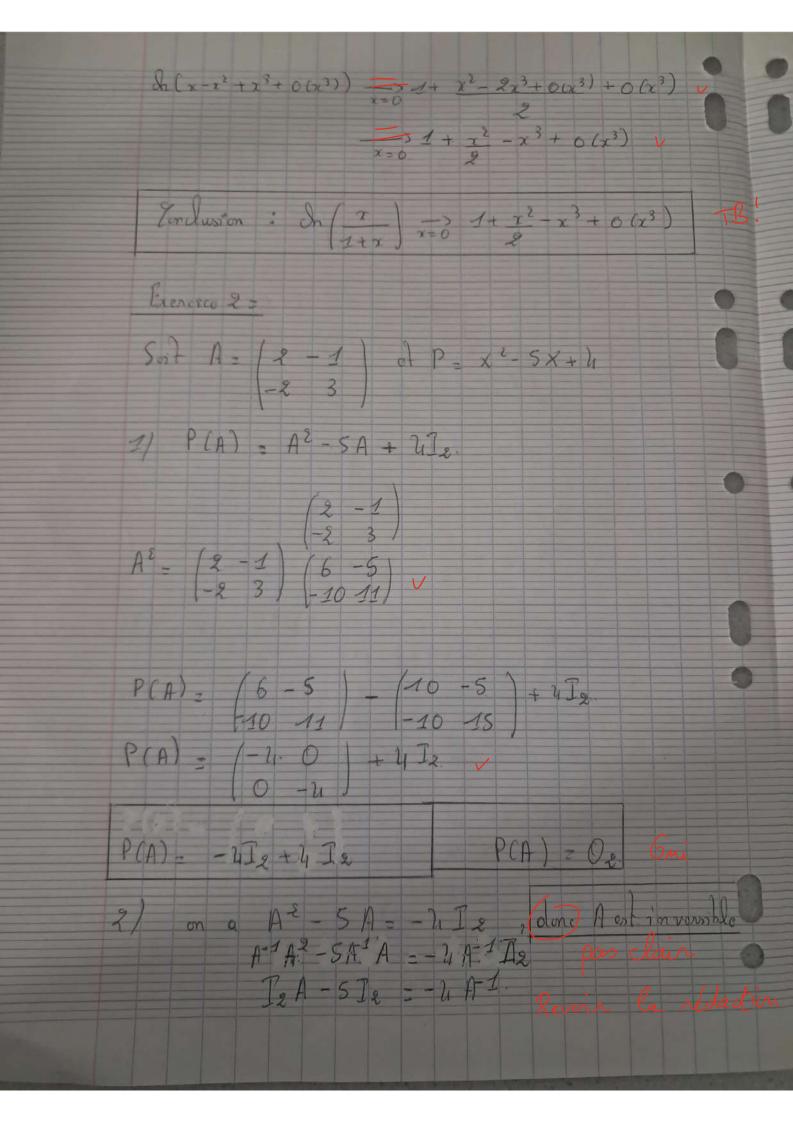
Exencice 1. Ndaya Diop DI; (0) de 8: 2 1 de 2 Soit 2 -> 2 -> 2 (1) Kone 0 2 (1 x+x2+0(x2)) 21 (1+x) 230 2-x2+x3+0(x3) V on a alors $x \mapsto \partial \left(x - x^2 + x^3 + o(x^3)\right) \vee$ Posons u=x-25+x3+0(23) ->0 ori on (u) 1 + UX + 0 (x13) WE = (x - x2 + x3 + 0 (x3)) (x - x8 + x3 + 0 (x3)) $= \chi^2 + \chi^3 + O(\chi^3)$ $-x^3+00x^3$ + 0 (x3) u2 = 22 - 223 + 0 (x3) $u^{3} = (x^{2} - 2x^{3} + O(x^{3}))(x - x^{2} + x^{3} + O(x^{3}))$ $= x^3 + 0 (x^3)$ +003) u3 = x3+ 0 (x3). 0 (u3) = 0 (x3+0(x3)) = 0 (x3)



A-5 Iz = -4 A-1 $A - S I_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} - S \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ A-5 T2 = (-3 -1) donc - 4 A-1 = (-3 - 1) Conclusion A-1 = (3/4 1/4 /4) Vorification:

A -1 (2 -1) (1/2 1/2)

(-23) (1 0) - Iz Gui Pour n > 2. dog (x1) > dog (x2-5 x+11). iloxisto Q(x) et B_n(x) avoc deg (Q(x)) = n-2 au et deg (B_n(x)) ≤ 1 elon c $R_n(x) = ax + b$ once $(a, b) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ on a $\times^n = Q(x)(x^9-5x+h) + R_n(x)$. \vee $\times^n = Q(x)(x^9-5x+h) + ax+b$ Poors X9-5 X+21 =0) on a dinc (x 5-5 x+ 21) = (x-1) (x-21) can (1x4) = 71 et (1+2)=5

1" - Q1(x) (0) + a(1) +b a+b=1 Pour X = 4 un = Q2(x) (0) + a(11) + b hatb= hn V) a+b = 1 n (a) {a=1-b} (e n'est pas du pivot... (=) / (a = 1-b) -3 b = 4n-4 b = 21-4 m b = 21 - 4n Condusion: Bn(x)= (4n-1)x + 4-4n +n 7,2 1/ On soil que A5-5A+ liIz = Oz.

done Y n > 2 An = Q (A) (A2-3A+ u Is)+ (up-1)A+11-417 Iz

