

Pas de titre

Emmanuel Vieillard-Baron¹, Alain Soyeur², and François Capaces³

¹Enseignant en CPGE, Lycée Kléber, Strasbourg

²Enseignant en CPGE, Lycée Pierre de Fermat, Toulouse

³,

24 juin 2023

Exercice 0.1 ★★ Pas de titre

Calculer, sous forme factorisée :

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 1. \left| \begin{array}{ccc} a-b-c & 2a & 2a \\ 2b & b-c-a & 2b \\ 2c & 2c & c-a-b \end{array} \right| & 5. \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & a & a^2 \\ 1 & b & b^2 \\ 1 & c & c^2 \end{array} \right| \\
 2. \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 0 & a & b \\ a & 0 & c \\ b & c & 0 \end{array} \right| & \text{(appelé déterminant de Vandermonde).} \\
 3. \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 1+a & a & a \\ b & 1+b & b \\ c & c & 1+c \end{array} \right| & 6. \left| \begin{array}{ccc} a+b & b+c & c+a \\ a^2+b^2 & b^2+c^2 & c^2+a^2 \\ a^3+b^3 & b^3+c^3 & c^3+a^3 \end{array} \right| \\
 4. \left| \begin{array}{ccc} a & b & c \\ c & a & b \\ b & c & a \end{array} \right| & 7. \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & \sin a & \cos a \\ 1 & \sin b & \cos b \\ 1 & \sin c & \cos c \end{array} \right|
 \end{array}$$

où a, b, c sont trois réels.

Solution :

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. \left| \begin{array}{ccc} a-b-c & 2a & 2a \\ 2b & b-c-a & 2b \\ 2c & 2c & c-a-b \end{array} \right| & \xrightarrow{L_1 \leftarrow L_1 + L_2 + L_3} \left| \begin{array}{ccc} a+b+c & a+b+c & a+b+c \\ 2b & b-c-a & 2b \\ 2c & 2c & c-a-b \end{array} \right| = \\
 (a+b+c) \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2b & b-c-a & 2b \\ 2c & 2c & c-a-b \end{array} \right| & \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{l} C_2 \leftarrow C_2 - C_1 \\ C_3 \leftarrow C_3 - C_1 \end{array}} (a+b+c) \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2b & -b-c-a & 0 \\ 2c & 0 & -c-a-b \end{array} \right| = \\
 & \boxed{(a+b+c)^3} \\
 2. \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 0 & a & b \\ a & 0 & c \\ b & c & 0 \end{array} \right| & = \boxed{2abc} \text{ par application de la règle de Sarrus.}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$3. \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 1+a & a & a \\ b & 1+b & b \\ c & c & 1+c \end{array} \right| \xrightarrow{L_1 \leftarrow L_1 + L_2 + L_3} \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 1+a+b+c & 1+a+b+c & 1+a+b+c \\ b & 1+b & b \\ c & c & 1+c \end{array} \right| =$$

$$(1+a+b+c) \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ b & 1+b & b \\ c & c & 1+c \end{array} \right| \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{l} C_2 \leftarrow C_2 - C_1 \\ C_3 \leftarrow C_3 - C_1 \end{array}} (1+a+b+c) \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ b & 1 & 0 \\ c & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right| =$$

$$\boxed{1+a+b+c}$$

$$4. \left| \begin{array}{ccc} a & b & c \\ c & a & b \\ b & c & a \end{array} \right| \xrightarrow{C_1 \leftarrow C_1 + C_2 + C_3} \left| \begin{array}{ccc} a+b+c & b & c \\ a+b+c & a & b \\ a+b+c & c & a \end{array} \right| =$$

$$(a+b+c) \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & b & c \\ 1 & a & b \\ 1 & c & a \end{array} \right| \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{l} L_2 \leftarrow L_2 - L_1 \\ L_3 \leftarrow L_3 - L_1 \end{array}} (a+b+c) \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & b & c \\ 0 & a-b & b-c \\ 0 & c-b & a-c \end{array} \right| =$$

$$(a+b+c)(a^2 + b^2 + c^2 - ab - ac - bc) = \boxed{\frac{1}{2}(a+b+c)((a-b)^2 + (a-c)^2 + (b-c)^2)}$$

$$5. \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & a & a^2 \\ 1 & b & b^2 \\ 1 & c & c^2 \end{array} \right| \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{l} L_2 \leftarrow L_2 - L_1 \\ L_3 \leftarrow L_3 - L_1 \end{array}} \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & a & a^2 \\ 0 & b-a & b^2-a^2 \\ 0 & c-a & c^2-a^2 \end{array} \right| = (b-a)(c-a) \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & a & a^2 \\ 0 & 1 & b+a \\ 0 & 1 & c-b \end{array} \right| =$$

$$\boxed{(b-a)(c-a)(c-b)}$$

$$6. \left| \begin{array}{ccc} a+b & b+c & c+a \\ a^2+b^2 & b^2+c^2 & c^2+a^2 \\ a^3+b^3 & b^3+c^3 & c^3+a^3 \end{array} \right| \xrightarrow{C_1 \leftarrow C_1 - C_2 - C_3} \left| \begin{array}{ccc} -2c & b+c & c+a \\ -2c^2 & b^2+c^2 & c^2+a^2 \\ -2c^3 & b^3+c^3 & c^3+a^3 \end{array} \right| =$$

$$-2 \left| \begin{array}{ccc} c & b+c & c+a \\ c^2 & b^2+c^2 & c^2+a^2 \\ c^3 & b^3+c^3 & c^3+a^3 \end{array} \right|$$

$$\xrightarrow{C_2 \leftarrow C_2 - C_1}$$

$$\xrightarrow{C_3 \leftarrow C_3 - C_1}$$

$$-2 \left| \begin{array}{ccc} c & b & a \\ c^2 & b^2 & a^2 \\ c^3 & b^3 & a^3 \end{array} \right| = -2abc \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ c & b & a \\ c^2 & b^2 & a^2 \end{array} \right| =$$

$$\boxed{-2abc(b-a)(c-a)(c-b)} \text{ car on reconnaît un déterminant de Vandermonde.}$$

$$7. \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & \sin a & \cos a \\ 1 & \sin b & \cos b \\ 1 & \sin c & \cos c \end{array} \right| \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{l} L_2 \leftarrow L_2 - L_1 \\ L_3 \leftarrow L_3 - L_1 \end{array}} \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & \sin a & \cos a \\ 0 & \sin b - \sin a & \cos b - \cos a \\ 0 & \sin c - \sin a & \cos c - \cos a \end{array} \right| =$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & \sin a & \cos a \\ 0 & 2\cos\frac{b+a}{2}\sin\frac{b-a}{2} & -2\sin\frac{b+a}{2}\sin\frac{b-a}{2} \\ 0 & 2\cos\frac{c+a}{2}\sin\frac{c-a}{2} & -2\sin\frac{c+a}{2}\sin\frac{c-a}{2} \end{array} \right| = -4\sin\frac{b-a}{2}\sin\frac{c-a}{2} \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & \sin a & \cos a \\ 0 & \cos\frac{b+a}{2} & \sin\frac{b+a}{2} \\ 0 & \cos\frac{c+a}{2} & \sin\frac{c+a}{2} \end{array} \right| =$$

$$-4\sin\frac{b-a}{2}\sin\frac{c-a}{2} \left(\sin\frac{c+a}{2}\cos\frac{b+a}{2} - \sin\frac{b+a}{2}\cos\frac{c+a}{2} \right) = -4\sin\frac{b-a}{2}\sin\frac{c-a}{2} \sin\left(\frac{c+a}{2} - \frac{b+a}{2}\right) =$$

$$-4 \sin \frac{b-a}{2} \sin \frac{c-a}{2} \sin \frac{c-b}{2}$$

Références