

$$\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 2 & -1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array}$$

$$-2 \quad 4 \quad 4 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 2$$

$$L_3 \leftarrow 2L_3$$

$$L_3 \leftarrow L_3 + L_2$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 2 & -1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{array}$$

$$L_2 \leftarrow L_2 - L_1$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 2 & -1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & -3 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 2 & -1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & -3 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 9 & 2 & -1 & 2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -1/2 & 1 & 1/2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1/3 & 1/3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2/9 & -1/9 & 2/9 \end{array}$$

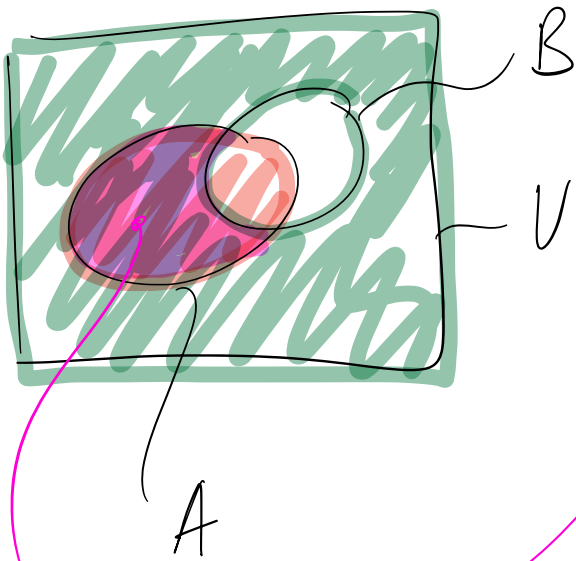
$$\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{9} & \frac{2}{9} & \frac{2}{9} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{2}{9} & -\frac{1}{9} & \frac{2}{9} \end{array}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{9} = \frac{5}{18}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{5}{18} & +\frac{1}{9} & -\frac{2}{9} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{9} & \frac{2}{9} & \frac{2}{9} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{2}{9} & -\frac{1}{9} & \frac{2}{9} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{2}{9} & \frac{2}{9} & -\frac{1}{9} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{9} & \frac{2}{9} & \frac{2}{9} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{2}{9} & -\frac{1}{9} & \frac{2}{9} \end{array}$$

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

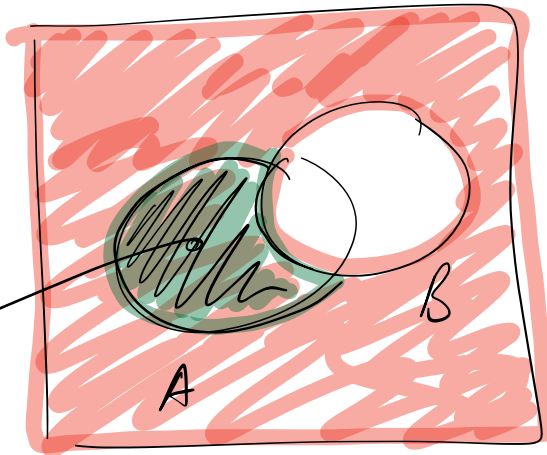


$$A \cap \bar{B}$$

$$= \{x \in U \mid x \in A \text{ and } x \notin B\}$$

$$P(A \cap \bar{B}) = P(A) - P(A \cap B)$$

$$A \setminus B$$



$$A \cap \bar{B} = \{x \in U \mid x \in A \text{ and } x \notin B\}$$

$$h: U \longrightarrow U$$

$$\dim(U) = n$$

$$n=2$$

$$n=3$$

la application linéaire

↑  
taille d'une base

$H$  est la matrice  $n \times n$  de  $U$ .

$$h \text{ bijective} \Leftrightarrow \det(H) \neq 0$$

$$h \text{ injective} \Leftrightarrow h \text{ surjective} \Leftrightarrow h \text{ bijective}$$

$$h \text{ injective} \Leftrightarrow \ker h = 0 \quad (\Leftrightarrow \operatorname{Im} h = U)$$

$$h \text{ surjective} \Leftrightarrow \operatorname{Im} h = U \quad (\Leftrightarrow \ker h = 0)$$

Def: « bij » signifie « à la fois inj. et surj. »