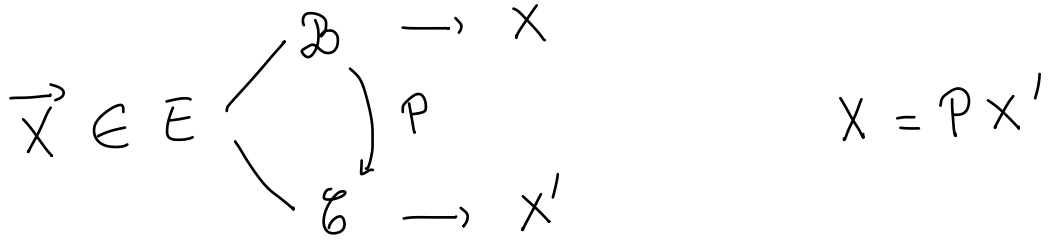
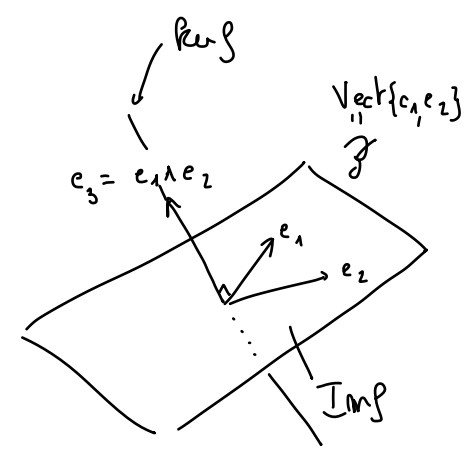
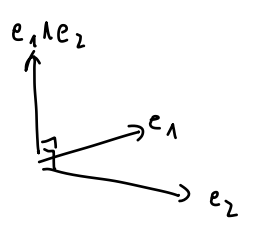


$$A' = Q^{-1} \times A \times P$$



i) $e_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $e_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ici $e_1 \wedge e_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = e_3$

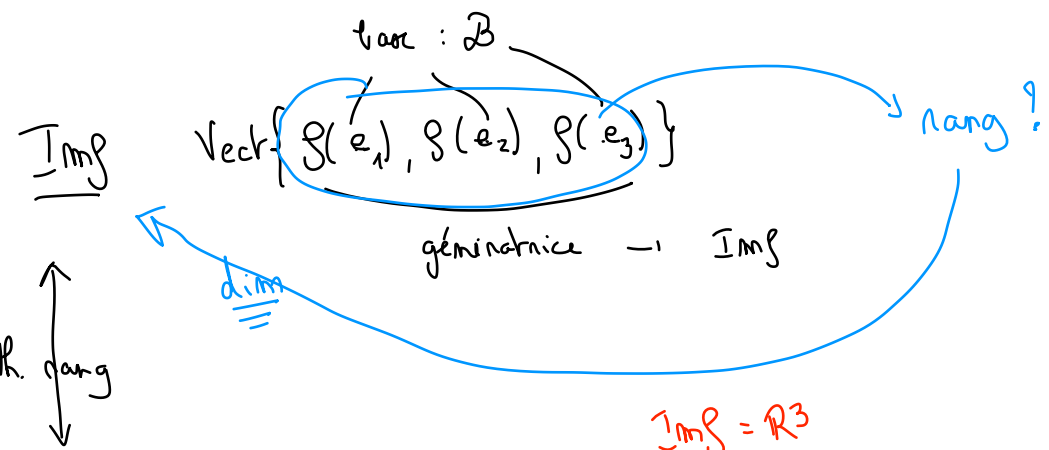
$\perp e_1, e_2$



ii) $M_{\mathcal{B}}(g) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} e_1 \\ e_2 \\ e_3 \end{matrix} = A$

$\downarrow \qquad \downarrow \qquad \downarrow$
 $g(e_1) \quad g(e_2) \quad g(e_3)$
 $e_1 \quad e_2 \quad \vec{0} \quad | \quad -e_3$

projection \perp
symmetric \perp



$g(e_1) = e_1$
 $g(e_2) = e_2$
 $g(e_3) = \vec{0} = -e_3$
 rang = 2
 $\text{Im}g = \text{Vect}\{g(e_1) = e_1, g(e_2) = e_2\}$

ker Résoudre $f(\vec{x}) = \vec{0}$

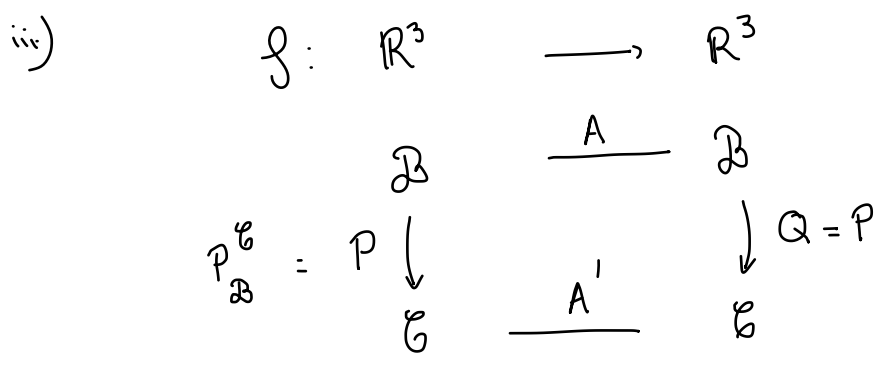
th. rang

$\dim(\text{ker } f) = 1$
 $\text{ker } f : \text{droite}$

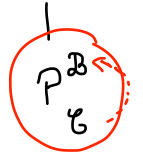
$\text{ker } f = \{\vec{0}\}$

or $f(e_3) = \vec{0} \Rightarrow e_3 \in \text{ker } f - \dim 1$

\Downarrow
 $\text{ker } f = \text{Vect}\{e_3\}$



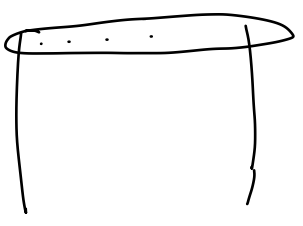
$A' = P^{-1} \times A \times P$



facile

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

\Downarrow
 P^{-1}



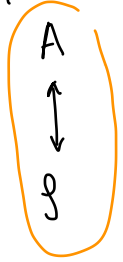
$\mu_n \rightarrow \text{count } n \times n$

$\mu_n = n \times \mu_{n-1} \rightarrow \mu_n = n!$

§ 3. Determinant



Matrice \rightarrow inversible !



inversible

A^{-1} peut ne pas exister

f^{-1} n'existe pas — f pas bijective.

f bijective

$\text{Im } f = f(E) = \bar{E} - \dim m$
 $\downarrow B = \{e_1, \dots, e_m\}$ base de \bar{E}
 $\text{Im } f = \text{Vect} \{f(e_1), \dots, f(e_m)\}$

$f(e_1), \dots, f(e_m)$ — libres
 — rang m

déterminant : outil pour caractériser
 (l'invocabilité de A et $f(e_1), \dots, f(e_m)$ libres)

I. Définition

* def: déterminant de m vecteurs ds E de $\dim m$

$\det(\vec{u}_1, \dots, \vec{u}_m) \in \mathbb{K}$

$(= 0 \text{ si vects. liés}$
 $\neq 0 \text{ si rang}$

$\det: \underbrace{E \times E \times \dots \times E}_m \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$ est l'unique application lin :

\det : forme m . linéaire alternée

1) \det linéaire / chacun de ses m arguments

$$\det(\vec{u}_1, \dots, d_1 \vec{u}_i + d_2 \vec{u}'_i, \dots, \vec{u}_m) =$$

$$d_1 \cdot \det(u_1, \dots, u_i, \dots, u_m) + d_2 \det(u_1, \dots, u'_i, \dots, u_m)$$

~~$\det(\vec{u}_1, \dots, \vec{u}_m)$~~

$\det(\vec{u}_1, \dots, \vec{u}_m)$

2) \det alterné :

$$\det(u_1, \dots, u_m) = 0 \text{ dès que } \vec{u}_i = \vec{u}_j \text{ } i \neq j$$

\det est totalement défini par 1), 2) et $\det(e_1, \dots, e_m) = 1$
 base canonique.

def sur prop

↓
faire les calculs.

Prop. Soient $\vec{u}_1 \dots \vec{u}_n \in E$
 $\det(\vec{u}_1, \dots, \vec{u}_n) = 0$ ssi $\{\vec{u}_1, \dots, \vec{u}_n\}$ liés.

* def: A : matrice $n \times n$ $\leftarrow \dots \rightarrow \mathcal{B} / \mathcal{B}$

↓
 $\det(A)$: déterminant des vecteurs colonnes
↓
images des vectrs. de \mathcal{B}
↓
engendre $\text{Im} f \dots$

II. Propriétés de calcul

Prop. $\det(\vec{u}_1 \dots \vec{u}_i \dots \vec{u}_j \dots \vec{u}_n) = - \det(\vec{u}_1 \dots \vec{u}_j \dots \vec{u}_i \dots \vec{u}_n)$
A matrice \longleftrightarrow inverse colonnes i / j

dém:
 $\det(\vec{u}_1 \dots \vec{u}_i + \vec{u}_j \dots \vec{u}_i + \vec{u}_j \dots \vec{u}_n)$
= 0 (autre)

dét. lin // icône vect

$\det(\vec{u}_1 \dots \vec{u}_i \dots \vec{u}_i + \vec{u}_j \dots \vec{u}_n)$
 $+$
 $\det(\vec{u}_1 \dots \vec{u}_j \dots \vec{u}_i + \vec{u}_j \dots \vec{u}_n)$
||
dét lin / j^{ème} vec

$\det(\vec{u}_1 \dots \vec{u}_i \dots \vec{u}_i \dots \vec{u}_n)$
 $+$
 $\det(\vec{u}_1 \dots \vec{u}_i \dots \vec{u}_j \dots \vec{u}_n)$
 $+$
 $\det(\vec{u}_1 \dots \vec{u}_j \dots \vec{u}_i \dots \vec{u}_n)$
 $+$
 $\det(\vec{u}_1 \dots \vec{u}_j \dots \vec{u}_j \dots \vec{u}_n)$

$$\det(u_1, \dots, u_i, \dots, u_j, \dots, u_i, \dots, u_m) = - \det(u_1, \dots, u_j, \dots, u_i, \dots, u_m)$$

◇

Prop 1 (**)

c.p. des autres vctrs.

$$\det(\vec{u}_1, \dots, \vec{u}_n) = \det(u_1, \dots, \underbrace{\vec{u}_i + \sum_{j \neq i} \lambda_j \vec{u}_j}_{\text{ième vect}}, \dots, \vec{u}_n)$$

pivot de Gauss / col.
ne change pas le det



$$\det(u_1, \dots, u_i, \dots, \vec{u}_n) + \sum_{j \neq i} \lambda_j \det(u_1, \dots, \cancel{u_j}, \dots, u_j, \dots, \vec{u}_n)$$

$$u_i \leftarrow u_i + \sum_{j \neq i} \lambda_j \vec{u}_j$$

(coef λ)

rem: $\boxed{\det(d \cdot A) = d^m \cdot \det(A)}$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} | & & | \\ u_1 & \dots & u_m \\ | & & | \end{pmatrix} \quad dA = \begin{pmatrix} | & & | \\ du_1 & \dots & du_m \\ | & & | \end{pmatrix}$$

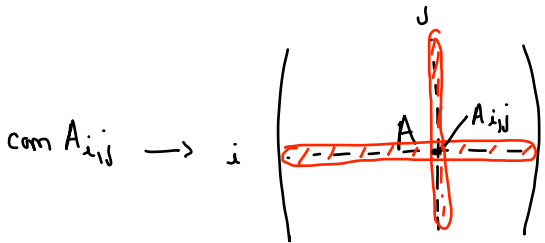
! det \rightarrow linéaire / chaque aug chaque colonne

Prop 2 (**) Développement par rapport à une colonne \perp

$$\det(u_1, \dots, u_m) = \sum_{i=1}^m (-1)^{i+j} \cdot \underbrace{u_{i,j}}_{A_{i,j}} \cdot \det(\text{com } A_{i,j})$$

$m-1 \times m-1$

coef de la col. j



A privée de ligne i / col j

dével / col

ex: $\det \begin{pmatrix} a & 1 & 3 \\ b & 2 & 4 \\ c & 5 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$

$\oplus = (-1)^{2m}$

$(-1)^{i+j}$

$= +1 \cdot a$

dével. col

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 5 & 6 \end{vmatrix}$$

det de la matrice

$$- 0 \begin{vmatrix} | & | \\ | & | \end{vmatrix} + 0 \begin{vmatrix} | & | \\ | & | \end{vmatrix}$$

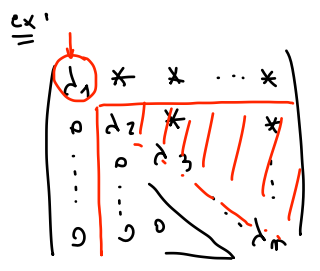
$$\begin{aligned} & 2 \cdot 6 - 4 \cdot 5 \\ & 12 - 20 \end{aligned}$$

$$= -a \cdot 8$$

Prop $\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} = ad - bc$

↓
dével / col

Prop $\begin{vmatrix} \lambda_1 & & & \\ & \lambda_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \lambda_m \end{vmatrix} = \lambda_1 \times \dots \times \lambda_m$ (dével / col successive)



Prop **(**)** (Non triviale)
 $\perp \det(A) = \det({}^t A)$

Notation
 ${}^t A$ — A où lignes / col on échi inverse
 ${}^t A_{ij} = A_{ji}$

$${}^t \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

Donc toutes les prop. précédentes s/ col. sont aussi valables s/ lignes

ex:

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 4 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \begin{array}{l} e_1 \leftarrow e_1 + e_2 \\ \leftarrow \\ e_3 \leftarrow e_3 + e_2 \\ e_4 \leftarrow e_4 + 2e_2 \end{array}$$

dével.

$$= 3 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 7 & 3 & 3 \\ -1 & 4 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 6 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 9 & 6 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$$

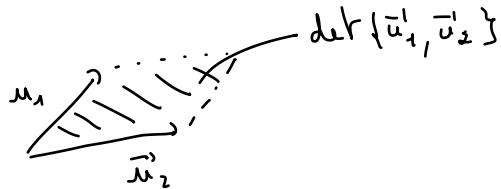
$$= 3 \begin{vmatrix} 7 & 3 & 3 \\ 6 & 0 & 5 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \left(-3 \begin{vmatrix} 6 & 5 \\ 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} - 2 \begin{vmatrix} 7 & 3 \\ 6 & 5 \end{vmatrix} \right) \cdot 3$$

6 - 15 = -9 35 - 18 = 17

$$= 3 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 3.9 & -2.17 \\ 27 & -34 \end{pmatrix} = -21 \neq 0.$$

Note $\det(\vec{u}_1, \dots, \vec{u}_n) = \text{Volume du parallépipède}$
de base $(\vec{u}_1, \dots, \vec{u}_n)$

ex: ds \mathbb{R}^2



ds \mathbb{R}^3

