

Exercice 4:

Soient $(f, g) \in \mathcal{L}(E)^2$, on suppose $g \circ f = \text{id}_E$

1) $\mathcal{M}_g \circ f$ est un projecteur $\Rightarrow$ déjà $g \circ f \in \mathcal{L}(E)$.

ie $\mathcal{M}_g \circ (g \circ f) = g \circ f$

$$(g \circ f) \circ (g \circ f) = g \circ f \circ g \circ f$$

$$= g \circ (f \circ g) \circ f$$

$$= g \circ \text{id}_E \circ f$$

$$= g \circ f$$

donc $g \circ f$ est un projecteur.

2) $\mathcal{M}_g \text{ ker}(f) = \text{ker}(g \circ f)$

$\subseteq$ Soit $\vec{x} \in \text{ker}(f)$, donc $f(\vec{x}) = \vec{0}$

$$\text{Alors } (g \circ f)(\vec{x}) = g(f(\vec{x})) = g(\vec{0}) = \vec{0}$$

$\uparrow$ car $g \in \mathcal{L}(E)$

donc $\vec{x} \in \text{ker}(g \circ f)$

donc $\text{ker}(f) \subset \text{ker}(g \circ f)$

$\supseteq$ Soit $\vec{x} \in \text{ker}(g \circ f)$, donc $g(f(\vec{x})) = \vec{0}$

$$f(g(f(\vec{x}))) = f(\vec{0})$$

$$f \circ g \circ f(\vec{x}) = \vec{0}$$

$$\text{id}_E \circ f(\vec{x}) = \vec{0}$$

$$f(\vec{x}) = \vec{0}$$

$\uparrow$ on applique f

car $f \in \mathcal{L}(E)$

donc $\vec{x} \in \text{ker}(f)$

Donc $\text{ker}(g \circ f) \subset \text{ker}(f)$

Donc $\text{ker}(f) = \text{ker}(g \circ f)$

$\mathcal{M}_g \text{ Im}(f) = \text{Im}(g \circ f)$

$\subseteq$ Soit $\vec{y} \in \text{Im}(g)$, alors $\exists \vec{x} \in E / g(\vec{x}) = \vec{y}$

donc $\vec{y} = g(g \circ f(\vec{x}))$

On pose $\vec{z} = g(\vec{x})$

alors $\vec{y} = g \circ f(\vec{z})$

donc $\vec{y} \in \text{Im}(g \circ f)$

Donc $\text{Im}(g) \subset \text{Im}(g \circ f)$

$\uparrow$ car $g \circ f$ est un projecteur

$\supseteq$ Soit $\vec{y} \in \text{Im}(g \circ f)$, alors $\vec{y} = g \circ f(\vec{y})$

On pose $\vec{x} = f(\vec{y})$ donc $g(\vec{x}) = \vec{y}$

ie $\vec{y} \in \text{Im}(g)$

donc $\text{Im}(g \circ f) \subset \text{Im}(g)$

Donc $\text{Im}(g) = \text{Im}(g \circ f)$

Exercice 6:

Soit $P_1 = \text{vect}((2, 3, -1), (1, -1, -2))$ et $P_2 = \text{vect}((3, 7, 0), (5, 0, -7))$

$\mathcal{M}_g P_1 = P_2$

$\subseteq$ $\mathcal{M}_g (2, 3, -1) \in P_2$ et $(1, -1, -2) \in P_2$

$(2, 3, -1) = a(3, 7, 0) + b(5, 0, -7)$

$$\begin{cases} 3a + 5b = 2 \\ 7a = 3 \\ -7b = -1 \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} 3 \times \frac{3}{7} + \frac{5}{7} = 2 \\ a = \frac{3}{7} \\ b = \frac{1}{7} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{donc } (2, 3, -1) = \frac{3}{7}(3, 7, 0) + \frac{1}{7}(5, 0, -7)$$

ie: $(2, 3, -1) \in P_2$

$(1, -1, -2) = a(3, 7, 0) + b(5, 0, -7)$

$$\begin{cases} 3a + 5b = 1 \\ 7a = -1 \\ -7b = -2 \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} -\frac{3}{7} + \frac{10}{7} = 1 \\ a = -\frac{1}{7} \\ b = \frac{2}{7} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{donc } (1, -1, -2) = -\frac{1}{7}(3, 7, 0) + \frac{2}{7}(5, 0, -7)$$

ie: $(1, -1, -2) \in P_2$

donc $P_1 \subset P_2$

$\supseteq$ $\mathcal{M}_g (3, 7, 0) \in P_1$ et $(5, 0, -7) \in P_1$

$(3, 7, 0) = a(2, 3, -1) + b(1, -1, -2)$

$$\begin{cases} 2a+b=3 \\ 3a-b=7 \\ -a-2b=0 \end{cases} \xLeftrightarrow{L_2 \leftarrow L_2 + L_1} \begin{cases} 2a+b=3 \\ 5a=10 \\ -a=2b \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 4-1=3 \\ a=2 \\ b=-1 \end{cases} \text{ donc } (3, 7, 0) = 2(2, 3, -1) - 1(1, -1, -2) \\ \text{ie: } (3, 7, 0) \in P_1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$(5, 0, -7) = a(2, 3, -1) + b(1, -1, -2) \\ \begin{cases} 2a+b=5 \\ 3a-b=0 \\ -a-2b=-7 \end{cases} \xLeftrightarrow{L_2 \leftarrow L_2 + L_1} \begin{cases} 2a+b=5 \\ 5a=5 \\ 2b=-a+7 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2+3=5 \\ a=1 \\ b=3 \end{cases} \text{ donc } (5, 0, -7) = (2, 3, -1) + 3(1, -1, -2) \\ \text{ie: } (5, 0, -7) \in P_1 \quad \checkmark$$

donc $P_2 \subset P_1$

Conclusion: $P_1 = P_2$ ✓