

Systèmes linéaires

Prérequis

Résolution par substitution d'une variable, par combinaisons linéaires de lignes.

Systèmes de 2 équations à 2 inconnues

Calcul 15.1

Résoudre dans \mathbb{R}^2 .

a) $\begin{cases} x - 2y = 1 \\ 3x + 4y = 13 \end{cases}$

b) $\begin{cases} 2x + y = 16 \\ x - y = 5 \end{cases}$

c) $\begin{cases} 3x - 6y = -3 \\ 2x + 2y = 2 \end{cases}$

d) $\begin{cases} 3x - 4y = -\sqrt{2} \\ 6x + 2y = 3\sqrt{2} \end{cases}$



Calcul 15.2 — Systèmes avec paramètre.

Résoudre dans \mathbb{R}^2 en fonction des valeurs du paramètre $a \in \mathbb{R}$.

a) $\begin{cases} 3x + 2y = 2 \\ 2x + 4y = a \end{cases}$

b) $\begin{cases} x - ay = 3a + 2 \\ ax + y = 2a - 3 \end{cases}$

c) $\begin{cases} 3x + 5y = a \\ 2x - y = a^2 \end{cases}$

d) $\begin{cases} x + 2y = 3a \\ 2x + 3y = 5a - a^2 \end{cases}$



Systèmes de 2 équations à 3 inconnues

Calcul 15.3

Résoudre dans \mathbb{R}^3 .

a) $\begin{cases} x + 2y + z = 1 \\ 3x + y - 2z = 3 \end{cases}$

b) $\begin{cases} 3x - 2y + z = 6 \\ x + 2y - z = -2 \end{cases}$

c) $\begin{cases} x - y + 3z = 5/2 \\ x + 2y - z = 3/2 \end{cases}$

d) $\begin{cases} 5x + y + 2z = -5/2 \\ 2x - y + 2z = -5/3 \end{cases}$



Systèmes de 3 équations à 3 inconnues

Calcul 15.4

Résoudre dans \mathbb{R}^3 .

a) $\begin{cases} x + 2y - z = -3 \\ 2x - y + z = 8 \\ 3x + y + 2z = 11 \end{cases}$

b) $\begin{cases} a - b - c = -7 \\ 3a + 2b - c = 3 \\ 4a + b + 2c = 4 \end{cases}$

c) $\begin{cases} x + 3y + z = 1 \\ 2x - y + 2z = -1 \\ x + 10y + z = 0 \end{cases}$

d) $\begin{cases} 3x + 2y + 3z = 0 \\ 2x - y + 2z = -1 \\ 4x + 5y + 4z = 1 \end{cases}$



Calcul 15.5

On considère le système d'inconnues $(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3$ et de paramètre $a \in \mathbb{R}$:

$$\begin{cases} x + y - z = 1 \\ x + 2y + az = 2 \\ 2x + ay + 2z = 3. \end{cases}$$

Résoudre ce système pour les valeurs de a proposées.

a) $a = 0$

c) $a = 3$

b) $a = -2$

d) $a \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-2; 3\}$

Calcul 15.6

On considère le système d'inconnues $(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3$ et de paramètres $(a, c) \in \mathbb{R}^2$:

$$\begin{cases} x - az = c \\ ax - y = c \\ ay - z = c. \end{cases}$$

Résoudre ce système pour les valeurs de a et c proposées.

a) $a = 2, c = 7$

c) $a \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-1\}$

b) $a = 1, c = 2$

Calcul 15.7

On propose le système d'inconnues $(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3$ et de paramètre $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$:

$$\begin{cases} 4x + y + z = \lambda x \\ x + 4y + z = \lambda y \\ x + y + 4z = \lambda z. \end{cases}$$

Résoudre ce système pour les valeurs de λ proposées.

a) $\lambda = 1$

c) $\lambda = 6$

b) $\lambda = 3$

Réponses mélangées

$\{(7, 2)\}$	$\{(x, x, x); x \in \mathbb{R}\}$	$(2, -3)$	$\{(5, 3, -1)\}$	$\{(3, 1)\}$	$\{(5z, 1 - 4z, z); z \in \mathbb{R}\}$
$\{(x, y, -x - y); (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2\}$	\emptyset	$\{(2, -1, 3)\}$	$(a - 2a^2, a + a^2)$	$\{(0, 0, 0)\}$	
$\left\{(1 - \frac{a}{4}, \frac{-1}{2} + \frac{3}{8}a)\right\}$	$\left\{(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})\right\}$	$\left\{(\frac{13}{6} - \frac{5}{3}z, -\frac{1}{3} + \frac{4}{3}z, z); z \in \mathbb{R}\right\}$			
$\{(1, y, 3 + 2y); y \in \mathbb{R}\}$	\emptyset	\emptyset	$\{(1 + z, -z, z); z \in \mathbb{R}\}$	$\left\{(1, \frac{1}{a+2}, \frac{1}{a+2})\right\}$	
$\left\{(\frac{a^2 + a - 1}{a^3 - 1}c, \frac{a^2 - a - 1}{a^3 - 1}c, \frac{-a^2 + a + 1}{a^3 - 1}c)\right\}$	$\left\{(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3})\right\}$	$\left\{(\frac{1}{13}a + \frac{5}{13}a^2, \frac{2}{13}a - \frac{3}{13}a^2)\right\}$			
$\{(1, 1/2, 1/2)\}$	$\left\{(-\frac{2}{7} - z, \frac{-3}{7}, z); z \in \mathbb{R}\right\}$		$\left\{(x, \frac{-5}{12} - \frac{3}{2}x, \frac{-25}{24} - \frac{7}{4}x); x \in \mathbb{R}\right\}$		$\{(-1, 4, 2)\}$

► Réponses et corrigés page 124

Fiche n° 15. Systèmes linéaires

Réponses

15.1 a)	$\boxed{\{(3, 1)\}}$	15.4 a)	$\boxed{\{(2, -1, 3)\}}$
15.1 b)	$\boxed{\{(7, 2)\}}$	15.4 b)	$\boxed{\{(-1, 4, 2)\}}$
15.1 c)	$\boxed{\left\{ \left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3} \right) \right\}}$	15.4 c)	$\boxed{\emptyset}$
15.1 d)	$\boxed{\left\{ \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) \right\}}$	15.4 d)	$\boxed{\left\{ \left(-\frac{2}{7} - z, \frac{-3}{7}, z \right); z \in \mathbb{R} \right\}}$
15.2 a)	$\boxed{\left\{ \left(1 - \frac{a}{4}, \frac{-1}{2} + \frac{3}{8}a \right) \right\}}$	15.5 a)	$\boxed{\{(1, 1/2, 1/2)\}}$
15.2 b)	$\boxed{(2, -3)}$	15.5 b)	$\boxed{\emptyset}$
15.2 c)	$\boxed{\left\{ \left(\frac{1}{13}a + \frac{5}{13}a^2, \frac{2}{13}a - \frac{3}{13}a^2 \right) \right\}}$	15.5 c)	$\boxed{\{(5z, 1 - 4z, z); z \in \mathbb{R}\}}$
15.2 d)	$\boxed{(a - 2a^2, a + a^2)}$	15.5 d)	$\boxed{\left\{ \left(1, \frac{1}{a+2}, \frac{1}{a+2} \right) \right\}}$
15.3 a)	$\boxed{\{(1 + z, -z, z); z \in \mathbb{R}\}}$	15.6 a)	$\boxed{\{(5, 3, -1)\}}$
15.3 b)	$\boxed{\{(1, y, 3 + 2y); y \in \mathbb{R}\}}$	15.6 b)	$\boxed{\emptyset}$
15.3 c)	$\boxed{\left\{ \left(\frac{13}{6} - \frac{5}{3}z, -\frac{1}{3} + \frac{4}{3}z, z \right); z \in \mathbb{R} \right\}}$	15.6 c)	$\boxed{\left\{ \left(\frac{a^2 + a - 1}{a^3 - 1}c, \frac{a^2 - a - 1}{a^3 - 1}c, \frac{-a^2 + a + 1}{a^3 - 1}c \right) \right\}}$
15.3 d)	$\boxed{\left\{ \left(x, \frac{-5}{12} - \frac{3}{2}x, \frac{-25}{24} - \frac{7}{4}x \right); x \in \mathbb{R} \right\}}$	15.7 a)	$\boxed{\{(0, 0, 0)\}}$
		15.7 b)	$\boxed{\{(x, y, -x - y); (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2\}}$
		15.7 c)	$\boxed{\{(x, x, x); x \in \mathbb{R}\}}$

Corrigés

15.1 a) On calcule :

$$\begin{cases} x - 2y = 1 \\ 3x + 4y = 13 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = 1 + 2y \\ 3(1 + 2y) + 4y = 13 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = 1 + 2y \\ 10y + 3 = 13 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 10y = 10 \\ x = 1 + 2y \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 3 \end{cases}$$

15.1 b) On calcule : $\begin{cases} 2x + y = 16 \\ x - y = 5 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} y = 16 - 2x \\ x - 16 + 2x = 5 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 3x = 5 + 16 = 21 \\ y = 16 - 2x \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = 7 \\ y = 16 - 14 = 2 \end{cases}$

15.1 c) On calcule : $\begin{cases} 3x - 6y = -3 \\ 2x + 2y = 2 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x - 2y = -1 \\ x + y = 1 \end{cases} \xrightarrow[L_2 \leftarrow L_2 - L_1]{} \begin{cases} x - 2y = -1 \\ 3y = 2 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} y = \frac{2}{3} \\ x = -1 + 2 \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$

15.1 d) On calcule :

$$\begin{cases} 3x - 4y = -\sqrt{2} \\ 6x + 2y = 3\sqrt{2} \end{cases} \xrightarrow[L_2 \leftarrow L_2 - 2L_1]{} \begin{cases} 3x - 4y = -\sqrt{2} \\ 8y + 2y = 2\sqrt{2} + 3\sqrt{2} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 3x - 4y = -\sqrt{2} \\ 10y = 5\sqrt{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ 3x = 4 \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \sqrt{2} = \sqrt{2} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \end{cases}$$

15.2 a) On calcule :
$$\begin{cases} 3x + 2y = 2 \\ 2x + 4y = a \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} y = 1 - \frac{3}{2}x \\ 2x + 4 - 6x = a \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} y = 1 - \frac{3}{2}x \\ -4x = a - 4 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = 1 - \frac{a}{4} \\ y = 1 - \frac{3}{2} + \frac{3}{8}a = \frac{-1}{2} + \frac{3}{8}a \end{cases}$$

15.2 b) On calcule :

$$\begin{cases} x - ay = 3a + 2 \\ ax + y = 2a - 3 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = ay + 3a + 2 \\ a^2y + 3a^2 + 2a + y = 2a - 3 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = ay + 3a + 2 \\ (a^2 + 1)y = 2a - 3 - 3a^2 - 2a \end{cases}$$

$$\stackrel{1+a^2 \neq 0}{\Leftrightarrow} \begin{cases} y = \frac{-3 - 3a^2}{1 + a^2} = -3 \\ x = -3a + 3a + 2 = 2 \end{cases}$$

15.2 c) On calcule :

$$\begin{cases} 3x + 5y = a \\ 2x - y = a^2 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} y = 2x - a^2 \\ 3x + 5 \times (2x - a^2) = a \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} y = 2x - a^2 \\ 13x - 5a^2 = a \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{13}a + \frac{5}{13}a^2 \\ y = 2 \times \left(\frac{1}{13}a + \frac{5}{13}a^2\right) - a^2 = \frac{2}{13}a - \frac{3}{13}a^2 \end{cases}$$

15.2 d) On calcule :

$$\begin{cases} x + 2y = 3a \\ 2x + 3y = 5a - a^2 \end{cases} \stackrel{L_2 \leftarrow L_2 - 2L_1}{\Leftrightarrow} \begin{cases} x + 2y = 3a \\ -y = 5a - a^2 - 6a = -a^2 - a \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} y = a + a^2 \\ x = 3a - 2(a + a^2) = a - 2a^2 \end{cases}$$

15.3 a) On calcule :
$$\begin{cases} x + 2y + z = 1 \\ 3x + y - 2z = 3 \end{cases} \stackrel{L_2 \leftarrow L_2 - 3L_1}{\Leftrightarrow} \begin{cases} x + 2y + z = 1 \\ -5y - 5z = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} y = -z \\ x - 2z + z = 1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = 1 + z \\ y = -z \end{cases}$$

15.3 b) On calcule :
$$\begin{cases} 3x - 2y + z = 6 \\ x + 2y - z = -2 \end{cases} \stackrel{L_1 \leftarrow L_1 + L_2}{\Leftrightarrow} \begin{cases} 4x = 4 \\ x + 2y - z = -2 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = 1 \\ 2y - z = -3 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = 1 \\ z = 2y + 3 \end{cases}$$

15.3 c) On calcule :

$$\begin{cases} x - y + 3z = \frac{5}{2} \\ x + 2y - z = \frac{3}{2} \end{cases} \stackrel{L_2 \leftarrow L_2 - L_1}{\Leftrightarrow} \begin{cases} x - y + 3z = \frac{5}{2} \\ 3y - 4z = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{5}{2} = -1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} y = \frac{-1}{3} + \frac{4}{3}z \\ x = \frac{-1}{3} + \frac{4}{3}z - 3z + \frac{5}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} y = \frac{-1}{3} + \frac{4}{3}z \\ x = \frac{13}{6} - \frac{5}{3}z \end{cases}$$

15.3 d) On calcule :

$$\begin{cases} 5x + y + 2z = -\frac{5}{2} \\ 2x - y + 2z = -\frac{5}{3} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} y = -\frac{5}{2} - 5x - 2z \\ 2x + \frac{5}{2} + 5x + 2z + 2z = -\frac{5}{3} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 7x + 4z = -\frac{5}{3} - \frac{5}{2} = \frac{-25}{6} \\ y = -\frac{5}{2} - 5x - 2z \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} z = \frac{-25}{24} - \frac{7}{4}x \\ y = -\frac{5}{2} - 5x + \frac{25}{12} + \frac{7}{2}x = \frac{-5}{12} - \frac{3}{2}x \end{cases}$$

15.4 a) On calcule :

$$\begin{cases} x + 2y - z = -3 \\ 2x - y + z = 8 \\ 3x + y + 2z = 11 \end{cases} \xrightarrow[L_2 \leftarrow L_2 - 2L_1]{\quad} \begin{cases} x + 2y - z = -3 \\ -5y + 3z = 14 \\ -5y + 5z = 20 \end{cases} \xrightarrow[L_3 \leftarrow L_3 - L_2]{\quad} \begin{cases} x + 2y - z = -3 \\ -5y + 3z = 14 \\ 2z = 6 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} z = 3 \\ x + 2y - 3 = -3 \\ -5y + 3 \times 3 = 14 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} z = 3 \\ x + 2y = 0 \\ -5y = 14 - 9 = 5 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} z = 3 \\ y = -1 \\ x = -2y = 2 \end{cases}$$

15.4 b) On calcule :

$$\begin{cases} a - b - c = -7 \\ 3a + 2b - c = 3 \\ 4a + b + 2c = 4 \end{cases} \xrightarrow[L_2 \leftarrow L_2 - 3L_1]{\quad} \begin{cases} a - b - c = -7 \\ 5b + 2c = 24 \\ 5b + 6c = 32 \end{cases} \xrightarrow[L_3 \leftarrow L_3 - 4L_1]{\quad} \begin{cases} a - b - c = -7 \\ 5b + 2c = 24 \\ 4c = 8 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} c = 2 \\ a - b - 2 = -7 \\ 5b + 2 \times 2 = 24 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} c = 2 \\ b = 4 \\ a = -5 + 4 = -1 \end{cases}$$

15.4 c) On calcule : $\begin{cases} x + 3y + z = 1 \\ 2x - y + 2z = -1 \\ x + 10y + z = 0 \end{cases} \xrightarrow[L_2 \leftarrow L_2 - 2L_1]{\quad} \begin{cases} x + 3y + z = 1 \\ -7y = -3 \\ 7y = -1 \end{cases} \xrightarrow[L_3 \leftarrow L_3 + L_2]{\quad} \begin{cases} x + 3y + z = 1 \\ -7y = -3 \\ 0 = -4 \end{cases}$.

Le système est incompatible car l'équation $0 = -4$ n'a pas de solution.

15.4 d) On va extraire y de la deuxième équation, puis résoudre par substitution. On calcule :

$$\begin{cases} 3x + 2y + 3z = 0 \\ 2x - y + 2z = -1 \\ 4x + 5y + 4z = 1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} y = 2x + 2z + 1 \\ 3x + 4x + 4z + 2 + 3z = 0 \\ 4x + 10x + 10z + 5 + 4z = 1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} y = 2x + 2z + 1 \\ 7x + 7z = -2 \\ 14x + 14z = -4 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} y = 2x + 2z + 1 \\ x = -z - \frac{2}{7} \\ y = -2z - \frac{4}{7} + 2z + 1 = \frac{3}{7} \end{cases}$$

15.5 a) On calcule :

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

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = 2 - 2y \\ y = 1 - z \\ 6z = 3 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} z = 3/6 = 1/2 \\ y = 1 - 1/2 = 1/2 \\ x = 2 - 1 = 1 \end{cases}$$

15.5 b) On calcule :

$$\begin{cases} x + y - z = 1 \\ x + 2y - 2z = 2 \\ 2x - 2y + 2z = 3 \end{cases} \xrightarrow[L_2 \leftarrow L_2 - L_1]{\quad} \begin{cases} x + y - z = 1 \\ y - z = 1 \\ -4y + 4z = 1 \end{cases} \xrightarrow[L_3 \leftarrow L_3 + 4L_2]{\quad} \begin{cases} x + y - z = 1 \\ y - z = 1 \\ 0 = 5 \end{cases}$$

Le système est incompatible car l'équation $0 = 5$ n'a pas de solution.

15.5 c) On calcule :

$$\begin{cases} x + y - z = 1 \\ x + 2y + 3z = 2 \\ 2x + 3y + 2z = 3 \end{cases} \xrightarrow[L_2 \leftarrow L_2 - L_1]{\quad} \begin{cases} x + y - z = 1 \\ y + 4z = 1 \\ y + 4z = 1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} y = 1 - 4z \\ x = -(1 - 4z) + z + 1 = 5z - 1 + 1 = 5z \end{cases}$$

15.5 d) On calcule :

$$\begin{aligned} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x+y-z=1 \\ x+2y+az=2 \\ 2x+ay+2z=3 \end{array} \right. & \xrightarrow[L_2 \leftarrow L_2 - L_1]{L_3 \leftarrow L_3 - 2L_1} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x+y-z=1 \\ y+(a+1)z=1 \\ (a-2)y+4z=1 \end{array} \right. \xrightarrow[L_3 \leftarrow L_3 + (2-a)L_2]{} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x+y-z=1 \\ y+(a+1)z=1 \\ (4+(2-a)(a+1))z=3-a \end{array} \right. \\ & \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x+y-z=1 \\ y+(a+1)z=1 \\ (4+a+2-a^2)z=3-a \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x+y-z=1 \\ y+(a+1)z=1 \\ (-a^2+a+6)z=3-a \end{array} \right. \end{aligned}$$

On factorise le trinôme $-(a^2 - a - 6) = -(a+2)(a-3)$ qui est non nul dans le cas étudié.

$$\text{D'où : } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x+y-z=1 \\ y+(a+1)z=1 \\ (-a^2+a+6)z=3-a \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} z = \frac{3-a}{-(a+2)(a-3)} = \frac{1}{a+2} \\ y = 1 - (a+1) \times \frac{1}{a+2} \\ x = 1 - y + z \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} z = \frac{1}{a+2} \\ y = \frac{a+2-a-1}{a+2} = \frac{1}{a+2} \\ x = 1 - \frac{1}{a+2} + \frac{1}{a+2} = 1 \end{array} \right.$$

15.6 a) On calcule :

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x-2z=7 \\ 2x-y=7 \\ 2y-z=7 \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x=7+2z \\ 14+4z-y=7 \\ 2y-z=7 \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x=7+2z \\ y=7+4z \\ 14+8z-z=7 \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x=7+2z \\ y=7+4z \\ 7z=-7 \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} z=-1 \\ y=7-4=3 \\ x=7-2=5 \end{array} \right.$$

15.6 b) On calcule :

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x-z=2 \\ x-y=2 \\ y-z=2 \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x=2+z \\ 2+z-y=2 \\ y-z=2 \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x=2+z \\ y=z \\ 0=2 \end{array} \right.$$

Le système est incompatible car l'équation $0=2$ n'a pas de solution.

15.6 c) On calcule :

$$\begin{aligned} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x-az=c \\ ax-y=c \\ ay-z=c \end{array} \right. & \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x=c+az \\ a(c+az)-y=c \\ ay-z=c \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x=c+az \\ y=(a-1)c+a^2z \\ a(a-1)c+a^2z-z=c \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x=c+az \\ y=(a-1)c+a^2z \\ a((a-1)c+a^2z)-z=c \end{array} \right. \\ & \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x=c+az \\ y=(a-1)c+a^2z \\ (a^3-1)z=(1+a-a^2)c \end{array} \right. \end{aligned}$$

Dans \mathbb{R} , l'équation $a^3 - 1 = 0$ a pour unique solution $a = 1$ (fonction $t \mapsto t^3$ strictement croissante). Or $a \neq 1$, donc $a^3 - 1 \neq 0$, on peut déterminer z dans la troisième équation.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x=c+az \\ y=(a-1)c+a^2z \\ (a^3-1)z=(1+a-a^2)c \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} z=c \frac{-a^2+a+1}{(a-1)(a^2+a+1)} = \frac{-a^2+a+1}{a^3-1}c \\ y=(a-1)c+a^2 \frac{-a^2+a+1}{a^3-1}c = \frac{a^2-a+1}{a^3-1}c \\ x=c+a \frac{-a^2+a+1}{a^3-1}c = \frac{a^2+a-1}{a^3-1}c \end{array} \right.$$

15.7 a) On calcule :

$$\begin{aligned} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4x+y+z=x \\ x+4y+z=y \\ x+y+4z=z \end{array} \right. & \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3x+y+z=0 \\ x+3y+z=0 \\ x+y+3z=0 \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} z=-3x-y \\ x+3y-3x-y=0 \\ x+y+3 \times (-3x-y)=0 \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} z=-3x-y \\ x=y \\ -10x=0 \end{array} \right. \\ & \Leftrightarrow x=y=z=0 \end{aligned}$$

15.7 b) On calcule :
$$\begin{cases} 4x + y + z = 3x \\ x + 4y + z = 3y \\ x + y + 4z = 3z \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x + y + z = 0 \\ x + y + z = 0 \\ x + y + z = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow z = -x - y$$

15.7 c) On calcule :

$$\begin{cases} 4x + y + z = 6x \\ x + 4y + z = 6y \\ x + y + 4z = 6z \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} -2x + y + z = 0 \\ x - 2y + z = 0 \\ x + y - 2z = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} z = 2x - y \\ x - 2y + 2x - y = 0 \\ x + y - 2 \times (2x - y) = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} z = 2x - y \\ 3x - 3y = 0 \\ -3x + 3y = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = y \\ z = 2x - x = x \end{cases}$$
