

Corrigé-type: Contrôle S1 Agro

Exo 1:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ 4 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 3 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

① Les polynômes caractéristiques:

$$P_A(\lambda) = \det(A - \lambda I) = \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & -2 \\ 4 & 2-\lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (2-\lambda)^2 - (-2) \times 4 = (2-\lambda)^2 + 8.$$

$$= \lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 4 + 8.$$

$$P_A(\lambda) = \lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 12. \quad (1)$$

$$P_B(\lambda) = \det(B - \lambda I) = \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & 2 & -1 \\ 3 & -2-\lambda & 0 \\ -2 & 2 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

~~$$= \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & -2 & 4 \\ 3 & -2-\lambda & 0 \\ -2 & 2 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix}$$~~

$$= -\lambda \begin{vmatrix} -2-\lambda & 0 \\ 2 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} - 2 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ -2 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} + 1 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -2-\lambda \\ -2 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -\lambda(-2-\lambda)(1-\lambda) - 2(3(1-\lambda)) - 1(6 - (-2)(-\lambda))$$

$$= (2\lambda + \lambda^2)(1-\lambda) - 6 + 6\lambda - 2 + 2\lambda$$

$$= 2\lambda - 2\lambda^2 + \lambda^2 - \lambda^3 - 8 + 8\lambda$$

$$= -\lambda^3 - \lambda^2 + 10\lambda - 8 \quad (2)$$

$$P_B(\lambda)$$

② - Les valeurs propres:

$$P_A(\lambda) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 12 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 16 - 4(12) = -32 < 0$$

λ n'existe pas (0,5)

A n'est pas diagonalisable. (0,5)

$$P_B(\lambda) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda_1 = 1 & (0,5) \\ \lambda_2 = -4 & (0,5) \\ \lambda_3 = 2 & (0,5) \end{cases}$$

B est diagonalisable. $\Leftarrow$

③ - Diagonalisation de A et B .

① - A n'est pas diagonalisable.

~~Calcul de~~ Diagonalisation de B

$$\lambda_1 = 1:$$

$$(A - \lambda_1 I) \vec{v}_1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 3 & -3 & 0 \\ -2 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} -x + 2y - z = 0. \\ 3x - 3y = 0. \Rightarrow x = y. \\ -2x + 2y - z = 0. \end{cases}$$

$$-x + 2x - z = 0 \Rightarrow x - z = 0 \Rightarrow x = z$$

$$\vec{v}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ x \\ x \end{pmatrix} = x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{v}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (0,5)$$

$$V_2: (A - \lambda_2 I) = (A - 2I) V_2 = 0.$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 & -1 \\ 3 & -4 & 0 \\ -2 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} -2x + 2y - z = 0 \\ 3x - 4y = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{4}{3}y \\ -2x + 2y - z = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$-\frac{8}{3}y + 2y - z = 0.$$

$$-\frac{8+6}{3}y - z = 0.$$

$$-\frac{2}{3}y - z = 0$$

$$z = -\frac{2}{3}y.$$

$$V_2 = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{4}{3}y \\ y \\ -\frac{2}{3}y \end{pmatrix} = y \begin{pmatrix} \frac{4}{3} \\ 1 \\ -\frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$V_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{4}{3} \\ 1 \\ -\frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix} \quad (0,5)$$

$$V_3: (A - \lambda_3) V_3 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (A + 4I) V_3 = 0.$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 & -1 \\ 3 & 2 & 0 \\ -2 & 2 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} 4x + 2y - z = 0 \\ 3x + 2y = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{2}{3}y \\ -2x + 2y - 3z = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$4x - \frac{2}{3}y + 2y - z = 0$$

$$-\frac{8}{3}y + 2y - z = 0$$

$$z = -\frac{2}{3}y$$

$$V_3 = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{2}{3}y \\ y \\ -\frac{2}{3}y \end{pmatrix} = y \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{2}{3} \\ 1 \\ -\frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$V_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{2}{3} \\ 1 \\ -\frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix} \quad (0,5)$$

$$B = P D P^{-1}$$

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{4}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -\frac{2}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix} \quad (0,5)$$

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

Exo 2:

① - Les valeurs propres:

$$\lambda_1 = 1; \lambda_2 = 2.$$

λ_1 valeur double.

$$V_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}; V_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}; V_3 = \begin{pmatrix} +2 \\ -3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

② -

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & -1 \\ -1 & -6 & 2 \\ -1 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

Exo 3:

1. $A = \begin{pmatrix} a+1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & a & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}; a \in \mathbb{R}$

2. Les valeurs de a pour que A ne soit pas inversible.

$\det(A) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} a+1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & a & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$ ①

$\Rightarrow (a+1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} - 1 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} - 1 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$

$\Rightarrow (a+1)(a-1) - 1(1-2) - (1-2a) = 0$

$a^2 - a + a - 1 - 1 + 2a = 0$

$a^2 + 2a - 1 = 0$

$\Delta = 4 - 4(1)(-1) = 8$

$a_1 = \frac{-2 + \sqrt{8}}{2} = -1 + \sqrt{2}$

$a_2 = \frac{-2 - \sqrt{8}}{2} = -1 - \sqrt{2}$ ①

3. Pour $a = 0$, calculer $\det(A)$.

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

$\det(A) = 1 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} - 1 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} - 1 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$

$= -2(-1) - (1-2) - 1 = 2 - 1 - 1 = 0$

4. Inverse de A .

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

~~$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det(A)} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & -3 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$~~

~~$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det(A)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & -4 & 3 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$~~

$\text{com}(A) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 \\ -2 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ ①

$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det(A)} \text{com}(A)^T$ ①

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

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

5. Resolution du systeme $AX = b$.

~~$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$~~

$AX = b \Leftrightarrow A^{-1}AX = A^{-1}b$

$X = A^{-1}b = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & -3 & 2 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -4 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 3 \\ y = -4 \\ z = -2 \end{cases}$ ②