

**EXERCICE 26**

$$\begin{cases} 2x - 3y = 8 \\ -6x + 9y = 6 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2x - 3y = 8 \\ 0 = 30 \end{cases} \quad (L_2 \leftarrow L_2 + 3L_1)$$

Système incompatible donc  $S = \emptyset$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{cases} x + 2y - 3z = 1 \\ 2x + 5y - 8z = 4 \\ 3x + 8y - 13z = 7 \end{cases} &\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x + 2y - 3z = 1 \\ y - 2z = 2 \\ 2y - 4z = 4 \end{cases} \quad \left( \begin{array}{l} L_2 \leftarrow L_2 - 2L_1 \\ L_3 \leftarrow L_3 - 3L_1 \end{array} \right) \\ &\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x + 2y - 3z = 1 \\ y - 2z = 2 \\ 0 = 0 \end{cases} \quad (L_3 \leftarrow L_3 - 2L_2) \\ &\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = 1 - 2(2 + 2\alpha) + 3\alpha = -3 - \alpha \\ y = 2 + 2\alpha \\ z = \alpha \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

Donc  $S = \{(-3 - \alpha, 2 + 2\alpha, \alpha); \alpha \in \mathbb{R}\}$

**EXERCICE 27**

Cela revient à résoudre le système

$$\begin{cases} x + 2y = 4 \\ 2x - y = 3 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x + 2y = 4 \\ -5y = -5 \end{cases} \quad (L_2 \leftarrow L_2 - 2L_1)$$

On obtient que l'unique point d'intersection des droites  $D_1$  et  $D_2$  est  $P(2; 1)$

**EXERCICE 28**

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{cases} x - y + 3z = 2 \\ -x + 4y + z = -1 \\ 3x - 2y - 3z = 4 \end{cases} &\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x - y + 3z = 2 \\ 3y + 4z = 1 \\ y - 12z = -2 \end{cases} \quad \left( \begin{array}{l} L_2 \leftarrow L_2 + L_1 \\ L_3 \leftarrow L_3 - 3L_1 \end{array} \right) \\ &\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x - y + 3z = 2 \\ 3y + 4z = 1 \\ -40z = -7 \end{cases} \\ &\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{63}{40} \\ y = \frac{1}{10} \\ z = \frac{7}{40} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

Donc  $S = \left\{ \left( \frac{63}{40}, \frac{1}{10}, \frac{7}{40} \right) \right\}$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x - 2y + 3z = 0 \\ 2x - 4y + z = 0 \\ 3x - 6y + 2z = 0 \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x - 2y + 3z = 0 \\ -5z = 0 \\ -7z = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad \left( \begin{array}{l} L_2 \leftarrow L_2 - 2L_1 \\ L_3 \leftarrow L_3 - 3L_1 \end{array} \right) \\
& \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x - 2y + 3z = 0 \\ z = 0 \\ z = 0 \end{array} \right. \\
& \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 2\alpha \\ y = \alpha \\ z = 0 \end{array} \right.
\end{aligned}$$

Donc  $S = \{(2\alpha, \alpha, 0); \alpha \in \mathbb{R}\}$