



exercice 1

$$\underline{1)} \quad \begin{aligned} v_1 &= e_1 + e_2 - e_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \\ v_2 &= e_1 - e_3 + \lambda e_1 + \lambda e_2 - \lambda e_3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\langle v_1, v_2 \rangle = 0$$

$$\langle e_1 + e_2 - e_3, e_1 - e_3 + \lambda e_1 + \lambda e_2 - \lambda e_3 \rangle = 0$$

$$= \langle e_1, e_1 \rangle - \langle e_1, e_3 \rangle + \lambda \langle e_1, e_1 + e_2 - e_3 \rangle +$$

$$\lambda \frac{\langle e_1 - e_3, e_1 + e_2 - e_3 \rangle}{\|e_1 + e_2 - e_3\|^2} = -\frac{1 + 1}{3} = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{2}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{2}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

6) $V = \text{Vect}(2e_1 + e_2 + e_3, e_1 + 3e_2 - e_3)$



$$v' = v - \langle v, \frac{u}{\|u\|} \rangle \frac{u}{\|u\|}$$

$$\frac{2e_1 + e_2 + e_3}{\|2e_1 + e_2 + e_3\|} = u = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle = \frac{2+3-1}{\sqrt{6}} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{6}}$$

$$v = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{4}{\sqrt{6}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{2}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{5}{3} \\ -\frac{5}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\|v\| = \sqrt{\left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{5}{3}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{5}{3}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{9} + \frac{25}{9} + \frac{25}{9}} = \frac{\sqrt{51}}{3} = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$v' = \frac{v}{\|v\|} = \frac{1}{5\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 5 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$u_1 = v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$u_2 = v_2 - \frac{\langle v_2, u_1 \rangle}{\|u_1\|^2} u_1$$

$$\langle v_2, u_1 \rangle = 1 - 1 = 0$$

$$\text{donc } u_2 = v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$u_3 = v_3 - \frac{\langle v_3, u_1 \rangle}{\|u_1\|^2} u_1 - \frac{\langle v_3, u_2 \rangle}{\|u_2\|^2} u_2$$

$$\langle v_3, u_1 \rangle = -1 + 2 + 1 = 2$$

$$\|u_1\|^2 = 4$$

$$\langle v_3, u_2 \rangle = -1$$

$$\|u_2\|^2 = 2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Donc } u_3 &= \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Base orthonormale.

$$(u_1, u_2, u_3) = \left(\frac{u_1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{u_2}{2}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} u_3 \right)$$

Exercice 2

$$a) (u, v, w) = \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

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

$$= 2 - 6 + 2 - 6 = -8$$

Donc u, v, w est bien une base de \mathbb{R}^3

$$b) \|u\| = \sqrt{1+4+9} = \sqrt{14}$$

$$u' = \frac{u}{\|u\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}} u = \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$v = v - \underbrace{\frac{1}{\sqrt{14}} \langle v, u \rangle}_{\frac{10}{\sqrt{14}}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}} u = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{10}{14} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{14} \begin{pmatrix} 32 \\ 8 \\ -16 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{8}{14} \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

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

$$v' = \frac{2}{\sqrt{21}} \frac{8}{2 \cdot 7} \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{21}} \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\langle w, u' \rangle = \frac{4}{\sqrt{14}}$$

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

$$w = w - \langle w, u' \rangle u' - \langle w, v' \rangle v'$$

$$= \frac{1}{7} \left[\begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 0 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{2}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \right] = \frac{1}{7} \left[\begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{2}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \right] = \frac{1}{21} \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ -14 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$w' = \frac{w}{\|w\|} \quad \|w\| = \frac{1}{21} \sqrt{98+14}^2 = \frac{1}{21} \sqrt{98+98}$$

$$c) \text{Vect}(V^\perp) = \text{Vect}(u', w')$$

$$\text{Vect}(u, v)^\perp = \text{Vect}(w')$$

Exercise 3

a) $n+1$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle P + \lambda P', \underbrace{Q + \mu Q'}_{Q^k} \rangle &= \int_{-1}^1 (P + \lambda P') Q'' (1-t^2) dt \\ &= \underbrace{\int_{-1}^1 P Q'' (1-t^2) dt}_{\langle P, Q'' \rangle} + \int_{-1}^1 \lambda P' Q'' (1-t^2) dt \\ &= \langle P, Q'' \rangle + \lambda \langle P', Q'' \rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$= \underbrace{\int_{-1}^1 P (Q + \mu Q')'' (1-t^2) dt}_{\langle P, Q + \mu Q' \rangle} + \lambda \underbrace{\int_{-1}^1 P' Q'' (1-t^2) dt}_{\lambda \langle P', Q'' \rangle}$$

$$= \int_{-1}^1 P Q (1-t^2) dt + \mu \int_{-1}^1 P Q' (1-t^2) dt + \lambda \int_{-1}^1 P' Q (1-t^2) dt + \lambda \mu \int_{-1}^1 P' Q' (1-t^2) dt$$

$$= \langle P, Q \rangle + \mu \langle P, Q' \rangle + \lambda \langle P', Q \rangle + \lambda \mu \langle P', Q' \rangle$$

$$\langle P, Q \rangle = \langle Q, P \rangle$$

$$\langle P, P \rangle = \underbrace{\int_{-1}^1 P \cdot P (1-t^2) dt}_{\text{positive si } P > 0 \text{ et } P < 0}$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 P \cdot P (1-t^2) dt = 0 \Rightarrow P \cdot P = 0 \text{ ou } (1-t^2) = 0$$

* 0 pour $t \in]-1, 1[$

Donc $P = 0$

□

$$u_1 = \frac{1}{\|1\|} \quad \|1\| = \sqrt{\langle 1, 1 \rangle} = \sqrt{\int_{-1}^1 (1-t^2) dt} = \sqrt{\left[t - \frac{t^3}{3}\right]_{-1}^1} = \sqrt{2 - \frac{2}{3}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$u_1 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\langle X, u_1 \rangle = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \int_{-1}^1 \underbrace{t(1-t^2)}_{\text{impar}} dt = 0$$

$$\tilde{u}_2 = X - \langle X, u_1 \rangle u_1 = X$$

$$\|\tilde{u}_2\|^2 = \int_{-1}^1 t^2(1-t^2) dt = \left[\frac{t^3}{3} - \frac{t^5}{5}\right]_{-1}^1 = \frac{2}{3} - \frac{2}{5} = \frac{4}{15}$$

$$\|\tilde{u}_2\| = \frac{2}{\sqrt{15}}$$

$$u_2 = \frac{X\sqrt{15}}{2}$$

$$\langle X^2, u_1 \rangle = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \int_{-1}^1 t^2(1-t^2) dt = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{30}$$

$$\langle X^2, u_2 \rangle = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{2} \int_{-1}^1 t^3(1-t^2) dt = 0$$

$$\tilde{u}_3 = X^2 - \frac{3}{15} = X^2 - \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\|\tilde{u}_3\|^2 = \int_{-1}^1 \left(t^2 - \frac{1}{5}\right)^2 (1-t^2) dt = \int_{-1}^1 \left(t^4 - \frac{2}{5}t^2 + \frac{1}{25}\right) (1-t^2) dt$$

= ...

$$\deg(P_n) = n$$

$$P_n = X^n - \underbrace{\quad}_{\deg < n}$$

Exercice 4

$$\langle P, Q \rangle = \langle Q, P \rangle$$

$$\langle P + \lambda P', \underbrace{Q + \mu Q'}_{Q''} \rangle$$

$$= p(0) + \lambda p'(0) Q'' + \dots$$

$$= p(0) Q'' + \lambda p'(0) Q'' + \dots$$

$$= p(0) Q'' + p'(1) Q'' + \dots + p'(n) Q'' + \lambda (p'(0) Q'' + p'(1) Q'' + \dots + p'(n) Q'')$$

$$= \langle P, Q'' \rangle + \lambda \langle P', Q'' \rangle$$

$$= \langle P, Q \rangle + \mu \langle P, Q' \rangle + \lambda \langle P', Q \rangle + \lambda \mu \langle P', Q' \rangle$$

$$\langle P, P \rangle = p(0)p(0) + \dots + p'(n)p'(n) \geq 0$$

$$\langle P, P \rangle = 0 \Rightarrow p(0)p(0) + \dots + p'(n)p'(n) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{P=0}$$

Exercice 5

|| Soit A, B

Supposons $A \subset B$

Donc soit $v \in E$

Soit $x \in B^\perp$

$\forall x' \in A, x' \in B$ car $A \subset B$ et $\langle x, x' \rangle = 0$ car $x \in B^\perp$

donc $x \in B^\perp \Rightarrow x \in A^\perp \Rightarrow B^\perp \subset A^\perp$

$$2) \text{ } ^{mq} (A \cup B)^\perp = A^\perp \cap B^\perp$$

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

$$\text{alors } \forall x' \in A, x' \in A \cup B \Rightarrow \langle x, x' \rangle = 0 \\ \Rightarrow x \in A^\perp$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$x' \in B \Rightarrow \langle x, x' \rangle = 0$$

$$\text{or } x' \in A \cup B, \text{ donc } x' \in A \text{ ou } x' \in B$$

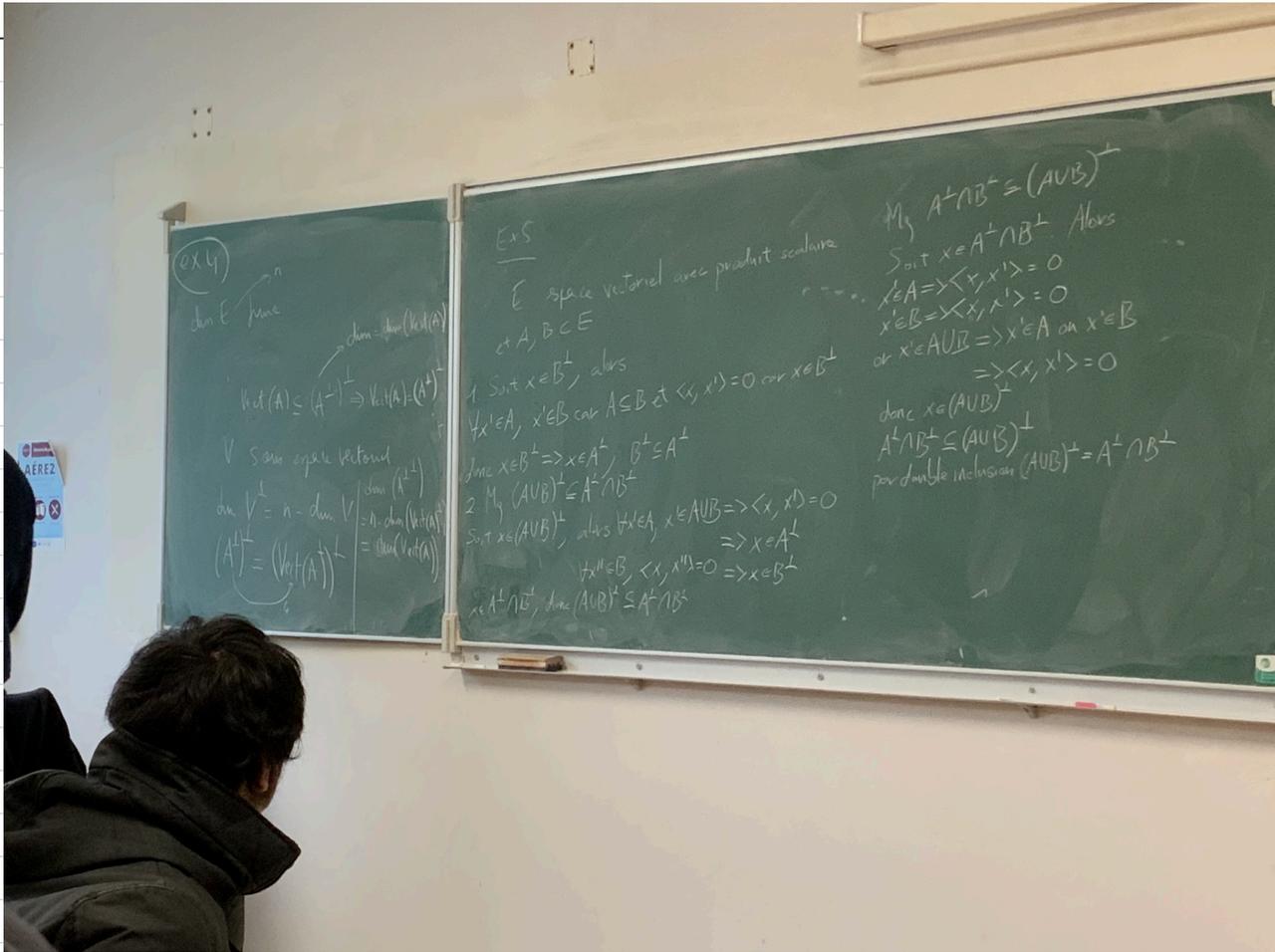
$$\Rightarrow \langle x, x' \rangle = 0$$

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

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

$$\text{Donc } A^\perp \cap B^\perp = (A \cup B)^\perp$$

3]



ex 4
dim E = n
dim A = dim(Vect(A))
 $\dim(A^\perp) = n - \dim(A)$
 $(A^\perp)^\perp = A$

Ex 5
E espace vectoriel avec produit scalaire
 $A, B \subseteq E$
1 Soit $x \in B^\perp$, alors
 $\forall x' \in A, x' \in B$ car $A \subseteq B$ et $\langle x, x' \rangle = 0$ car $x \in B^\perp$
donc $x \in A^\perp, B^\perp \subseteq A^\perp$
2 M_g $(A \cup B)^\perp = A^\perp \cap B^\perp$
Soit $x \in (A \cup B)^\perp$, alors $\forall x' \in A, x \in A^\perp \implies \langle x, x' \rangle = 0$
 $\forall x'' \in B, \langle x, x'' \rangle = 0 \implies x \in B^\perp$
 $x \in A^\perp \cap B^\perp$, donc $(A \cup B)^\perp \subseteq A^\perp \cap B^\perp$

M_g $A^\perp \cap B^\perp \subseteq (A \cup B)^\perp$
Soit $x \in A^\perp \cap B^\perp$. Alors
 $x \in A^\perp \implies \langle x, x' \rangle = 0$
or $x' \in A \cup B \implies x' \in A$ ou $x' \in B$
 $\implies \langle x, x' \rangle = 0$
donc $x \in (A \cup B)^\perp$
 $A^\perp \cap B^\perp \subseteq (A \cup B)^\perp$
par double inclusion $(A \cup B)^\perp = A^\perp \cap B^\perp$

exercice 6

$$F \subset F+G \quad \text{donc} \quad (F+G)^\perp \subset F^\perp$$

$$G \subset F+G \quad \text{donc} \quad (F+G)^\perp \subset G^\perp$$

$$\text{En tout, } \underline{(F+G)^\perp \subset F^\perp \cap G^\perp}$$

Soit $w \in F^\perp \cap G^\perp$. Soit $u \in F$ et $v \in G$, alors

$$\langle u+v, w \rangle = \underbrace{\langle u, w \rangle}_{=0} + \underbrace{\langle v, w \rangle}_{=0}$$

$$\text{donc} \quad w \in (F+G)^\perp \Rightarrow F^\perp \cap G^\perp \subset (F+G)^\perp$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2) \quad & \text{a) } F \cap G \subset F \quad \text{et} \quad F \cap G \subset G \\ & \text{donc} \quad F^\perp \subset (F \cap G)^\perp \quad \text{et} \quad G^\perp \subset (F \cap G)^\perp \end{aligned}$$

D'où puisque $(F \cap G)^\perp$ un s.r.v. de E $F^\perp + G^\perp \subset (F \cap G)^\perp$

$$\text{et par 1} \quad (F^\perp + G^\perp)^\perp = (F^\perp)^\perp \cap (G^\perp)^\perp$$

Où puisque on est en dim. finie et que F et G sont des s.r.v., $F^{\perp\perp} = F$ $G^{\perp\perp} = G$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Donc} \quad \underbrace{(F^\perp + G^\perp)^{\perp\perp}}_{= F \cap G} &= (F \cap G)^\perp \\ & \text{puisque dim } E < \infty \\ & \text{s.r.v.} \end{aligned}$$

Exercice 7

$$n \geq 1 \quad E = M_n(\mathbb{R})$$

Pour $A, B \in E$ on pose

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

1) $\dim E = n^2$

Prese $(E_{i,j})$ matrice avec 1 en position (i,j) et 0 ailleurs.

2) $M_q \quad \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ est linéaire

- forme bilinéaire
- linéaire par rapport à A et B

$A \mapsto {}^t A$ est linéaire

$A \mapsto AB$ est linéaire (avec B fixe)

$B \mapsto AB$ est linéaire (avec A fixe)

T_2 est linéaire

La composée d'application linéaire est linéaire.

Soi $A, B \in E$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle B, A \rangle &= T_2({}^t B A) = T_2({}^t A {}^t B) \\ &= T_2({}^t (A {}^t B)) \\ &= T_2({}^t ({}^t B) A) \\ &= T_2(B {}^t A) \\ &= T_2({}^t A B) = \langle A, B \rangle \end{aligned}$$

Définie soit $A \in E$

Si $\langle A, A \rangle = 0$, on a $T_2(\underbrace{{}^t A A}_C) = 0$

cad $\sum_{i=1}^n c_{i,i} = 0$

où $c_{i,j} = \sum_{k=1}^n \overbrace{a_{k,i}}^{a_{k,i}} a_{k,j}$ $c_{i,i} = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{k,i} a_{k,i}$

On a donc : $\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^n a_{k,i}^2 = 0$ donc la somme des carrés de tous les coefficients de A est nulle. D'où $A=0$.

⊕ positive $\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^n a_{k,i}^2 \geq 0$

D'où $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ est un produit vectoriel sur E .

3] $S_n(\mathbb{R}) = \{A \in E : {}^t A = A\}$
 $A_n(\mathbb{R}) = \{A \in E : {}^t A = -A\}$

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

$A_n(\mathbb{R})$ et $S_n(\mathbb{R})$ sont des s.e.v de E

Base de $S_n(\mathbb{R})$ les $E_{i,i}$ pour $i=1 \dots n$
 et les $\frac{1}{2}(E_{i,j} + E_{j,i})$ pour $i=1 \dots n$
 $j=i+1 \dots n$

$\dim S_n(\mathbb{R}) = n + \frac{n(n-1)}{2} = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$

Base de $A_n(\mathbb{R})$
 les $\frac{1}{2}(E_{i,j} - E_{j,i})$ pour $i=1, \dots, n$
 $j=i+1, \dots, n$

$\dim A_n(\mathbb{R}) = \frac{n(n-1)}{2}$

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

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

$\forall M \in S_n(\mathbb{R})$

$T_2({}^t A M) = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow \forall M \in S_n(\mathbb{R}), 2 T_2({}^t A M) = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow \forall M \in S_n(\mathbb{R})$

$T_2({}^t A M) + T_2(A {}^t M) = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow \forall M \in S_n(\mathbb{R}) T_2({}^t(A+A)M) = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow \forall M \in S_n(\mathbb{R}), T_2({}^t(A+{}^t A)M) = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow \forall M \in S_n(\mathbb{R}), \langle A + {}^t A, M \rangle = 0$

Si $A \in A_n(\mathbb{R})$ alors $A + {}^t A = 0$.

Montrons \perp

Soit $A \in S_n(\mathbb{R})^\perp$ Comme $A + {}^t A \in S_n(\mathbb{R})$ par (*) on a $\langle A + {}^t A, A + {}^t A \rangle = 0$

Donc puisque $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ est un produit scalaire on a :
 $A + {}^t A = 0$. D'où $A \in A_n(\mathbb{R})$

$$M_n(\mathbb{R}) = S_n(\mathbb{R}) \oplus A_n(\mathbb{R}) \quad \text{puisque } A_n(\mathbb{R}) \cap S_n(\mathbb{R}) = \{0\}$$

Exercice 3

- $E, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ esp. euclidien
- $n = \dim E \geq 2$
- (e_1, \dots, e_n) base de E
- $1 \leq i \leq n-1$
- $F = \text{Vect}(e_1, \dots, e_{i-1}, e_{i+1}, \dots, e_n)$
- p_F projection orthogonale sur F

\mathcal{M}_1 :

$$1) \forall x \in E, p_F(x) = \langle x, e_1 \rangle e_1 + \dots + \langle x, e_{i-1} \rangle e_{i-1} + \langle x, e_{i+1} \rangle e_{i+1} + \dots + \langle x, e_n \rangle e_n$$

$$2) \forall x \in E, \text{dist}(x, F) = \left(\sum_{i=i+1}^n \langle x, e_i \rangle^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

1) Soit $x \in E$

$$\text{Soit } y = p_F(x) \quad \text{et } z = x - y$$

$$\text{On a : } \begin{cases} x = y + z \\ y \in F \end{cases}$$

$$y = p_F(x) = p_F(y+z) = \underbrace{p_F(y)}_y + p_F(z)$$

$$\text{D'où } p_F(z) = 0$$

Comme $y \in F$, y est une combinaison linéaire des e_i $i=1, \dots, 2$

Notons $(y_i)_{i=1, \dots, 2}$ ses coordonnées dans cette base de F

$y = \sum_{i=1}^2 y_i \cdot e_i$ et notons $(x_i)_{i=1, \dots, n}$ les coordonnées de x dans la base (e_1, \dots, e_n)

$$x = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \cdot e_i \quad \text{Donc } \forall j \in \{1, \dots, n\}, \langle x, e_j \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \underbrace{\langle e_i, e_j \rangle}_{\substack{1 \text{ si } i=j \\ 0 \text{ sinon}}}$$

$$\text{D'où : } \forall j=1 \text{ à } n \quad \langle x, e_j \rangle = x_j$$

$$x = \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^2 x_i e_i}_{\substack{\text{"} \\ \text{y} \\ \in F}} + \underbrace{\sum_{j=2+1}^n x_j e_j}_{\substack{\text{"} \\ \text{z} \\ \in F}}$$

$$\text{Donc } y = \sum_{i=1}^2 \overline{x_i} e_i \quad \text{cà d } p_F(x) = \sum_{i=1}^2 \langle x, e_i \rangle e_i$$

$$\text{dist}(x, F) = \inf_{u \in F} \text{dist}(x, u)$$

Comme $y \in F$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{dist}(x, F) &\leq \text{dist}(x, y) \\ &= \|x - y\| \\ &= \sqrt{\langle x - y, x - y \rangle} \\ &= \langle z, z \rangle \\ &= \left(\sum_{i=2+1}^n \langle x, e_i \rangle^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

Exercice 9

$$P = \{ x + 2y - 2z = 0 \}$$

$$u = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \in P \quad v = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \notin P$$

$$u_1 = \frac{u}{\|u\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{u}_2 &= v - \langle v, u_1 \rangle u_1 \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\langle v, u_1 \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\|\tilde{u}_2\| = \sqrt{4 + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}} = \sqrt{\frac{9}{2}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$u_2 = \frac{\tilde{u}_2}{\|\tilde{u}_2\|} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$6) \quad u_3 = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$B = (u_1, u_2, u_3)$$

$$1 + 4 - 4 \neq 0, \text{ donc } u_3 \notin P$$

$$\Rightarrow B \text{ BON de } \mathbb{R}^3 \quad u_3 \perp P$$

$$u = \alpha u_1 + \beta u_2 + \gamma u_3$$

$$\langle u, u_1 \rangle = \alpha \langle u_1, u_1 \rangle = \alpha$$

$$\alpha = \left\langle \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle = \sqrt{2}$$

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

$$\gamma = \left\langle \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle = \frac{1}{3}$$

Exercice 10

$$G: \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = 0 \\ x_3 + x_4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{1]} \quad G &= \text{Vect} \left(\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \right) \\ &= \text{Vect} \left(\underbrace{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}}_{\text{BON}} \right) \end{aligned}$$

2]

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^4, \quad p_G(x) = \langle x, g_1 \rangle g_1 + \langle x, g_2 \rangle g_2$$

$p_G(e_1)$:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \langle e_1, g_1 \rangle &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \langle e_1, g_2 \rangle &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow p_G(e_1) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$p_G(e_2)$:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \langle e_2, g_1 \rangle &= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \langle e_2, g_2 \rangle &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow p_G(e_2) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$p_G(e_3)$:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \langle e_3, g_1 \rangle &= 0 \\ \langle e_3, g_2 \rangle &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow p_G(e_3) = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \langle e_4, g_1 \rangle &= 0 \\ \langle e_4, g_2 \rangle &= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Ainsi: } \text{Mat}_P(p_G) = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P_G \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 - x_2 \\ -x_1 + x_2 \\ x_3 - x_4 \\ -x_3 + x_4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$d \left(\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix}, G \right) = \left\| P_G \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} \right\| = \left\| \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 - x_2 - 2x_1 \\ -x_1 + x_2 - 2x_2 \\ x_3 - x_4 - 2x_3 \\ -x_3 + x_4 - 2x_4 \end{pmatrix} \right\|$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2(x_1 + x_2)^2 + 2(x_3 + x_4)^2}$$

Exercice 13

$$\mathbb{R}_n[X] \quad \langle P, Q \rangle = \int_{-1}^1 P(t) Q(t) dt$$

$$\psi : P(x) \mapsto P(-x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \psi(P), Q \rangle &= \int_{-1}^1 P(-t) Q(t) dt \\ &= \int_{-1}^1 P(u) Q(-u) du = \langle P, \psi(Q) \rangle \\ &\Rightarrow \psi^* = \psi \end{aligned}$$

Exercice 14

$$\begin{aligned} \| f(x) - f(y) \|^2 &= \langle f(x) - f(y), f(x) - f(y) \rangle \\ &= \langle f(x), f(x) \rangle - \langle f(y), f(x) \rangle + \langle f(y), f(x) \rangle - \langle f(y), f(y) \rangle \\ &= \langle x, x \rangle - \langle y, x \rangle + \langle y, x \rangle - \langle y, y \rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$\forall x \in E \quad \langle f(x), f(x) \rangle = \| f(x) \|^2 = \| f(x) - f(0) \|^2 = \| x \|^2 = \langle x, x \rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} \| f(x) - f(y) \|^2 &= \underbrace{\langle f(x), f(x) \rangle}_{\langle x, x \rangle} - 2 \langle f(x), f(y) \rangle + \underbrace{\langle f(y), f(y) \rangle}_{\langle y, y \rangle} \\ &= \langle x, x \rangle - 2 \langle x, y \rangle + \langle y, y \rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Mais } \| x - y \|^2 = \langle x, x \rangle - 2 \langle x, y \rangle + \langle y, y \rangle$$

$$\text{Or a bien } \langle f(x), f(y) \rangle = \langle x, y \rangle$$

2) (e_1, \dots, e_n) BON de E

$$\langle f(e_i), f(e_j) \rangle = \langle e_i, e_j \rangle = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{si } i=j \\ 0 & \text{si } i \neq j \end{cases}$$

$(f(e_1), \dots, f(e_n))$ BON de E

$$9) f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n \langle f(x), f(e_i) \rangle f(e_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n \langle x, e_i \rangle f(e_i)$$

f linéaire.

Exercice 15

$$A \in GL_n(\mathbb{R})$$

$$A = (C_1 \mid \dots \mid C_n)$$

$$1. w_1 = \frac{C_1}{\|C_1\|} = \frac{1}{\|C_1\|} C_1$$

$$C_2 = \frac{C_2 - \langle C_2, w_1 \rangle w_1}{\|C_2\|} = C_2 - \frac{\langle C_2, C_1 \rangle}{\|C_1\|^2} C_1$$

$$w_2 = \frac{1}{\|C_2\|} C_2 - \frac{\langle C_2, C_1 \rangle}{\|C_2\| \|C_1\|^2} C_1$$

On voit bien par le procédé de Gram Schmidt à chaque vecteur de la nouvelle base on ajoute un vecteur.

Donc à la fin on va obtenir la matrice triangulaire avec coefficients positifs sup.

2. Or ε est orthonormale (ou canonique) et β aussi d'après l'énoncé. Donc la matrice de passage est aussi orthogonale.

$$3. \beta = \underbrace{P^{-1} \varepsilon P}_{\mathcal{U}}$$

$$\beta = P^{-1} A P$$

$$P \beta P^{-1} = A$$

$$A = \underbrace{P}_{\substack{\text{is} \\ \text{sup}}} \mathcal{U} \underbrace{P^{-1}}_{\substack{\text{is} \\ \text{sup}}}$$

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