

Corrigée fiche de TD N 2 Algèbre 4, 2^{ème} année L M D

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Solution 1. 1. f est une forme bilinéaire :
 $\forall X, \acute{X}, Y \in \mathbb{R}^3, \forall \alpha_1, \alpha_2 \in \mathbb{R}$, on montre que :

$$f(\alpha_1 X + \alpha_2 \acute{X}, Y) = \alpha_1 f(X, Y) + \alpha_2 f(\acute{X}, Y)?$$

$$(a) f(\alpha_1 X + \alpha_2 \acute{X}, Y) \begin{cases} = (\alpha_1 x_1 + \alpha_2 \acute{x}_1)y_1 - (\alpha_1 x_2 + \alpha_2 \acute{x}_2)y_1 + (\alpha_1 x_2 + \alpha_2 \acute{x}_2)y_2 \\ + (\alpha_1 x_1 + \alpha_2 \acute{x}_1)y_3 + 2(\alpha_1 x_3 + \alpha_2 \acute{x}_3)y_3 \\ = (\alpha_1 x_1 y_1 - \alpha_1 x_2 y_1 + \alpha_1 x_2 y_2 + \alpha_1 x_1 y_3 + 2\alpha_1 x_3 y_3) \\ + (\alpha_2 \acute{x}_1 y_1 - \alpha_2 \acute{x}_2 y_1 + \alpha_2 \acute{x}_2 y_2 + \alpha_2 \acute{x}_1 y_3 + 2\alpha_2 \acute{x}_3 y_3) \\ = \alpha_1 f(X, Y) + \alpha_2 f(\acute{X}, Y) \end{cases}$$

Donc f est linéaire par rapport à la première place

(b) $\forall X, Y, \acute{Y} \in \mathbb{R}^3, \forall \alpha_1, \alpha_2 \in \mathbb{R}$, on montre que :

$$f(X, \alpha_1 Y + \alpha_2 \acute{Y}) = \alpha_1 f(X, Y) + \alpha_2 f(X, \acute{Y})?$$

De la même manière, on montre que f est linéaire par rapport à la deuxième place

2. Pour écrire f sous la forme matricielle, on calcule $f(e_i, e_j)$ avec $e_i \quad i = 1, \dots, 3$ la base canonique de \mathbb{R}^3

$$\begin{cases} f(e_1, e_1) = 1 & f(e_1, e_2) = -1 & f(e_1, e_3) = 0 \\ f(e_2, e_1) = 0 & f(e_2, e_2) = 1 & f(e_2, e_3) = 0 \\ f(e_3, e_1) = 1 & f(e_3, e_2) = 0 & f(e_3, e_3) = 2 \end{cases}$$

La matrice associée à f :

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

3. La matrice de passage de la base canonique à la nouvelle base $B = (u_1, u_2, u_3)$ est

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Donc l'expression de f dans la nouvelle base est : $B = P^t A P$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Donc

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Exercice 1. Soit f une forme bilinéaire symétrique sur E , et soit φ la forme quadratique associée, montrer que :

1. $\forall x, y \in E \quad \varphi(x+y) + \varphi(x-y) = 2(\varphi(x) + \varphi(y)).$
2. $\forall x, y \in E \quad \varphi(x+y) - \varphi(x-y) = 4f(x, y).$

Solution 2. 1. $\forall x, y \in E \quad \varphi(x+y) + \varphi(x-y) = 2(\varphi(x) + \varphi(y)).$

On a

$$f : E \times E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

On utilise le fait que f est une forme bilinéaire symétrique :

$$\begin{cases} \varphi(x+y) = \varphi(x) + 2f(x, y) + \varphi(y) \\ \varphi(x-y) = \varphi(x) + 2f(x, -y) + \varphi(y) \\ \varphi(x+y) + \varphi(x-y) = \varphi(x) + 2f(x, y) + \varphi(y) + \varphi(x) + 2f(x, -y) + \varphi(y) \\ \varphi(x+y) + \varphi(x-y) = 2\varphi(x) + 2f(x, y-y) + 2\varphi(y) \\ \varphi(x+y) + \varphi(x-y) = 2\varphi(x) + 2\varphi(y). \end{cases}$$

2. $\forall x, y \in E \quad \varphi(x+y) - \varphi(x-y) = 4f(x, y).$

$$\begin{cases} \varphi(x+y) = \varphi(x) + 2f(x, y) + \varphi(y) \\ \varphi(x-y) = \varphi(x) + 2f(x, -y) + \varphi(y) \\ \varphi(x+y) - \varphi(x-y) = \varphi(x) + 2f(x, y) + \varphi(y) - \varphi(x) - 2f(x, -y) - \varphi(y) \\ \varphi(x+y) - \varphi(x-y) = 4f(x, y) \end{cases}$$

Exercice 2. Calculer F^\perp et $(F^\perp)^\perp$ dans les cas suivants

- $E = \mathbb{R}^2, f(x, y) = x_1y_1 + x_2y_2, \quad F = \{k(1, 0)/k \in \mathbb{R}\}.$
- $E = \mathbb{R}^2, f(x, y) = x_1y_1, \quad F = \{k(1, 0)/k \in \mathbb{R}\}.$
- $E = \mathbb{R}^2, f(x, y) = x_1y_1, \quad F = \{k(0, 1)/k \in \mathbb{R}\}.$
- $E = \mathbb{C}^2, f(x, y) = x_1y_1 + x_2y_2, \quad F = \{k(1, i)/k \in \mathbb{C}\}.$

Solution 3. 1. $E = \mathbb{R}^2, f(x, y) = x_1y_1 + x_2y_2, \quad F = \{k(1, 0)/k \in \mathbb{R}\}.$

$$F^\perp = \begin{cases} \{X \in \mathbb{R}^2 / f(X, Y) = 0, \forall Y \in F\} \\ \{(x_1, x_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / f(x, y) = x_1y_1 + x_2y_2, \forall (y_1, y_2) = (\lambda, 0)\} \\ \{(x_1, x_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / x_1\lambda = 0, \} = \{(0, x_2) / x_2 \in \mathbb{R}\}. \end{cases}$$

$$F^\perp = \{(0, x_2) / x_2 \in \mathbb{R}\}.$$

$$(F^\perp)^\perp = \begin{cases} \{X \in \mathbb{R}^2 / f(x, Z) = 0, \forall Z \in F^\perp\} \\ \{(x_1, x_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / f(x, Z) = x_1z_1 + x_2z_2, \forall (z_1, z_2) = (0, z_2)\} \\ \{(x_1, x_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / x_2z_2 = 0, \} = \{(x_1, 0) / x_1 \in \mathbb{R}\}. \end{cases}$$

Remarque : f étant non dégénérée ($\ker f = 0$) donc $F = (F^\perp)^\perp$

$$2. E = \mathbb{R}^2, f(x, y) = x_1 y_1, \quad F = \{k(1, 0)/k \in \mathbb{R}\}.$$

$$F^\perp = \begin{cases} \{X \in \mathbb{R}^2 / f(X, Y) = 0, \forall Y \in F\} \\ \{(x_1, x_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / f(x, y) = x_1 y_1, \forall (y_1, y_2) = (k, 0)\} \\ \{(x_1, x_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / x_1 k = 0, \} = \{(0, x_2) / x_2 \in \mathbb{R}\}. \end{cases}$$

$$F^\perp = \{(0, x_2) / x_2 \in \mathbb{R}\}.$$

$$(F^\perp)^\perp = \begin{cases} \{X \in \mathbb{R}^2 / f(X, Z) = 0, \forall Z \in F^\perp\} \\ \{(x_1, x_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / f(X, Z) = x_1 z_1, \forall (z_1, z_2) = (0, k)\} \\ \{(x_1, x_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / 0 = 0, \} = \{(x_1, x_2) / x_1 \in \mathbb{R}\} = \mathbb{R}^2. \end{cases}$$

$$(F^\perp)^\perp = \{(x_1, x_2) / x_1 \in \mathbb{R}\} = \mathbb{R}^2.$$

$$3. E = \mathbb{R}^2, f(x, y) = x_1 y_1, \quad F = \{k(0, 1)/k \in \mathbb{R}\}.$$

$$F^\perp = \begin{cases} \{X \in \mathbb{R}^2 / f(X, Y) = 0, \forall Y \in F\} \\ \{(x_1, x_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / f(x, y) = x_1 y_1, \forall (y_1, y_2) = (0, k)\} \\ \{(x_1, x_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / x_1 y_1 = 0, \} = \{(x_1, x_2) / x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R}\} = \mathbb{R}^2. \end{cases}$$

$$F^\perp = \{(x_1, x_2) / x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R}\} = \mathbb{R}^2.$$

$$(F^\perp)^\perp = \begin{cases} \{X \in \mathbb{R}^2 / f(X, Z) = 0, \forall Z \in F^\perp\} \\ \{(x_1, x_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / f(x, Z) = x_1 z_1, \forall (z_1, z_2) = (k_1, k_2)\} \\ \{(x_1, x_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / x_1 k_1 = 0, \} = \{(0, x_2) / x_2 \in \mathbb{R}\}. \end{cases}$$

$$(F^\perp)^\perp = \{(0, x_2) / x_2 \in \mathbb{R}\}.$$

$$4. E = \mathbb{C}^2, f(x, y) = x_1 y_1 + x_2 y_2 = 0, \quad F = \{k(1, i)/k \in \mathbb{C}\}.$$

$$F^\perp = \begin{cases} \{X \in \mathbb{C}^2 / f(X, Y) = 0, \forall Y \in F\} \\ \{(x_1, x_2) \in \mathbb{C}^2 / f(x, y) = x_1 \lambda + i x_2 \lambda = 0, \forall (y_1, y_2) = (\lambda, i \lambda) \forall \lambda \in \mathbb{C}\} \\ \{(x_1, x_2) \in \mathbb{C}^2 / x_1 + i x_2 = 0, \} = \{(x_1, -i x_1) / x_1 \in \mathbb{C}\}. \end{cases}$$

$$F^\perp = \{x_1(1, i) / x_1 \in \mathbb{C}\}.$$

$$(F^\perp)^\perp = \begin{cases} \{X \in \mathbb{C}^2 / f(X, Z) = 0, \forall Z \in F^\perp\} \\ \{(x_1, x_2) \in \mathbb{C}^2 / f(X, Z) = x_1 z_1 + x_2 z_2 = 0, \forall (z_1, z_2) = k(1, i)\} \\ \{(x_1, x_2) \in \mathbb{C}^2 / x_1 k + i k x_2 = 0, \} = \{k(i, 1) / x_2 \in \mathbb{R}\}. \end{cases}$$

$$(F^\perp)^\perp = F$$