

1.4.8 Calculer, lorsque c'est possible, l'inverse des matrices suivantes :

a) $\begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ b) $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ c) $\begin{pmatrix} 8 & 12 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ d) $\begin{pmatrix} \cos^2(\alpha) & \sin^2(\alpha) \\ \sin^2(\alpha) & \cos^2(\alpha) \end{pmatrix}$

10.03.21

Une matrice $A \in M_{n \times n}(\mathbb{R})$ est inversible s'il existe une matrice $B \in M_{n \times n}(\mathbb{R})$ telle que $AB = I_n$, où $I_n = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$. On note $B = A^{-1}$.

Théorème $A \in M_{n \times n}(\mathbb{R})$ est inversible $\Leftrightarrow \det(A) \neq 0$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det(A)} \begin{pmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{pmatrix}$$

CRM

a) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{14} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$

$$A \cdot A^{-1} = \frac{1}{14} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{14} \begin{pmatrix} 14 & 0 \\ 0 & 14 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

e) $\begin{pmatrix} -2 & 4 & 2 \\ -4 & 8 & 4 \\ 5 & 10 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = A$ comme $\det(A) = 0$, A non inversible

$A = (a_{ij})$ telle que $\det(A) \neq 0$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det(A)} \begin{pmatrix} \phantom{(-1)^{i+j}} \\ \phantom{(-1)^{i+j}} \\ \phantom{(-1)^{i+j}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} t \\ (-1)^{i+j} D_{ij} \end{matrix}$$

d)

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \cos^2(\alpha) & \sin^2(\alpha) \\ \sin^2(\alpha) & \cos^2(\alpha) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \det(A) &= \cos^4(\alpha) - \sin^4(\alpha) \\ &= (\cos^2(\alpha) + \sin^2(\alpha))(\cos^2(\alpha) - \sin^2(\alpha)) \\ &= \underbrace{1}_{1} \cos(2\alpha) \end{aligned}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\cos(2\alpha)} \begin{pmatrix} \cos^2(\alpha) & -\sin^2(\alpha) \\ -\sin^2(\alpha) & \cos^2(\alpha) \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{pour } \alpha \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi$$

$$f) \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det(A) = 5$$

Matrice des cofacteurs

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 10 & 0 \\ 4 & 12 & 1 \\ -1 & -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det(A)} C^t$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 4 & -1 \\ 10 & 12 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 5 & 4 & -1 \\ 10 & 12 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{5 A^{-1}} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

La 2^{ème} méthode

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 3 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 4 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \sim$$

$$C_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 5$$

$$C_{12} = (-1)^{1+2} \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 10$$

$$C_{13} = (-1)^{1+3} \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$C_{21} = (-1)^{2+1} \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 4$$

$$C_{22} = (-1)^{2+2} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 12$$

$$C_{23} = (-1)^{2+3} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

$$C_{31} = (-1)^{3+1} \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -1$$

$$C_{32} = (-1)^{3+2} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -3$$

$$C_{33} = (-1)^{3+3} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

$$\text{eg) } \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 5 & -8 & -4 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 8 & -15 & -8 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -10 & 20 & 11 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) L_3 \leftarrow L_3 + 2L_1$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 5 & -8 & -4 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 8 & -15 & -8 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 3 & 2 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} L_1 \leftarrow \frac{1}{5} L_1 \\ L_2 \leftarrow -\frac{1}{15} L_2 \\ L_3 \leftarrow \frac{1}{3} L_3 \end{array}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -8/5 & -4/5 & 1/5 & 0 & 0 \\ -8/15 & 1 & 8/15 & 0 & -1/15 & 0 \\ 0 & 4/3 & 1 & 2/3 & 0 & 1/3 \end{array} \right) \text{etc...}$$

$$A = \frac{1}{3} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}}_{A_1}$$

$$\det(A_1) = 27 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \det(A) = 1$$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -4 \\ 4 & 12 \end{pmatrix} = 24 + 16 = 40$$

$$\left| 2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \right| = 2^2 \left| \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \right| = 40$$

$$\left| \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \right| = 6 + 4 = 10$$

$$\left| \underset{A}{2A} \right| = 2^n \det(A)$$

$$M_{n \times n}(\mathbb{R})$$

i)

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

$$p = m^3 - 3m + 2 \quad p(1) = 0 \Rightarrow m-1 \mid p$$

$$p(-2) = 0 \Rightarrow m+2 \mid p$$

On divise 2 fois par Horner :

$$\begin{array}{c|ccc|c} \textcircled{1}^{-1} & 1 & 0 & -3 & 2 \\ & & 1 & 1 & -2 \\ \hline & 1 & 1 & -2 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|cc|c} \textcircled{-2}^{-1} & 1 & 1 & -2 \\ & & -2 & 2 \\ \hline & 1 & -1 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$p = (m-1)(m+2)(m-1) = (m-1)^2(m+2)$$

A est inversible $\Leftrightarrow m \neq 1$ et $m \neq -2$

Inversons cette matrice :

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} m & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & m & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & m \end{pmatrix}$$

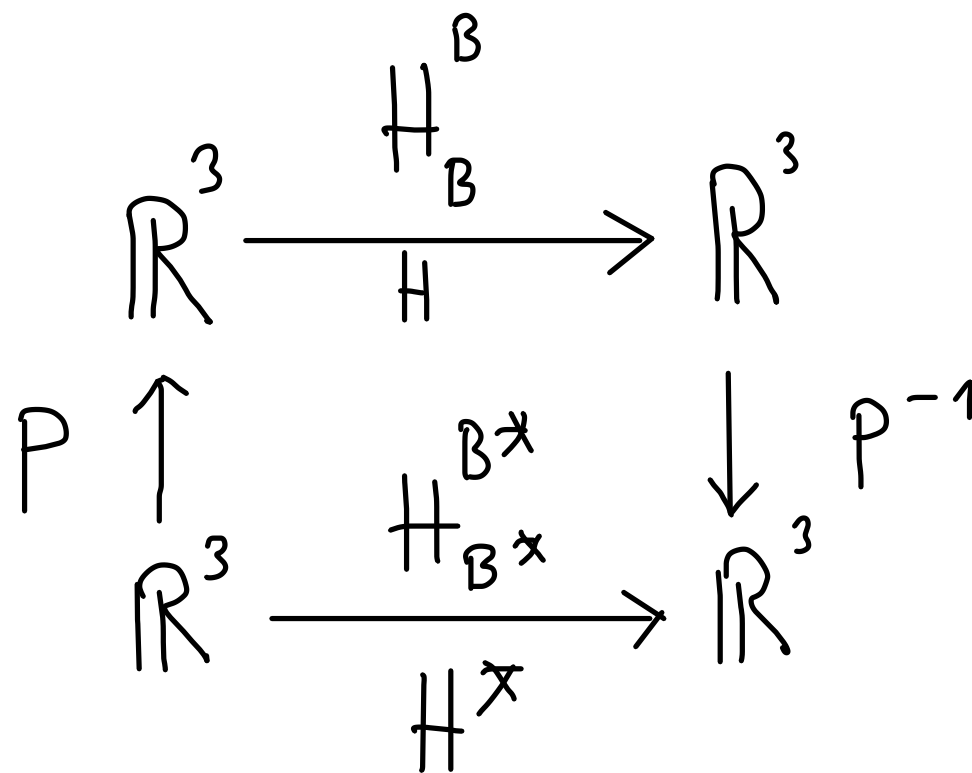
$$\frac{1}{|A|} \left(\begin{array}{c} \left| \begin{array}{cc} m & 1 \\ 1 & m \end{array} \right| - \left| \begin{array}{cc} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & m \end{array} \right| - \left| \begin{array}{cc} 1 & m \\ 1 & 1 \end{array} \right| \\ - \left| \begin{array}{cc} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & m \end{array} \right| - \left| \begin{array}{cc} m & 1 \\ 1 & m \end{array} \right| - \left| \begin{array}{cc} m & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{array} \right| \\ \left| \begin{array}{cc} 1 & 1 \\ m & 1 \end{array} \right| - \left| \begin{array}{cc} m & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{array} \right| - \left| \begin{array}{cc} m & 1 \\ 1 & m \end{array} \right| \end{array} \right)^t = A^{-1}$$

$$\frac{1}{|A|} \left(\begin{array}{ccc} m^2 - 1 & 1 - m & 1 - m \\ -(m - 1) & m^2 - 1 & 1 - m \\ 1 - m & 1 - m & m^2 - 1 \end{array} \right)^t$$

1.4.11 On considère l'endomorphisme f de \mathbb{R}^3 dont la matrice relativement à la base canonique est

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

Vérifier que $\mathcal{B}^* = ((0; 1; 1); (1; 0; 1); (1; 1; 0))$ est une base de \mathbb{R}^3 et déterminer la matrice F^* de f relativement à \mathcal{B}^* .



$$H^* = P^{-1} \cdot H \cdot P$$

pour le 17.03.21