

Exercice 3.4 (dim finie)

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

1) Montrons que $|\operatorname{rg}(f) - \operatorname{rg}(g)| \leq \operatorname{rg}(f+g) \leq \operatorname{rg}(f) + \operatorname{rg}(g)$

. Il y a $\operatorname{rg}(f+g) \leq \operatorname{rg}(f) + \operatorname{rg}(g)$

Il y a $\operatorname{Im}(f+g) \subset \operatorname{Im} f + \operatorname{Im} g$.
 Soit $y \in \operatorname{Im}(f+g)$. Alors il existe $x \in E$ tel que
 $y = (f+g)(x) = \underbrace{f(x)}_{\in \operatorname{Im} f} + \underbrace{g(x)}_{\in \operatorname{Im} g} \in \operatorname{Im} f + \operatorname{Im} g$.

Donc $\dim(\operatorname{Im}(f+g)) \leq \dim(\operatorname{Im} f + \operatorname{Im} g)$
 $\operatorname{rg}(f+g) \leq \dim(\operatorname{Im} f + \operatorname{Im} g) = \dim(\operatorname{Im} f) + \dim(\operatorname{Im} g) - \dim(\operatorname{Im} f \cap \operatorname{Im} g)$
 $\leq \dim(\operatorname{Im} f) + \dim(\operatorname{Im} g)$
 $\leq \operatorname{rg}(f) + \operatorname{rg}(g)$.

. Il y a $|\operatorname{rg}(f) - \operatorname{rg}(g)| \leq \operatorname{rg}(f+g)$

On va montrer que $\operatorname{rg}(f) - \operatorname{rg}(g) \leq \operatorname{rg}(f+g)$
 et $\operatorname{rg}(g) - \operatorname{rg}(f) \leq \operatorname{rg}(f+g)$.

On a $\operatorname{rg}(f) = \operatorname{rg}(f+g + (-g))$
 $\leq \operatorname{rg}(f+g) + \operatorname{rg}(-g)$
 $\leq \operatorname{rg}(f+g) + \operatorname{rg}(g)$ car $\operatorname{Im}(-g) = \operatorname{Im} g$.

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

De même, $\operatorname{rg}(g) - \operatorname{rg}(f) \leq \operatorname{rg}(f+g)$.

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

2) On suppose que $E = F$. On suppose de plus que $f \circ g = 0$
 et $f+g$ est un isomorphisme. Il y a $\operatorname{rg}(f) + \operatorname{rg}(g) = \dim E$.

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

Or $\operatorname{rg}(f+g) = \dim E$ car $f+g$ est un isomorphisme donc est surjectif. Donc

$\dim E \leq \operatorname{rg}(f) + \operatorname{rg}(g)$.

On a $f \circ g = 0$. Donc $\operatorname{Im} g \subset \operatorname{Ker} f$. En effet, soit $y \in \operatorname{Im} g$. Alors il existe $x \in E$ tel que $y = g(x)$. Donc

$$f(y) = f(g(x)) = \underbrace{f \circ g}_{=0}(x) = 0.$$

Donc $y \in \ker f$. Donc $\text{Im } g \subset \ker f$. Donc

$$\dim(\text{Im } g) \leq \dim(\ker f).$$

$$\text{rg}(g) \leq \dim(\ker f).$$

Or d'après le théorème du rang, $\dim E = \dim(\ker f) + \dim(\text{Im } f)$
donc

$$\text{rg}(g) \leq \dim E - \text{rg}(f)$$

$$\text{rg}(f) + \text{rg}(g) \leq \dim E.$$

En conclusion $\dim E = \text{rg}(f) + \text{rg}(g)$.

Exercice 2.2 : intégration.

4) Soit $x \in]-1, +\infty[$ et $h \in \mathbb{R}^*$ tel que $x+h \in]-1, +\infty[$.
Alors.

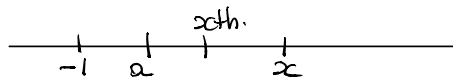
$$\begin{aligned} \frac{g(x+h) - g(x)}{h} &= \frac{1}{h} \left(\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{f(t)}{1+(x+h)\sin t} dt - \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{f(t)}{1+x\sin t} dt \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{h} \cdot \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{f(t) \cdot ((1+x\sin t) - (1+(x+h)\sin t))}{(1+(x+h)\sin t)(1+x\sin t)} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{h} \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{-h \sin t \cdot f(t)}{(1+(x+h)\sin t)(1+x\sin t)} dt \\ &= - \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin t \cdot f(t)}{(1+(x+h)\sin t)(1+x\sin t)} dt \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{g(x+h) - g(x)}{h} &= \left(- \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin t \cdot f(t)}{(1+x\sin t)^2} dt \right) \\ &= \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin t \cdot f(t)}{(1+x\sin t)^2} dt - \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin t \cdot f(t)}{(1+(x+h)\sin t)(1+x\sin t)} dt \\ &= \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin t \cdot f(t) \cdot ((1+(x+h)\sin t) - (1+x\sin t))}{(1+x\sin t)^2 (1+(x+h)\sin t)} dt \\ &= h \cdot \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin^2 t \cdot f(t)}{(1+x\sin t)^2 (1+(x+h)\sin t)} dt \end{aligned}$$

Donc

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \frac{g(x+h) - g(x)}{h} - \left(- \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin t \cdot f(t)}{(1+x \sin t)^2} dt \right) \right| \\ & \leq |h| \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\overbrace{|\sin^2(t) f(t)|}^{\geq 0}}{\underbrace{(1+x \sin t)^2}_{\geq 0} \underbrace{(1+(x+h) \sin t)}_{\geq 0}} dt \\ & \leq |h| \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin^2(t) f(t)}{(1+x \sin t)^2 (1+(x+h) \sin t)} dt \end{aligned}$$

Soit $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ tel que $-1 < \alpha < \alpha$. Soit $h \in \mathbb{R}^*$ tel que $-1 \leq \alpha \leq x+h$



Alors

$$\forall t \in [0, \pi/2] \quad \frac{1 + (x+h) \sin t}{1 + (x+h) \sin t} \geq \frac{1 + \alpha \sin t}{1 + \alpha \sin t}$$

Donc

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \frac{g(x+h) - g(x)}{h} - \left(- \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin t \cdot f(t)}{(1+x \sin t)^2} dt \right) \right| \\ & \leq |h| \cdot \underbrace{\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin^2(t) f(t)}{(1+x \sin t)^2 (1+\alpha \sin t)} dt}_{\text{ne dépend pas de } h} \xrightarrow{h \rightarrow 0} 0. \end{aligned}$$

Donc g est dérivable en x et :

$$g'(x) = - \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{f(t) \sin t}{(1+x \sin t)^2} dt.$$

Exercice 6.1