



Esercizio 1

a) $e_1 + e_2 - e_3, e_1 - e_3$

$$v_1' = e_1 + e_2 - e_3$$

$$w_1 = \frac{e_1 + e_2 - e_3}{\|e_1 + e_2 - e_3\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} v_2' &= e_1 - e_3 - \langle e_1 - e_3, w_1 \rangle w_1 \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{3} \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \rangle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{3} (1+1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{2}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{2}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} w_2 &= \frac{v_2'}{\|v_2'\|} = \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \|v_2'\| &= \sqrt{\frac{1}{9} + \frac{4}{9} + \frac{1}{9}} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} \end{aligned}$$

b) $(2e_1 + e_2 + e_3, e_1 + 3e_2 - e_3)$

$$v_1' = 2e_1 + e_2 + e_3$$

$$\|2e_1 + e_2 + e_3\| = \sqrt{4 + 1 + 1} = \sqrt{6}$$

$$w_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\langle v_2', w_1 \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} (2 + 3 - 1) = \frac{4}{\sqrt{6}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} v_2' &= \overbrace{e_1 + 3e_2 - e_3}^{v_2} - \langle v_2', w_1 \rangle w_1 \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{4}{\sqrt{6}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{2}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \end{aligned}$$

$$w_2' = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{2}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \left(\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 9 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right) \\ = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 7 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\|w_2'\| = \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{1+49+25} = \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{75}$$

$$w_2 = \frac{w_2'}{\|w_2'\|} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{75}} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 7 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{75}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 7 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$c) (v_1, v_2, v_3) = (e_1 + e_2, e_1 - e_2 + e_3 + e_4, -e_1 + 2e_3 + e_4) \\ = \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

$$w_1' = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \|w_1'\| = \sqrt{2}$$

$$w_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{w_1'}{\|w_1'\|}$$

$$\langle w_1, w_1 \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (1-1) = 0$$

$$w_2' = v_1 - \langle v_1, w_1 \rangle w_1$$

$$= v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\|w_2'\| = \sqrt{1+1+1+1} = \sqrt{4} = 2$$

$$w_2 = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\langle v_3, w_1 \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (-1)$$

$$\langle v_3, w_2 \rangle = \frac{1}{2} (-1+2+1) = 1$$

$$w_3' = v_3 - \langle v_3, w_1 \rangle w_1 - \langle v_3, w_2 \rangle w_2$$

$$= v_3 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\|w_3\| = \frac{1}{2} (\sqrt{4+4+9+1}) = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{18} = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$w_3 = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Donc BON: } \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

Exercice 2

$$u = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad v = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad w = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

a) Il y a 3 vecteurs. Donc il suffit de montrer qu'ils sont libres.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \\ = 2 - 6 + 2 - 6 \neq 0$$

Donc ils sont libres et (u, v, w) est une base de \mathbb{R}^3

$$b) e_1' = u = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\|e_1'\| = \sqrt{1+4+9} = \sqrt{14} \quad \text{Donc } e_1 = \frac{e_1'}{\|e_1'\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\langle v, e_1 \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}} (3 + 4 + 3) = \frac{10}{\sqrt{14}}$$

$$e_2' = v - \langle v, e_1 \rangle e_1$$

$$= v - \frac{10}{14} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} 30 \\ 12 \end{matrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{10}{14} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{14} \begin{pmatrix} 42 \\ 28 \\ 14 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 10 \\ 20 \\ 30 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{14} \begin{pmatrix} 32 \\ 8 \\ -16 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{8}{14} \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{4}{7} \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\|e_2'\| = \frac{4}{7} \sqrt{16+1+4} = \frac{4}{7} \sqrt{21}$$

$$e_2 = \frac{e_2'}{\|e_2'\|} = \frac{7}{4\sqrt{21}} \frac{4}{7} \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{21}} \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\langle w, e_1 \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}} |4| = \frac{4}{\sqrt{14}}$$

$$\langle w, e_2 \rangle = \frac{2}{\sqrt{21}}$$

$$e_3' = w - \frac{4}{\sqrt{14}} e_1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{21}} e_2$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{4}{14} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{2}{21} \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{7} \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 7 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix} - 2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{2}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{21} \left(\begin{pmatrix} 21 \\ 0 \\ 21 \end{pmatrix} - 6 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} - 2 \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{21} \begin{pmatrix} 21 - 6 - 8 \\ 0 - 12 - 2 \\ 21 - 18 + 4 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{21} \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ -14 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\|e_3'\| = \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{1+4+1} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$$

$$e_3 = \frac{e_3'}{\|e_3'\|} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{6}} \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{c)} \text{Vect}(U)^\perp = \text{Vect}(e_2, e_3)$$

$$\text{Vect}(U, V)^\perp = \text{Vect}(e_3)$$

Exercice 3

$$\text{e)} \quad e_1' = 1$$

$$e_1 = \frac{1}{\|1\|}$$

$$\|1\| = \sqrt{\langle 1, 1 \rangle} = \left(\int_{-1}^1 (1-t^2) dt \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$
$$= \sqrt{\left[t - \frac{t^3}{3} \right]_{-1}^1}$$

$$\text{Donc} \quad e_1 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$= \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{3} - (-1) - \frac{1}{3}}$$
$$= \sqrt{2 - \frac{2}{3}} = \sqrt{\frac{6}{3} - \frac{2}{3}}$$
$$= \sqrt{\frac{4}{3}}$$
$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\langle X, e_1 \rangle = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \int_{-1}^1 t(1-t^2) dt = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \int_{-1}^1 t - t^3 dt = 0 \quad \text{car impair.}$$

$$\text{Donc} \quad e_2' = X - \langle X, e_1 \rangle e_1 = X$$

$$\|e_2'\| = \sqrt{\langle X, X \rangle} = \left(\int_{-1}^1 t^2(1-t^2) dt \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \left(\int_{-1}^1 t^2 - t^4 dt \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$
$$= \left(\left[\frac{t^3}{3} - \frac{t^5}{5} \right]_{-1}^1 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \left(\left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5} \right) - \left(-\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} \right) \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$
$$= \left(\frac{2}{3} - \frac{2}{5} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \left(\frac{10-6}{15} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \left(\frac{4}{15} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$
$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{15}}$$

$$e_2 = \frac{e_2'}{\|e_2'\|} = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{2} X$$

$$\langle X^2, e_1 \rangle = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \int_{-1}^1 t^2(1-t^2) dt = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{4}{15} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{15}$$

$$\langle X^2, e_2 \rangle = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{2} \int_{-1}^1 t^3(1-t^2) dt = 0 \quad \text{car impair}$$

$$e_3' = X^2 - \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{15} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = X^2 - \frac{3}{15} = X^2 - \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\|e_3'\| = \left(\int_{-1}^1 \left(t^2 - \frac{1}{5} \right) \left(t^2 - \frac{1}{5} \right) (1-t^2) dt \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$e_3 = \frac{e_3'}{\|e_3'\|}$$

Exercice 5

$$1. \text{ Si } A \subset B \Rightarrow B^\perp \subset A^\perp$$

Soit $x \in A$, donc $x \in B$

Soit $x' \in B^\perp$, donc $\langle x', x \rangle = 0$ i.e. $x' \perp x \in A$

donc $x' \in A^\perp$

$$\Rightarrow B^\perp \subset A^\perp$$

$$2) (A \cup B)^\perp = A^\perp \cap B^\perp$$

\Rightarrow

Soit $x \in (A \cup B)^\perp$

donc $\forall x' \in A, x' \in A \cup B, \langle x, x' \rangle = 0 \Rightarrow x \in A^\perp$
 $\forall x'' \in B, x'' \in A \cup B, \langle x, x'' \rangle = 0 \Rightarrow x \in B^\perp$

Donc $x \in A^\perp \cap B^\perp$

Ainsi $(A \cup B)^\perp \subset (A^\perp \cap B^\perp)$

\Leftarrow

Soit $x \in A^\perp \cap B^\perp$

Donc $\forall x' \in A, \langle x, x' \rangle = 0$
 $\forall x'' \in B, \langle x, x'' \rangle = 0$

donc $x \in (A \cup B)^\perp$

Donc $A^\perp \cap B^\perp \subset (A \cup B)^\perp$

D'où $A^\perp \cap B^\perp = (A \cup B)^\perp$

$$\underline{3)} \quad A \subset \text{Vect}(A) \Rightarrow \text{Vect}(A)^\perp \subset A^\perp$$

Donc il nous reste à montrer $A^\perp \subset \text{Vect}(A)^\perp$

Soit $x \in A$ et $x' \in \text{Vect}(A)$
donc $x \in \text{Vect}(A)$

$$x'' \in A^\perp \Rightarrow \langle x'', x \rangle = 0$$

Or $x \in \text{Vect}(A)$, donc $x'' \in \text{Vect}(A)^\perp$

D'où $A^\perp \subset \text{Vect}(A)^\perp$

Donc $A^\perp = \text{Vect}(A)^\perp$

$$\underline{4)} \quad \text{Montrons } \text{Vect}(A) \subset (A^\perp)^\perp$$

$$A \subset \text{Vect}(A)$$

$$\text{Vect}(A)^\perp \subset A^\perp$$

$$(A^\perp)^\perp \subset (\text{Vect}(A)^\perp)^\perp$$

Soit $x \in \text{Vect}(A)$ donc

$$\exists \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n \in \mathbb{R}, a_1, \dots, a_n \in A$$

$$\text{tq } x = \lambda_1 a_1 + \dots + \lambda_n a_n$$

Soit $y \in A^\perp$ Donc $\forall x \in A^\perp$

$$\langle y, x' \rangle = 0$$

$$\text{D'où } \langle x, y \rangle = \lambda_1 \langle a_1, y \rangle + \dots + \lambda_n \langle a_n, y \rangle = 0$$

Donc tout $x \in \text{Vect}(A)$ est \perp à $y \in A^\perp$

$$\text{donc } x \in (A^\perp)^\perp$$

$$\text{d'où } \text{Vect}(A) \subset (A^\perp)^\perp$$

5) Supposons que $\dim(E) < \infty$, donc $\dim A < \infty$

$$\text{Mq } \text{Vect}(A) = (A^\perp)^\perp$$

$$\text{D'après 4) } \text{Vect}(A) \subset (A^\perp)^\perp$$

Donc il suffit de montrer que $(A^\perp)^\perp \subset \text{Vect}(A)$

$$\text{Soit } x \in (A^\perp)^\perp \quad A^\perp = \text{Vect}(A)^\perp$$

$$\text{De plus } (A^\perp)^\perp = A \quad \text{mais } A \subset \text{Vect}(A)$$

$$\text{D'où } \text{Vect}(A) = (A^\perp)^\perp = A$$

Exercice 6

$$\Rightarrow \text{Soit } x \in (F+G)^\perp$$

$$\text{Donc } \forall f \in F, g \in G \quad \langle f+g, x \rangle = 0$$
$$\underbrace{\langle f, x \rangle}_{=0} + \underbrace{\langle g, x \rangle}_{=0} = 0$$

$$\text{Donc } x \in F^\perp \quad \text{et} \quad x \in G^\perp$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in F^\perp \cap G^\perp$$

$$\text{D'où } (F+G)^\perp \subset F^\perp \cap G^\perp$$

$$\Leftarrow \text{Soit } x \in F^\perp \cap G^\perp$$

$$\text{Donc } \forall f \in F, g \in G, \quad \langle f, x \rangle = 0$$
$$\langle g, x \rangle = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle f, x \rangle + \langle g, x \rangle = 0$$

$$= \langle f+g, x \rangle = 0 \quad \text{par bilinéarité}$$

$$\text{Donc } \forall f+g \in F+G, \quad f+g \perp x$$

$$\text{Donc } x \in (F+G)^\perp \quad \text{d'où } F^\perp \cap G^\perp \subset (F+G)^\perp$$

$$\text{Donc } (F+G)^\perp = F^\perp \cap G^\perp$$

Montrons que $(F \cap G)^\perp = F^\perp + G^\perp$

\Rightarrow

Soit $x \in (F \cap G)^\perp$

$$x \in F^\perp$$

$$x \in G^\perp$$

$y \in (F \cap G)^\perp$

$$y \in F^\perp$$

$$y \in G^\perp$$

$$x+y \in (F \cap G)^\perp$$

$$\text{donc } x+y \in F^\perp + G^\perp$$

$$\text{d'où } (F \cap G)^\perp \subset F^\perp + G^\perp$$

$$\Leftarrow \text{Mq } F^\perp + G^\perp \subset (F \cap G)^\perp$$

Soit $x \in F^\perp + G^\perp$

$$\text{donc } \exists f \in F^\perp \quad \text{et} \quad g \in G^\perp \quad \text{et} \quad x = f+g$$

Soit $y \in E$ tq $\langle x, y \rangle = 0$

$$\text{i.e. } \langle f+g, y \rangle = 0$$

$$= \langle f, y \rangle + \langle g, y \rangle = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle f, y \rangle = -\langle g, y \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow g = -f \Rightarrow g = f = 0$$

$$\text{ou } \langle f, y \rangle = 0 \quad \text{et} \quad \langle g, y \rangle = 0$$

$$\text{i.e. } y \perp f \quad \text{et} \quad y \perp g \quad \text{i.e.}$$

$$y \in F \quad \text{et} \quad y \in G \Rightarrow y \in F \cap G$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in (F \cap G)^\perp$$

□

Exercice 7

$$E = M_n(\mathbb{R})$$

$$A, B \in E$$

$$\langle A, B \rangle = T_2({}^t A B)$$

1) $\dim(E) = n^2$

2)
$$\begin{aligned} \langle A + \lambda A', B + \mu B' \rangle &= T_2({}^t(A + \lambda A')(B + \mu B')) \\ &= T_2({}^t(A + \lambda A')(B + \mu B')) \\ &= T_2({}^t A B + \lambda {}^t A' B + \mu {}^t A B' + \lambda \mu {}^t A' B') \\ &= T_2({}^t A B) + \lambda T_2({}^t A' B) + \mu T_2({}^t A B') + \lambda \mu T_2({}^t A' B') \\ &= \langle A, B \rangle + \lambda \langle A', B \rangle + \mu \langle A, B' \rangle + \lambda \mu \langle A', B' \rangle \end{aligned}$$

Donc c'est bien un produit scalaire.

3) $M_q A_n(\mathbb{R}) \subset S_n(\mathbb{R})^\perp$

Soit $A \in A_n(\mathbb{R})$

Donc ${}^t A = -A$

Soit $S \in S_n(\mathbb{R})$ donc ${}^t S = S$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle A, S \rangle &= T_2(-AS) = \sum_{i=1}^n z_{i,i} = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n -a_{i,j} s_{j,i} \\ &= \langle S, A \rangle = T_2(SA) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n s_{i,j} \underbrace{a_{j,i}}_{=-a_{i,j}} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n a_{j,i} s_{i,j} = -\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n a_{j,i} s_{s,i} \\ &= 2 \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n a_{j,i} s_{i,j} = 0 \Rightarrow \langle A, S \rangle = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Donc $A \in S_n(\mathbb{R})^\perp$

D'où $A_n(\mathbb{R}) \subset S_n(\mathbb{R})^\perp$

Ug $S_n(\mathbb{R})^\perp \subset A_n(\mathbb{R})$

Soit $B \in S_n(\mathbb{R})^\perp$

Donc $\forall S \in S_n(\mathbb{R}) \quad \langle S, B \rangle = \langle B, S \rangle = 0$

$$T_2(SB) = T_2({}^tBS) = 0$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n s_{j,i} b_{i,j} = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n b_{j,i} s_{j,i}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n b_{i,j} s_{j,i} = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n b_{j,i} s_{j,i} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n (b_{i,j} - b_{j,i}) s_{j,i} = 0$$

$$-b_{j,i}$$

$$\Rightarrow b_{i,j} = -b_{j,i} \Rightarrow b_{j,i} = -b_{i,j}$$

$$\Rightarrow B^t = -B$$

Donc

$$S_n(\mathbb{R})^\perp \subset A_n(\mathbb{R})$$

Donc $A_n(\mathbb{R}) = S_n(\mathbb{R})^\perp$

Exercice 8

$$(E, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle) \quad n \geq 2$$

$$E = \text{Vect}(\underbrace{e_1, \dots, e_n}_{\text{BON}})$$

$$F = \text{Vect}(e_1, \dots, e_2) \quad \text{avec } 1 \leq 2 \leq n-1$$

$$\text{D'après le cours} \quad E = F \oplus F^\perp$$

$$\text{et } \forall x \in E, x = \langle x, e_1 \rangle e_1 + \dots + \langle x, e_n \rangle e_n \\ = \langle x, e_1 \rangle e_1 + \dots + \langle x, e_2 \rangle e_2 + \dots + \langle x, e_n \rangle e_n$$

$$\text{de plus } \exists p_F(x) \in F \text{ et } p_{F^\perp}(x) \in F^\perp \\ \text{tq } x = p_F(x) + p_{F^\perp}(x)$$

$$\text{Comme } \{e_i\} \text{ est BON, donc } F^\perp = \text{Vect}(\underbrace{e_{2+1}, \dots, e_n}_{\text{orthogonaux à } e_1, \dots, e_2})$$

$$\text{Donc } \exists a_1, \dots, a_n \text{ tq}$$

$$p_F(x) = a_1 e_1 + \dots + a_2 e_2$$

$$p_{F^\perp}(x) = a_{2+1} e_{2+1} + \dots + a_n e_n$$

$$x = a_1 e_1 + \dots + a_2 e_2 + a_{2+1} e_{2+1} + \dots + a_n e_n = \langle x, e_1 \rangle e_1 + \dots + \langle x, e_n \rangle e_n$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall i \in \{1, \dots, n\}, a_i = \langle x, e_i \rangle$$

$$\text{Donc } p_F(x) = \langle x, e_1 \rangle e_1 + \dots + \langle x, e_2 \rangle e_2$$

$$\text{Soit } y \in E.$$

$$\|x - y\|^2 = \|x - p_F(x)\|^2 + \|p_F(x)\|^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \|x - y\|^2 \geq \|x - p_F(x)\|^2$$

Donc $\|x - p_F(x)\|$ est la plus petite norme.

$$\begin{aligned}
\|x - p_P(x)\| &= \sqrt{\langle x - p_P(x), x - p_P(x) \rangle} \\
&= \sqrt{\left\langle \sum_{i=1}^n \langle x, e_i \rangle e_i, \sum_{i=1}^n \langle x, e_i \rangle e_i \right\rangle} \\
&= \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n \langle x, e_i \rangle \langle e_i, \sum_{j=1}^n \langle x, e_j \rangle e_j \rangle} \\
&= \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n \langle x, e_i \rangle \sum_{j=1}^n \langle x, e_j \rangle \langle e_i, e_j \rangle} \\
&= \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n \langle x, e_i \rangle^2}
\end{aligned}$$

Exercice 3

a) $x + 2y - 2z = 0$

$$\Rightarrow x = -2y + 2z$$

$$\Rightarrow (-2y + 2z, y, z) \Rightarrow (-2, 1, 0) \\ (2, 0, 1)$$

$$\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}}_{e_1} \quad \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{e_2} \quad \text{une base de } P.$$

$$w_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \|w_1\| = \sqrt{4+1} = \sqrt{5}$$

$$u_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\langle e_2, u_1 \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} (-4) = -\frac{4}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$w_2' = e_2 - \langle e_2, u_1 \rangle u_1$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{4}{\sqrt{5}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{4}{5} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \left(\begin{pmatrix} 10 \\ 0 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -8 \\ 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right) = \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\|w_2'\| = \frac{1}{5} \sqrt{4+16+25}$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \sqrt{45} = \frac{1}{5} \sqrt{3 \cdot 3 \cdot 5} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\text{Donc } u_2 = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3} \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Donc } (u_1, u_2) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \frac{1}{3\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

$$a) \quad b) \quad \begin{cases} x+2y-2z=0 \\ x'+2y'-2z'=0 \\ xx'+yy'+zz'=0 \\ x^2+y^2+z^2=1 \\ x'^2+y'^2+z'^2=1 \end{cases}$$

$$B) \quad \mathcal{B} = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \frac{1}{3\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}, \underbrace{\frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}}_{:=u_3} \right)$$

$$\|u_3\| = \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{1+4+4} = \frac{3}{3} = 1 \quad \text{donc vecteur est normalisé.}$$

$$\langle u_1, u_2 \rangle = \frac{1}{3\sqrt{5}} \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle = \frac{1}{3\sqrt{5}} \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$\langle u_2, u_3 \rangle = \frac{1}{9\sqrt{5}} \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle = \frac{1}{9\sqrt{5}} (2 + 8 - 10) = 0$$

Donc $\mathcal{B}(u_1, u_2, u_3)$ est une des vecteurs normalisés et 2 à 2 orthogonaux, donc famille libre.

$\text{Card}(\mathcal{B}) = \dim(\mathbb{R}^3)$ donc c'est une BON de \mathbb{R}^3

Comme \mathcal{B} est une BON, donc il suffit de calculer les produit scalaire:

$$\left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, u_1 \right\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} (-2 + 1) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$\left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, u_2 \right\rangle = \frac{1}{3\sqrt{5}} (2 + 4 + 5) = \frac{11}{3\sqrt{5}}$$

$$\left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, u_3 \right\rangle = \frac{1}{3} (1 + 2 - 2) = \frac{1}{3}$$

Donc $\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}, \frac{11}{3\sqrt{5}}, \frac{1}{3}\right)$ les coordonnées de u dans \mathcal{B} .

$$E = P \oplus P^\perp = \text{Vect}(u_1, u_2) \oplus \text{Vect}(u_3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Leftrightarrow u &= a_1 u_1 + a_2 u_2 + a_3 u_3 \\ &= p_P(u) + \underbrace{u - p_P(u)}_{p_{P^\perp}(u)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Donc } p_P(u) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} u_1 + \frac{11}{3\sqrt{5}} u_2$$

$$\text{Donc la distance est: } \left\| \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \right\| = \frac{1}{9} \sqrt{1+4+4} \triangleq 1$$

Donc la distance de u à P est: 1

Exercice 11

\Rightarrow

Supposons que p est une projection orthogonale de E .

Donc $\exists p'$ tq $\forall x \in E \quad p'(x) \in F^\perp$

$$\text{et } x = p(x) + p'(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \|x\| = \|p(x) + p'(x)\| \leq \|p(x)\| + \|p'(x)\| \text{ par l'inég. triangulaire.}$$

Si p orthogonale, donc par le thm de Pythagore

$$\|x\|^2 = \|p(x)\|^2 + \|p'(x)\|^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \|x\|^2 \geq \|p(x)\|^2 \Rightarrow \|x\| \geq \|p(x)\| \quad \square$$

\Leftarrow Supposons que $\forall x \quad \|p(x)\| \leq \|x\|$

Notons $p'(x) = x - p(x)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Il faut voir } p(p(x)) &= p(x) \\ p(x) &= p^*(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\| \cdot \| = \sqrt{ \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle }$$

$$\text{Donc } \sqrt{\langle p(x), p(x) \rangle} \leq \sqrt{\langle x, x \rangle}$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle p(x), p(x) \rangle \leq \langle x, x \rangle$$

$$\langle p(x), x \rangle = \langle x, p^*(x) \rangle$$

$$\langle p(p(x)), p(x) \rangle = \langle p(x), p^*(p(x)) \rangle$$

$$= \langle p(x), p(x) \rangle \leq \langle x, x \rangle$$

$$\langle p(x), p^*(p(x)) \rangle \leq \langle x, x \rangle$$

$$\| p(p(x)) - p(x) \| \leq \| p(p(x)) \| + \| p(x) \|$$

Exercice 12

$$y \in E, \|y\| = 1$$

$$\forall x, f(x) = x - 2\langle x, y \rangle y$$

$$\text{Isométrie: } \langle f(x), f(z) \rangle = \langle x, z \rangle$$

$$\langle f(x), f(z) \rangle = \langle x - 2\langle x, y \rangle y, z - 2\langle z, y \rangle y \rangle$$

$$= \langle x, z - 2\langle z, y \rangle y \rangle - 2\langle x, y \rangle \langle y, z - 2\langle z, y \rangle y \rangle$$

$$= \langle x, z \rangle - 2\langle z, y \rangle \langle x, y \rangle - 2\langle x, y \rangle \langle y, z \rangle + 4\langle x, y \rangle \langle z, y \rangle \underbrace{\langle y, y \rangle}_{=1}$$

$$= \langle x, z \rangle$$

Donc f est une isométrie

$$f(y) = -y$$