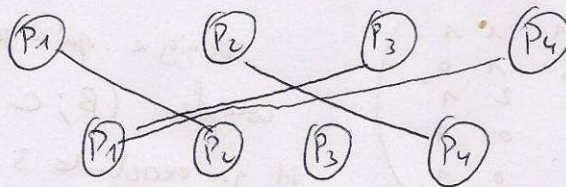


Exercice N°1

$$1) \quad \Gamma = \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} & c_{13} & c_{14} \\ c_{21} & c_{22} & c_{23} & c_{24} \\ c_{31} & c_{32} & c_{33} & c_{34} \\ c_{41} & c_{42} & c_{43} & c_{44} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

2^a) a) $P_1 \bar{a} P_2 \rightarrow (P_1 \bar{a} P_4) + (P_4 \bar{a} P_2) \quad P_2 \bar{a} P_1 \quad -$
 $P_1 \bar{a} P_3 \quad - \quad P_2 \bar{a} P_3 \quad -$
 $P_1 \bar{a} P_4 \quad - \quad P_2 \bar{a} P_4 \rightarrow (P_2 \bar{a} P_1) + (P_1 \bar{a} P_4)$
 $P_3 \bar{a} P_1 \rightarrow (P_3 \bar{a} P_2) + (P_2 \bar{a} P_1) \quad P_4 \bar{a} P_1 \rightarrow (P_4 \bar{a} P_2) + (P_2 \bar{a} P_1)$
 $P_1 \bar{a} P_2 \quad - \quad P_4 \bar{a} P_2 \quad -$
 $P_3 \bar{a} P_4 \quad - \quad P_4 \bar{a} P_3 \quad -$

ou a dire l'arbre suivant



il y a donc
4 chemins

b)

$P_i \backslash P_j$	P_1	P_2	P_3	P_4
P_1		1	0	0
P_2	0		0	1
P_3	1	0		0
P_4	1	0	0	

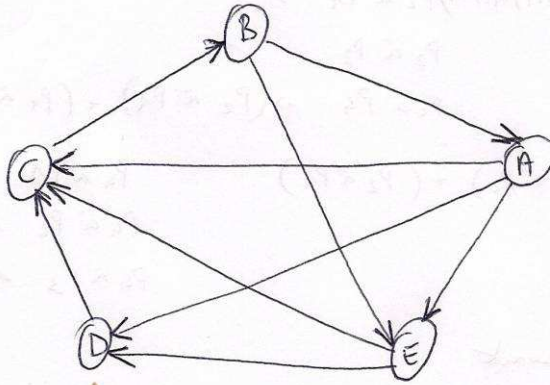
il y a donc
4 chemins.

2 x 3

Exercice n°2

$$\Pi = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

1°)



2°)

$$\Pi^3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Il n'y a qu'un seul couple (B; C) ou il y a exactement 3 chemins pour le relier.

↳ Trois chemins sont :

- B^① → A^② → E^③ → C
- B^① → E^② → D^③ → C
- B^① → A^② → D^③ → C

Exercice n°3.

$$\Pi = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad P = \begin{pmatrix} a & a & 0 \\ 0 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a \end{pmatrix} \quad a \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$1^{\circ}) \quad \Pi^2 = \Pi \times \Pi = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 9 & 18 & 0 \\ 0 & 9 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Pi^3 = \Pi^2 \times \Pi = \begin{pmatrix} 9 & 18 & 0 \\ 0 & 9 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 9 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 27 & 81 & 0 \\ 0 & 27 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 27 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Pi^4 = \Pi^3 \times \Pi = \begin{pmatrix} 27 & 81 & 0 \\ 0 & 27 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 27 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 81 & 324 & 0 \\ 0 & 81 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 81 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Pi^5 = \Pi^4 \times \Pi = \begin{pmatrix} 81 & 324 & 0 \\ 0 & 81 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 81 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 243 & 1215 & 0 \\ 0 & 243 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 243 \end{pmatrix}$$

Montrons par récurrence que $\Pi^n = \begin{pmatrix} 3^n & n \times 3^n & 0 \\ 0 & 3^n & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3^n \end{pmatrix}$

$$\Pi^1 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \times 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{c.q.f.d.}$$

Supposons que $\Pi^n = \begin{pmatrix} 3^n & n \times 3^n & 0 \\ 0 & 3^n & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3^n \end{pmatrix}$, Montrons que $\Pi^{n+1} = \begin{pmatrix} 3^{n+1} & (n+1)3^n & 0 \\ 0 & 3^{n+1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3^{n+1} \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{aligned} \Pi^{n+1} &= \Pi^n \times \Pi = \begin{pmatrix} 3^n & n \times 3^n & 0 \\ 0 & 3^n & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3^n \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3^{n+1} & (3^n \times 3 + n \times 3^n \times 3) & 0 \\ 0 & 3^{n+1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3^{n+1} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 3^{n+1} & 3(n+1) \times 3^n & 0 \\ 0 & 3^{n+1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3^{n+1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3^{n+1} & (n+1)3^{n+1} & 0 \\ 0 & 3^{n+1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3^{n+1} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{c.q.f.d.} \end{aligned}$$

2) Provenha per recurrença que

$$P_n^n = \begin{pmatrix} a^n & na^n & 0 \\ 0 & a^n & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a^n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P_n^1 = \begin{pmatrix} a & a & 0 \\ 0 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{c.q.d.}$$

$$P_{n+1}^{n+1} = P_n \times P = \begin{pmatrix} a^n & na^n & 0 \\ 0 & a^n & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a^n \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} a & a & 0 \\ 0 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} a^{n+1} & (a \times a^n + na^{n+1}) & 0 \\ 0 & a^{n+1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a^{n+1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} a^{n+1} & a^{n+1} \times (n+1) & 0 \\ 0 & a^{n+1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a^{n+1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} a^{n+1} & (n+1)a^{n+1} & 0 \\ 0 & a^{n+1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a^{n+1} \end{pmatrix} \quad \underline{\underline{\text{c.q.d.}}}$$

Donc $P^n = \begin{pmatrix} a^n & na^n & 0 \\ 0 & a^n & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a^n \end{pmatrix}$.