

## Exercice 1

$\mathcal{B}$  compte 4 vecteurs et  $\dim(\mathbb{R}^4) = 4$ , donc il suffit de montrer que  $\mathcal{B}$  est libre pour que  $\mathcal{B}$  soit une base de  $\mathbb{R}^4$ .

Soyons  $d_1, d_2, d_3, d_4$  des scalaires tels que

$$d_1 u_1 + d_2 u_2 + d_3 u_3 + d_4 u_4 = 0_{\mathbb{R}^4}$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{l} d_1 + d_2 + d_3 + d_4 = 0 \\ d_1 + d_2 + d_3 = 0 \\ d_1 + d_2 + 3d_4 = 0 \\ d_1 + 3d_3 + 3d_4 = 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{l} d_1 + d_2 + d_3 + d_4 = 0 \\ -d_4 = 0 \\ -d_3 + 2d_4 = 0 \\ -d_2 + 2d_3 + 2d_4 = 0 \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{l} d_4 = 0 \\ d_4 = 0 \\ d_3 = 0 \\ d_2 = 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$l_2 \in l_2 - l_1$   
 $l_3 \in l_3 - l_1$   
 $l_4 \in l_4 - l_1$

Donc  $\mathcal{B}$  est libre donc  $\boxed{\mathcal{B} \text{ est une base de } \mathbb{R}^4}$

$\forall u = (a, b, c, d) \in \mathbb{R}^4$  on cherche  $d_1, d_2, d_3, d_4$  tels que

$$u = d_1 u_1 + d_2 u_2 + d_3 u_3 + d_4 u_4$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{l} l_1 + l_2 + l_3 + l_4 = a \\ l_1 + l_2 + l_3 = b \\ l_1 + l_2 + 3l_4 = c \\ l_1 + 3l_3 + 3l_4 = d \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{l} l_1 + l_2 + l_3 + l_4 = a \\ l_2 = l_2 - l_1 \\ l_3 = l_3 - l_1 \\ l_4 = l_4 - l_1 \end{array} \right) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -l_4 = -a + b \\ -l_3 + 2l_4 = -a + c \\ -l_2 + 2l_3 + 2l_4 = -a + d \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{l} l_1 + l_2 + l_3 + l_4 = a \\ l_2 + 2l_3 + 2l_4 = -a + d \\ l_3 + 2l_4 = -a + c \\ l_4 = -a + b \end{array} \right)$$

$\text{rg } \{l_1, l_2, l_3, l_4\} = 4$  donc il y a une unique solution donc  $\mathcal{B}$  est une base de  $\mathbb{R}^4$

$$\left( \begin{array}{l} l_1 = a - l_2 - l_3 - l_4 = (1 - 0 - 3 - 1)a + (6 + 2 + 1)b + (2 + 1)c + (1)d = -12a + 9b + 3c + d \\ l_2 = a - d + 2l_3 + 2l_4 = (1 + 6 + 2)a + (-4 - 2)b + (-2)c - d = 9a - 6b - 2c - d \\ l_3 = a - c + 2l_4 = 3a - 2b - c \\ l_4 = a - b. \end{array} \right)$$

donc les coordonnées de  $(a, b, c, d)$  dans  $\mathcal{B}$  sont :

$$(-12a + 9b + 3c + d, 9a - 6b - 2c - d, 3a - 2b - c, a - b)$$

En particulier :

$$(1, 0, 0, -1)_{\text{can}} = \begin{pmatrix} -13, 10, 3, 1 \end{pmatrix}_{\mathcal{B}}$$

## Exercise 2

$$④ \quad \forall u = (x_u, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3, \forall v = (a, s, c) \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$\forall \lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\varphi(\lambda u + \mu v) = \varphi(\lambda x + \mu a, \lambda y + \mu b, \lambda z + \mu c)$$

$$= \left( (1x + \mu a) - 3(|y| + \mu s) + 3(|z| + \mu c), 2(|y| + \mu s) - (1z + \mu e), 2(|y| + \mu s) - (1z + \mu c) \right)$$

$$= \lambda \begin{pmatrix} x - 2y + 2t, & 2y - z, & 2y - t \end{pmatrix} + \mu \begin{pmatrix} a - 3s + 3c, & 2s - c, & 2s - c \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \lambda \varphi(u) + \mu \varphi(v)$$

Done y latenc. deplas,  $\gamma(10^3) \text{ cm}^3$

don y est un endoy de  $IR^3$

$$(2) \quad u = (x_1 y, z) \in \ker \gamma \Leftrightarrow \varphi(u) = 0_{\mathbb{R}^3}$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{l} x-3y+3z=0 \\ 2y-z=0 \\ 2y-z=0 \end{array} \right) \stackrel{(1)}{\sim} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x-3y+3z=0 \\ 2y-z=0 \\ 2y-z=0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{l} x = 3y - 3t \\ z = 2y \\ y \neq 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\text{done in ex 4} \quad u = (-3y, y, 2y) = y(-3, 1, 2)$$

$$\dim \ker \varphi = \text{rk } \varphi = 2$$

$\varphi$  n't per injective

3. th de vary :  $\text{rg}(\varphi) + \text{dim}(\ker \varphi) = \text{dim}(\mathbb{R}^3)$

done  $\underline{\text{rg}(\varphi) = 3 - 1 = 2}$

$\text{rg}(\varphi) = \text{dim}(\text{Im } \varphi) = 2 \neq \text{dim}(\mathbb{R}^3)$  donc  $\varphi$  n'est pas surjective

4.  $A = \text{mat}_{\mathbb{R}^3}(\varphi) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\text{Im } \varphi = \text{Vect} \left( (1, 0, 0), (-3, 2, 2), (3, -1, -1) \right)$

or  $(-3, 2, 2) + 2(3, -1, -1) = (3, 0, 0) = 3(1, 0, 0)$

done  $(-3, 2, 2) = 3(1, 0, 0) - 2(3, -1, -1)$

done  $\boxed{\text{Im } \varphi = \text{Vect} \left( \underbrace{(1, 0, 0)}_{v_1}, \underbrace{(3, -1, -1)}_{v_2} \right)}$

$(v_1, v_2)$  forme une base de  $\text{Im } \varphi$

5. (a) On calcule  $A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = A$

done  $\boxed{\varphi \circ \varphi = \varphi}$

(b) Soit on passe par la produit matriciel  $A(A - I)$  et  $(A - I)A$

soit :  $\varphi \circ (\varphi - id) = \varphi \circ \varphi - \varphi \circ id = \varphi - \varphi = 0$

$(\varphi - id) \circ \varphi = \varphi \circ \varphi - id \circ \varphi = \varphi - \varphi = 0$

(c) . Soit  $u \in \text{Im}(\varphi - \text{id})$  :  $\exists v \in \mathbb{R}^3$ ,  $v = (\varphi - \text{id})(u)$   
 $= \varphi(u) - u$ .

$$\text{dmc } \varphi(v) = \varphi \circ (\varphi - \text{id})(u) = 0$$

dmc  $\varphi \in \ker \varphi$ .

(d),  $\text{Im}(\varphi - \text{id}) \subset \ker \varphi$

. Soit  $v \in \text{Im} \varphi$ ,  $\exists u \in \mathbb{R}^3$ ,  $\varphi(u) = v$

$$\text{dmc } (\varphi - \text{id})(v) = (\varphi - \text{id}) \circ \varphi(u) = 0$$

dmc  $v \in \ker(\varphi - \text{id})$

(d),  $\text{Im} \varphi \subset \ker(\varphi - \text{id})$

⑥.

. On a déjà  $\text{Im} \varphi \subset \ker(\varphi - \text{id})$

$$\text{. Si } A - I = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -3 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \text{ alors } \begin{aligned} \text{dmc } (\varphi - \text{id})(x, y, z) \\ = (-3y + 3z, y - z, 2y - 2z) \end{aligned}$$

$$u = (x, y, z) \in \ker(\varphi - \text{id}) \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} -3y + 3z = 0 \\ y - z = 0 \\ 2y - 2z = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = z \\ x, z \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{dmc } u \in \ker(\varphi - \text{id}) \Leftrightarrow u = (x, z, z) = x(1, 0, 0) + z(0, 1, 1)$$

$$\text{dmc } \ker(\varphi - \text{id}) = \text{Vect}((1, 0, 0), (0, 1, 1))$$

$$\text{or } \text{Im} \varphi = \text{Vect}((1, 0, 0), (3, -1, -1))$$

$$\text{et } (1, 0, 0) \in \text{Im} \varphi$$

$$(0, 1, 1) = 3(1, 0, 0) - (3, -1, -1) \in \text{Im} \varphi$$

$\text{Im} \varphi \neq \text{im } \varphi$   
 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{dmc } \ker(\varphi - \text{id}) \subset \text{Im} \varphi \end{array} \right.$

Conclusion:  $\text{Im} \varphi = \ker(\varphi - \text{id})$

(7.)

$$\mathcal{B} = \left\{ (-3, 1, 2), (1, 0, 0), (3, -1, -1) \right\}$$

compte 3 vecteurs et  $\dim(\mathbb{R}^3) = 3$  donc il suffit de montrer que  $\mathcal{B}$  est une base.

Soit  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3 \in \mathbb{R}$  quelconques tq  $\lambda_1(-3, 1, 2) + \lambda_2(1, 0, 0) + \lambda_3(3, -1, -1) = 0_{\mathbb{R}^3}$

$$\begin{array}{l} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -3\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + 3\lambda_3 = 0 \\ \lambda_1 - \lambda_3 = 0 \\ 2\lambda_2 - \lambda_3 = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad (1) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -3\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + 3\lambda_3 = 0 \\ \lambda_1 = \lambda_3 \\ \lambda_2 = 0 \end{array} \right. \\ \text{---} \end{array}$$

$$(2) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lambda_2 = 0 \\ \lambda_1 = 0 \\ \lambda_3 = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$\mathcal{B}$  est une base donc  $\mathcal{B}$  est une base de  $\mathbb{R}^3$ .

(8.)

$\varphi(-3, 1, 2) = 0$  . Propre  $(-3, 1, 2) \in \ker \varphi$ .

$\varphi(1, 0, 0) = (1, 0, 0)$  propre  $(1, 0, 0) \in \ker (\varphi - id)$

$\varphi(3, -1, -1) = (3, -1, -1)$  propre  $(3, -1, -1) \in \ker (\varphi - id)$

done  $\boxed{\text{mat}_{\mathcal{B}}(\varphi) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}$