

MPS I

TD 19

Exercice 16

$$(b) \begin{cases} x+y+z=0 \\ x^2+y^2+z^2=14 \\ x^3+y^3+z^3=18 \end{cases}$$

Résoudre ce système revient à trouver les racines du polynôme unitaire $P = X^3 - \sigma_1 X^2 + \sigma_2 X - \sigma_3$

$$\text{avec } \begin{cases} \sigma_1 = x+y+z \\ \sigma_2 = xy+yz+xz \\ \sigma_3 = xyz \end{cases}$$

• Par identification: $\sigma_1 = x+y+z = 0$

• Calcul de σ_1^2 :

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_1^2 &= (x+y+z)^2 \\ &= (x+y)^2 + 2(x+y)z + z^2 \\ &= x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 2xy + 2xz + 2yz \\ \sigma_1^2 &= x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 2\sigma_2 \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

Donc $\underbrace{x^2+y^2+z^2}_{=14} = \underbrace{\sigma_1^2}_{=0} - 2\sigma_2$ donc $\sigma_2 = -7$

• Calcul de σ_1^3 :

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_1^3 &= (x+y+z)^3 \\ &= (x^2+y^2+z^2 + 2(xy+xz+yz))(x+y+z) \\ &= x^3+y^3+z^3 + x^2y+x^2z+y^2x+y^2z+z^2x+z^2y \\ &\quad + 2(xy+xz+yz)(x+y+z) \end{aligned}$$

Or $\sigma_1\sigma_2 = (x+y+z)(xy+yz+xz)$

$$\begin{aligned} &= x^2y+xy^2+x^2z+xz^2+xy^2+y^2z+xyz+xyz+yz^2+yzx \\ &= 3\sigma_3 + x^2y+x^2z+xy^2+y^2z+yz^2+yzx \end{aligned}$$

$xyz = \sigma_3$

$$\text{i.e. } \sigma_1 \sigma_2 - 3\sigma_3 = x^2 y + x^2 z + y^2 x + y^2 z + z^2 x + z^2 y$$

$$\text{Donc } \sigma_1^3 = x^3 + y^3 + z^3 + \sigma_1 \sigma_2 - 3\sigma_3$$

$$\text{i.e. } x^3 + y^3 + z^3 = \sigma_1^3 - \sigma_1 \sigma_2 + 3\sigma_3$$

On a alors le système suivant:

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_1 = 0 \\ \sigma_1^2 - 2\sigma_2 = 14 \\ \sigma_1^3 - \sigma_1 \sigma_2 + 3\sigma_3 = 18 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \sigma_1 = 0 \\ \sigma_2 = -7 \\ \sigma_3 = 6 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Et donc } P = X^3 - 7X - 6$$

-1 en est une racine évidente.

$$P(-1) = (-1)^3 - 7(-1) - 6 = -1 + 7 - 6 = 0$$

Donc $(X+1) \mid P$:

$$\begin{array}{r|l} X^3 & -7X-6 \\ -(X^3+X^2) & \\ \hline -X^2-7X-6 & X^2-X-6 \\ -(-X^2-X) & \\ \hline -6X-6 & \\ -(-6X-6) & \\ \hline 0 & \end{array}$$

$$P = (X+1)(X^2-X-6) \quad \checkmark$$

Racines de $X^2 - X - 6$:

$$\Delta = (-1)^2 - 4 \times 1 \times (-6)$$

$$\Delta = 25$$

$$\text{Deux racines réelles: } \frac{1 \pm 5}{2 \times 1} = 3 \text{ et } -2 \quad \checkmark$$

Ainsi: $S = \{(-1; -2; 3)\}$

et tous les triplets
obtenus par permutation:
 $(3, -2, -1); (3, -1, -2)$
etc.

Vérification:

• $-1 - 2 + 3 = 0$ ✓

• $(-1)^2 + (-2)^2 + 3^2 = 1 + 4 + 9 = 14$ ✓

• $(-1)^3 + (-2)^3 + 3^3 = -1 - 8 + 27 = 18$ ✓

Exercice 14:

Soit $P = X^3 + 2X - \pi$, on note a, b etc ses racines dans $\mathbb{C}$

$S_n = a^n + b^n + c^n$ pour

On a:
$$\begin{cases} a + b + c = 0 \\ ab + bc + ac = 2 \\ abc = \pi \end{cases}$$
 ✓

• $S_{-2} = a^{-2} + b^{-2} + c^{-2}$
 $= \frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} + \frac{1}{c^2}$ ✓
 $= \frac{b^2c^2 + a^2c^2 + b^2a^2}{a^2b^2c^2}$ ✓

* $(bc + ac + ab)^2 = b^2c^2 + 2bac^2 + a^2c^2 + 2(bca)ab + 2(ab)bc + 2(ab)ac$
 $= b^2c^2 + a^2c^2 + a^2b^2 + 2c(abc) + 2b(abc) + 2a(abc)$
 $= b^2c^2 + a^2c^2 + a^2b^2 + 2(abc)(a + b + c)$

Donc $b^2c^2 + ac^2 + a^2b^2 = (bc + ac + ab)^2 - 2(abc)(a + b + c)$ ✓

$$\text{D'où } S_{-2} = \frac{(bc+ac+ab)^2 - 2(abc)(a+b+c)}{(abc)^2} \quad \checkmark$$

$$S_{-2} = \frac{2^2 - 2\pi \times 0}{\pi^2}$$

$$\boxed{S_{-2} = \left(\frac{2}{\pi}\right)^2} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet S_{-1} &= \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} \\ &= \frac{bc+ac+ab}{abc} \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{S_{-1} = \frac{2}{\pi}} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\bullet S_1 = a+b+c$$

$$\boxed{S_1 = 0} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet S_2 &= a^2+b^2+c^2 \\ &= (a+b+c)^2 - 2(ab+bc+ac) \quad (\text{voir exercice 16}) \\ &= 0^2 - 2 \times 2 \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{S_2 = -4} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet S_3 &= a^3+b^3+c^3 \\ &= (a+b+c)^3 - 3(a+b+c)(ab+bc+ac) + 3abc \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{S_3 = 3\pi}$$

$\uparrow$ Il manque un 3 ici