

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

Calculer $A \cdot B$ et $B \cdot A$

$$A \cdot B = \begin{pmatrix} \boxed{1} & \boxed{-3} \\ \boxed{2} & \boxed{4} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \boxed{2} & \boxed{1} \\ \boxed{-1} & \boxed{3} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -8 \\ 0 & 14 \end{pmatrix}$$

$1 \cdot 2 - 3 \cdot (-1)$

$$B \cdot A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -2 \\ 5 & 15 \end{pmatrix}$$

4.2.3

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

On cherche B tq.

$$A \cdot B = B \cdot A$$

~~$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$~~

$$B' = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \checkmark$$

$$AB' = B'A$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \neq$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} x & y \\ z & t \end{pmatrix}$$

Si $A \cdot B = B \cdot A$, alors

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x & y \\ z & t \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x & y \\ z & t \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x-z & y-t \\ x+z & y+t \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x+y & -x+y \\ z+t & -z+t \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x-z &= x+y \\ y-t &= -x+y \\ x+z &= z+t \\ y+t &= -z+t \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \underbrace{0}_{(x-x)} - z &= y \\ -t &= -x \\ (x &= t) \\ (y &= -z) \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow B = \begin{pmatrix} x & y \\ -y & x \end{pmatrix}$$

Example: $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$A \cdot B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B \cdot A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow AB = BA$$

A' vérifier: $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x & y \\ -y & x \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x & y \\ -y & x \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$