

Exerice 1

On sait que la symétrie orthogonal est égal a $s = 2p - Id$

$$p\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \frac{\left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \mid \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha \\ \sin \alpha \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle}{\left\| \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha \\ \sin \alpha \end{pmatrix} \right\|} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha \\ \sin \alpha \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha * \cos \alpha \\ \cos \alpha * \sin \alpha \end{pmatrix}$$

$$p\left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \frac{\left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \mid \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha \\ \sin \alpha \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle}{\left\| \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha \\ \sin \alpha \end{pmatrix} \right\|} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha \\ \sin \alpha \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sin \alpha * \cos \alpha \\ \sin \alpha * \sin \alpha \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} \cos^2 \alpha & \cos \alpha \sin \alpha \\ \cos \alpha \sin \alpha & \sin^2 \alpha \end{pmatrix}$$

$$S = 2P - I_2 = 2 \begin{pmatrix} \cos^2 \alpha & \cos \alpha \sin \alpha \\ \cos \alpha \sin \alpha & \sin^2 \alpha \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \cos^2 \alpha - 1 & 2 \cos \alpha \sin \alpha \\ 2 \cos \alpha \sin \alpha & 2 \sin^2 \alpha - 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \cos(2\alpha) & \sin(2\alpha) \\ \sin(2\alpha) & -\cos(2\alpha) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$2) S_\alpha S_\beta = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(2\alpha) & \sin(2\alpha) \\ \sin(2\alpha) & -\cos(2\alpha) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos(2\beta) & \sin(2\beta) \\ \sin(2\beta) & -\cos(2\beta) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \cos(2\alpha) \cos(2\beta) + \sin(2\alpha) \sin(2\beta) & \cos(2\alpha) \sin(2\beta) - \sin(2\alpha) \cos(2\beta) \\ \sin(2\alpha) \cos(2\beta) - \cos(2\alpha) \sin(2\beta) & \sin(2\alpha) \sin(2\beta) + \cos(2\alpha) \cos(2\beta) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \cos(2\alpha - 2\beta) & -\sin(2\alpha - 2\beta) \\ \sin(2\alpha - 2\beta) & \cos(2\alpha - 2\beta) \end{pmatrix}$$

Matrice de rotation d'angle $2(\alpha - \beta) = R_{2(\alpha - \beta)}$

$S_\beta S_\alpha =$ Matrice de rotation d'angle $2(\beta - \alpha) = R_{2(\beta - \alpha)}$

3) Soit un angle θ on prend $\alpha = \frac{1}{2}\theta$ et $\beta = 0$ on a bien que $2(\alpha - \beta) = \theta$

Donc la rotation d'angle θ peut être écrite comme $R_\theta = S_{\frac{\theta}{2}} S_0$

4) Non le groupe $O(P)$ n'est pas commutatif car $S_0 S_{\frac{\pi}{4}} = R_{\frac{\pi}{2}} \neq R_{-\frac{\pi}{2}} = S_{\frac{\pi}{4}} S_0$