

6.2

$$\begin{aligned}
 1) \quad (a) \quad & h((x; y) + (x'; y')) = h((x + x'; y + y')) = (x + x') + (y + y') \\
 & = (x + y) + (x' + y') = h((x; y)) + h((x'; y')) \\
 (b) \quad & h(\alpha \cdot (x; y)) = h((\alpha x; \alpha y)) = \alpha x + \alpha y = \alpha \cdot (x + y) = \alpha \cdot h((x; y))
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2) \quad (a) \quad & h((x; y) + (x'; y')) = h((x + x'; y + y')) = 2(x + x') - (y + y') \\
 & = 2x + 2x' - y - y' = (2x - y) + (2x' - y') \\
 & = h((x; y)) + h((x'; y')) \\
 (b) \quad & h(\alpha \cdot (x; y)) = h((\alpha x; \alpha y)) = 2(\alpha x) - \alpha y = \alpha \cdot (2x - y) \\
 & = \alpha \cdot h((x; y))
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3) \quad & h((1; 0) + (0; 1)) = h((1; 1)) = 1 \cdot 1 = 1 \\
 & h((1; 0)) + h((0; 1)) = (1 \cdot 0) + (0 \cdot 1) = 0 + 0 = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

Puisque $h((1; 0) + (0; 1)) \neq h((1; 0)) + h((0; 1))$, l'application h n'est pas linéaire.

$$\begin{aligned}
 4) \quad (a) \quad & h((x; y) + (x'; y')) = h((x + x'; y + y')) \\
 & = (2(x + x') - (y + y'); x + x') \\
 & = (2x + 2x' - y - y'; x + x') \\
 & = ((2x - y) + (2x' - y'); x + x') = \\
 & = (2x - y; x) + (2x' - y'; x') \\
 & = h((x; y)) + h((x'; y'))
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (b) \quad & h(\alpha \cdot (x; y)) = h((\alpha x; \alpha y)) = (2(\alpha x) - \alpha y; \alpha x) \\
 & = (\alpha(2x - y); \alpha x) = \alpha \cdot (2x - y; x) = \alpha \cdot h((x; y))
 \end{aligned}$$

$$5) \quad h((0; 0)) = (0 + 1; 0) = (1; 0) \neq (0; 0)$$

Au vu de l'exercice 6.1 1), l'application h n'est pas linéaire.

$$\begin{aligned}
 6) \quad (a) \quad & h((x; y) + (x'; y')) = h((x + x'; y + y')) = ((x + x') - (y + y'); 0) \\
 & = (x + x' - y - y'; 0) = ((x - y) + (x' - y'); 0) \\
 & = (x - y; 0) + (x' - y'; 0) = h((x; y)) + h((x'; y'))
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (b) \quad & h(\alpha \cdot (x; y)) = h((\alpha x; \alpha y)) = (\alpha x - \alpha y; 0) = (\alpha(x - y); \alpha \cdot 0) \\
 & = \alpha \cdot (x - y; 0) = \alpha \cdot h((x; y))
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 7) \quad & h(-(0; 1)) = h((0; -1)) = (0; |-1|) = (0; 1) \\
 & -h((0; 1)) = -(0; |1|) = -(0; 1) = (0; -1)
 \end{aligned}$$

Comme $h(-(0; 1)) \neq -h((0; 1))$, l'exercice 6.1 2) montre que l'application h n'est pas linéaire.

$$\begin{aligned}
8) \quad (a) \quad h((x; y) + (x'; y')) &= h((x + x'; y + y')) \\
&= (x + x'; y + y'; (x + x') - (y + y')) \\
&= (x + x'; y + y'; x + x' - y - y') \\
&= (x + x'; y + y'; (x - y) + (x' - y')) \\
&= (x; y; x - y) + (x'; y'; x' - y') \\
&= h((x; y)) + h((x'; y'))
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(b) \quad h(\alpha \cdot (x; y)) &= h((\alpha x; \alpha y)) = (\alpha x; \alpha y; \alpha x - \alpha y) \\
&= (\alpha x; \alpha y; \alpha(x - y)) = \alpha \cdot (x; y; x - y) = \alpha \cdot h((x; y))
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
9) \quad (a) \quad h((x; y; z) + (x'; y'; z')) &= h((x + x'; y + y'; z + z')) = (x + x'; y + y') \\
&= (x; y) + (x'; y') = h((x; y; z)) + h((x'; y'; z'))
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(b) \quad h(\alpha \cdot (x; y; z)) &= h((\alpha x; \alpha y; \alpha z)) = (\alpha x; \alpha y) = \alpha \cdot (x; y) \\
&= \alpha \cdot h((x; y; z))
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
10) \quad (a) \quad h((x; y; z) + (x'; y'; z')) &= h((x + x'; y + y'; z + z')) \\
&= ((x + x') + 2(y + y'); (z + z') - 2(y + y')) \\
&= (x + x' + 2y + 2y'; z + z' - 2y - 2y') \\
&= ((x + 2y) + (x' + 2y'); (z - 2y) + (z' - 2y')) \\
&= (x + 2y; z - 2y) + (x' + 2y'; z' - 2y') \\
&= h((x; y; z)) + h((x'; y'; z'))
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(b) \quad h(\alpha \cdot (x; y; z)) &= h((\alpha x; \alpha y; \alpha z)) = (\alpha x + 2\alpha y; \alpha z - 2\alpha y) \\
&= (\alpha(x + 2y); \alpha(z - 2y)) = \alpha \cdot (x + 2y; z - 2y) \\
&= \alpha \cdot h((x; y; z))
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
11) \quad (a) \quad h((x; y; z) + (x'; y'; z')) &= h((x + x'; y + y'; z + z')) \\
&= (z + z'; y + y'; x + x') \\
&= (z; y; x) + (z'; y'; x') \\
&= h((x; y; z)) + h((x'; y'; z'))
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(b) \quad h(\alpha \cdot (x; y; z)) &= h((\alpha x; \alpha y; \alpha z)) = (\alpha z; \alpha y; \alpha x) = \alpha \cdot (z; y; x) \\
&= \alpha \cdot h((x; y; z))
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
12) \quad (a) \quad h((x; y; z) + (x'; y'; z')) &= h((x + x'; y + y'; z + z')) \\
&= (0; x + x'; 2(x + x')) \\
&= (0; x + x'; 2x + 2x') \\
&= (0; x; 2x) + (0; x'; 2x') \\
&= h((x; y; z)) + h((x'; y'; z'))
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(b) \quad h(\alpha \cdot (x; y; z)) &= h((\alpha x; \alpha y; \alpha z)) = (0; \alpha x; 2\alpha x) = \alpha \cdot (0; x; 2x) \\
&= \alpha \cdot h((x; y; z))
\end{aligned}$$

$$13) \quad h(2 \cdot (1; 0)) = h((2; 0)) = (2^2; 2 + 0) = (4; 2)$$

$$2 \cdot h((1; 0)) = 2 \cdot (1^2; 1 + 0) = 2 \cdot (1; 1) = (2; 2)$$

Puisque $h(2 \cdot (1; 0)) \neq 2 \cdot h((1; 0))$, l'application h n'est pas linéaire.

$$\begin{aligned} 14) \quad (a) \quad h((x; y) + (x'; y')) &= h((x + x'; y + y')) \\ &= ((x + x') - (y + y'); (y + y') - (x + x')) \\ &= (x + x' - y - y'; y + y' - x - x') \\ &= ((x - y) + (x' - y'); (y - x) + (y' - x')) \\ &= (x - y; y - x) + (x' - y'; y' - x') \\ &= h((x; y)) + h((x'; y')) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (b) \quad h(\alpha \cdot (x; y)) &= h((\alpha x; \alpha y)) = (\alpha x - \alpha y; \alpha y - \alpha x) \\ &= (\alpha(x - y); \alpha(y - x)) = \alpha \cdot (x - y; y - x) = \alpha \cdot h((x; y)) \end{aligned}$$

$$15) \quad h(2 \cdot (\frac{\pi}{2}; 0)) = h((\pi; 0)) = (\sin(\pi); 0) = (0; 0)$$

$$2 \cdot h((\frac{\pi}{2}; 0)) = 2 \cdot (\sin(\frac{\pi}{2}); 0) = 2 \cdot (1; 0) = (2; 0)$$

Attendu que $h(2 \cdot (\frac{\pi}{2}; 0)) \neq 2 \cdot h((\frac{\pi}{2}; 0))$, l'application h n'est pas linéaire.

$$\begin{aligned} 16) \quad (a) \quad h((x; y; z) + (x'; y'; z')) &= h((x + x'; y + y'; z + z')) \\ &= ((x + x') - (z + z'); 2(z + z') - 2(x + x')) \\ &= (x + x' - z - z'; 2z + 2z' - 2x - 2x') \\ &= ((x - z) + (x' - z'); (2z - 2x) + (2z' - 2x')) \\ &= (x - z; 2z - 2x) + (x' - z'; 2z' - 2x') \\ &= h((x; y; z)) + h((x'; y'; z')) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (b) \quad h(\alpha \cdot (x; y; z)) &= h((\alpha x; \alpha y; \alpha z)) = (\alpha x - \alpha z; 2\alpha z - 2\alpha x) \\ &= (\alpha(x - z); \alpha(2z - 2x)) = \alpha \cdot (x - z; 2z - 2x) \\ &= \alpha \cdot h((x; y; z)) \end{aligned}$$