

Ex 1.4.10

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 \text{a) } h(e_1) &= \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}_B = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}_{B^*} \\
 h(e_2) &= \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}_B = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}_{B^*} \\
 h(e_3) &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}_B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}_{B^*}
 \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow H^* = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 4 & -1 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{b) } P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{l_1 \leftrightarrow l_3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\substack{l_2 - l_1 \rightarrow l_2 \\ l_3 - l_1 \rightarrow l_3}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{l_3 - l_2 \rightarrow l_3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{P^{-1}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 H^* &= P^{-1}HP = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 \\ -1 & 4 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 4 & 0 \\ 2 & -6 & 0 \\ 1 & 5 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 3 & -1 \\ -4 & -4 & 2 \\ 7 & 6 & 1 \end{pmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

Ex 1.4.11

$$a) \mathcal{B}^* = ((0, 1, 1); (1, 0, 1); (1, 1, 0))$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0 - 1(0-1) + 1(1-0) = 1+1 = 2 \neq 0$$

\Rightarrow 3 vecteurs libres de \mathbb{R}^3 forment une base de \mathbb{R}^3

b) Déterminons la matrice inverse de la matrice de passage (ou de chgmt de base), qui est inversible car $\text{Det}(P) = 2 \neq 0$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} l_1 \leftrightarrow l_2 \\ \sim \end{array} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} \sim \\ l_3 - l_1 \rightarrow l_3 \end{array}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} \sim \\ l_3 - l_2 \rightarrow l_3 \end{array} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} \sim \\ -\frac{1}{2}l_3 \rightarrow l_3 \end{array}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} l_1 - l_3 \rightarrow l_1 \\ l_2 - l_3 \rightarrow l_2 \\ \sim \end{array} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow F^* = P^{-1}FP = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Ex 1.4.12

$$f: \mathbb{P}_3 \longrightarrow \mathbb{P}_3$$

$$(a_0, a_1, a_2, a_3) \mapsto (a_1; 2a_2; 3a_3; 0) \text{ dans } \mathcal{B} = (1; x; x^2; x^3)$$

$$\text{car } (a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + a_3x^3)' = a_1 + 2a_2x + 3a_3x^2$$

a) f est une applic. lin. car $\forall u = (a_0, a_1, a_2, a_3), v = (b_0, b_1, b_2, b_3) \in \mathbb{P}_3$
et $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\begin{aligned} * f(u+v) &= (a_1+b_1; 2(a_2+b_2); 3(a_3+b_3); 0) \\ f(u)+f(v) &= (a_1; 2a_2; 3a_3; 0) + (b_1; 2b_2; 3b_3; 0) \end{aligned} \quad \checkmark$$

$$* \lambda f(u) = \lambda(a_1; 2a_2; 3a_3; 0) = (\lambda a_1; 2\lambda a_2; 3\lambda a_3; 0) = f(\lambda u) \quad \checkmark$$

$$b) A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$c) * A \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \beta = 0 \\ \gamma = 0 \\ \delta = 0 \\ \alpha = k \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Ker}(f) = \{(k; 0; 0; 0) \mid k \in \mathbb{R}\} = \langle (1; 0; 0; 0) \rangle = \mathbb{P}_0$$

$$\Rightarrow \dim(\text{Ker}(f)) = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} * A \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} &\Rightarrow \text{Im}(f) = \langle (1; 0; 0; 0); (0; 2; 0; 0); (0; 0; 3; 0) \rangle \\ &= \langle (1; 0; 0; 0); (0; 1; 0; 0); (0; 0; 1; 0) \rangle \\ &= \mathbb{P}_2 \end{aligned}$$

↑ ↑ ↑
libres

$$\text{et } \text{rang}(f) = 3 \quad (= \dim(\text{Im}(f)))$$

d) \mathcal{B}' est constitué de 4 vecteurs dans \mathcal{P}_3 de dim 4, il suffit alors de vérifier qu'ils sont libres:

$$\mathcal{B}' = (1+x; -2x+x^2; -x+x^2; 2x-3x^2+x^3) \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -2 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot 1 \cdot (-2+1) = -1 \neq 0$$

\Rightarrow les 4 vecteurs sont libres, ils forment une base

e) $\mathcal{P} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ comme $A' = \mathcal{P}^{-1} \cdot A \cdot \mathcal{P}$

calculons \mathcal{P}^{-1} : $\left(\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & -1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -3 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \sim \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{l} \\ L_2 \leftrightarrow L_3 \\ \\ \end{array}$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -3 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & -1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ L_3 - L_1 \\ \\ \end{array} \sim \left(\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -3 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & -1 & 2 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ L_3 + 2L_2 \\ \\ \end{array}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -3 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -4 & -1 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ L_2 + 3L_4 \\ L_3 + 4L_4 \\ \\ \end{array} \sim \left(\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ L_2 - L_3 \\ \\ \end{array}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \Rightarrow \mathcal{P}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A' = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & -3 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & -4 & -3 & 5 \\ -1 & 4 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Ex 1.4.13

a) C'est un automorphisme si h_k est bijective $\Leftrightarrow \text{Ker}(h) = \{0_E\}$
 $\Leftrightarrow \det(H_k) \neq 0$

$$\begin{vmatrix} k-1 & 2 & k-3 \\ 5 & k-1 & 3 \\ 7 & k+3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{\text{Sarrus}}{\downarrow} = (k-1)^2 + 42 + 5(k+3)(k-3) - 7(k-1)(k-3) - 3(k+3)(k-1) - 10$$
$$= k^2 - 2k + 1 + 42 + 5k^2 - 45 - 7k^2 + 28k - 21 - 3k^2 - 6k + 9 - 10$$
$$= -4k^2 + 20k - 24 = -4(k^2 - 5k + 6) = -4(k-2)(k-3)$$

\Rightarrow automorphisme si $k \neq 2$ et $k \neq 3$

b) $H_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 5 & 2 & 3 \\ 7 & 6 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

b1) $H_3 \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 5 & 2 & 3 \\ 7 & 6 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[l_3 - 7l_1 \rightarrow l_3]{l_2 - 5l_1 \rightarrow l_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{l_1 - l_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = +k \\ y = -k \\ z = -k \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{Ker}(h_3) = \langle (1, -1, -1) \rangle \neq \emptyset$$

b2) $\dim(\text{Im}(h_3)) = 2$ par le thm du rang

$$\Rightarrow \text{Im}(h_3) = \langle (2, 2, 6); (0, 3, 1) \rangle = \langle (1, 1, 3); (0, 3, 1) \rangle$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -8 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} - 3 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \checkmark \Rightarrow \text{Im}(h_3) = \langle (1, -8, 0); (0, 3, 1) \rangle$$

b3) $P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -8 & 3 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ or $\det(P) = -8 + 1 - 3 = -10 \neq 0 \Rightarrow$ libres
 \Rightarrow base
 \Rightarrow inversible

$$\dots \quad P^{-1} = -\frac{1}{10} \begin{pmatrix} -8 & -1 & 3 \\ -2 & 1 & -3 \\ -8 & -1 & -7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow H_3^* = P^{-1} \cdot H_3 \cdot P = \dots = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -14 & 6 \\ 0 & -41 & 19 \end{pmatrix}$$