



Partiel 2015

Corrigé

**Algèbre**

**SPE**

**Semestre 1**

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Novembre 2015

Composition: Algèbre linéaire

Exercice 1:

1- Soit  $\lambda$  une valeur propre de  $A$ .

$$|A - \lambda I_3| = \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & -\lambda & 2 \\ -1 & -2 & 4-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & -\lambda & 2 \\ 0 & \lambda-2 & 2-\lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

$$|A - \lambda I_3| = (2-\lambda) \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & -\lambda & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (2-\lambda) \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2-\lambda & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$|A - \lambda I_3| = (2-\lambda) [(2-\lambda)(2-\lambda) - 1]$$

$$|A - \lambda I_3| = (2-\lambda) [(2-\lambda)^2 - 1] = (2-\lambda)(2-\lambda+1)(2-\lambda-1)$$

$$|A - \lambda I_3| = (2-\lambda)(3-\lambda)(1-\lambda)$$

$$|A - \lambda I_3| = 0 \quad \text{donc } \lambda = 2 ; \lambda = 3 ; \lambda = 1$$

Donc  $A$  admet 3 valeurs propres, d'où  $\text{sp}(A) = \{1; 2; 3\}$

2- Pour  $\lambda = 1$ ;  $E_1 = \text{Ker}(A - I)$

$$\text{Soit } X = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \in E_1 \Rightarrow (A - I)X = 0$$

$$\text{c.à.d. } AX - X = 0 \\ AX = X$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \\ -1 & -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{D'où le système : } \begin{cases} 2x - y = x & \textcircled{1} \\ -x + 2z = y & \textcircled{2} \\ -x - 2y + 4z = z & \textcircled{3} \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \Rightarrow 2x - x - y = 0 \Rightarrow x - y = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{x = y}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \Rightarrow -y + 2z = y \Rightarrow -2y + 2z = 0 \Rightarrow 2z = 2y \Rightarrow \boxed{z = y}$$

$$\text{Donc } (x; y; z) = (y; y; y) = y(1; 1; 1)$$

$$\text{Donc } E_1 = \text{Vect} \{ (1; 1; 1) \}$$

$$* \text{ Pour } \lambda = 2 ; E_2 = \text{Ker} (A - 2I_3)$$

$$\text{Soit } X = (x; y; z) \in E_2 \quad (A - 2I)X = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \\ -1 & -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2x \\ 2y \\ 2z \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{D'où le système : } \begin{cases} 2x - y = 2x & \textcircled{1} \\ -x + 2z = 2y & \textcircled{2} \\ -x - 2y + 4z = 2z & \textcircled{3} \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \Rightarrow -x + 2z = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{x = 2z}$$

$$\text{Alors } (x; y; z) = (2z; 0; z) = z(2; 0; 1)$$

$$\text{Donc } E_2 = \text{Vect} \{ (2; 0; 1) \}$$

$$* P_c \lambda = 3, E_3 = \text{Ker}(A - 3I)$$

$$\text{Soit } X = (x; y; z) \in E_3; (A - 3I)X = 0 \Rightarrow AX = 3X$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3x \\ 3y \\ 3z \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{D'où le système : } \begin{cases} 2x - y = 3x & \textcircled{1} \\ -x + 2z = 3y & \textcircled{2} \\ -x + 2y + 4z = 3z & \textcircled{3} \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \Rightarrow 3x - 2x = -y \Rightarrow \boxed{x = -y}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \Rightarrow y + 2z = 3y \Rightarrow \boxed{2y = 2z} \Rightarrow \boxed{y = z}$$

$$\text{Ainsi, } (x; y; z) = (-y; y; y) = y(-1; 1; 1)$$

$$E_3 = \text{Vect} \{(-1; 1; 1)\}$$

$$A = PDP^{-1} \text{ avec } D = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \text{ et } P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Ex. 2:

$$f_0(P) = P(0); f_1(P) = P(1); f_2(P) = P(2)$$

1. Soit  $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$

Soient  $P$  et  $Q$  2 polynômes qui appartiennent à  $\mathbb{R}_2[X]$

$$\bullet f_0(\alpha P + Q) = (\alpha P + Q)(0) = \alpha P(0) + Q(0) \\ = \alpha f_0(P) + f_0(Q)$$

Car  $P$  et  $Q$  sont des polynômes et les polynômes sont linéaires donc  $f_0$  est linéaire.

$$\bullet f_2(\alpha P + Q) = (\alpha P + Q)(2) = \alpha P(2) + Q(2) \\ = \alpha f_2(P) + f_2(Q)$$

$f_2$  est linéaire.

$$2- f_0 = \sum_{i=1}^3 f_0(e_i) e_i^* \quad \text{avec } e_1, e_2, e_3 = (1, X, X^2) \\ \text{Base canonique de } \mathbb{R}_2[X] \text{ et } (e_1^*, e_2^*, e_3^*) \\ \text{sa base duale de } \mathbb{R}_2[X]$$

$$f_0 = f_0(e_1) e_1^* + f_0(e_2) e_2^* + f_0(e_3) e_3^* \\ = f_0(1) e_1^* + f_0(X) e_2^* + f_0(X^2) e_3^*$$

$$f_0(1) = 1 \\ f_0(X) = 0 \\ f_0(X^2) = 0$$

$$\text{donc } f_0 = e_1^*$$

$$\bullet f_2 = f_2(1) e_1^* + f_2(X) e_2^* + f_2(X^2) e_3^*$$

$$\text{donc } f_2 = e_1^* + e_2^* + e_3^*$$

$$f_2(1) = 1 \\ f_2(X) = 1 \\ f_2(X^2) = 1$$

$$f_2 = \sum_{i=1}^3 f_2(e_i) e_i^* = f_2(1) e_1^* + f_2(X) e_2^* + f_2(X^2) e_3^*$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_2(1) &= 1 \\ f_2(X) &= 2 \\ f_2(X^2) &= 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{donc } f_2 = e_1^* + 2e_2^* + 4e_3^*$$

$$\text{Donc } \mathcal{T}(f; (e_i^*)) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = A$$

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 4 - 2 = 2 \neq 0$$

$\text{rg}(f_0; f_1; f_2) = 3$  Donc  $\{f_0; f_1; f_2\}$  sont linéairement Indépendants et  $\text{rg}(f_0; f_1; f_2) = \dim E = 3$

Donc  $(f_0; f_1; f_2)$  forme une Base de  $E$

3- Soit  $\{e_0; e_1; e_2\}$  une Base tq une Base duale  $\{e_0^*; e_1^*; e_2^*\}$  est égale à  $\{f_0; f_1; f_2\}$

Soit  $e_0(X) = aX^2 + bX + c$  avec  $a; b; c \in \mathbb{R}$

$$f_0(e_0) = 1 = e_0(0) = c \Rightarrow \boxed{c=1}$$

$$f_1(e_0) = 0 = e_0(1) = a + b + c = 0 \Rightarrow a = -b - 1$$

$$f_2(e_0) = 0 = e_0(2) = 4a + 2b + c = 0 \Rightarrow 4(-b-1) + 2b + 1 = 0$$

$$-4b - 4 + 2b + 1 = 0$$

$$-2b - 3 = 0$$

$$a = \frac{3}{2} - 1 = \frac{1}{2}; \quad \boxed{a = \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\text{Donc } e_0(X) = \frac{1}{2} X^2 - \frac{3}{2} X + 1 = e_1^* - \frac{3}{2} e_2^* + e_3^*$$

• Soit  $e_1(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$

$f_0(e_1) = 0 \Rightarrow c = 0$

$f_1(e_1) = 1 \Rightarrow a + b + c = 1 \Rightarrow a = 1 - b$

$f_2(e_1) = 0 \Rightarrow 4a + 2b + c = 0 \Rightarrow 4(1 - b) + 2b = 0$

$4 - 4b + 2b = 0$

$-2b = -4$

$a = 1 - 2 = -1$   $a = -1$

Donc  $e_1(x) = -x^2 + 2x = 2e_2 - e_3$

• Soit  $e_2(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$

$f_0(e_2) = 0 \Rightarrow c = 0$

$f_1(e_2) = 0 \Rightarrow a + b + c = 0 \Rightarrow a = -b$

$f_2(e_2) = 1 \Rightarrow 4a + 2b + c = 0 \Rightarrow -4b + 2b = 1$

$-2b = 1$

$a = \frac{1}{2}$

$b = -\frac{1}{2}$

Donc  $e_2(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x = -\frac{1}{2}e_2 + \frac{1}{2}e_3$

Ex 3:

$E$   $K$ -ev et  $\varphi: E \rightarrow E$

$\exists n > 0$  ;  $\varphi^n = 0$

Soit  $\lambda$  une valeur propre de  $\varphi$  ; donc il existe  $v \neq 0$  tq

$\varphi(v) = \lambda v$  Or  $\exists n > 0$  ;  $\varphi^n = 0$

donc  $\varphi^n(v) = 0 = \lambda^n v$

Alors  $\lambda^n v = 0$  Or  $v \neq 0$  donc  $\lambda^n = 0$  Alors  $\lambda = 0$

Donc la valeur propre de  $\varphi$  est 0

$E_0 = \text{Ker}(\varphi - \lambda I) = \text{Ker}(\varphi)$

$E_0$  est le sous espace propre de  $\varphi$  associé à

la valeur propre  $\lambda = 0$

Ex 4:

1-  $\text{Im}(\mu - \text{Id}) \subset \text{Ker}(\mu^2 + \mu + \text{Id})$

Soit  $x \in \text{Im}(\mu - \text{Id})$ ; donc  $\exists y \in E$  tq  
 $x = (\mu - \text{Id})y = \mu(y) - \text{Id}(y) = \mu(y) - y$   
 $x \in \text{Ker}(\mu^2 + \mu + \text{Id})$  Si  $(\mu^2 + \mu + \text{Id})(x) = 0$

$$\Leftrightarrow \mu^2(x) + \mu(x) + \text{Id}(x) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \mu^2(x) + \mu(x) + x = 0$$

Or  $x = \mu(y) - y$   
donc  $\mu^2(\mu(y) - y) + \mu(\mu(y) - y) + \mu(y) - y$   
 $= (\mu^2 + \mu + \text{Id})(x)$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\mu^2 + \mu + \text{Id})(x) = \mu^3(y) - \mu^2(y) + \mu^2(y) - \mu(y) + \mu(y) - y$$

Or  $\mu^3 = \text{Id}$ ; donc  $(\mu^2 + \mu + \text{Id})(x) = y - y = 0$

donc  $x \in \text{Ker}(\mu^2 + \mu + \text{Id})$

Poursuite  $\boxed{\text{Im}(\mu - \text{Id}) \subset \text{Ker}(\mu^2 + \mu + \text{Id})}$

2-  $E = \text{Im}(\mu - \text{Id}) \oplus \text{Ker}(\mu - \text{Id})$

1)  $\text{Ker}(\mu - \text{Id}) \cap \text{Im}(\mu - \text{Id}) = \{0\}$

Soit  $x \in \text{Ker}(\mu - \text{Id}) \cap \text{Im}(\mu - \text{Id})$

donc  $x \in \text{Ker}(\mu - \text{Id})$  et  $x \in \text{Im}(\mu - \text{Id})$

car  $\text{Im}(\mu - \text{Id})$

Donc  $(\mu^2 + \mu + \text{Id})x = 0$   
 $(\mu - \text{Id})x = 0$

et  $x \in \text{Ker}(\mu - \text{Id})$

•  $(\mu^2 + \mu + \text{Id})x = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \mu^2(x) + \mu(x) + x = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \mu^2(x) + 2\mu(x) = 0$$

•  $(\mu - \text{Id})(x) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \mu(x) - x = 0$$

$$x = \mu(x)$$

Ex 4:

1-  $\text{Im}(\mu - \text{Id}) \subset \text{Ker}(\mu^2 + \mu + \text{Id})$

Soit  $\alpha \in \text{Im}(\mu - \text{Id})$ , donc  $\exists y \in E$  tq

$$\alpha = (\mu - \text{Id})y = \mu(y) - \text{Id}(y) = \mu(y) - y$$

$$\alpha \in \text{Ker}(\mu^2 + \mu + \text{Id}) \quad \text{Si } (\mu^2 + \mu + \text{Id})(\alpha) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \mu^2(\alpha) + \mu(\alpha) + \text{Id}(\alpha) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \mu^2(\alpha) + \mu(\alpha) + \alpha = 0$$

$$\text{Or } \alpha = \mu(y) - y$$

$$\text{donc } \mu^2(\mu(y) - y) + \mu(\mu(y) - y) + \mu(y) - y$$
$$= (\mu^2 + \mu + \text{Id})(\alpha)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\mu^2 + \mu + \text{Id})(\alpha) = \mu^3(y) - \mu^2(y) + \mu^2(y) - \mu(y) + \mu(y) - y$$

$$\text{Or } \mu^3 = \text{Id}; \text{ donc } (\mu^2 + \mu + \text{Id})(\alpha) = y - y = 0$$

$$\text{donc } \alpha \in \text{Ker}(\mu^2 + \mu + \text{Id})$$

Poursuite  $\text{Im}(\mu - \text{Id}) \subset \text{Ker}(\mu^2 + \mu + \text{Id})$

2-  $E = \text{Im}(\mu - \text{Id}) \oplus \text{Ker}(\mu - \text{Id})$

$$1) \text{Ker}(\mu - \text{Id}) \cap \text{Im}(\mu - \text{Id}) = \{0\}$$

Soit  $\alpha \in \text{Ker}(\mu - \text{Id}) \cap \text{Im}(\mu - \text{Id})$

donc  $\alpha \in \text{Ker}(\mu - \text{Id})$  et  $\alpha \in \text{Im}(\mu - \text{Id})$

car  $\text{Im}(\mu - \text{Id})$

$$\text{Donc } (\mu^2 + \mu + \text{Id})\alpha = 0$$
$$(\mu - \text{Id})\alpha = 0$$

$$\text{et } \alpha \in \text{Ker}(\mu - \text{Id})$$

$$\bullet (\mu^2 + \mu + \text{Id})\alpha = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \mu^2(\alpha) + \mu(\alpha) + \mu(\alpha) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \mu^2(\alpha) + 2\mu(\alpha) = 0$$

$$\bullet (\mu - \text{Id})(\alpha) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \mu(\alpha) - \alpha = 0$$

$$\alpha = \mu(\alpha)$$