

Exercice 1:

1.

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x + y + 2z = 4 \\ 2x - y + 3z = 3 \\ x - y + z = 0 \end{array} \right. \xrightarrow[L_2 \leftarrow L_2 - 2L_1]{\quad} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x + y + 2z = 4 \\ -3y - z = -5 \\ x - y + z = 0 \end{array} \right. \\
 \qquad\qquad\qquad \xrightarrow[L_3 \leftarrow L_3 - L_1]{\quad} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x + y + 2z = 4 \\ -3y - z = -5 \\ -2y - z = -4 \end{array} \right. \\
 \qquad\qquad\qquad \xrightarrow[L_3 \leftarrow 3L_3 - 2L_2]{\quad} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x + y + 2z = 4 \\ -3y - z = -5 \\ -z = -2 \end{array} \right. \\
 \qquad\qquad\qquad \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 4 - y - 2z \\ y = \frac{z - 5}{-3} \\ z = 2 \end{array} \right.
 \end{array}$$

donc le système est de rang 3 et $S = \{(-1, 1, 2)\}$.

2.

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x + 3y - z = -1 \\ 2x + 5y + z = 0 \\ 3x + 2z = 3 \end{array} \right. \xrightarrow[L_2 \leftarrow L_2 - 2L_1]{\quad} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x + 3y - z = -1 \\ -y + 3z = 2 \\ 3x + 2z = 3 \end{array} \right. \\
 \qquad\qquad\qquad \xrightarrow[L_3 \leftarrow L_3 - 3L_1]{\quad} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x + 3y - z = -1 \\ -y + 3z = 2 \\ -9y + 5z = 6 \end{array} \right. \\
 \qquad\qquad\qquad \xrightarrow[L_3 \leftarrow L_3 - 9L_2]{\quad} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x + 3y - z = -1 \\ -y + 3z = 2 \\ -22z = -12 \end{array} \right. \\
 \qquad\qquad\qquad \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = z - 3y - 1 \\ y = 3z - 2 \\ z = \frac{6}{11} \end{array} \right.
 \end{array}$$

donc le système est de rang 3 et $S = \left\{ \left(\frac{7}{11}, \frac{-4}{11}, \frac{6}{11} \right) \right\}$.

3.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2x + y = 2 \\ x + 2y = 1 \\ x + y = 1 \end{array} \right. \xrightarrow[L_2 \leftarrow L_2 - \frac{1}{2}L_1]{\quad} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2x + y = 2 \\ \frac{3}{2}y = 0 \\ x + y = 1 \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 1 \\ y = 0 \\ 0 = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

donc le système est de rang 2 et $S = \{(1, 0)\}$.

4. Le système est échelonné de rang 2.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x - y + 2z = 1 \\ 4z = 3 \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 1 + y - 2z \\ z = \frac{3}{4} \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = y - \frac{1}{2} \\ z = \frac{3}{4} \end{array} \right.$$

donc $S = \left\{ \left(y - \frac{1}{2}, y, \frac{3}{4} \right) \mid y \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$.

5.

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3x + 2y + z = 5 \\ 4x + 4y + 3z = 3 \\ 5x + 2y + 5z = 3 \end{array} \right. \xrightarrow[L_2 \leftarrow 3L_2 - 4L_1]{} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3x + 2y + z = 5 \\ 4y + 5z = -11 \\ 5x + 2y + 5z = 3 \end{array} \right. \\
 \xrightarrow[L_3 \leftarrow 3L_3 - 5L_1]{} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3x + 2y + z = 5 \\ 4y + 5z = -11 \\ -4y + 10z = -16 \end{array} \right. \\
 \xrightarrow[L_3 \leftarrow L_3 + L_2]{} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3x + 2y + z = 5 \\ 4y + 5z = -11 \\ 15z = -27 \end{array} \right. \\
 \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{5 - 2y - z}{3} = \frac{13}{5} \\ y = \frac{-11 - 5z}{4} = \frac{-1}{2} \\ z = \frac{-27}{15} = \frac{9}{5} \end{array} \right.
 \end{array}$$

Le système est de rang 3 et $S = \left\{ \left(\frac{13}{5}, \frac{-1}{2}, \frac{9}{5} \right) \right\}$.

6.

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2x + 2y - z = -1 \\ x + 4y + z = -2 \\ x - 2y - 2z = 1 \end{array} \right. \xrightarrow[L_1 \leftrightarrow L_2]{} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x + 4y + z = -2 \\ 2x + 2y - z = -1 \\ x - 2y - 2z = 1 \end{array} \right. \\
 \xrightarrow[L_2 \leftarrow L_2 - 2L_1]{} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x + 4y + z = -2 \\ -6y - 3z = 3 \\ x - 2y - 2z = 1 \end{array} \right. \\
 \xrightarrow[L_3 \leftarrow L_3 - L_1]{} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x + 4y + z = -2 \\ -6y - 3z = 3 \\ -6y - 3z = 3 \end{array} \right. \\
 \xrightarrow[L_3 \leftarrow L_3 - L_2]{} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x + 4y + z = -2 \\ -6y - 3z = 3 \\ 0 = 0 \end{array} \right.
 \end{array}$$

Le système est donc de rang 2 et $S = \left\{ (z, \frac{-z-1}{2}, z), z \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$.

Exercice 2: On détermine un système échelonné équivalent.

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x + y - z = 1 \\ x + 2y + az = 2 \\ 2x + ay + 2z = 3 \end{array} \right. \xrightarrow[L_2 \leftarrow L_2 - L_1]{} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x + y - z = 1 \\ y + (a+1)z = 1 \\ 2x + ay + 2z = 3 \end{array} \right. \\
 \xrightarrow[L_3 \leftarrow L_3 - 2L_1]{} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x + y - z = 1 \\ y + (a+1)z = 1 \\ (a-2)y + 4z = 1 \end{array} \right.
 \end{array}$$

- Si $a = 2$, le système est échelonné de rang 3 et $S = \left\{ (1, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}) \right\}$.
- Si $a \neq 2$, on continue l'algorithme de Gauss.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x + y - z = 1 \\ y + (a+1)z = 1 \\ (a-2)y + 4z = 1 \end{array} \right. \xrightarrow[L_3 \leftarrow L_3 - (a-2)L_2]{} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x + y - z = 1 \\ y + (a+1)z = 1 \\ (6+a-a^2)z = 3-a \end{array} \right.$$

Or, $6 - a - a^2 = -(a-3)(a+2)$ donc

- Si $a = 3$, le système initial est équivalent à

$$\begin{cases} x + y - z = 1 \\ y + 4z = 1 \\ 0 = 0 \end{cases}.$$

Le système est de rang 2 et $S = \{5z, 1 - 4z, z), z \in \mathbb{R}\}$.

- Si $a = -2$, le système initial est équivalent à

$$\begin{cases} x + y - z = 1 \\ y - zz = 1 \\ 0 = 5 \end{cases}.$$

Le système est incompatible et $S = \emptyset$.

- Si $a \neq 2, a \neq 3, a \neq -2$, le système est de rang 3 et $S = \left\{ \left(1, \frac{1}{a+2}, \frac{1}{a+2}\right) \right\}.$

Exercice 3:

1. $S = \left\{ \left(1, \frac{-1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 1\right) \right\}.$
2. $S = \left\{ \left(\frac{z+t-1}{5}, \frac{3z-7t-3}{5}, z, t\right), (z, t) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \right\}$
3. $S = \{(-3 - 2m + 2t, -m - 1, 5 + 3m - 3t, t), t \in \mathbb{R}\}$