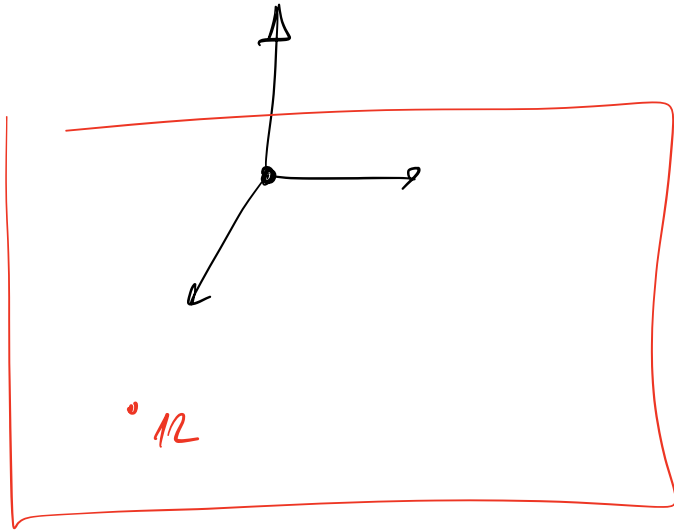


1.2.6

$$(0; 0; 0) \in U$$

$$2u + 6v \in U \text{ si } u, v \in U$$

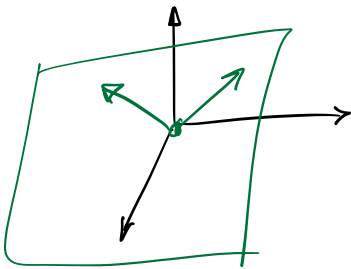


$$x = 12$$

$$\pi: \boxed{3x - y = 0} \text{ plan}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= 0 \\ y &= 0 \\ z &= 0 \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

$$0 \in \pi$$



$$(x_1, x_2, x_3) \text{ baza } \boxed{3x_1 - x_2 = 0}$$

$$(u_1, u_2, u_3) \text{ baza } \boxed{3u_1 - u_2 = 0}$$

$$2(x_1, x_2, x_3) + 6(u_1, u_2, u_3) = (\underbrace{2x_1 + 6u_1}_{y_1}, \underbrace{2x_2 + 6u_2}_{y_2}, \underbrace{2x_3 + 6u_3}_{y_3})$$

$$3y_1 - y_2 = 0$$

$$3(2x_1 + 6u_1) - (2x_2 + 6u_2) = 0$$

$$2(3x_1 - x_2) - 6(3u_1 - u_2) = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\underbrace{\hspace{2cm}}_0 \quad \underbrace{\hspace{2cm}}_0$$

$$\underbrace{\hspace{10cm}}_{=0}$$

1.2.8

$$a) \quad U = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & a \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{un vecteur de } A$$

$U \in M_{2 \times 2}(\mathbb{R}) \leftarrow$ matrice 2×2

$$(1) \quad 0 \in A \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \in A$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & a \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{avec } a=0$$

$$(2) \quad U = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & a \end{pmatrix} \quad V = \begin{pmatrix} b & 0 \\ 0 & b \end{pmatrix}$$

$\alpha \cdot U + \beta \cdot V$ est diagonale pour $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & a \end{pmatrix} + \beta \begin{pmatrix} b & 0 \\ 0 & b \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} \alpha a + \beta b & 0 \\ 0 & \alpha a + \beta b \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} c & 0 \\ 0 & c \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{avec } c = \alpha a + \beta b \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$c) \quad \mathbb{R}[t] = \{ p \mid p \text{ est un polynôme en } t \}$$

$$p(t) = \sum_{i=0}^n a_i t^i \quad a_i \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$= a_0 + a_1 t + a_2 t^2 + \dots + a_n t^n$$

$$p = (a_0 \mid a_1 \mid a_2 \mid \dots \mid a_n \mid 0 \mid 0 \mid 0 \mid \dots)$$

$$\deg(p) = 2 \quad p(t) = 2 + 2t + 2t^2$$

$$\text{polynôme nul : } 0 + 0 \cdot t + 0t^2 = 0$$

1.2.10

$$\textcircled{1} (0; 0; 0; 0) \in A \quad \text{car } 0 = 2 \cdot 0 + 0 \quad \text{et } 0 = 5 \cdot 0$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ Soit } \underbrace{(x_1; y_1; z_1; t_1)}_u \in A :$$

$$x_1 = 2y_1 + z_1$$

$$t_1 = 5x_1$$

$$\text{et } \underbrace{(x_2; y_2; z_2; t_2)}_v \in A :$$

$$x_2 = 2y_2 + z_2$$

$$t_2 = 5x_2$$

$$\underbrace{2 \cdot u + b \cdot v}_w = (2x_1 + bx_2; 2y_1 + by_2; 2z_1 + bz_2; 2t_1 + bt_2)$$

On voit que $w \in A$ car :

$$\begin{aligned} 2(2y_1 + by_2) + 2z_1 + bz_2 &= 2 \cdot 2y_1 + b \cdot 2y_2 + 2z_1 + bz_2 \\ &= 2(2y_1 + z_1) + b(2y_2 + z_2) \\ &= 2x_1 + bx_2 \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

$$5(2x_1 + 6x_2) = 25x_1 + 65x_2$$

$$= 2t_1 + 6t_2 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\boxed{1.2.19} \quad \{ 2x^2 + bx + c \mid a, b, c \in \mathbb{R} \}$$

$$\text{Basis: } \boxed{1, x, x^2}$$

$$\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

$$2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + b \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + c \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix}}$$

$$(2 - x; 1 + 2x; 1 - x^2)$$

$$\left(\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} ; \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} ; \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \right) = \mathcal{B}'$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 \end{array} \right| = -1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -1 \cdot (4 + 1) = -5 \neq 0$$

$\Rightarrow \mathcal{B}'$ est une base de \mathbb{R}^3

$\Rightarrow (2-x; 1+2x; 1-x^2)$ est une base de \mathcal{P}_2

$$x^2 = a(2-x) + b(1+2x) + c(1-x^2)$$

$$x^2 = 2a - 2x + b + 2bx + c - cx^2$$

$$= 2a + b + c + (2b - 2)x - cx^2$$

$$\Rightarrow -c = 1$$

$$2a + b + c = 0$$

$$4b + b + 1 = 0$$

$$5b = -1 \quad b = -1/5$$

$$2b - 2 = 0$$

$$a = 2b$$

$$a = -2/5$$

Les composantes de x^2 sont $\begin{pmatrix} 2/5 \\ 1/5 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$(2x-1)^2 = 4x^2 - 4x + 1$$

$$4x^2 - 4x + 1 = a \underbrace{(2-x)}_{e_1} + b \underbrace{(1+2x)}_{e_2} + c \underbrace{(1-x^2)}_{e_3}$$

$$4x^2 - 4x + 1 = (2a + b + c) + (2b - 2)x - cx^2$$

$$\begin{cases} -c = 4 & c = -4 & c = -4 \\ 2b - 2 = -4 & 2 = 2b + 4 & 2 = 14/5 \\ 2a + b + c = 1 & 2a + b - 4 = 1 & 4b + 8 + b - 4 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$5b = -3$$

$$b = -3/5$$

$$\Rightarrow 4x^2 - 4x + 1 \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 14/5 \\ -3/5 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

1.2.28

$1, x, x^2, x^3$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Big| 1 \quad \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 6 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Big| 1 \quad \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 10 \\ -4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Big| 1$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 2 \\ -1 & 6 & 10 \\ 4 & 2 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -6 & -10 \\ 4 & 2 & -4 \\ 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -6 & -10 \\ 0 & 26 & 36 \\ 0 & 15 & 22 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -6 & -10 \\ 0 & 13 & 18 \\ 0 & 15 & 22 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -6 & -10 \\ 0 & 13 & 18 \\ 0 & 1 & 22/15 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -6 & -10 \\ 0 & 1 & 22/15 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

\Rightarrow On a 3 vecteurs lin. indép. dans la matrice échelonnée.

\Rightarrow Les 3 vecteurs de départ sont lin. indép.

Le sous-espace est de dimension 3.