

TD3 - G 1001.

Ex A.2.12 (p.32) Chap 1

$$E = \{ \text{polynôme } P \mid \text{degre}(P) \leq 3 \}$$

$$P(t) = a_3 t^3 + a_2 t^2 + a_1 t + a_0, \quad a_i \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$P(t) = t^3 + 1 \in E, \quad P(t) = 1 \in E$$

On définit

$$\forall t \in \mathbb{R}, \quad p_0(t) = 1; \quad p_1(t) = t; \quad p_2(t) = t(t-1)$$

$$p_3(t) = t(t-1)(t-2)$$

① Montrons que $\{p_0, p_1, p_2, p_3\}$ est une base dans E .

Rq: $\dim E = 4$.

Base de \mathbb{R}^4

E admet une base $\underbrace{e_1 = (1, 0, 0, 0)}_{\text{vecteur}} \dots \underbrace{e_4 = (0, 0, 0, 1)}_{\text{vecteur}}$

? $\forall P \in E$

$$P = \alpha_1 e_1 + \alpha_2 e_2 + \dots + \alpha_4 e_4 \in \mathbb{R}^4$$

$\Rightarrow \forall t \in \mathbb{R}, P(t) \in \mathbb{R}$

$\dim(E) = 4$. En effet, la famille

$$q_0(t) = 1, \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$q_1(t) = t,$$

$$q_2(t) = t^2;$$

$$q_3(t) = t^3$$

polynômes

La famille $\{q_0, q_1, q_2, q_3\}$ est une base canonique de E .

$$\text{Card}(\{p_0, p_1, p_2, p_3\}) = 4 = \dim(E).$$

Il suffit de montrer que $\{p_0, p_1, p_2, p_3\}$ est libre.

Soient $\lambda_0, \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3 \in \mathbb{R}$ tels que

$$\lambda_0 p_0 + \lambda_1 p_1 + \lambda_2 p_2 + \lambda_3 p_3 = \mathbf{0} \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \forall t \in \mathbb{R} \\ \mathbf{0}(t) = 0 \end{array} \right)$$

← polynôme nul

$$\Leftrightarrow \lambda_0 p_0(t) + \lambda_1 p_1(t) + \lambda_2 p_2(t) + \lambda_3 p_3(t) = \mathbf{0}(t), \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \lambda_0 + \lambda_1 t + \lambda_2 t(t-1) + \lambda_3 t(t-1)(t-2) = 0, \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \lambda_0 + \lambda_1 t + \lambda_2 t^2 - \lambda_2 t + \lambda_3 (t^2 - t)(t-2) = 0, \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \lambda_0 + (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2 + 2\lambda_3)t + (\lambda_2 - 3\lambda_3)t^2 + \lambda_3 t^3 = 0, \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{R}$$

$\lambda_0 \quad q_0 \quad q_1 \quad q_2 \quad q_3$

$$\Leftrightarrow \lambda_0 q_0 + (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2 + 2\lambda_3) q_1 + (\lambda_2 - 3\lambda_3) q_2 + \lambda_3 q_3 = 0$$

← polynôme nul

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda_0 = 0 \\ \lambda_1 - \lambda_2 + 2\lambda_3 = 0 \\ \lambda_2 - 3\lambda_3 = 0 \\ \lambda_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

puisque $\{q_0, q_1, q_2, q_3\}$ est libre.

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda_0 = 0 \\ \lambda_3 = 0 \\ \lambda_2 = 0 \\ \lambda_1 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \{p_0, p_1, p_2, p_3\} \text{ est libre}$$

$\left\{ \text{Card}(\{p_0, p_1, p_2, p_3\}) = 4 = \dim(E) \right.$
 $\left. \left(\text{et } \{p_0, p_1, p_2, p_3\} \text{ est libre} \right) \right.$ Proposition 1.2.7
 $\Rightarrow \{p_0, p_1, p_2, p_3\}$ est une base ①

2) Soit $p(t) = at^3 + bt^2 + ct + d$, $a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{R}$.

Question: Exprimer (explicit) les coordonnées de p dans la base $\{p_0, p_1, p_2, p_3\}$ en fonction de a, b, c, d ?

$\{q_0, q_1, q_2, q_3\}$ B_C base de \mathbb{R} . (a, b, c, d)		$\{p_0, p_1, p_2, p_3\}$ $B.$ Base de E
		$(\quad / \quad / \quad / \quad)$

on écrit $p(t) = \alpha_0 p_0(t) + \alpha_1 p_1(t) + \alpha_2 p_2(t) + \alpha_3 p_3(t)$
 $(\alpha_0, \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$ en fonction (a, b, c, d)

$$\Leftrightarrow at^3 + bt^2 + ct + d = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 t + \alpha_2 (t^2 - t) + \alpha_3 t(t-1)(t-2)$$

$\Leftrightarrow a q_3 + b q_2 + c q_1 + d q_0 = \alpha_0 q_0 + \alpha_1 q_1 + \alpha_2 (q_2 - q_1) + \alpha_3 (q_3 - q_2)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & + \alpha_3 t(t-1)(t-2) \\
 \text{or } t(t-1)(t-2) &= (t^2 - t)(t-2) \\
 &= t^3 - 2t^2 - t^2 + 2t \\
 &= t^3 - 3t^2 + 2t
 \end{aligned}$$



$$a q_3 + b q_2 + c q_1 + d q_0$$

$$= \alpha_0 q_0 + \alpha_1 q_1 + \alpha_2 (q_2 - q_1) + \alpha_3 (q_3 - 3q_2 + 2q_1)$$



$$a q_3 + b q_2 + c q_1 + d q_0$$

$$= \alpha_0 q_0 + (\alpha_1 - \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3) q_1 + (\alpha_2 - 3\alpha_3) q_2 + \alpha_3 q_3$$



$$\begin{cases}
 \alpha_0 = d \\
 \alpha_1 - \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3 = c \\
 \alpha_2 - 3\alpha_3 = b \\
 \alpha_3 = a
 \end{cases}$$

puisque $\{q_0, q_1, q_2, q_3\}$ est libre.



$$\begin{cases}
 \alpha_0 = d \\
 \alpha_3 = a \\
 \alpha_1 = c + \alpha_2 - 2\alpha_3 \\
 \alpha_2 = b + 3a
 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
 \alpha_0 = d \\
 \alpha_1 = b + c + a \\
 \alpha_2 = b + 3a \\
 \alpha_3 = a
 \end{cases}$$

Ex A. 2.16

Soient $\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3 \in E \leftarrow$ espace vectoriel

Si $\text{vect} \langle \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2 \rangle = \text{vect} \langle \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_3 \rangle \Rightarrow \{ \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3 \}$ est libre

$\vec{v}_3 \in \text{Vect} \langle \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_3 \rangle$ ($\vec{v}_3 = 0\vec{v}_1 + 1\vec{v}_3$)
 $\Rightarrow \vec{v}_3 \in \text{Vect} \langle \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2 \rangle$ ($\text{Vect} \langle \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2 \rangle = \text{Vect} \langle \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_3 \rangle$)

$\Rightarrow \boxed{\exists \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}; \vec{v}_3 = \alpha \vec{v}_1 + \beta \vec{v}_2}$

donc $\{\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3\}$ est liée.

Question: Réciproque est-elle exacte?

$(\text{Si } \{\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3\} \text{ est liée} \Rightarrow \text{Vect} \langle \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2 \rangle = \text{Vect} \langle \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_3 \rangle)$

Supposons que $\vec{v}_1 = \vec{v}_2$ et $\{\vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3\}$ est libre
 on a $\{\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3\}$ est une famille liée.

$\dim(\text{Vect} \langle \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2 \rangle) = \dim(\text{Vect} \langle \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_1 \rangle)$
 $= \dim(\text{Vect} \langle \vec{v}_1 \rangle)$
 $= 1.$

Maintenant

$\dim(\text{Vect} \langle \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_3 \rangle) = \dim(\text{Vect} \langle \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3 \rangle)$

$\Rightarrow \dim(\text{Vect} \langle \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2 \rangle) \neq \dim(\text{Vect} \langle \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_3 \rangle)$

donc $\text{Vect} \langle \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2 \rangle \neq \text{Vect} \langle \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_3 \rangle$

(voir Proposition 1.2.8

$E = F \Leftrightarrow \dim E = \dim F.$

Ex A. 2. 19 (page 34)

Soit E : espace vectoriel de $\dim(E)$ finie

A et B : s.e.v de E .

$$\textcircled{1} \quad A \cap B = \{ \vec{0} \}$$

et $\{ \vec{a}_1, \dots, \vec{a}_p \}$ base de A .

$\{ \vec{b}_1, \dots, \vec{b}_q \}$ base de B .

$$\dim(A \oplus B) = ?$$

$\textcircled{a} \quad \{ \vec{a}_1, \dots, \vec{a}_p \} \cup \{ \vec{b}_1, \dots, \vec{b}_q \}$ est une base de $A \oplus B$

$\forall \vec{x} \in A \oplus B \iff \exists ! \vec{a} \in A$ et $\exists ! \vec{b} \in B$ tels que $\vec{x} = \vec{a} + \vec{b}$

généralité + libre

ou $\{ \vec{a}_1, \dots, \vec{a}_p \}$ base de \vec{a}

$\iff \exists ! \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_p \in \mathbb{R}$ tq $\vec{a} = \alpha_1 \vec{a}_1 + \alpha_2 \vec{a}_2 + \dots + \alpha_p \vec{a}_p$

Proposition 1.2.6

De même (similarly)

$\iff \exists ! \beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_q \in \mathbb{R}$ tq $\vec{b} = \beta_1 \vec{b}_1 + \beta_2 \vec{b}_2 + \dots + \beta_q \vec{b}_q$

Alors $\vec{x} = \sum_{i=1}^p \alpha_i \vec{a}_i + \sum_{j=1}^q \beta_j \vec{b}_j$

$\iff \{ \vec{a}_1, \dots, \vec{a}_p \} \cup \{ \vec{b}_1, \dots, \vec{b}_q \}$ est génératrice de $A \oplus B$.

$\forall \vec{x} \in A \oplus B \iff \exists (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_p, \beta_1, \dots, \beta_q)$

~~tel que~~ $x = \sum \alpha_i a_i + \sum \beta_j b_j$

$\Leftrightarrow A \oplus B = \text{Vect} \langle \vec{a}_1, \dots, \vec{a}_p, \vec{b}_1, \dots, \vec{b}_q \rangle$

Montrons $\{ \vec{a}_1, \dots, \vec{a}_p \} \cup \{ \vec{b}_1, \dots, \vec{b}_q \}$ est libre

Soient $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_p, \beta_1, \dots, \beta_q$ tels que

$\alpha_1 \vec{a}_1 + \dots + \alpha_p \vec{a}_p + \beta_1 \vec{b}_1 + \dots + \beta_q \vec{b}_q = \vec{0}$

$A \oplus B \Leftrightarrow A \oplus B = A + B$
 $\Leftrightarrow A \cap B = \{ \vec{0} \}$

$\Leftrightarrow \underbrace{\alpha_1 \vec{a}_1 + \dots + \alpha_p \vec{a}_p}_{\in A} = - \underbrace{(\beta_1 \vec{b}_1 + \beta_2 \vec{b}_2 + \dots + \beta_q \vec{b}_q)}_{\in B}$

$\vec{z} = \vec{z}'$
 $\vec{z} \in A \Rightarrow \vec{z} = \vec{z}' \in A \cap B$
 $\vec{z} \in B$

$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \vec{z} = \vec{0} \\ \vec{z}' = \vec{0} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha_1 \vec{a}_1 + \dots + \alpha_p \vec{a}_p = \vec{0} \\ \beta_1 \vec{b}_1 + \dots + \beta_q \vec{b}_q = \vec{0} \end{cases}$

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = \dots = \alpha_p = 0 \\ \beta_1 = \beta_2 = \dots = \beta_q = 0 \end{cases}$

puisque $\{ \vec{a}_1, \dots, \vec{a}_p \}$ base de A
 $\{ \vec{b}_1, \dots, \vec{b}_q \}$ — B.

Donc $\{\vec{a}_1, \dots, \vec{a}_p\} \cup \{\vec{b}_1, \dots, \vec{b}_q\}$ est libre.
donc base.

$$b) \dim(A \oplus B) = \dim(A) + \dim(B)$$

D'après Question 1) a) on a la famille
 $\mathcal{F} = \{\vec{a}_1, \vec{a}_2, \dots, \vec{a}_p\} \cup \{\vec{b}_1, \vec{b}_2, \dots, \vec{b}_q\}$
est une base de $A \oplus B$.

$$\Rightarrow \dim(A \oplus B) = \text{Card}(\mathcal{F}) = p + q$$

D'autre part (on the other hand)

$$\dim(A) = p = \text{Card}(\{\vec{a}_1, \dots, \vec{a}_p\})$$

$$\dim(B) = q = \text{Card}(\{\vec{b}_1, \dots, \vec{b}_q\})$$

$$\Rightarrow \dim(A) + \dim(B) = p + q.$$

$$\underline{\underline{\text{Q}}}: \dim(A \oplus B) = \dim(A) + \dim(B)$$

2) Supposons que $A \cap B = \{\vec{0}\}$

H supplémentaire dans A de $A \cap B$.

$$\Leftrightarrow A = H \oplus A \cap B.$$

a) $A \cap B$ est un sev de E . (

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} A \text{ sev de } E \\ B \text{ sev de } E \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow A \cap B \text{ sev de } E$$

(b) $H \cap B = \{\vec{0}\}$
 $\cdot \{\vec{0}\} \subset H \cap B.$

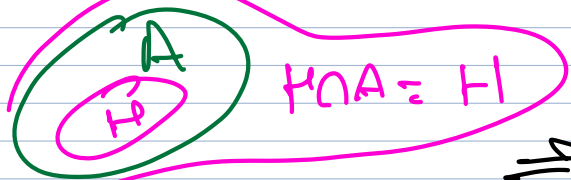
(R9) $V = W \Leftrightarrow \forall v \in W$
 et $w \in V$
 car $\forall F \subset V, \{\vec{0}\} \subset F.$

$\cdot H \cap B \subset \{\vec{0}\}$
 $\forall \vec{x} \in H \cap B \xrightarrow{\neq \vec{0}} \vec{x} = \vec{0}.$

soit $\vec{x} \in H \cap B \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \vec{x} \in H \checkmark \\ \text{et } \vec{x} \in B \checkmark \end{cases}$

or $A = H \oplus A \cap B \Rightarrow H \cap (A \cap B) = \{\vec{0}\}$

or $H \subset A \Rightarrow H \cap A = H$



$H \cap A = H$

$\Rightarrow H \cap B = \{\vec{0}\}$

$\Rightarrow \vec{x} = \{\vec{0}\}$

$\Rightarrow \vec{x} = \vec{0}$

$\Rightarrow H \cap B = \{\vec{0}\}$

2^e méthode (2^d méthode)

$\begin{cases} H \cap B \subset A \cap B & (H \subset A) \\ H \cap B \subset H \end{cases}$

$\Rightarrow H \cap B \subset H \cap (A \cap B)$

$\Rightarrow H \cap B \subset H \cap \{\vec{0}\} = \{\vec{0}\}$

$\Rightarrow H \cap B \subset \{\vec{0}\}$

(c) ~~A~~ Montrons que $A + B = H + B.$

$$\text{ma } H \subset A \quad (A = H \oplus A \cap B) \Rightarrow H \subset A$$

$$\Rightarrow H + B \subset A + B$$

$$(\forall \vec{z} \in H + B, \vec{z} = \vec{v} + \vec{w}, \vec{v} \in H \text{ et } \vec{w} \in B \\ \text{avec } \vec{v} \in A \text{ et } \vec{w} \in B \\ \Rightarrow \vec{z} = (\vec{v} \in A) + (\vec{w} \in B) \\ \Rightarrow \vec{z} \in A + B.)$$

~~Il~~ Il reste à montrer que $A + B \subset H + B$

$$\text{Soit } \vec{x} \in A + B$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists \vec{a} \in A \text{ et } \exists \vec{b} \in B \text{ tq } \vec{x} = \vec{a} + \vec{b} \text{ tel que } \vec{a} \in A \text{ et } \vec{b} \in B$$

$$\text{or } A = H \oplus A \cap B$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists! \vec{h} \in H \text{ et } \vec{u} \in A \cap B \text{ tq } \vec{a} = \vec{h} + \vec{u}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{x} = \underbrace{\vec{h}}_{\in H} + \underbrace{\vec{u}}_{\in A \cap B} + \underbrace{\vec{b}}_{\in B} \quad \text{or } A \cap B \subset B \Rightarrow \vec{u} + \vec{b} \in B.$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{x} = \vec{h} + \underbrace{\vec{u} + \vec{b}}_{\vec{w} \in B} \text{ avec } \vec{w} \in B.$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{x} \in H + B.$$

On conclut que $A + B = H + B$.

$$\hookrightarrow A + B = H \oplus B$$

D'après 2) c) ma $A + B = H + B$

or $H \cap B = \{0\}$ (Question 2) b)

et $A+B = H+B$

$$\Leftrightarrow A+B = H \oplus B$$

(Définition de la somme directe)

$$\left(W = T \oplus R \Leftrightarrow W = T+R \text{ et } T \cap R = \{0\} \right)$$

ma $A+B = H \oplus B$

$$\Leftrightarrow \dim(A+B) = \dim(H \oplus B) \quad (\text{prop 1.2.8 (2)})$$

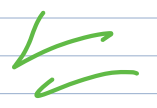
$$\Leftrightarrow \boxed{\dim(A+B) = \dim(H) + \dim(B)} \quad (\text{prop 1.2.8 (4)})$$

or $A = H \oplus A \cap B$

$$\Leftrightarrow \dim(A) = \dim(H) + \dim(A \cap B)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \dim(H) = \dim(A) - \dim(A \cap B)$$

$$(*) \Leftrightarrow \dim(A+B) = \dim(A) + \dim(B) - \dim(A \cap B)$$



Chap 2:

Ex A-2-2. (page 49)

$$f: \mathbb{R}^4 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$\vec{x} = (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) \longmapsto f(\vec{x}) = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 - x_2 + x_3 + x_4 \\ x_1 + 2x_3 - x_4 \\ x_1 + x_2 + 3x_3 - 3x_4 \end{pmatrix}$$

① f est une application linéaire.

$$\forall \vec{x}, \vec{y} \in \mathbb{R}^4, f(\vec{x} + \vec{y}) = f(\vec{x}) + f(\vec{y})$$

$$\forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R}, f(\lambda \vec{x}) = \lambda f(\vec{x}).$$

$$\vec{x} + \vec{y} = (x_1 + y_1, x_2 + y_2, x_3 + y_3, x_4 + y_4)$$

$$f(\vec{x} + \vec{y}) = \begin{pmatrix} (x_1 + y_1) - (x_2 + y_2) + (x_3 + y_3) + (x_4 + y_4) \\ (x_1 + y_1) + 2(x_3 + y_3) - (x_4 + y_4) \\ (x_1 + y_1) + (x_2 + y_2) + 3(x_3 + y_3) - 3(x_4 + y_4) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} x_1 - x_2 + x_3 + x_4 \\ x_1 + 2x_3 - x_4 \\ x_1 + x_2 + 3x_3 - 3x_4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} x_1 - x_2 + x_3 + x_4 \\ x_1 + 2x_3 - x_4 \\ x_1 + x_2 + 3x_3 - 3x_4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$+ \begin{pmatrix} y_1 - y_2 + y_3 + y_4 \\ y_1 + 2y_3 - y_4 \\ y_1 + y_2 + 3y_3 - 3y_4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} x_1 - x_2 + x_3 + x_4 \\ x_1 + 2x_3 - x_4 \\ x_1 + x_2 + 3x_3 - 3x_4 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} y_1 - y_2 + y_3 + y_4 \\ y_1 + 2y_3 - y_4 \\ y_1 + y_2 + 3y_3 - 3y_4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} y_1 - y_2 + y_3 + y_4 \\ y_1 + 2y_2 - y_4 \\ y_1 + y_2 + 3y_3 - 3y_4 \end{pmatrix} \\ = f(\vec{x}) + f(\vec{y})$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(\lambda \vec{u}) &= f(\lambda x_1, \lambda x_2, \lambda x_3, \lambda x_4) \\ &= \dots \\ &= \lambda f(\vec{x}) \end{aligned}$$

Donc f est linéaire.

2) Base de $\text{Ker } f$?

$$\text{Ker } f = \left\{ \vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^4 \mid f(\vec{x}) = \vec{0}_{\mathbb{R}^3} \right\}$$

\mathbb{R}_9 $\text{Ker } f$ sev de \mathbb{R}^4

$$\vec{x} \in \text{Ker } f \iff \begin{cases} f(\vec{x}) = \vec{0}_{\mathbb{R}^3} = (0, 0, 0) \\ \vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^4 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 - x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 0 & (L_1) \\ x_1 + 2x_3 - x_4 = 0 & (L_2) \\ x_1 + x_2 + 3x_3 - 3x_4 = 0 & (L_3) \end{cases}$$

$\vec{x} = (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) \in \mathbb{R}^4$

Méthode du pivot de Gauss

$$\begin{matrix} \Leftrightarrow \\ L_2 \leftarrow L_2 - L_1 \\ L_3 \leftarrow L_3 - L_1 \end{matrix} \begin{cases} x_1 - x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 0 & (L'_1) \\ x_2 + x_3 - 2x_4 = 0 & (L'_2) \\ 2x_2 + 2x_3 - 4x_4 = 0 & (L'_3) \end{cases}$$

$\vec{x} = (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) \in \mathbb{R}^4$

$$\begin{matrix} \Leftrightarrow \\ (L'_3) \leftarrow \frac{1}{2} L'_3 \end{matrix} \begin{cases} x_1 - x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 0 \\ x_2 + x_3 - 2x_4 = 0 \\ x_2 + x_3 - 2x_4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 - x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 0 \\ x_2 + x_3 - 2x_4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 - x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 0 \\ x_2 = -x_3 + 2x_4 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = -x_3 + 2x_4 - x_3 - x_4 \\ x_2 = -x_3 + 2x_4 \\ x_3, x_4 \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$$

Alors

$$\vec{x} = (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4)$$

$$= (2x_3 + x_4, -x_3 + 2x_4, x_3, x_4)$$

$$= x_3 \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + x_4 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= x_3 \vec{v}_1 + x_4 \vec{v}_2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall \vec{x} \in \text{Ker } f$$

$$\vec{x} = \alpha_3 \vec{v}_1 + \alpha_4 \vec{v}_2, \quad \alpha_3 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\alpha_4 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\vec{x} = \alpha \vec{v}_1 + \beta \vec{v}_2, \quad \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$$

\Rightarrow $\text{Ker } f = \text{Vect} \langle \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2 \rangle$
 la famille $\{ \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2 \}$ est génératrice
 de $\text{Ker } f$.

⊗ Montrons que $\{ \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2 \}$ est libre
 Soient $\lambda_1 \vec{v}_1 + \lambda_2 \vec{v}_2 = \vec{0}_{\mathbb{R}^4}$

$$\Leftrightarrow \lambda_1 \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} -2\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 0 \\ \lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2 = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 0$$

donc $\{\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2\}$ libre et
générateur de $\text{Ker } f$
donc C est une base de $\text{Ker } f$.

③ $\text{Im } f$ est un sev de \mathbb{R}^3

$$\text{Im } f = \left\{ \vec{y} \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid \exists \vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^4, \vec{y} = f(\vec{x}) \right\}$$

$$\vec{y} \in \text{Im } f \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \vec{y} = f(\vec{x}) \\ \vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^4 \\ \vec{y} = (y_1, y_2, y_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \vec{y} = (y_1, y_2, y_3) \\ \exists \vec{x} = (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) \in \mathbb{R}^4 \\ \vec{y} = f(\vec{x}) \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 - x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = y_1 & (L_1) \\ x_1 + 2x_3 - x_4 = y_2 & (L_2) \\ x_1 + x_2 + 3x_3 - 3x_4 = y_3 & (L_3) \end{cases}$$

~~the~~ x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 in columns

$$\begin{aligned} & \Leftrightarrow \\ L_2 & \leftarrow L_2 - L_1 \\ L_3 & \leftarrow L_3 - L_1 \end{aligned} \begin{cases} x_1 - x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = y_1 \\ x_2 + x_3 - 2x_4 = y_2 - y_1 \\ 2x_2 + 2x_3 - x_4 = y_3 - y_1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 - x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = y_1 \\ x_2 + x_3 - 2x_4 = y_2 - y_1 \\ 2 \underbrace{(x_2 + x_3 - 2x_4)}_{y_2 - y_1} = y_3 - y_1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 - x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = y_1 \\ x_2 + x_3 - 2x_4 = y_2 - y_1 \\ 2(y_2 - y_1) = y_3 - y_1 \end{cases}$$

$$\vec{y} \in \text{Im } f \iff \begin{cases} \exists \vec{x} = (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) \in \mathbb{R}^4 \\ (S) \begin{cases} x_1 - x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = y_1 \\ x_2 + x_3 - 2x_4 = y_2 - y_1 \\ y_1 - 2y_2 + y_3 = 0 \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

justifier

$$\iff \begin{cases} \vec{y} = (y_1, y_2, y_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \\ (S') \quad y_1 - 2y_2 + y_3 = 0 \end{cases} \quad (S) \Leftrightarrow (S')$$

on justifie l'équivalence par double implications.

$$\implies (S) \Rightarrow (S') \quad (\text{trivial})$$

$$\impliedby (S') \Rightarrow (S)$$

soit $\vec{y} = (y_1, y_2, y_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3$ tel que

$$y_1 - 2y_2 + y_3 = 0.$$

Alors il existe $\vec{x} = (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) \in \mathbb{R}^4$

tel que $x_3 = x_4 = 0$

et $x_2 = y_2 - y_1$; $x_1 = y_2$

qui vérifie le système (S).

~~donc~~ donc (S) \Leftrightarrow (S').

Ainsi

$$\vec{y} \in \text{Im } f \Leftrightarrow \vec{y} = y_1 \underbrace{(2, 1, 0)}_{\vec{w}_1} + y_2 \underbrace{(-1, 0, 1)}_{\vec{w}_2}$$

$$\vec{w}_1, \vec{w}_2 \in \text{Im } f.$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Im } f = \text{vect} \langle \vec{w}_1, \vec{w}_2 \rangle$$

ma $\{ \vec{w}_1, \vec{w}_2 \}$ génératrice.

On vérifie aussi que $\{ \vec{w}_1, \vec{w}_2 \}$ est libre.

donc $\{ \vec{w}_1, \vec{w}_2 \}$ est une base de $\text{Im } f$

④

ma $\dim \text{Im } f = 2$
et $\dim \text{Ker } f = 2$

$$\Rightarrow \dim \operatorname{Im} f + \dim \operatorname{Ker} f = 4$$