Chapitre 27

Applications linéaires

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Exercice 1: \Diamond \Diamond \Diamond
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Soit u un endomorphisme d'un espace vectoriel E. Montrer
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\operatorname{Ker}(u) = \operatorname{Ker}(u^2) \iff \operatorname{Ker}(u) \cap \operatorname{Im}(u) = \{0_E\}
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Solution:

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\subseteq Supposons que Ker(u) \cap Im(u) = \{0_E\}.
\overline{\mathrm{On}} a assez facile que : \mathrm{Ker}(u) \subset \mathrm{Ker}(u^2)
Montrons que : Ker(u^2) \subset Ker(u)
Soit x \in \text{Ker}(u^2)
Posons y = u(x)
u^2(x) = 0
u \circ u(x) = 0
u(y) = 0
y = 0 \ (y \in \text{Ker}(u) \cap \text{Im}(u))
u(x) = 0
Ainsi on obtient : x \in \text{Ker}(u)
\implies Supposons que Ker(u) = Ker(u^2).
Soit y \in \text{Ker}(u) \cap \text{Im}(u)
\exists x \in E \mid y = u(x)
Posons x \mid y = u(x)
u(y) = 0 \ (y \in \text{Ker}(u))
u \circ u(x) = 0
u^2(x) = 0
u(x) = 0 (Ker(u) = Ker(u^2))
Ainsi on obtient : y = 0_E
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Solution:

Soit $y \in Im(u)$

Exercice 2: $\Diamond \Diamond \Diamond$

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\subseteq Supposons que E = \text{Ker}(u) + \text{Im}(u).
On a assez facile que : \operatorname{Im}(u^2) \subset \operatorname{Im}(u)
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Soit u un endomorphisme d'un espace vectoriel E. Montrer

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Montrons que : \operatorname{Im}(u) \subset \operatorname{Im}(u^2)
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 $\operatorname{Im}(u) = \operatorname{Im}(u^2) \iff E = \operatorname{Ker}(u) + \operatorname{Im}(u)$

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\exists x \in E \mid y = u(x) \ (y \in Im(u))
  Posons x \mid y = u(x)
  \exists (x', \widetilde{x}) \in \operatorname{Ker}(u) \times E \mid x = x' + u(\widetilde{x}) \ (E = \operatorname{Ker}(u) + \operatorname{Im}(u))
  Posons (x', \widetilde{x}) \in \text{Ker} u \times E \mid x = x' + u(\widetilde{x})
  y = u(x' + u(\widetilde{x}))
  y = u(x') + u \circ u(\widetilde{x})
  y = u^2(\widetilde{x}) \ (x' \in \text{Ker}(u))
  Ainsi on obtient que : y \in \text{Im}(u^2)
  \implies Supposons que \operatorname{Im}(u) = \operatorname{Im}(u^2).
  On a assez facile que : Ker(u) + Im(u) \subset E
  Montrons que : E = Ker(u) + Im(u)
  Soit x \in E Posons y \mid y = u(x)
  \exists \widetilde{x} \in E \mid y = u^2(\widetilde{x}) (\operatorname{Im}(u) = \operatorname{Im}(u^2))
  Posons \widetilde{x} \mid y = u^2(\widetilde{x})
  x = x - u(\widetilde{x}) + u(\widetilde{x})
  u(x - u(\widetilde{x})) = u(x) - u^{2}(\widetilde{x}) = 0
  u(\widetilde{x}) \in \operatorname{Im}(u) \text{ et } x - u(\widetilde{x}) \in \operatorname{Ker}(u)
  Ainsi on obtient que : x \in \text{Ker}(u) + \text{Im}(u)
Exercice 3: \Diamond \Diamond \Diamond
  Soit u \in \mathcal{L}(E), où E est un espace vectoriel.
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 $\forall k \in \mathbb{N} \ \operatorname{Ker}(u^k) = \operatorname{Ker}(u^{k+1}) \Rightarrow \operatorname{Ker}(u^{k+1}) = \operatorname{Ker}(u^{k+2})$

$\overline{\text{Soient }} k \in \mathbb{N}, x \in \text{Ker}(u^k)$

Solution:

2. Montrer que

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u^{k+1}(x) = u \circ u^{k}(x)
u^{k+1}(x) = u(0) \ (x \in \text{Ker}(u^{k}))
u^{k+1}(x) = 0
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 $u^k \circ u(x) = 0 \ (\operatorname{Ker}(u^k) = \operatorname{Ker}(u^{k+1}))$

- Ainsi on obtient que $x \in \text{Ker}(u^{k+1})$
- \Longrightarrow Supposons que $\operatorname{Ker}(u^k) = \operatorname{Ker}(u^{k+1})$.

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On obtient avec Q1 : \operatorname{Ker}(u^{k+1}) \subset \operatorname{Ker}(u^{k+2}) Montrons que : \operatorname{Ker}(u^{k+2}) \subset \operatorname{Ker}(u^{k+1})
Soit x \in \operatorname{Ker}(u^{k+2})

u^{k+2}(x) = u^{k+1} \circ u(x) = 0
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1. Montrer que pour tout $k \ge 0$, on a $\operatorname{Ker}(u^k) \subset \operatorname{Ker}(u^{k+1})$.

Ainsi on obtient que : $x \in \text{Ker}(u^{k+1})$

 $u^{k+1}(x) = 0$

Exercice 4: ♦♦♦

Solution:

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Soit E un \mathbb{K}-espace vectoriel et p,q deux projecteurs.
   1. Montrer que p+q est un projecteur ssi p \circ q = q \circ p = 0.
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On a $(p+q)^2 = p^2 + pq + qp + q^2 = p^2 + q^2 = p + q$ donc p+q est un projecteur.

 $\operatorname{Im}(p+q) = \operatorname{Im}(p) \oplus \operatorname{Im}(q)$ et $\operatorname{Ker}(p+q) = \operatorname{Ker}(p) \cap \operatorname{Ker}(q)$.

 \implies Supposons que p+q est un projecteur. Alors $(p+q)^2 = p + pq + qp + q = p + q \text{ donc } pq + qp = 0.$ Alors $pq = qp \Rightarrow pq = p^2q = -pqp = qp = -qp^2 = qp^2 = qp$.

Donc pq = qp, mais aussi pq = -qp donc pq = qp = 0.

 \subseteq Supposons que $p \circ q = q \circ p = 0$.

2. Supposons que p + q est projecteur. Montrer que

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