

**EXERCICE 1**

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

$$i) M = \begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a^2 + bc & ac + dc \\ ab + db & bc + d^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$ii) M^2 = \begin{pmatrix} a^2 + bc & c(a+d) \\ b(a+b) & bc + d^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X_M(\alpha) = \det(M - \alpha I)$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} a-\alpha & c \\ b & d-\alpha \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \alpha^2 - (a+d)\alpha + ad - bc$$

D'après le théorème de Cayley-Hamilton l'endomorphisme associé à la matrice  $M$  est racine de  $X_M$

$$\text{Donc } M^2 - (a+d)M + (ad-bc)I = 0$$

Prendre  $\lambda = (a+d)$  et  $\mu = bc - ad$

$$iii) \det M \neq 0 \quad M^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det M} \begin{pmatrix} d & -c \\ -b & a \end{pmatrix}$$

$$iv) \mathcal{A} = \{A \in \mathcal{M}_2(\mathbb{R}) \mid A = \alpha M + \beta I_2; \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

Montrons que  $\mathcal{A}$  est un s.e.v

-  $\mathcal{A} \neq \emptyset$  car  $D_2 \in \mathcal{A}$

-  $\mathcal{A} \subset \mathcal{M}_2(\mathbb{R})$

- soient  $\lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $A_1, A_2 \in \mathcal{A}$  montrons que  $\lambda A_1 + \mu A_2 \in \mathcal{A}$

$$A_1 \in \mathcal{A} \Rightarrow A_1 = \alpha_1 M + \beta_1 I_2 \quad \alpha_1, \beta_1 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$A_2 \in \mathcal{A} \Rightarrow A_2 = \alpha_2 M + \beta_2 I_2 \quad \alpha_2, \beta_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lambda A_1 + \mu A_2 &= \lambda (\alpha_1 M + \beta_1 I_2) + \mu (\alpha_2 M + \beta_2 I_2) \\
 &= \alpha_1 (\lambda M) + \beta_1 (\lambda I_2) + \mu (\alpha_2 M + \beta_2 I_2) \\
 &= (\alpha_1 \lambda + \mu \alpha_2) M + (\lambda \beta_1 + \mu \beta_2) I_2 \in \mathcal{A} \quad \text{car} \begin{cases} \alpha_1 \lambda + \mu \alpha_2 \in \mathbb{R} \\ \lambda \beta_1 + \mu \beta_2 \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

v) D'après le produit de deux matrices de  $\mathcal{A}$  se met sous la forme  $M^2 - \lambda M + \mu I_2$  qui est encore une matrice de  $\mathcal{A}$

iv) Evident

### Exercice 2

$$y = x^2 + 2x - 3$$

$$= (x-1)(x+3)$$

1) Extremum (-1, -4), c'est un minimum.

2) Evident

3) Evident

### Exercice 2

$$f: x \rightarrow x^2 - 3; \quad g: x \rightarrow 3x + 1; \quad h: x \rightarrow \frac{2}{3}x - 1$$

a) i)  $\text{gof}: x \rightarrow g(f(x)) = 3(x^2 - 3) + 1 = 3x^2 - 8$

$$\text{fog}: x \rightarrow f(g(x)) = (3x+1)^2 - 3 = 9x^2 + 6x - 2$$

$$g^{-1}: x \rightarrow g^{-1}(x) = \frac{1}{3}(x-1)$$

$$h^{-1}: x \rightarrow h^{-1}(x) = \frac{3}{2}(x+1)$$

$$\frac{\text{fog}(x) - \text{gof}(x) - 18}{1} = 9x^2 + 6x - 2 - 3x^2 + 8 - 18$$

$$= 6x^2 + 6x - 12$$

$$E = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 + x - 2 = 0$$

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

$$S = \{2; 1\} \quad |x_1| = 2, |x_2| = 1$$

$$\text{iii) } \text{goh}(x) = g(h(x)) = 2x-3+1 = 2x-2$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{gohof})(|x_1|) &= 2(|x_1|^2-3)-2 \\ &= 2(4-3)-2 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{b) } C^2 = \left[ \frac{c^2(x-a)}{b} \right]^{1/2}$$

$$C^4 = \frac{c^2}{b} (x-a) \Rightarrow x-a = bc^2$$

$$\Rightarrow x = bc^2 + a$$

$$a = c = 2 \quad b \leq 3 \Rightarrow x = 4b+2$$

$$x = \{4b+2, b \leq 3\}$$

$$\text{b) } \begin{cases} 3x = 2y & (i) \Rightarrow y = \frac{3}{2}x \\ x^2 + xy + y^2 = 19 \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \Rightarrow x^2 + \frac{3}{2}x^2 + \frac{9}{4}x^2 = 19$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 \left( 1 + \frac{3}{2} + \frac{9}{4} \right) = 19$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{19}{4}x^2 = 19 \Rightarrow x^2 = 4 \quad \begin{cases} x = \pm 2 \\ y = \pm 3 \end{cases}$$

ii) idem