



Espaces euclidiens

(24)

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{1,1} & a_{1,2} & \dots & a_{1,n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n,1} & a_{n,2} & \dots & a_{n,n} \end{pmatrix}$$

Supposons $\det(A) = 1$

$$\text{cof}(a_{i,j}) = (-1)^{i+j} \det(A_{i,j})$$

$$\det(A) = a_{i,1} \text{cof}(a_{i,1}) + \dots + a_{i,n} \text{cof}(a_{i,n}) = 1$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det A} C^T = C^T$$

$$\text{mais } A^{-1} = A^T$$
$$\parallel$$
$$C^T$$

$$\Rightarrow C^T = A^T \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{C = A}}$$

$$\text{si } \det(A) = -1, \text{ donc } A^{-1} = -C^T$$
$$\parallel$$
$$A^T \Rightarrow A^T = -C^T$$
$$\Rightarrow A = -C$$

(26)

Soit f une transformation orthogonale

Soit A matrice de f dans BON.

$$\text{Donc } A^T A = \text{Id}$$

$$A(\text{Id} - A^T) = A - \text{Id}$$

$\text{Ker}(f - \text{Id}) =$ "espace des valeurs propres de f "
 $= \{0\}$ si $\det A = -1$

Supposons que $(f - \text{Id})^2 = 0$

$$\text{i.e. } \forall x \in E \quad (f - \text{Id})^2(x) = 0 \\ = (f - \text{Id})(f - \text{Id})(x) = 0$$

notons $y := (f - \text{Id})(x)$

$$\text{donc } (f - \text{Id})(y) = 0 \Rightarrow y \in \text{Ker}(f - \text{Id}) \\ \in \text{Im}(f - \text{Id})^\perp$$

Donc mais $y \in \text{Im}(f - \text{Id})$

$$\text{donc } \langle y, y \rangle = 0 \Rightarrow y = \vec{0}$$

$$\text{donc } x \in \text{Ker}(f - \text{Id})$$

$$\text{i.e. } (f - \text{Id})(x) = 0 \Rightarrow f(x) = x \quad \forall x \in E$$

$$\text{Donc } f = \text{Id}$$