

MAT 2200 - Série 8 - Corrigé

Exercice 8.1

On se place dans l'espace $E = \mathcal{C}([0,1], \mathbb{R})$, muni du produit scalaire $\langle u, v \rangle = \int_0^1 u(t)v(t) dt$.

On note $g: [0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$; ainsi $g \in E$ et $f \in E$.

Par l'inégalité de Cauchy-Schwarz,

$$\langle f, g \rangle^2 \leq \|f\|^2 \cdot \|g\|^2$$

c'est-à-dire $\left(\int_0^1 t f(t) dt\right)^2 \leq \int_0^1 f(t)^2 dt \cdot \int_0^1 t^2 dt$.

$$\text{Or } \int_0^1 t f(t) dt = 1 \text{ et } \int_0^1 t^2 dt = \frac{1}{3}, \text{ donc } \int_0^1 f(t)^2 dt \geq 3.$$

$$\text{De plus, } \int_0^1 f(t)^2 dt = 3 \iff |\langle f, g \rangle| = \|f\| \cdot \|g\|$$

$$\iff f \text{ est colinéaire à } g$$

$$\iff \forall t \in \mathbb{R}, f(t) = 3t \quad (\text{car } \int_0^1 t f(t) dt = 1).$$

Exercice 8.2

a) Fait en classe.

b) Notons $P_0 = 1, P_1 = x, P_2 = x^2, P_3 = x^3$.

$$\text{On pose: } \rightarrow Q_0 = P_0 = 1 \quad \|Q_0\|^2 = 4$$

$$\rightarrow Q_1 = P_1 - \frac{\langle Q_0, P_1 \rangle}{\|Q_0\|^2} Q_0 = x - \frac{1+i}{2} Q_0 \quad \|Q_1\|^2 = 2$$

$$\rightarrow Q_2 = P_2 - \frac{\langle Q_0, P_2 \rangle}{\|Q_0\|^2} Q_0 - \frac{\langle Q_1, P_2 \rangle}{\|Q_1\|^2} Q_1$$

$$= x^2 - \frac{i}{2} - (1+i)\left(x - \frac{1+i}{2}\right)$$

$$= x^2 - (1+i)x + \frac{i}{2} \quad \|Q_2\|^2 = 1$$

$$= \left(x - \frac{1+i}{2}\right)^2$$

$$\rightarrow Q_3 = \dots = \left(x - \frac{1+i}{2}\right)^3 \quad \|Q_3\|^2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

On pose ensuite $E_0 = \frac{1}{2} Q_0, E_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} Q_1, E_2 = Q_2, E_3 = \sqrt{2} \cdot Q_3$,

et on obtient une base orthonormée $\mathcal{E} = (E_0, E_1, E_2, E_3)$.

c) Le projeté orthogonal de X^3 sur $\mathcal{C}_2[\mathbb{R}]$ est:

$$\begin{aligned}
 p(X^3) &= p(P_3) = \frac{\langle Q_0, P_3 \rangle}{\|Q_0\|^2} Q_0 + \frac{\langle Q_1, P_3 \rangle}{\|Q_1\|^2} Q_1 + \frac{\langle Q_2, P_3 \rangle}{\|Q_2\|^2} Q_2 \\
 &= X^3 - \left(X - \frac{1+i}{2}\right)^3 \\
 &= \frac{3(1+i)}{2} X^2 - \frac{3i}{2} X + \frac{1-i}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

[Faint handwritten notes and calculations are visible in the background, including expressions like \|Q_0\|^2, \|Q_1\|^2, \|Q_2\|^2, and various algebraic manipulations.]

EXERCICE 8.3

$$a) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ t \end{pmatrix} = x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + z \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + t \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Donc $\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$ est une base de F .

$$\vec{v}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -3 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \vec{u}_1 = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{v}_2 = \vec{x}_2 - \frac{\langle \vec{v}_1, \vec{x}_2 \rangle}{\langle \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_1 \rangle} \vec{v}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{-3}{10} \vec{v}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 3/10 \\ 4/10 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \vec{u}_2 = \frac{\sqrt{110}}{110} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ 10 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{v}_3 &= \vec{x}_3 - \frac{\langle \vec{v}_1, \vec{x}_3 \rangle}{\langle \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_1 \rangle} \vec{v}_1 - \frac{\langle \vec{v}_2, \vec{x}_3 \rangle}{\langle \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_2 \rangle} \vec{v}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{-9}{10} \vec{v}_1 - \frac{3/10}{11/10} \vec{v}_2 \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 9/10 + 9/10 \\ 3 - 27/10 - 3/10 \\ -3/10 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 9/10 \\ 3/10 \\ -3/10 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \|\vec{v}_3\|^2 = 320 \Rightarrow \vec{u}_3 = \frac{\sqrt{55}}{110} \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 3 \\ -3 \\ 11 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Projecteur: $P(x) = \langle u_1, x \rangle \vec{u}_1 + \langle u_2, x \rangle \vec{u}_2 + \langle u_3, x \rangle \vec{u}_3$

$$P(e_1) = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10} \vec{u}_1 + \frac{3\sqrt{110}}{110} \vec{u}_2 + \frac{9\sqrt{55}}{110} \vec{u}_3 = \frac{1}{20} \begin{pmatrix} 11 \\ 13 \\ 3 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P(e_2) = \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10} \vec{u}_1 + \frac{\sqrt{110}}{110} \vec{u}_2 + \frac{3\sqrt{55}}{110} \vec{u}_3 = \frac{1}{20} \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 19 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P(e_3) = 0\vec{u}_1 + 10 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{10}}{20} \vec{u}_2 - \frac{3\sqrt{55}}{20} \vec{u}_3 = \frac{1}{20} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 19 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P(e_4) = 0 \cdot \vec{u}_2 + 0 \cdot \vec{u}_3 + 11 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{55}}{20} \vec{u}_3 = \frac{1}{20} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 11 \\ 11 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Donc } [P]_{e \leftarrow e} = \frac{1}{20} \begin{bmatrix} 11 & -3 & 3 & 9 \\ -3 & 19 & 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 19 & -3 \\ 9 & 3 & -3 & 11 \end{bmatrix}$$

b) Tous les vecteurs de F satisfont

$$3x + y = z + 3t \Leftrightarrow 3x + y - z - 3t = 0 \Leftrightarrow (x, y, z, t) \cdot (3, 1, -1, -3) = 0$$

$$\text{Donc } (3, 1, -1, -3) \in F^\perp.$$

$$\text{Aussi, } \dim F + \dim F^\perp = \dim \mathbb{R}^4 \Rightarrow \dim F^\perp = 4 - 3 = 1.$$

$$\text{Donc } F^\perp = \text{vect} \{ (3, 1, -1, -3) \}.$$

$$= \text{vect} \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{5}}{20} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\vec{w}_1}$

$$q(x) = \langle \vec{w}_1, x \rangle \vec{w}_1$$

$$q(e_1) = \frac{1}{20} \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 3 \\ -3 \\ -9 \end{pmatrix}, \quad q(e_2) = \frac{1}{20} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad q(e_3) = \frac{1}{20} \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad q(e_4) = \frac{1}{20} \begin{pmatrix} -9 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$[q]_{e \leftarrow e} = \frac{1}{20} \begin{bmatrix} 9 & 3 & -3 & -9 \\ 3 & 1 & -1 & -3 \\ -3 & -1 & 1 & 3 \\ -9 & 3 & 3 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

Comme $[p]_{e \leftarrow e} + [q]_{e \leftarrow e} = Id_4$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow [p]_{e \leftarrow e} &= Id_4 - [q]_{e \leftarrow e} \\ &= \frac{1}{20} \begin{bmatrix} 11 & -3 & +3 & +9 \\ -3 & 19 & +1 & +3 \\ +3 & +1 & 19 & -3 \\ +9 & +3 & -3 & 11 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

c) Soit $x \in E$. Alors $x = \underbrace{p(x)}_{\in F} + \underbrace{q(x)}_{\in F^\perp}$.

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= f(p(x) + q(x)) = f(p(x)) + f(q(x)) \\ &= 2p(x) - 5q(x) \end{aligned}$$

Ainsi, $[f]_{e \leftarrow e} = 2[p]_{e \leftarrow e} - 5[q]_{e \leftarrow e}$

$$= \frac{1}{20} \begin{bmatrix} -23 & -9 & 9 & 27 \\ -9 & 33 & 3 & 9 \\ 9 & 3 & 33 & -9 \\ 27 & 9 & -9 & -23 \end{bmatrix}$$

d) S symétrique. $S = p - q$.

$$[S]_{e \leftarrow e} = \frac{1}{20} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -6 & 6 & 18 \\ -6 & 18 & 2 & 6 \\ 6 & 2 & 18 & -6 \\ 18 & 6 & -6 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

EXERCICE 8.4

$$C_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, C_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix}, C_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 8 \\ 27 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{V}_1 = \vec{C}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \vec{u}_1 = \frac{\sqrt{14}}{14} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{V}_2 = \vec{C}_2 - \frac{\langle \vec{u}_1, \vec{C}_2 \rangle}{\|\vec{u}_1\|^2} \vec{u}_1 = \vec{C}_2 - \frac{18\sqrt{14}}{7} \vec{u}_1 = \frac{18}{7} \begin{bmatrix} -11 \\ -8 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \vec{u}_2 = \frac{\sqrt{266}}{266} \begin{bmatrix} -11 \\ -8 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{V}_3 = \vec{C}_3 - \frac{\langle \vec{u}_1, \vec{C}_3 \rangle}{\|\vec{u}_1\|^2} \vec{u}_1 - \frac{\langle \vec{u}_2, \vec{C}_3 \rangle}{\|\vec{u}_2\|^2} \vec{u}_2$$

$$= \vec{C}_3 - \frac{\sqrt{14} \cdot 98}{14} \vec{u}_1 - \frac{\sqrt{266} \cdot 108}{266} \vec{u}_2$$

$$= \vec{C}_3 - \sqrt{14} \vec{u}_1 - \frac{\sqrt{266}}{19} \cdot 12 \cdot \vec{u}_2$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 \cdot 7 + \frac{132}{19} \\ 8 \cdot 14 + \frac{96}{19} \\ 27 \cdot 21 - \frac{108}{19} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{19} \begin{bmatrix} 18 \\ -18 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \vec{u}_3 = \frac{\sqrt{19}}{19} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Donc $Q = \frac{\sqrt{266}}{266} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{19} & -11 & 3\sqrt{14} \\ 2\sqrt{19} & -8 & -3\sqrt{14} \\ 3\sqrt{19} & 9 & \sqrt{14} \end{bmatrix}$

$$R = \begin{bmatrix} \langle \vec{u}_1, \vec{C}_1 \rangle & \langle \vec{u}_1, \vec{C}_2 \rangle & \langle \vec{u}_1, \vec{C}_3 \rangle \\ 0 & \langle \vec{u}_2, \vec{C}_2 \rangle & \langle \vec{u}_2, \vec{C}_3 \rangle \\ 0 & 0 & \langle \vec{u}_3, \vec{C}_3 \rangle \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{14} & \frac{18}{7}\sqrt{14} & 7\sqrt{14} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{7}\sqrt{266} & \frac{12}{19}\sqrt{266} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{6}{19}\sqrt{19} \end{bmatrix}$$

EXERCICE 8.5

a) Supposons que $F \subseteq G$.

Soit $\vec{v} \in G^\perp$. Soit $\vec{f} \in F \subseteq G$.

Alors $\vec{v} \perp \vec{u}$ car $\vec{f} \in G$ en particulier.

Donc $\vec{v} \in F^\perp$ car $\vec{v} \perp \vec{u} \forall \vec{u} \in F$.

b) $(F+G)^\perp \subseteq F^\perp \cap G^\perp$

Soit $\vec{v} \in (F+G)^\perp$. Montrons que $\vec{v} \in F^\perp$.

Soit $\vec{f} \in F$. Alors $\vec{f} \in F+G$ en particulier.

Donc $\vec{v} \perp \vec{f} \forall \vec{f} \in F$. Donc $\vec{v} \in F^\perp$.

De même, $\vec{v} \in G^\perp$. Donc $\vec{v} \in F^\perp \cap G^\perp$.

$$(F+G)^\perp \subseteq F^\perp \cap G^\perp$$

$$F^\perp \cap G^\perp \subseteq (F+G)^\perp$$

Soit $\vec{v} \in F^\perp \cap G^\perp$. Soit $\vec{u} \in F+G$, $\vec{u} = \vec{f} + \vec{g}$, $\vec{f} \in F$, $\vec{g} \in G$.

$$\langle \vec{v}, \vec{u} \rangle = \langle \vec{v}, \vec{f} + \vec{g} \rangle = \underbrace{\langle \vec{v}, \vec{f} \rangle}_{=0} + \underbrace{\langle \vec{v}, \vec{g} \rangle}_{=0} = 0$$

Donc $\vec{v} \perp \vec{u} \forall \vec{u} \in F+G$. $\vec{v} \in (F+G)^\perp$

Enfin: $(F+G)^\perp = F^\perp \cap G^\perp$

$(F \cap G)^\perp = F^\perp + G^\perp$. En dimension finie, $(F^\perp)^\perp = F$

Il suffit de remarquer que

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

$$\underline{(F^\perp)^\perp = F}$$

$$\underline{(F^\perp)^\perp \in F}$$

Soit $\vec{v} \in (F^\perp)^\perp$.

Alors $\vec{v} = \vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2$, $v_1 \in F$, $v_2 \in F^\perp$.

Donc on doit avoir $\langle \vec{v}, v_2 \rangle = 0$

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

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{\langle v_1, v_2 \rangle}_{=0} + \|v_2\|^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \|v_2\|^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \|v_2\| = 0$$

Donc $\vec{v} = v_1 \in F$.

$$\underline{F \subseteq (F^\perp)^\perp}$$

Soit $\vec{v} \in F$, $u \in F^\perp$. Alors $\langle \vec{v}, u \rangle = 0$. Donc $\vec{v} \in (F^\perp)^\perp$.

C) Non pour $(F \cap G)^\perp = F^\perp + G^\perp$, car en dimension infinie, on n'a pas $(F^\perp)^\perp$.

\mathbb{E} les fct. continues sur $[0, 1]$

F les polynômes sur $[0, 1]$.