

2 Méthode des déterminants

Théorème de Cramer :

Sait le système "canonique" : $\begin{cases} ax + by = c \\ a'x + b'y = c' \end{cases}$
et $0 \notin \{a; b; a'; b'\}$

Alors, par combinaisons linéaires :

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} ax + by = c \\ a'x + b'y = c' \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{c} a \\ a' \\ -a \end{array} \begin{array}{c} b \\ b' \\ b \end{array} \quad \Leftarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} aax + ab'y = ac \\ a'a'x - ab'y = -ac' \end{cases}$$

ou

$$\begin{cases} -a'b'x - b'b'y = -b'c \\ a'b'x + b'b'y = b'c' \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} l_1 + l_2 & \left\{ 0 \cdot x + (a'b' - a'b)y = ac - ac' \right. \\ \Leftarrow & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} et \\ (-a'b' + a'b)x + 0 \cdot y = -b'c + b'c' \end{array} \right. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} l_3 + l_4 & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (a'b' - a'b)y = (ac - ac') \\ (a'b' - a'b)x = (b'c - b'c') \end{array} \right. \\ \Leftarrow & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} et \\ (a'b' - a'b)x = (b'c - b'c') \end{array} \right. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} D \cdot x = b'c - b'c' = D_x \\ et \\ D \cdot y = ac' - ac = D_y \end{array} \right. \end{aligned}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} D \neq 0 \text{ et } x = \frac{D_x}{D} \text{ et } y = \frac{D_y}{D} \\ \text{ou} \\ D = 0 \text{ et } \begin{cases} 0 \cdot x = D_x \\ 0 \cdot y = D_y \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

et $D_x \neq 0$ ou $D_y \neq 0$ et $(x, y) \in \phi$
(le système est dit impossible)

on $D_x = 0$ et $D_y = 0$
et $\begin{cases} 0 \cdot x = 0 \\ 0 \cdot y = 0 \end{cases}$ et $(x; y) \in \{-\ ?\}$
le système est dit $\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$ indéterminé.

14 Résoudre les systèmes paramétriques dans \mathbb{R}^2 selon le modèle suivant.

$$1 \begin{cases} (m - 4)x + my = -2 \\ 3x + y = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$2 \begin{cases} mx + 3y = 5 \\ 6x + 2y = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$3 \begin{cases} 7x - (m + 5)y = 0 \\ 2x + y = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$4 \begin{cases} 4x + my = 3 \\ mx + 4y = m + 1 \end{cases}$$

$$5 \begin{cases} ax + by = ab + 1 \\ abx + ay = a^2 + b \end{cases}$$

$$6 \begin{cases} x - (m + 1)y = m \\ (m + 2)x + (m + 1)y = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$7 \begin{cases} (a + b)x + by = a \\ (a + b)x + ay = b \end{cases}$$

$$8 \begin{cases} y = mx + 2m \\ 2x = y - 3m \end{cases}$$

$$9 \begin{cases} 2x = my + m \\ 3x + 2y = 1 \end{cases}$$

corrections :exercice 14 les n°2 - 6

② $\begin{cases} mx + 3y = 5 \\ 6x + 2y = 3 \end{cases}$ et $(x; y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$

$$\leftarrow D = \begin{vmatrix} m & 3 \\ 6 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2m - 18 = 2(m-9)$$

$$D_{xc} = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \quad \text{et} \quad D_y = \begin{vmatrix} m & 5 \\ 6 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 3m - 30$$

$$= 3(m-10)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} m \neq 9 \text{ et } D \neq 0 \text{ et } (x; y) \in \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{2(m-9)}, \frac{3(m-10)}{2(m-9)} \right) \right\} \\ \text{ou} \\ m = 9 \text{ et } D = 0 \text{ et } D_{xc} = 1 \neq 0 \text{ et } (x; y) \in \emptyset \end{array} \right.$$

$$6 \begin{cases} x - (m+1)y = m \\ (m+2)x + (m+1)y = -1 \end{cases} \text{ et } (x; y) \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -(-m+1) \\ m+2 & (m+1) \end{vmatrix} = \underline{(m+1)} + \underline{(m+1)(m+2)} \\ = (m+1)(m+3)$$

$$e \vdash D_x = \begin{pmatrix} m & -(m+1) \\ -1 & (m+1) \end{pmatrix} = m(m+1) - (m+1) = (m+1)(m-1)$$

$$e^t \begin{pmatrix} D \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & m \\ m+2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 - m(m+2) \\ -m^2 - 2m - 1 \end{pmatrix} = -1 - m^2 - 2m \begin{pmatrix} m^2 + 2m + 1 \\ -(m+1)^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{et } m \notin \{-1, -3\} \text{ et } D \neq 0 \quad \text{et } x = \frac{D_{2c}}{D} = \frac{(m+1)(m-1)}{(m+1)(m+3)}$$

$$e \vdash y = \frac{Dy}{D} = \frac{-(m+1)}{(m+1)(m+3)}$$

$$et \quad (x; y) \in \left\{ \left(\frac{m-1}{m+3}, \frac{-(m+1)}{m+3} \right) \right\}$$

$$m = -1 \quad e + D = 0 \quad e + D_x = D_y = 0$$

$$e + \begin{cases} x - 0.y = -1 \\ \cancel{x + 0y = -1} \end{cases}$$

$$ef(x,y) \in \left\{ (-1, k) \mid k \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

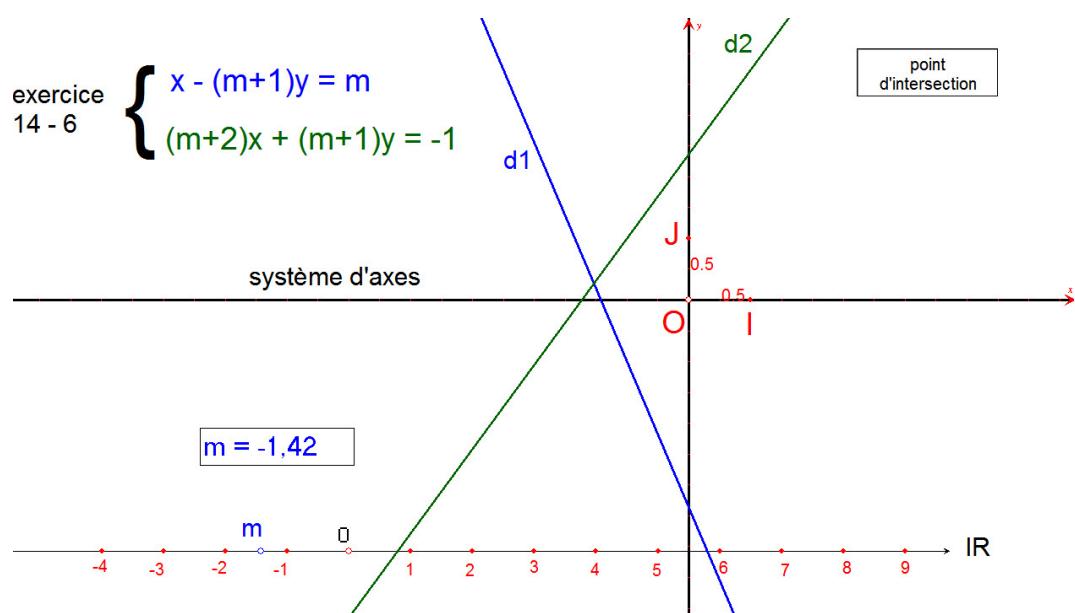
$$m = -3 \quad e + D = 0 \quad e + D_x = 8 \neq 0$$

$$\left(\begin{matrix} e^t & D \\ 0 & 1 \end{matrix} \right)$$

et $(x:y) \in \phi$

$$6 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x - (m+1)y = m \\ (m+2)x + (m+1)y = -1 \end{array} \right. \text{ et } m = -3$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x + 2y = -3 \\ +x + 2y = +1 \end{array} \right.$$



14 Résoudre les systèmes paramétriques dans \mathbb{R}^2 selon le modèle suivant.

$$\textcircled{1} \begin{cases} (m - 4)x + my = -2 \\ 3x + y = 3 \end{cases} \quad \textcircled{2} \begin{cases} mx + 3y = 5 \\ 6x + 2y = 3 \end{cases} \quad \textcircled{3} \begin{cases} 7x - (m + 5)y = 0 \\ 2x + y = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \begin{cases} 4x + my = 3 \\ mx + 4y = m + 1 \end{cases} \quad \textcircled{5} \begin{cases} ax + by = ab + 1 \\ abx + ay = a^2 + b \end{cases} \quad \textcircled{6} \begin{cases} x - (m + 1)y = m \\ (m + 2)x + (m + 1)y = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{7} \begin{cases} (a + b)x + by = a \\ (a + b)x + ay = b \end{cases} \quad \textcircled{8} \begin{cases} y = mx + 2m \\ 2x = y - 3m \end{cases} \quad \textcircled{9} \begin{cases} 2x = my + m \\ 3x + 2y = 1 \end{cases}$$

à faire pour mardi 7 avril : exercice 14 les n°3 - 5 - 8