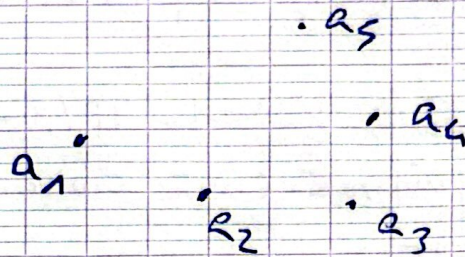


$$P(H) = P^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} P(w^0) & 0 \\ 0 & \ddots P(w^{n-1}) \end{pmatrix} P$$

$$\text{donc } \boxed{\det M = \prod_{h=0}^{n-1} P(w^h)}$$

Exercice 375: William + M. Fagebaum + Diane
Soient $a_1, \dots, a_m$ des points du plan



Soit $M_1, \dots, M_m$ un m -gone tq
 $\forall i \in [1, m], M_i M_{i+1} = 2 M_i a_i$

Notons (x_i, y_i) les coordonnées de a_i
et (m_i, p_i) celles de M_i .

Donc $\forall i \in [1, m], \begin{cases} m_{i+1} - m_i = 2(x_i - m_i) \\ p_{i+1} - p_i = 2(y_i - p_i) \end{cases}$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x_i = \frac{1}{2}(m_i + m_{i+1}) \\ y_i = \frac{1}{2}(p_i + p_{i+1}) \end{cases}$$

$$a_i = \frac{1}{2}(z_i + z_{i+1})$$

$$\begin{cases} a_1 = \frac{1}{2}(z_1 + z_2) \\ \vdots \\ a_m = \frac{1}{2}(z_m + z_1) \end{cases} \quad (z) \quad \begin{cases} 2a_1 = z_1 + z_2 \\ \vdots \\ 2a_m = z_m + z_1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & & & \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} z_1 \\ \vdots \\ z_m \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2a_1 \\ \vdots \\ 2a_m \end{bmatrix}$$

$= A_m$

$$A_m = I_m + H \quad (\text{cf 352})$$

$$\text{donc } \det A_m = \prod_{k=0}^{m-1} (1 + w_k) \quad (\text{cf 352 avec } P(X) = X+1)$$

$$= (-1)^m \prod_{k=0}^{m-1} (-1 - w_k)$$

$$= (-1)^m \times (-1 + (-1)^m)$$

$$\text{car } X^m - 1 = \prod_{k=0}^{m-1} (X - w_k)$$

- Si n impair, il existe donc un unique polygone
- Si n pair :

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} z_1 + z_2 \\ z_2 + z_3 \\ \vdots \\ z_{m-2} + z_{m-1} \\ z_1 \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} = 2a_1 \\ = 2a_2 \\ \vdots \\ = 2a_{m-1} \\ z_m = 2a_m \end{array}$$

$$L_m \leftarrow L_1 - L_2 + \dots + (-1)^{m-1} L_{m-1} :$$

$$z_1 + z_2 = 2a_1$$

$$z_{m+1} + z_m = 2a_{m-1}$$

$$(-1)^m z_m + z_m = 2(a_1 - a_2 + \dots + (-1)^{m-1} a_{m-1})$$

Si n pair : $0 = a_1 - a_2 + \dots - a_{n-1} + a_n$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} z_1 + z_2 = 2a_1 \\ \vdots \\ z_{n-1} + z_n = 2a_{n-1} \end{array} \right.$$

$$z_{n-1} + z_n = 2a_{n-1}$$

$(n-1)$ équations, n inconnues
donc il y a une infinité de solutions

Exercice 332: Augustin

Analyse: soit $C \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$
 $\forall M \in M_n(\mathbb{R}), \det(C+M) = \det(M)$

Soit $r = \text{rang}(C)$.

$$\exists P, Q \in GL_n(\mathbb{R}), C = P \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & 0 & \\ & & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}}_{I_r} Q$$

En particulier, $M = PQ$

$$\det(P \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & 0 & \\ & & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}}_I Q + PQ) = \det PQ$$

$$\det(PQ) \det \begin{pmatrix} 2 & & & \\ & 2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \det PQ$$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} 2 & & & \\ & 2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} = 1$$

Donc $2^r = 1$ d'où $r = 0, C = O_n$

Synthèse: ...