Contrôle d'Algèbre 3

Exercice 1

Montrer que $\forall x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \in \mathbb{R}$, on a

$$(x_1+2x_2+3x_3+\cdots+nx_n)^2 \leq \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} \left(x_1^2+x_2^2+\cdots+x_n^2\right).$$

Étudier le cas de l'égalité.

Exercice 2

Soit \mathbb{R}^3 muni de la base canonique $\{e_1,e_2,e_3\}$. Notons $\{e_1',e_2',e_3'\}$ la base de \mathbb{R}^3 donnée par

$$e_1' = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, e_2' = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, e_3' = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$
 Soit $g : \mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}$ l'application bilinéaire symétrique

$$g(x,y) = (x_1 + x_2 + x_3)(y_1 + y_2 + y_3) + 2(x_2 + x_3)(y_2 + y_3) + x_3y_3;$$

où
$$x = \sum_{i=1}^{3} x_i e_i$$
 et $y = \sum_{i=1}^{3} y_i e_i \in \mathbb{R}^3$.

- 1. Montrer que g est un produit scalaire sur \mathbb{R}^3 .
- 2. Déterminer la matrice $M(g)_{e_i}$ de g relativement à la base $\{e_i\}$.
- 3. Posons $x = \sum_{i=1}^{3} x_i' e_i'$ et $y = \sum_{i=1}^{3} y_i' e_i' \in \mathbb{R}^3$. Écrire l'expression de g(x,y) en fonction de $x_1', x_2', x_3', y_1', y_2'$ et y_3' .

Exercice 3

Soit $E = \mathbb{R}_3[X]$ l'espace vectoriel des polynômes à coefficients réels, de degré inférieur ou égal à 3.

1. On définit l'application $f: E \times E \to \mathbb{R}$ par

$$f(P,Q) = \int_0^{+\infty} P(t)Q(t)e^{-t} dt.$$

Montrer que f est un produit scalaire sur E.

- 2. Posons $H = Vect(1, X, X^2)$. Appliquer l'algorithme de Gram-Schmidt sur $\{1, X, X^2\}$ et trouver une base orthonormée de H.
- 3. Écrire la matrice de la projection orthogonale $p_H: E \to E$ sur H dans la base $\{1, X, X^2, X^3\}$
- 4. Déterminer les valeurs de a, b et $c \in \mathbb{R}$ pour que l'intégrale

$$\int_0^{+\infty} (t^3 - at^2 - bt - c)^2 e^{-t} dt$$

soit minimale.

(C- 2015/2016)

soit (R³ mari de la bose conorique ferres, (3). Notons férrés (2) la base de 123 donnée por 1 121 Exercice3, donné por $c'_{4} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$, $c'_{2} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$, $c'_{3} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ soit g. K3 x 1K3 ____ 1K - 2(xx+x2+x3)(y1+y2+y3)+3(x2+x3)(y+4)+x34 ol = 2 xici et y = 2 yiei e 183 aui g est un produit scalaire sur 163 8(x14) = 2(x1+x1+x3)(y1+42+43) + 3(x2+x3)(4+43) symitrie: = 2 (4x+4x+43) (xx+x2+x3)+3/4x+43/(x2+x3) + 43 x3 2(2)|2|-3 Alas g est symétrique bilimenty: soit any, 3 e 1R3 he 1R 8(21+1913) = 8 8 ((21/2/23)+1(41/42/43)1(31,32/33)) = 8 (part dyn, x2+ dy2 + x3+dy3), (31, 32, 33)) = 2 (3/1+hgn, x2 + hg2, 2/3+hg3) (31/32,45 = 2 (x1+hy1+x2+hy2+x3+hy3) (31+32+33) . + 3 (x2+ly2 + x3+ly3) (32+33) + (23+143) B3

 $= 2(\alpha_{1} + \alpha_{2} + \alpha_{3})(3_{1} + 3_{2} + 3_{3}) + 3(\alpha_{2} + \alpha_{3})(3_{2} + 3_{3})$ $+ \alpha_{3} 3_{3} + \lambda \left[2(y_{1} + y_{2} + y_{3})(3_{1} + 3_{2} + 3_{3}) + 3(y_{2} + y_{3})(3_{2} + 3_{3}) + 3(y_{2} + y_{3})\right]$ $= 3(\alpha_{1} 3) + \lambda 8(y_{1} 3)$

positif

$$y = (x_1, x_1, x_2) \quad y = (y_1, y_1, y_2)$$

g(\(x_1, x_2) = \(2 \left(x_1 + y_2 + y_3)^2 + 3 \left(x_2 + x_3)^2 = 0

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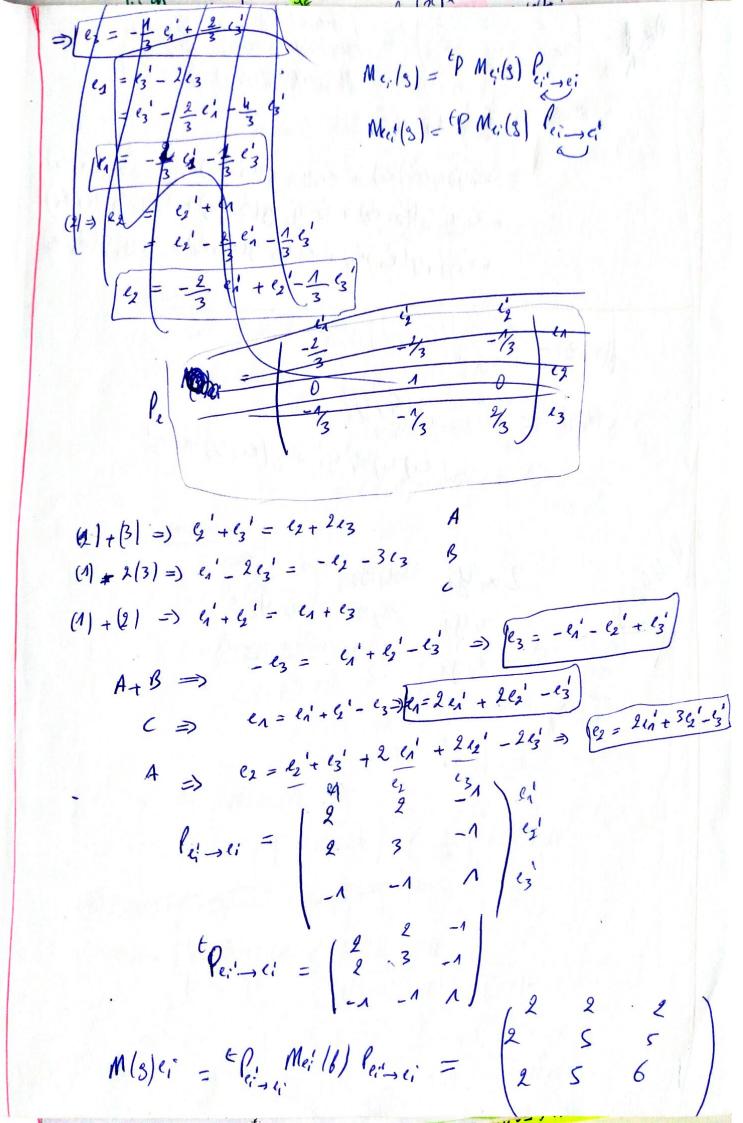
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$$M_{3} = \begin{pmatrix}
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\end{pmatrix} = \begin{cases}
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 $\frac{1}{3}|x_1y_1| = \frac{2}{12} \frac{2}{3} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3} |e_{i}(e_{i}, e_{i})| |x_{i}(q_{i})|$ $= \frac{2}{3} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{2}{3} |e_{i}(e_{i}, e_{i})| |x_{i}(e_{i}, e_{i})|$ $= \frac{2}{3} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{2}{3} |e_{i}(e_{i}, e_{i})| |x_{i}(e_{i}, e_{i})|$ $= \frac{2}{3} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{2}{3} |e_{i}(e_{i}, e_{i})| |x_{i}(e_{i}, e_{i})|$ $= \frac{2}{3} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{2}$

soit m) 1 Pout tous polynomes Pet Q ols (Rm (x), on pose (P,Q) = St P(+) Q(+) d+ 1/Mg c'est un produit sulaire sur 1km (x) (1,9) = (eque) 1(4) dt symitric = La, 1>

biliniaire

Soit
$$P_i P_i R \in IRn(X)$$
 $\langle P + \lambda P_i R \rangle = \int_0^1 \xi [P + \lambda P_i](\xi) R(\xi) R(\xi)$
 $= \int_0^1 \xi P(\xi) R(\xi) d(\xi) d(\xi) A(\xi)$
 $= \langle P_i R \rangle + \lambda \langle P_i R \rangle$

positive

$$|tv_{\ell}| = \langle l, R \rangle + \lambda \langle q^{-1} \rangle$$

$$|tv_{\ell}| = \int_{0}^{1} t \, l^{2}(t) \, dt > 0$$

$$|terror | = \int_{0}^{1} t \, l^{2}(t) \, dt = 0$$

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2) of My HeiRm[x]

$$\left(\int_{0}^{h} e^{m} P(t) dt\right)^{2} \left(\frac{1}{2n} \int_{0}^{1} e^{n^{2}(t)} dt\right)$$

$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} \rho(t) dt = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{2}} \frac{$$

b/ les d'égalité les recteurs /les polynomes Remorgie A = 29 whinishes 1 les fonctions 1 = 1 Q1 3/on determine la bese orthonormale du sous-esque a (P,Q) = 50+ 1/4) Q(+) dt F= Ra[A] pour se produit scalaire on applique brom shmielt sur (1,X) on plose En = 1 {ε₂ = X + λελ (ε₂ , ε_λ) = 0 (Ex, En) = (X + N En, 1 En) = 0 => (X, En) + / 11 En 11 = 0 3 1= - (x, Ex) $\langle x, \varepsilon_n \rangle = \langle x, n \rangle = \int_0^1 x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3} (x^3)^{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{1}{3}$ 1 || \(\xi \) = \(\xi \) = \(\xi \) = \(\xi \) = \(\xi \) \(\xi \) = \(\xi \) \(\xi \) = \(\xi \) $\Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{-\gamma_3}{\gamma_2} = -\frac{2}{3}$ A los $\varepsilon_2 = X - \frac{2}{3}$ B= (E, = E)= (1, x- 2/3) bese orthogonal de F

$$||\xi_{1}|| = \sqrt{\langle \xi_{1}, \xi_{2} \rangle} = \sqrt{\langle 1, 1 \rangle} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$||\xi_{2}|| = \sqrt{\langle \xi_{2}, \xi_{2} \rangle} = \sqrt{\langle x - \frac{2}{3}, x - \frac{2}{3} \rangle} = ||\int_{0}^{1} x (x - \frac{2}{3})^{2} dx| = ||\hat{k}||^{2} - \frac{4}{3}x^{2} + \frac{4}{3}x| dx$$

$$= \sqrt{\left[\frac{4}{4}x^{4} - \frac{4}{5}x^{3} + \frac{4}{18}x^{2}\right]^{4}} = ||\int_{0}^{1} x (x - \frac{2}{3})^{2} dx| = ||\hat{k}||^{2} - \frac{4}{3}x^{2} + \frac{4}{3}x| dx$$

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$$= \sqrt{\left[\frac{4}{4}x^{4} - \frac{4}{5}x^{4} + \frac{4}{3}x^{2}\right]^{4}} = ||\hat{k}||^{2} + |||^{2} + |||^{2} + |||^{2} + |||^{2} + |||^{2} + |$$

4/ Determiner le projeté onthogonal
$$P_{F}(x^{2})$$
 de x^{2} sur F
 $P_{F}(x^{2}) = \langle x^{2}, \sqrt{2} \rangle \sqrt{2}^{2} + \langle x^{2}, 6x - 4 \rangle 6x - 4$
 $(x^{2}, \sqrt{2}) = \int_{0}^{1} x^{3} \sqrt{2} dx = \sqrt{2} \left[\frac{1}{4} x^{4} \right]_{0}^{1} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}$
 $(x^{2}, 6x - 4) = \int_{0}^{1} x (x^{3}) (6x - 4) dx = \int_{0}^{1} 6x - 4x^{3} dx = 6 \left[\frac{1}{3} x^{5} \right]_{0}^{1} - 4 \left[\frac{1}{4} x^{4} \right]_{0}^{1}$
 $= \frac{6}{5} - 1 = \frac{1}{5}$
 $P_{F}(x^{2}) = A + 6x + 4$

$$\Rightarrow \ell_{F}(x^{2}) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{6x}{5} - \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow \ell_{F}(x^{2}) = \frac{6x}{5} - \frac{3}{60}$$

5/ volumes informed in
$$\begin{cases} 1 & (t^2 - at - b)^2 dt = \inf_{a \in R} \int_{0}^{1} t (t^2 - (at + b))^2 \\ d(x^2 + P) & = ||x^2 - P(x)|| = ||x^2 - \frac{6x}{5} - \frac{3}{10}|| \\ & = \int_{0}^{1} x (x^2 - \frac{6}{5}x + \frac{3}{10})^2 dx \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \xi_{11} = V_{11} + \lambda_{11} \xi_{11} + \lambda_{21} \xi_{21} + \lambda_{31} \xi_{31} \\ \langle \xi_{11} | \xi_{11} \rangle = 0 & \langle \xi_{11} | \xi_{12} \rangle = 0 \\ \langle \xi_{11} | \xi_{11} \rangle = -\langle \frac{q_{11}}{2} | \frac{q_{11}}{2} \frac{q_{11}}{2} | \frac{q_{11}}{2} \rangle = -\langle$$

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Forms
$$F_{=}$$
 val $\int \{E_{1}, E_{3}\}$ derive the limited does the same to conseque the same $E_{n} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{$

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 $| \log_{u \in F^{\perp}} | |u - w| | = ||w - ||_{F^{\perp}} |w|| = ||f_{F}|w|| = ||\frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 16 \\ 10 \\ 36 \end{pmatrix} || = \frac{2\sqrt{582}}{3}$ w= le(W) + PEI(W) Dormer la motrice de le base cononique de la symétric orthogonal se por rozant à F SF(W) = 2 PF(W) - W por repport at F 52-26= = (M(SF) = 2 M(RF) - Tol $M(S_F) = \frac{2}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $= \frac{2}{3} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & -\frac{1}{2} & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$

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