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Bézout et Euclide		

Divisions

$ \begin{array}{rcl} 243 & = & 1 \times 129 + 114 \\ 129 & = & 1 \times 114 + 15 \\ 114 & = & 7 \times 15 + 9 \\ 15 & = & 1 \times 9 + 6 \\ 9 & = & 1 \times 6 + 3 \\ 6 & = & 2 \times 3 \end{array} $ 3 est le dernier reste non nul. $\begin{array}{r} 243 \\ \hline 129 \quad + \quad 114 \\ \hline 114 + 15 \\ \hline 7 \cdot 15 + 9 \\ \hline 9 + 6 \\ \hline 6 + 3 \\ \hline 3 \end{array}$ Recherche d'une "commune mesure" à 243 et 129	$ \begin{array}{rcl} 243 & - & 1 \times 129 = 114 \\ 129 & - & 1 \times 114 = 15 \\ 114 & - & 7 \times 15 = 9 \\ 15 & - & 1 \times 9 = 6 \\ 9 & - & 1 \times 6 = 3 \\ 3 & = & 9 - 1 \times (15 - 1 \cdot 9) \\ 3 & = & 2 \times 9 - 1 \times 15 \\ 3 & = & 2 \times (114 - 7 \cdot 15) - 1 \times 15 \\ \text{puis } 3 & = & 2 \times 114 - 15 \times 15 \\ 3 & = & 2 \times 114 - 15 \times (129 - 1 \cdot 114) \\ 3 & = & 17 \times (243 - 129) - 15 \times 129 \\ 3 & = & 17 \times 243 - 32 \times 129 \end{array} $ $243.\mathbb{Z} + 129.\mathbb{Z} = 3.\mathbb{Z}$ Le plus petit sous-groupe de $(\mathbb{Z}, +)$ contenant 243 (et ses multiples) et 129 est l'ensemble des multiples de 3. $243.\mathbb{Z} + 129.\mathbb{Z} = \{a \cdot 243 + b \cdot 129 \mid (a, b) \in \mathbb{Z}^2\}$ $243.\mathbb{Z} + 129.\mathbb{Z} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 243 & u \\ 129 & v \end{pmatrix} \mid (u, v) \in \mathbb{Z}^2 \right\}$
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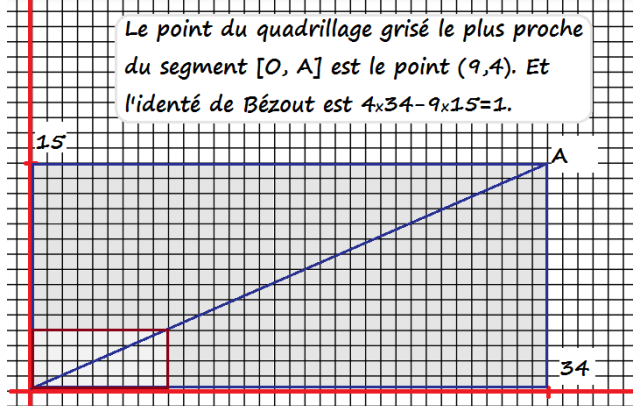
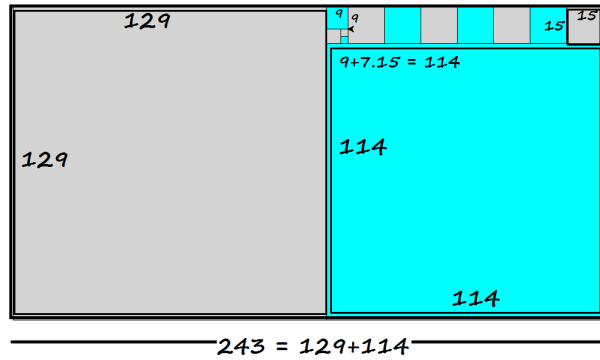
Matrices

$ \begin{aligned} \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 129 \\ 114 \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 243 \\ 129 \end{pmatrix} \\ \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 114 \\ 15 \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 129 \\ 114 \end{pmatrix} \\ \cdot \cdot \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 15 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -7 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 114 \\ 15 \end{pmatrix} \\ \cdot \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 15 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix} \\ \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} \\ \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned} $	$ \begin{aligned} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \\ \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} \\ \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 15 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix} \\ \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 243 \\ 129 \end{pmatrix} \\ \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 243 \\ 129 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned} $ Le produit donne $\begin{pmatrix} 17 & -32 \\ -43 & 81 \end{pmatrix}$ $ \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 17 & -32 \\ -43 & 81 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 243 \\ 129 \end{pmatrix} $
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Algorithmes

<pre>def gcd(a, b): #int, int -> int ...while b != 0:a, b = b, a%b ...return(a) def gcdr(a, b): #int, int -> int ...if b == 0:return(a) ...return(gcdr(b, a%b))</pre>	En notant justement $\begin{pmatrix} u & v \\ p & q \end{pmatrix}$ les matrices qui interviennent : <pre>def Bezout(a, b): ...u, v = 1, 0 ...p, q = 0, 1 ...while b != 0:Q = a//ba, u, v, b, p, q = b, p, q, a-Q*b, u-Q*p, v-Q*q ...return(r1, u1, u2)</pre>
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Visuels



Fractions

$$\frac{243}{129} = \frac{1 \times 129 + 114}{129} = 1 + \frac{114}{129} = 1 + \frac{1}{\frac{129}{114}}$$

$$\frac{243}{129} = 1 + \frac{1}{\frac{1 \times 114 + 15}{114}} = 1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{\frac{114}{15}}}$$

$$\frac{243}{129} = 1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{7 \times 15 + 9}} = 1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{7 + \frac{1}{\frac{15}{9}}}}$$

$$\frac{243}{129} = 1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{7 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{\frac{15}{9}}}}}$$

$$\frac{243}{129} = 1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{7 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{\frac{15}{9}}}}}}$$

enfin

$$\frac{243}{129} = 1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{7 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2}}}}}$$

On efface le dernier entier :

$$1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{7 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{1 + 0}}}} = \frac{?}{?}$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{7 + \frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{?}{?}$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{7 + \frac{1}{2}}} = 1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{2}{15}} = \frac{?}{?}$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{17} = 1 + \frac{15}{17} = \frac{?}{?}$$

$$\frac{32}{17} = \frac{?}{?}$$

Etonnant, non ?