

2 Méthode des déterminants

Théorème de Cramer :

Soit le système "canonique" :

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

et $0 \notin \{a, b, a', b'\}$

Ainsi, par combinaisons linéaires :

$$\begin{cases} ax + by = c & | a & | -c \\ a'x + b'y = c' & | -a & | c \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} L_1 \{ ad'x + a'b'y = a'c \\ L_2 \{ -aa'x - ab'y = -ac' \end{cases}$$

ou

$$\begin{cases} L_3 \{ -ab'x - b'b'y = -b'c \\ L_4 \{ a'b'x + b'b'y = b'c' \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} L_1 + L_2 \\ L_3 + L_4 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 0x + (a'b' - a'b)y = a'c - ac' \\ (-a'b' + a'b)x + 0y = -b'c + b'c' \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} (a'b' - a'b)y = (a'c - ac') \\ \text{et} \\ (a'b' - a'b)x = (b'c - b'c') \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} D \cdot x = b'c - b'c' = D_x \\ \text{et} \\ D \cdot y = a'c - ac' = D_y \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} D \neq 0 \text{ et } x = \frac{D_x}{D} \text{ et } y = \frac{D_y}{D} \\ \text{ou} \text{ et } (x; y) \in \left\{ \left(\frac{D_x}{D}; \frac{D_y}{D} \right) \right\} \\ D = 0 \text{ et } \begin{cases} 0x = D_x \\ 0y = D_y \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

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

ou $D_x = 0$ et $D_y = 0$

$$\text{et } \begin{cases} 0x = 0 \\ 0y = 0 \end{cases} \text{ et } (x; y) \in \{ \dots \}$$

(le système est dit indéterminé ~~$\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$~~)

Exercice 7 de la page 4

$$13 \quad \begin{cases} \frac{5(x+y)}{3} = 15 \\ x - 2y = -3 \end{cases}$$

$$14 \quad \begin{cases} 2x + y + 7 = -7 - 3y \\ 4x + 4y + 4 = x - 7 \end{cases}$$

$$15 \quad \begin{cases} \frac{x+y}{2} = \frac{x-y}{3} \\ x + 4y = -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$16 \quad \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} = \frac{7}{12} \\ \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y} = -\frac{1}{12} \end{cases}$$

$$17 \quad \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{1}{y-2} = \frac{7}{12} \\ \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{y-2} = -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$18 \quad \begin{cases} x + \frac{8}{y-1} = -3 \\ -2x + \frac{12}{y-1} = -3 \end{cases}$$

$$19 \quad \begin{cases} \frac{7}{x} + \frac{4}{y} = \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{3}{x} - \frac{5}{y} = \frac{3}{14} \end{cases}$$

$$20 \quad \begin{cases} \frac{x+y}{xy} = \frac{3}{4} \\ \frac{x-y}{xy} = \frac{1}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{21} \quad \begin{cases} 2(x+2y) = 0 \\ -3(-y+3x) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$22 \quad \begin{cases} \frac{x}{3} = 2y - 1 \\ 3 = 2y - x \end{cases}$$

$$23 \quad \begin{cases} \frac{x}{3} - 5y + 8 = \frac{x}{2} - 3 \\ \frac{y}{2} - \frac{x}{3} + 4 = y + 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{24} \quad \begin{cases} 2y + 3x - \frac{43}{12} = 0 \\ -5x + 3y = -\frac{7}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$25 \quad \begin{cases} 2x + (m-1)y = 1 \\ 3x + y = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$26 \quad \begin{cases} mx + y = 2 \\ 2x - y = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$27 \quad \begin{cases} 5x - 2y = m \\ 2x + 3y = 17 \end{cases}$$

$$28 \quad \begin{cases} (m+2)x + y = 1 \\ 3x + 2y = 13 \end{cases}$$

$$29 \quad \begin{cases} x + my = 2 \\ mx + 3y = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$30 \quad \begin{cases} x + 4y = m+3 \\ 7x - y = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$31 \quad \begin{cases} x + y = 3 \\ mx - 2y = 5 \end{cases}$$

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

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x + 2y = 0 \\ 3x - y = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -7 \neq 0 \\ \text{et } (x; y) \in \{ (0; 0) \} \end{cases}$$

exercice 7 : (24)

$$24) \begin{cases} 2y + 3x - \frac{43}{12} = 0 \\ -5x + 3y = -\frac{7}{4} \end{cases} \text{ et } (x; y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 3x + 2y = \frac{43}{12} \\ -5x + 3y = -\frac{7}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 36x + 24y = 43 \\ -20x + 12y = -7 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow D = \begin{vmatrix} 36 & 24 \\ -20 & 12 \end{vmatrix} = 36 \cdot 12 - (-20) \cdot 24 \\ = 24(18 + 20) = 24 \cdot 38 \neq 0$$

$$\text{et } D_x = \begin{vmatrix} 43 & 24 \\ -7 & 12 \end{vmatrix} = 12 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 43 & 2 \\ -7 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 12 \cdot (43 + 14) = 12 \cdot 57$$

$$\text{et } D_y = \begin{vmatrix} 36 & 43 \\ -20 & -7 \end{vmatrix} = 36 \cdot (-7) - (-20) \cdot 43 \\ = 4(9 \cdot (-7) + 5 \cdot 43) \\ = 4 \cdot (-63 + 215) \\ = 4 \cdot 152$$

$$\text{et } x = \frac{D_x}{D} = \frac{12 \cdot 57^3}{24 \cdot 38^2} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$y = \frac{4 \cdot 152^2}{24 \cdot 38^3} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x; y) \in \left\{ \left(\frac{3}{4} ; \frac{2}{3} \right) \right\}$$

exercice 7 :

$$24 \quad \begin{cases} 2y + 3x - \frac{43}{12} = 0 \\ -5x + 3y = -\frac{7}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$25 \quad \begin{cases} 2x + (m-1)y = 1 \\ 3x + y = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{26} \quad \begin{cases} mx + y = 2 \\ 2x - y = 1 \end{cases}$$

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$$\textcircled{26} \begin{cases} mx + y = 2 \\ 2x - y = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{et } (x; y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

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

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} m = -2 \text{ et } (x; y) \in \emptyset \\ \text{ou} \\ m \neq -2 \text{ et } (x; y) \in \left\{ \left(\frac{3}{m+2}, \frac{4-m}{m+2} \right) \right\} \end{cases}$$

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

$$\Leftrightarrow mx + 2x = 3$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (m+2)x = 3$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} m = -2 \text{ et } 0x = 3 \\ \text{et } x \in \emptyset \\ \text{ou} \\ m \neq -2 \text{ et } x = \frac{3}{m+2} \end{cases}$$

$$y = 2 \left(\frac{3}{m+2} \right) - 1$$

$$= \frac{6 - m - 2}{m+2}$$

$$= \frac{4 - m}{m+2}$$

$$\textcircled{29} \quad \begin{cases} x + my = 2 \\ mx + 3y = 3 \end{cases} \quad \text{et } (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

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

$$D_x = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & m \\ 3 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 6 - 3m = 3(2 - m)$$

$$D_y = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ m & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 3 - 2m$$

$$\text{et } m = \sqrt{3} \quad \text{et } D = 0 \quad \text{et } D_x = 3(2 - \sqrt{3}) \neq 0 \quad \text{et } (x, y) \in \emptyset$$

$$(\text{et } D_y = 3 - 2\sqrt{3} \neq 0)$$

$$\text{ou } m = -\sqrt{3} \quad \text{et } D = 0 \quad \text{et } D_x = 3(2 + \sqrt{3}) \neq 0 \quad \text{et } (x, y) \in \emptyset$$

$$\text{ou } m \notin \{\sqrt{3}; -\sqrt{3}\} \quad \text{et } D \neq 0 \quad \text{et } x = \frac{D_x}{D} = \frac{3(2-m)}{3-m^2}$$

$$\text{et } y = \frac{D_y}{D} = \frac{3-2m}{3-m^2}$$

$$\text{et } (x, y) \in \left\{ \left(\frac{3(2-m)}{3-m^2}; \frac{3-2m}{3-m^2} \right) \right\}$$

Exercice 11 :

Résoudre les systèmes d'équations paramétriques suivantes :

$$\textcircled{1} \begin{cases} 2x + (m-1)y = 1 \\ 4x + 2y = 7 \end{cases}$$

$$2 \begin{cases} 2mx + y = 3 \\ \frac{x}{3} - y = 1 \end{cases}$$

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

$$\textcircled{4} \begin{cases} (m+2)x + y = 2 \\ (m+2)y + x = 4 \end{cases}$$

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

$$6 \begin{cases} x + my = 0 \\ 2x - 3y = 0 \end{cases}$$

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l'exercice 11 les n° 3 - 4

$$\textcircled{1} \begin{cases} 2x + (m-1)y = 1 \\ 4x + 2y = 7 \end{cases} \quad \text{et } (x; y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow D = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & m-1 \\ 4 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 4 - 4(m-1) = 4[1 - (m-1)] \\ = 4(1 - m + 1) = -4m$$

$$D_x = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & m-1 \\ 7 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2 - 7(m-1) = 2 - 7m + 7 \\ = -7m + 9$$

$$D_y = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = 14 - 4 = 10$$

$$\text{et } m \neq 0 \quad \text{et } D \neq 0 \quad \text{et } x = \frac{D_x}{D} = \frac{-7m+9}{-4m} = \frac{7m-9}{4m}$$

$$\text{et } y = \frac{D_y}{D} = \frac{10}{-4m} = \frac{-5}{2m}$$

$$\text{et } (x; y) \in \left\{ \left(\frac{7m-9}{4m}; \frac{-5}{2m} \right) \right\}$$

$$m = 0 \quad \text{et } D = 0 \quad \text{et } D_x = 9 \neq 0 \quad (\text{et } D_y = 10 \neq 0) \\ \text{et } (x; y) \in \emptyset \quad (\text{le système est impossible})$$