

## 10.1

$$\begin{aligned}
1) \quad x \cdot y &= x_1 y_1 + \dots + x_n y_n \\
&= y_1 x_1 + \dots + y_n x_n \\
&= y \cdot x
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
2) \quad x \cdot (y + z) &= (x_1; \dots; x_n) \cdot ((y_1; \dots; y_n) + (z_1; \dots; z_n)) \\
&= (x_1; \dots; x_n) \cdot (y_1 + z_1; \dots; y_n + z_n) \\
&= x_1 (y_1 + z_1) + \dots + x_n (y_n + z_n) \\
&= x_1 y_1 + x_1 z_1 + \dots + x_n y_n + x_n z_n \\
&= (x_1 y_1 + \dots + x_n y_n) + (x_1 z_1 + \dots + x_n z_n) \\
&= x \cdot y + x \cdot z
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
3) \quad (\lambda x) \cdot y &= (\lambda (x_1; \dots; x_n)) \cdot (y_1; \dots; y_n) \\
&= (\lambda x_1; \dots; \lambda x_n) \cdot (y_1; \dots; y_n) \\
&= (\lambda x_1) y_1 + \dots + (\lambda x_n) y_n \\
&= \lambda (x_1 y_1) + \dots + \lambda (x_n y_n) \\
&= \lambda (x_1 y_1 + \dots + x_n y_n) \\
&= \lambda (x \cdot y)
\end{aligned}$$

$$4) \quad x \cdot x = x_1^2 + \dots + x_n^2 \geq 0 \quad \text{car } x_i^2 \geq 0 \text{ pour tout } 1 \leq i \leq n$$

$$5) \quad (a) \quad \text{Si } x = 0, \text{ alors } x \cdot x = 0^2 + \dots + 0^2 = 0.$$

(b) Si  $x \cdot x = 0$ , alors pour tout  $1 \leq i \leq n$ , on a :

$$0 \leq x_i^2 \leq x_1^2 + \dots + x_i^2 + \dots + x_n^2 = x \cdot x = 0$$

de sorte que  $x_i^2 = 0$  et  $x_i = 0$ .

On conclut que  $x_1 = \dots = x_n = 0$ , c'est-à-dire  $x = 0$ .