

Systèmes linéaires

► Exercice n°1

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{a)} & L_1 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2x - 5y = -8 \\ x + 7y = 15 \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow L_1 + 5L_2 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 19x = 19 \\ -19y = -38 \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 1 \\ y = 2 \end{array} \right. . \\ \text{b)} & L_1 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 10x + 4y = 3 \\ -5x + 20y = 4 \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow L_1 - 2L_2 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5x = 11 \\ 44y = 11 \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{1}{2} \\ y = \frac{1}{4} \end{array} \right. . \\ \text{c)} & L_1 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4x + y = 5 \\ 6x - 2y = -3 \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow L_1 + L_2 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 14x = 7 \\ 7y = 21 \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{1}{2} \\ y = 3 \end{array} \right. . \\ \text{d)} & L_1 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -x + 4y = 22 \\ 2x + 5y = -5 \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow L_1 + 5L_2 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -13x = 130 \\ 13y = 39 \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = -10 \\ y = 3 \end{array} \right. . \end{array}$$

► Exercice n°2

Si on note x la largeur et y la longueur (en mètres) du rectangle, on doit avoir :

$$\begin{array}{ll} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (x+3)(y-3) = xy \\ (x+5)(y-3) = xy+16 \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} xy - 3x + 3y - 9 = xy \\ xy - 3x + 5y - 15 = xy + 16 \end{array} \right. \\ \Leftrightarrow L_1 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -3x + 3y = 9 \\ -3x + 5y = 31 \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow L_1 - L_2 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2y = 25 \\ -2y = -22 \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 8 \\ y = 11 \end{array} \right. . \end{array}$$

► Exercice n°3

on doit avoir :

$$\begin{array}{ll} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x + y = 4 \\ 3^2 + y^2 = x^2 \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x + y = 4 \\ x^2 - y^2 = 9 \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x + y = 4 \\ (x-y)(x+y) = 9 \end{array} \right. \\ \Leftrightarrow L_1 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x + y = 4 \\ x - y = \frac{9}{4} \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow L_1 + L_2 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2x = \frac{25}{4} \\ 2y = \frac{7}{4} \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{25}{8} \\ y = \frac{7}{8} \end{array} \right. . \end{array}$$

► Exercice n°4

Si on note d la longueur du train en mètres et v sa vitesse en $\text{m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$, on doit avoir :

$$\begin{array}{ll} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} v = \frac{d}{7} \\ v = \frac{d+378}{5} \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 7v = d \\ 5v = d + 378 \end{array} \right. \\ \Leftrightarrow L_1 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 7v - d = 0 \\ 25v - d = 378 \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow L_1 - L_2 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -18v = -378 \\ -18d = -2646 \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} v = 21 \\ d = 147 \end{array} \right. . \end{array}$$