

# Fiche de TP1

## Exercice 1

```
> restart;
```

```
> f := X^8+X^6-3*X^4-3*X^3+8*X^2+2*X-5;
```

```
> g := 3*X^6+5*X^4-4*X^2-9*X+21;
```

$$f := X^8 + X^6 - 3X^4 - 3X^3 + 8X^2 + 2X - 5$$

$$g := 3X^6 + 5X^4 - 4X^2 - 9X + 21$$

(1)

```
> r := rem(f,g,X,'q');q;
```

$$r := -\frac{5}{9}X^4 + \frac{1}{9}X^2 - \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{1}{3}X^2 - \frac{2}{9}$$

(2)

```
> evalb(f=expand(g*q+r));
```

true

(3)

```
> Delta:=gcdex(f,g,X,'A','B');A;B;
```

$$\Delta := 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{13989}{130354}X^5 + \frac{9225}{65177}X^4 + \frac{20281}{65177}X^3 + \frac{67125}{130354}X^2 + \frac{5149}{130354}X - \frac{1391}{18622} \\ & - \frac{4663}{130354}X^7 - \frac{3075}{65177}X^6 - \frac{5206}{65177}X^5 - \frac{18275}{130354}X^4 + \frac{4944}{65177}X^3 + \frac{21579}{130354}X^2 \\ & + \frac{1910}{65177}X + \frac{3889}{130354} \end{aligned}$$

(4)

```
> evalb(Delta=expand(A*f+B*g));
```

true

(5)

```
> R:=resultant(f,g,X);
```

$$R := 260708$$

(6)

```
> a,b:= R*A,R*B;
```

$$\begin{aligned} a, b := & 27978X^5 + 36900X^4 + 81124X^3 + 134250X^2 + 10298X - 19474, -9326X^7 \\ & - 12300X^6 - 20824X^5 - 36550X^4 + 19776X^3 + 43158X^2 + 7640X + 7778 \end{aligned}$$

(7)

```
> evalb(R=expand(a*f+b*g));
```

true

(8)

## Exercice 2

```
> restart;
```

```
> f:=t*X^2+3*X-1;
```

$$f := X^2t + 3X - 1$$

(9)

```
> g:=6*X^2+t^2-4;
```

$$g := 6X^2 + t^2 - 4$$

(10)

```
> R:=sort(resultant(f,g,X),t);
```

$$R := t^6 - 8t^4 + 12t^3 + 70t^2 - 48t - 180$$

(11)

```

> f0:=subs(t=0,f):g0:=subs(t=0,g): #on spécialise en t=0, le degré
  de f chute de p=1
> R0:=resultant(f0,g0,X);subs(t=0,R); # R(0)=lcoeff(g,X)^p*R0
      R0 := -30
      -180

```

(12)

```

> restart;
> f:=t*X^2+3*t*X-1;
      f := X^2 t + 3 X t - 1

```

(13)

```

> g:=6*X^2+t^2-4;
      g := 6 X^2 + t^2 - 4

```

(14)

```

> R:=sort(resultant(f,g,X),t);
      R := t^6 + 46 t^4 + 12 t^3 - 200 t^2 - 48 t + 36

```

(15)

```

> f0:=subs(t=0,f):g0:=subs(t=0,g): #on spécialise en t=0, le degré
  de f chute de p=2
> R0:=resultant(f0,g0,X);subs(t=0,R); # R(0)=lcoeff(g,X)^p*R0
      R0 := 1
      36

```

(16)

```

> restart;
> f:=t*X^2+X-1;
      f := X^2 t + X - 1

```

(17)

```

> g:=t*X^2+X+t^2-4;
      g := X^2 t + t^2 + X - 4

```

(18)

```

> R:=sort(resultant(f,g,X),t);
      R := (t^2 - 3)^2 t^2

```

(19)

```

> f0:=subs(t=0,f):g0:=subs(t=0,g): #on spécialise en t=0, les
  degrés de f et de g chutent
> R0:=resultant(f0,g0,X);subs(t=0,R);
      R0 := -3
      0

```

(20)

### Exercice 3

```

> restart;
> with(plots):
> f:=X^4+Y^4-1;
      f := X^4 + Y^4 - 1

```

(21)

```

> g:=X^5*Y^2-4*X^3*Y^3+X^2*Y^5-1;
      g := X^5 Y^2 + X^2 Y^5 - 4 X^3 Y^3 - 1

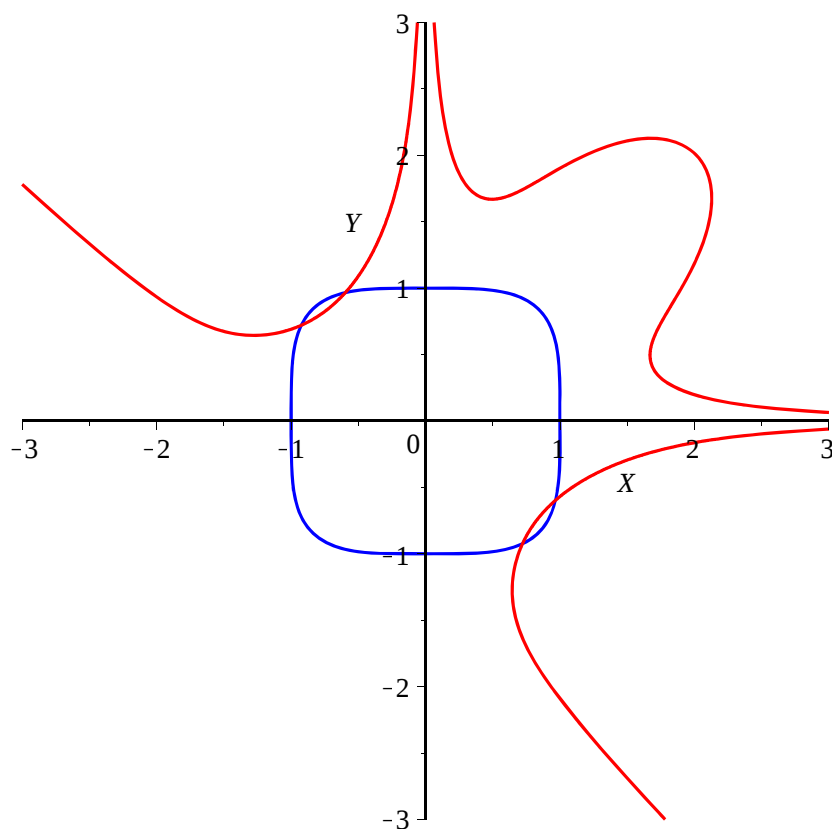
```

(22)

```

> D1:=implicitplot(f,X=-3..3,Y=-3..3,grid=[200,200],color=blue):
> D2:=implicitplot(g,X=-3..3,Y=-3..3,grid=[200,200],color=red):
> display({D1,D2});

```



```

> R:=resultant(f,g,Y); # le degré de f en Y ne chute pas: équation
  de la projection
  # de l'intersection des courbes sur l'axe des X
R:= 2 X28 - 16 X27 + 32 X26 + 249 X24 + 48 X23 - 128 X22 + 4 X21 - 757 X20 - 112 X19
  + 192 X18 - 12 X17 + 758 X16 + 144 X15 - 126 X14 + 28 X13 - 251 X12 - 64 X11
  + 30 X10 - 36 X9 - X8 + 16 X5 + 1

```

(23)

```

> x:=fsolve(R,X); # les ordonnées approchées des points
  d'intersection

```

```

  x:= -0.9242096683, -0.5974289870, 0.7211133862, 0.9665062969

```

(24)

```

> # il y a symétrie de l'intersection par rapport à la 1ere
  bissectrice puisque
  # les polynômes f et g sont symétriques.

```

```

> with(combinat, cartprod):

```

```

> pt:=[]:T:=cartprod([[x], [x]]):

```

```

> while not T[finished] do

```

```

>   a,b:=op(T[nextvalue]());

```

```

>   if abs(subs({X=a,Y=b},f))<10(-7) and abs(subs({X=a,Y=b},g))
  <10(-8) then

```

```

>     pt:=[op(pt),[a,b]] end if;

```

```

> end do:

```

```
> pt; # les coordonnées approchées des points d'intersection  
[[ -0.9242096683, 0.7211133862], [ -0.5974289870, 0.9665062969], [0.7211133862,  
-0.9242096683], [0.9665062969, -0.5974289870]]
```

(25)

```
>  
>  
>  
>
```