

Correction série N° 4

Espace vectoriel - App linéaire

EX01

$$E = \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$A = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid x + y + z = a, a \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

si $a = 0$

$$A = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid x + y + z = 0\}$$

① $0_{\mathbb{R}^3} = (0, 0, 0) \in A$ car $0 + 0 + 0 = 0$

② soit $X = (x_1, x_2, x_3) \in A$.

C.A.D $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0$

soit $Y = (y_1, y_2, y_3) \in A$

C.A.D : $y_1 + y_2 + y_3 = 0$

$$X + Y = (x_1 + y_1, x_2 + y_2, x_3 + y_3)$$

$$(x_1 + y_1) + (x_2 + y_2) + (x_3 + y_3) =$$

$$(x_1 + x_2 + x_3) + (y_1 + y_2 + y_3)$$

$$0 + 0 = 0$$

C.A.D : $X + Y \in A$

③ soit $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$, soit $X \in A$.

$$\lambda X = (\lambda x_1, \lambda x_2, \lambda x_3)$$

$$\lambda x_1 + \lambda x_2 + \lambda x_3 = \lambda (x_1 + x_2 + x_3)$$

$$= \lambda \cdot 0$$

$$= 0$$

C.A.D : $\lambda X \in A$

donc si $a = 0$ alors

A est un s.e.v de \mathbb{R}^3

$$U = -\frac{7}{2}V_1 + 2V_2 + \frac{5}{2}V_3$$

si $a \neq 0$

$$A = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid x + y + z = a\}$$

$$0_{\mathbb{R}^3} \notin A$$

$$\text{car } 0 + 0 + 0 = 0 \neq a$$

donc si $a \neq 0$

A n'est pas un s.e.v

EX02

en montrant qu'il existe

$$\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3 \in \mathbb{R} \mid$$

$$U = \lambda_1 V_1 + \lambda_2 V_2 + \lambda_3 V_3$$

$$U = \lambda_1 (1, 2, 1) + \lambda_2 (1, 2, 3) + \lambda_3 (1, -1, 2)$$

$$(1, -2, 1) = (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3, \lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2 - \lambda_3, \lambda_1 + 3\lambda_2 + \lambda_3)$$

donc
$$\begin{cases} \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 = 1 & \text{--- ①} \\ \lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2 - \lambda_3 = -2 & \text{--- ②} \\ \lambda_1 + 3\lambda_2 + \lambda_3 = 5 & \text{--- ③} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{①} - \text{③} \Rightarrow -2\lambda_2 = 4 \Rightarrow \lambda_2 = -2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{②} + \text{①} &\Rightarrow 2\lambda_1 + 3\lambda_2 = -1 \\ &\Rightarrow 2\lambda_1 + 3(-2) = -1 \\ &\Rightarrow 2\lambda_1 = -1 + 6 \\ &\Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \frac{5}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\lambda_3 = 1 - \lambda_1 - \lambda_2$$

$$\lambda_3 = \frac{5}{2}$$

Calculer k pour que.

$$(1, -2, k) = \lambda_1 u + \lambda_2 w.$$

$$\lambda_1, \lambda_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$(1, -2, k) = (3\lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2, -\lambda_2, 2\lambda_1 - 5\lambda_2)$$

$$\begin{cases} 3\lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2 = 1 \\ -\lambda_2 = -2 \Rightarrow \lambda_2 = 2 \\ 2\lambda_1 - 5\lambda_2 = k. \end{cases}$$

$$3\lambda_1 + 2(2) = 1$$

$$3\lambda_1 = -3$$

$$\lambda_1 = -1$$

$$2(-1) - 5(2) = k$$

$$-2 - 10 = k$$

$$k = -12$$

EX03

Soit $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3 \in \mathbb{R}$ tq.

$$\lambda_1 v_1 + \lambda_2 v_2 + \lambda_3 v_3 = 0$$

$$\lambda_1(1, 2, 3) + \lambda_2(1, -3, 2) + \lambda_3(2, -2, 5)$$

$$(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + 2\lambda_3, 2\lambda_1 - 3\lambda_2 - \lambda_3, 3\lambda_1 + 4\lambda_2 - \lambda_3) = (0, 0, 0)$$

$$\text{d'où } \begin{cases} \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + 2\lambda_3 = 0 \dots \times 2 \\ 2\lambda_1 - 3\lambda_2 - \lambda_3 = 0 \\ 3\lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2 - 5\lambda_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2\lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2 + 4\lambda_3 = 0 \\ 2\lambda_1 - 3\lambda_2 - \lambda_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$- \lambda_2 + 3\lambda_3 = 0$$

$$\lambda_2 = 3\lambda_3$$

$$\begin{cases} \lambda_1 + 3\lambda_2 + 2\lambda_3 = 0 \\ 3\lambda_1 + 6\lambda_2 - 5\lambda_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \lambda_1 + 5\lambda_2 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = -5\lambda_2 \\ 3\lambda_1 + \lambda_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$-5\lambda_2 + \lambda_3 = 0$$

$$-4\lambda_2 = 0$$

$$\lambda_2 = 0$$

$$\text{et donc } \lambda_1 = 0$$

$$\text{et } \lambda_3 = 0$$

$$G = \{v_1, v_2, v_3\}$$

est une famille libre.

2) Soit $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3 \in \mathbb{R}$ tq

$$\lambda_1 u_1 + \lambda_2 u_2 + \lambda_3 u_3 = 0$$

$$\lambda_1(1, -2, 1) + \lambda_2(2, 1, -1) + \lambda_3(7, -4, 1) = 0$$

$$(\lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2 + 7\lambda_3, -2\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 - 4\lambda_3, \lambda_1 - \lambda_2 + \lambda_3) = (0, 0, 0)$$

et donc

$$\begin{cases} \lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2 + 7\lambda_3 = 0 \rightarrow ① \\ -2\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 - 4\lambda_3 = 0 \rightarrow ② \\ \lambda_1 - \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 = 0 \rightarrow ③ \end{cases}$$

$$② + ③ \Rightarrow -\lambda_1 - 3\lambda_3 = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = -3\lambda_3$$

$$\begin{cases} -\lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2 + 7\lambda_3 = 0 \\ -4\lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2 - 4\lambda_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$+5\lambda_1 + 11\lambda_3 = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = -\frac{11}{5}\lambda_3$$

②

le calcul donne

$$\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 0$$

③

$w_2 = (0, 0, 0)$ est un vecteur nul
en fait le vecteur nul
est linéairement dépendant
avec tout vecteur

EX04

$$E = \{ f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} : x \mapsto y = f(x) \}$$

$$A = \{ f_0, f_1, f_2 \}$$

$$f_0(x) = 1, f_1(x) = \cos x, f_2(x) = \cos^2 x$$

on montre que A est une famille
libre.

on montre, que

$$\lambda_1 f_0(x) + \lambda_2 f_1(x) + \lambda_3 f_2(x) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 0, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 \cos x + \lambda_3 \cos^2 x = 0, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 = 0 \quad (x=0) \rightarrow \textcircled{1}$$

$$\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 \cos \frac{\pi}{2} + \lambda_3 (0) = 0 \quad (x = \frac{\pi}{2}) \rightarrow \textcircled{2}$$

$$\lambda_1 - \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 = 0 \quad (x = \pi) \rightarrow \textcircled{3}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \Rightarrow \boxed{\lambda_1 = 0}$$

$$\lambda_2 + \lambda_3 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_2 = -\lambda_3$$

$$\lambda_3 + \lambda_2 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_2 = \lambda_3$$

$$\text{donc } \boxed{\lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 0}$$

EX05

on montre que

$v_1(1, 1, 1), v_2(1, 2, 3), v_3(2, -1, 1)$
engendrent \mathbb{R}^3

C. A. D, $\forall w \in \mathbb{R}^3, \exists \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3 \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\exists w = \lambda_1 v_1 + \lambda_2 v_2 + \lambda_3 v_3$$

soit $w(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3$

$$w = \lambda_1 v_1 + \lambda_2 v_2 + \lambda_3 v_3$$

$$(x, y, z) = \lambda_1(1, 1, 1) + \lambda_2(1, 2, 3)$$

$$+ \lambda_3(2, -1, 1)$$

$$(x, y, z) = (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + 2\lambda_3, \lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2 - \lambda_3, \lambda_1 + 3\lambda_2 + \lambda_3)$$

donc

$$\begin{cases} \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + 2\lambda_3 = x \\ \lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2 - \lambda_3 = y \\ \lambda_1 + 3\lambda_2 + \lambda_3 = z \end{cases}$$

$$\lambda_1 = x - 2\lambda_2 + \lambda_3$$

$$\lambda_1 = z - 3\lambda_2 - \lambda_3$$

$$x - 2\lambda_2 + \lambda_3 = z - 3\lambda_2 - \lambda_3$$

$$-2\lambda_2 + \lambda_3 + 3\lambda_2 + \lambda_3 = z - x$$

$$\boxed{\lambda_2 + 2\lambda_3 = z - x}$$

$$\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + 2\lambda_3 = x$$

$$\lambda_1 + z - y = x$$

$$\boxed{\lambda_1 = x - z + y} \rightarrow \textcircled{1}$$

$$\lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2 - \lambda_3 = y$$

$$\lambda_1 + 3\lambda_2 + \lambda_3 = z$$

$$2\lambda_1 + 5\lambda_2 = y + z$$

$$5\lambda_2 = y + z - 2(x + y + z)$$

$$5\lambda_2 = y + z - 2x - 2y - 2z$$

$$5\lambda_2 = -2x - y + 3z$$

$$\lambda_2 = \frac{1}{5}(-2x - y + 3z) \rightarrow 2$$

$$\lambda_3 = z - \lambda_1 - 3\lambda_2$$

$$= z - (x - z + y) - 3\left(\frac{-2x - y + 3z}{5}\right)$$

$$= \frac{5z - 5x + 5z - 5y + 6x + 3y - 9z}{5}$$

$$\lambda_3 = \frac{z - 2y + x}{5} \rightarrow 3.$$

$$\lambda_3 = \frac{1}{5}(x - 2y + z)$$

pour que les vecteurs v_1, v_2, v_3 constituent une base de \mathbb{R}^3

il faut que :

- ① il forment une partie libre
- ② il engendrent \mathbb{R}^3 .

Donc, il faut voir si les vecteurs

v_1, v_2, v_3 forment une partie libre (linéairement indépendant)

EX06 :

$$E \subset \mathbb{R}^3$$

E engendré par w_1, w_2, w_3 .

C.A.D, $\exists \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3$ l.p

$$\forall w \in E, w = \lambda_1 w_1 + \lambda_2 w_2 + \lambda_3 w_3.$$

Comme on peut le remarquer

$$w_3 = w_2 - w_1$$

$$\text{donc } w_3 - w_2 + w_1 = 0$$

w_1, w_2, w_3 sont linéairement dépendant donc ils ne peuvent pas former une base.

ma $\forall w \in E$:

$$w = \lambda_1 w_1 + \lambda_2 w_2 + \lambda_3 w_3$$

$$= \lambda_1 w_1 + \lambda_2 w_2 + \lambda_3 (w_2 - w_1)$$

$$= (\lambda_1 - \lambda_3) w_1 + (\lambda_2 + \lambda_3) w_2$$

donc $\{w_1, w_2\}$ engendrent E

de plus soit $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 \in \mathbb{R}$ l.p

$$\lambda_1 w_1 + \lambda_2 w_2 = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 (2, 1, 3) + \lambda_2 (1, 2, 0) = (0, 0, 0)$$

$$2\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_2 = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2 = 0$$

$$3\lambda_1 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 0$$

donc w_1 et w_2 sont linéairement indépendant

$\{w_1, w_2\}$ est une base de E

$$\dim E = 2$$

Ex 271

$$f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$(x, y, z) \mapsto f(x, y, z) = (x+y, y+z)$$

on doit prouver que f est linéaire et :

$$\textcircled{1} \forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}^3: f(x+y) = f(x) + f(y)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R}, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^3: f(\lambda x) = \lambda f(x)$$

en effet

$$\text{soit } x = (x_1, x_2, x_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$y = (y_1, y_2, y_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$f(x+y) = f\left(\overset{a}{x_1+y_1}, \overset{b}{x_2+y_2}, \overset{c}{x_3+y_3}\right)$$

$$= (a+b, b+c)$$

$$\boxed{f(x+y) = (x_1+y_1, x_2+y_2, x_2+y_2, x_3+y_3)}$$

$$f(x) + f(y) = (x_1, x_2, x_3) + (y_1, y_2, y_3)$$

$$= (x_1 + x_2, x_2 + x_3) + (y_1 + y_2, y_2 + y_3)$$

$$= (x_1 + x_2 + y_1 + y_2, x_2 + x_3 + y_2 + y_3)$$

$$= f(x+y)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ soit } \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \mid \text{ soit } x \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$f(\lambda x) = f(\lambda x_1, \lambda x_2, \lambda x_3)$$

$$= (\lambda x_1 + \lambda x_2, \lambda x_2 + \lambda x_3)$$

$$= \lambda (x_1 + x_2, x_2 + x_3)$$

$$= \lambda f(x)$$

donc f est linéaire.

$$\text{Ker } f = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid f(x) = 0_{\mathbb{R}^2}\}$$

$$= \{x \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid (x_1 + x_2, x_2 + x_3) = (0, 0)\}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = -x_2 \\ x_2 + x_3 = 0 \Rightarrow x_3 = -x_2 \end{cases}$$

$$x = (x_1, x_2, x_3)$$

$$= (-x_2, x_2, -x_2)$$

$$= x_2 (-1, 1, -1)$$

$$\text{Ker } f = \langle (-1, 1, -1) \rangle$$

$$\text{soit } x = (x_1, x_2, x_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$\text{Im } f = \{f(x), x \in \mathbb{R}^3\}$$

$$= \{(x_1 + x_2, x_2 + x_3) \mid x \in \mathbb{R}^3\}$$

$$= \{(x_1 + x_2, 0) + (0, x_2 + x_3)\}$$

$$= \{(x_1 + x_2)(1, 0) + (x_2 + x_3)(0, 1)\}$$

$$= \langle (1, 0), (0, 1) \rangle$$

Rmq :

$$\dim \text{Ker } f = 1$$

$$\dim \text{Im } f = 2$$