

ex 17 | Soit $f \in \mathcal{L}(E)$ / $rg(f) = 1$

Alors $\exists \vec{u} \in E \setminus \{\vec{0}_E\}$ tel que $\text{Im}(f) = \text{vect}(\vec{u})$.

Comme $f(\vec{u}) \in \text{Im}(f) = \text{vect}(\vec{u})$, $\exists \lambda \in K$ /

$$f(\vec{u}) = \lambda \vec{u}.$$

Ainsi $\forall \vec{y} \in \text{vect}(\vec{u})$, $\exists \alpha \in K$ / $\vec{y} = \alpha \vec{u}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{et } \boxed{f(\vec{y})} &= \alpha f(\vec{u}) \\ &= \alpha \lambda \vec{u} \\ &= \boxed{\lambda \vec{y}} \end{aligned}$$

Ceci est donc valable $\forall \vec{y} \in \text{Im}(f)$
car $\text{Im}(f) = \text{vect}(\vec{u})$.

Ainsi $\forall x \in E$, $f(x) \in \text{Im}(f) = \text{vect}(\vec{u})$

$$\text{et donc } f(f(x)) = \lambda f(x)$$

$$\text{i.e. } f^2(x) = \lambda f(x).$$

$$\text{On a donc } f^2 = \lambda f.$$