{donc } P = (X+1)(X^2 + X + 1)$$

$$\text{cà d } P = (X+1)(X-j)(X-\bar{j})$$

$$\text{Concl: } \mathcal{Y} = \left\{ s(-1, j, \bar{j}) \text{ avec } s \in S_3 \right\}$$

(2) (S):
$$\begin{cases} x+y+z = 0 \\ xy+yz+zx = -13 \text{ ssi} \\ xyz = -12 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \sigma_1 = 0 \\ \sigma_2 = -13 \\ \sigma_3 = -12 \end{cases}$$

(x, y, z) sol de (S) ssi x, y, z sont racines de $P = X^3 - \sigma_1 X^2 + \sigma_2 X - \sigma_3 =$

$$P = X^3 - 13X + 12$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} X^3 - 13X + 12 & X-1 \\ \hline X^3 - X^2 & \\ \hline X^2 - 13X & \\ X^2 - X & \\ \hline -12X + 12 & \end{array}$$

$$\Delta = 1 - 4 \times 12 = 1 + 48 = 49 = 7^2$$

$$X = \frac{-1 \pm 7}{2} = -\frac{8}{2} = -4 \text{ ou } -\frac{6}{2} = 3.$$

$$\text{donc } P = X^3 - 13X + 12 = (X-1)(X+4)(X-3).$$

Les solutions de (S) sont: $(1, 3, -4)$ et tous les triplets obtenus par permutations (6 possibilités).