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Ex 15: (TD 22)

Soient E et F deux K -ev de dimension finie
et $(f, g) \in \mathcal{L}(E^2)$

$$\forall g \quad |\operatorname{rg}(f) - \operatorname{rg}(g)| \leq \operatorname{rg}(f+g) \leq \operatorname{rg}(f) + \operatorname{rg}(g).$$

$$\bullet \quad \forall g \quad \operatorname{Im}(f+g) \subset \operatorname{Im}(f) + \operatorname{Im}(g).$$

Soit $\vec{y} \in \operatorname{Im}(f+g)$ alors $\exists \vec{x} \in E$

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

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

$$\text{donc } \vec{y} \in \operatorname{Im}(f) + \operatorname{Im}(g) \quad \checkmark$$

$$\text{donc } \operatorname{Im}(f+g) \subset \operatorname{Im}(f) + \operatorname{Im}(g) \quad \checkmark$$

$$\text{donc } \dim(\operatorname{Im}(f+g)) \leq \dim(\operatorname{Im}(f) + \operatorname{Im}(g)) \quad \checkmark$$

et d'après la formule de Grassmann:

$$\dim(\operatorname{Im}(f) + \operatorname{Im}(g)) = \dim(\operatorname{Im}(f)) + \dim(\operatorname{Im}(g))$$

$$- \dim(\operatorname{Im}(f) \cap \operatorname{Im}(g))$$

$$\text{donc } \dim(\operatorname{Im}(f) + \operatorname{Im}(g)) \leq \dim(\operatorname{Im}(f)) + \dim(\operatorname{Im}(g))$$

$$\text{Finalement: } \dim(\operatorname{Im}(f+g)) \leq \dim(\operatorname{Im}(f)) + \dim(\operatorname{Im}(g))$$

$$\text{i.e. } \boxed{\operatorname{rg}(f+g) \leq \operatorname{rg}(f) + \operatorname{rg}(g)} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\forall g \quad \operatorname{rg}(f) \leq \operatorname{rg}(f+g) + \operatorname{rg}(g)$$

$$\text{On a } f := f+g - g$$

$$\text{donc } \operatorname{rg}((f+g)+(-g)) \leq \operatorname{rg}(f+g) + \operatorname{rg}(-g)$$

$$\text{donc } \operatorname{rg}(f) \leq \operatorname{rg}(f+g) + \operatorname{rg}(-g)$$

$$\text{et on a que } \operatorname{Im}(g) = \operatorname{Im}(-g)$$

car Soit $\vec{y} \in \operatorname{Im}(g)$ alors $\exists \vec{x} \in E$

$$\vec{y} = g(\vec{x}) = -g(-\vec{x})$$

(par linéarité) $\checkmark$

$$\text{donc } \vec{y} \in \operatorname{Im}(-g) \quad \checkmark$$

$$\text{i.e. } \operatorname{Im}(g) = \operatorname{Im}(-g) \quad \checkmark$$

on appliquant le même raisonnement
on trouve que $\text{Im}(-g) \subset \text{Im}(g)$ ✓
donc $\text{Im}(g) = \text{Im}(-g)$ donc $\text{rg}(g) = \text{rg}(-g)$ ✓

ainsi $\text{rg}(f) \leq \text{rg}(f+g) + \text{rg}(g)$ ✓
donc $\text{rg}(f) - \text{rg}(g) \leq \text{rg}(f+g)$ ✓
et par symétrie (en échangeant les rôles de f et g)
on obtient aussi $\text{rg}(g) - \text{rg}(f) \leq \text{rg}(f+g)$ ✓

T.B

donc $|\text{rg}(f) - \text{rg}(g)| \leq \text{rg}(f+g)$ ✓

Conclusion: $|\text{rg}(f) - \text{rg}(g)| \leq \text{rg}(f+g) \leq \text{rg}(f) + \text{rg}(g)$

Ex 7: (TD 23)

1) On pose $P(X=k) = \lambda k$ pour $k \in \{1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 6\}$
et on a $\sum_{k=1}^6 P(X=k) = 1$ ✓

donc $\lambda(1+2+3+4+5+6) = 1$ donc $\lambda = \frac{1}{21}$ ✓

k	1	2	3	4	5	6
$P(X=k)$	$\frac{1}{21}$	$\frac{2}{21}$	$\frac{3}{21}$	$\frac{4}{21}$	$\frac{5}{21}$	$\frac{6}{21}$

$$\boxed{E(X)} = \sum_{k=1}^6 k P(X=k)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^6 \frac{k^2}{21}$$

$$= \frac{1}{21} \sum_{k=1}^6 k^2 = \frac{1}{21} \times \frac{6 \times 7 (2 \times 6 + 1)}{6} = \frac{91}{21}$$

$$= \frac{13}{3}$$

2)

h	$\frac{1}{1}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{6}$
$P(Y=h)$	$\frac{1}{21}$	$\frac{2}{21}$	$\frac{3}{21}$	$\frac{4}{21}$	$\frac{5}{21}$	$\frac{6}{21}$

$$E(Y) = \sum_{h=1}^6 \frac{1}{h} P(Y=h)$$

$$= \sum_{h=1}^6 \frac{1}{h} \times \frac{h}{21}$$

$$= \sum_{h=1}^6 \frac{1}{21} = 6 \times \frac{1}{21} = \frac{2}{7} \quad \checkmark$$

Now: $P(X=h)$
 (equivalent to
 $P(Y=\frac{1}{h})$)