# Chapitre 27

Applications linéaires

### Exercise 1: $\Diamond \Diamond \Diamond$

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\}
```

#### Preuve:

```
\subseteq Supposons que Ker((u)) \cap Im((u)) = \{0_E\}.
On a assez facile que : Ker((u)) \subset 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 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
```

## Exercise 2: ♦♦♦

Soit u un endomorphisme d'un espace vectoriel E. Montrer

```
\operatorname{Im}((u)) = \operatorname{Im}((u^2)) \iff E = \operatorname{Ker}((u)) + \operatorname{Im}((u))
```

# Preuve:

```
\subseteq Supposons que E = \text{Ker}((u)) + \text{Im}((u)).
On a assez facile que : \operatorname{Im}((u^2)) \subset \operatorname{Im}((u))
Montrons que : \operatorname{Im}((u)) \subset \operatorname{Im}((u^2))
Soit y \in Im((u))
\exists x \in E \mid y = u(x) \ (y \in \operatorname{Im}((u)))
Posons x \mid y = u(x)
\exists (x', \widetilde{x}) \in \text{Ker}((u)) \times E \mid x = x' + u(\widetilde{x}) \ (E = \text{Ker}((u)) + \text{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 : \operatorname{Ker}((u)) + \operatorname{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}) \text{ } (\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 :  $x \in \text{Ker}((u)) + \text{Im}((u))$ 

# Exercise 3: ♦♦♦

Soit  $u \in \mathcal{L}(E)$ , où E est un espace vectoriel.

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

$$\forall k \in \mathbb{N} \operatorname{Ker}((u^k)) = \operatorname{Ker}((u^{k+1})) \Rightarrow \operatorname{Ker}((u^{k+1})) = \operatorname{Ker}((u^{k+2}))$$

#### Preuve:

```
 \begin{array}{l} \boxed{1.} \\ \text{Soient } k \in \mathbb{N}, x \in \operatorname{Ker}((u^k)) \\ u^{k+1}(x) = u \circ u^k(x) \\ u^{k+1}(x) = u(0) \; (x \in \operatorname{Ker}((u^k))) \\ u^{k+1}(x) = 0 \\ \text{Ainsi on obtient que } x \in \operatorname{Ker}((u^{k+1})) \\ \hline \boxed{2.} \\ \Longrightarrow \text{Supposons que } \operatorname{Ker}((u^k)) = \operatorname{Ker}((u^{k+1})). \\ \text{On obtient avec Q1 : } \operatorname{Ker}((u^{k+1})) \subset \operatorname{Ker}((u^{k+2})) \; \operatorname{Montrons que : } \operatorname{Ker}((u^{k+2})) \subset \operatorname{Ker}((u^{k+1})) \\ \text{Soit } x \in \operatorname{Ker}((u^{k+2})) \\ u^{k+2}(x) = u^{k+1} \circ u(x) = 0 \\ u^k \circ u(x) = 0 \; (\operatorname{Ker}((u^k)) = \operatorname{Ker}((u^{k+1}))) \\ u^{k+1}(x) = 0 \\ \operatorname{Ainsi on obtient que : } x \in \operatorname{Ker}((u^{k+1})) \\ \end{array}
```

### Exercise 4: ♦♦♦

Soit E un  $\mathbb{K}$ -espace vectoriel et p,q deux projecteurs.

- 1. Montrer que p+q est un projecteur ssi  $p \circ q = q \circ p = 0$ .
- 2. Supposons que p+q est projecteur. Montrer que

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

### Preuve:

1.

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

On a  $(p+q)^2 = p^2 + pq + qp + q^2 = p^2 + q^2 = p + q$  donc p+q est un projecteur.

 $\implies$  Supposons que p+q est un projecteur.

Alors  $(p+q)^2 = p + pq + qp + q = p + q$  donc pq + qp = 0.

Alors  $pq = qp \Longrightarrow pq = p^2q = -pqp = qp = -qp^2 = qp^2 = qp$ .

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