

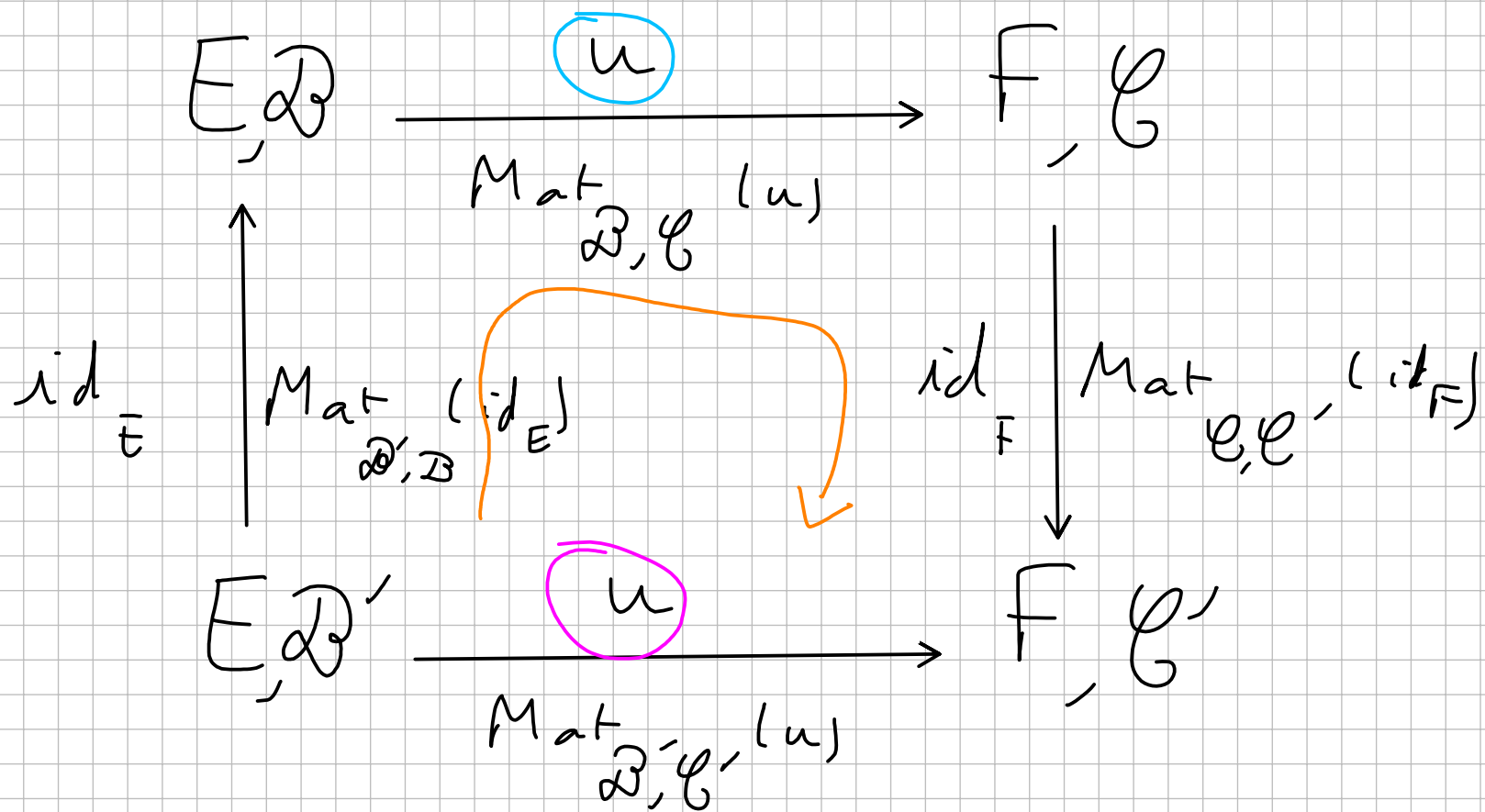
2.4 : Matrices de passage et changement de bases

$E, F \subseteq \mathbb{K}^n$, $u \in \mathcal{L}(E, F)$.

$\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{B}'$ 2 bases de E .

$\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{C}'$ 2 bases de F .

Y a-t-il un lien entre $\text{Mat}_{\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{C}} u$ et $\text{Mat}_{\mathcal{B}', \mathcal{C}'} u$?



$$u = \text{id}_F \circ u \circ \text{id}_E$$

done:

$$\text{Mat}_{\mathcal{B}', \mathcal{C}'} u = \text{Mat}_{\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{C}'} \text{id}_F \times \text{Mat}_{\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{C}} u \times \text{Mat}_{\mathcal{B}', \mathcal{B}} \text{id}_E$$

Rq: $\mathcal{B}' = (e'_1 \dots e'_p)$

$$\text{Mat}_{\mathcal{B}', \mathcal{B}} (\text{id}_E) = \text{Mat}_{\mathcal{B}} (\text{id}(e'_1) \dots \text{id}(e'_p))$$

$$= \text{Mat}_{\mathcal{B}} (e'_1 \dots e'_p).$$

$$= \text{Mat}_{\mathcal{B}} (\mathcal{B}')$$

cette matrice est appelée "matrice de passage
de \mathcal{B} dans \mathcal{B}' ", notée $P_{\mathcal{B}}^{\mathcal{B}'}$.

Ex: $u: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$
$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} x-y \\ 2x+y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathcal{C} = (e_1, e_2) = \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

$$\mathcal{B} = (f_1, f_2) = \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

$$\mathcal{D} = (g_1, g_2) = \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

$$\text{Mat}_{\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{B}}(u) \text{ et } \text{Mat}_{\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{C}}(u) \quad ?$$

Now we have:

$$\underbrace{\text{Mat}_{\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{B}}}_{A} (u) = \underbrace{\text{Mat}_{\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D}}}_{C} \text{id} \times \underbrace{\text{Mat}_{\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{C}}}_{B} u \times \underbrace{\text{Mat}_{\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D}}}_{D} \text{id}$$

Calculations A :

$$u(e_1) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = -f_1 + 2f_2$$

$$u(e_2) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = -2f_1 + f_2$$

$$u: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} x-y \\ 2x+y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathcal{C} = (e_1, e_2) = \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

$$\mathcal{B} = (f_1, f_2) = \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

$$\mathcal{D} = (g_1, g_2) = \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

done : $A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

Calculons B : $u(g_1) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 2e_1 + e_2$

$$u(g_2) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = -e_1 + e_2$$

donc : $B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

Calculons C : $e_1 = f_1 ; e_2 = -f_1 + f_2$

donc : $C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$u : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} x-y \\ 2x+y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathcal{C} = (e_1, e_2) = \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

$$\mathcal{B} = (f_1, f_2) = \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

$$\mathcal{D} = (g_1, g_2) = \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

Calculons D : $e_1 = g_1 + g_2 ; e_2 = g_2$

donc : $D = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} CBD &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= A. \end{aligned}$$

Théorème 2.4.3 : Soit $\{B, B', B''\}$ bases de E , $\dim E = p$

$$1) \quad P_B^B = \text{Mat}_B B = I_p.$$

$$2) \quad \text{Mat}_{B, B} \text{id} = \text{Mat}_{B, B'} \text{id} \times \text{Mat}_{B', B} \text{id}$$

$$d_L: I_p = P_{B'}^B \times P_B^{B'}$$

$$dc: (P_{\mathcal{B}}^{\mathcal{B}'})^{-1} = P_{\mathcal{B}'}^{\mathcal{B}}$$

$$3) \text{ Mat}_{\mathcal{B}'', \mathcal{B}} \text{ id} = \text{Mat}_{\mathcal{B}', \mathcal{B}} \text{ id} \times \text{Mat}_{\mathcal{B}'', \mathcal{B}'} \text{ id}$$

$$dc: P_{\mathcal{B}}^{\mathcal{B}''} = P_{\mathcal{B}}^{\mathcal{B}'} \times P_{\mathcal{B}'}^{\mathcal{B}''} \quad (\text{transitivité})$$

Rq: 2) permet d'inverser 1 matrice:

$$\text{Ex: } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \text{Mat}_{\mathcal{B}}^{\mathcal{B}} = P_{\mathcal{B}}^{\mathcal{B}}$$

$$\text{avec } \mathcal{B} = \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right), \mathcal{B}' = \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

$$\text{Or: } \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \left(2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

$$\text{dc: } A^{-1} = \left(P_{\mathcal{B}}^{\mathcal{B}} \right)^{-1} = P_{\mathcal{B}}^{\mathcal{B}} = \text{Mat}_{\mathcal{B}}^{\mathcal{B}} \mathcal{I}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Théorème 2.4.7 : Soit \mathcal{B} et \mathcal{B}' 2 bases de E et $x \in E$.

$$\text{Alors: } \text{Mat}_{\mathcal{B}', x} = \text{Mat}_{\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{B}'}^{\text{id}} \times \text{Mat}_{\mathcal{B}} x$$

$$dc: \text{Mat}_{\mathcal{B}'} \kappa = \begin{pmatrix} P_{\mathcal{B}}^{\mathcal{B}'} \\ \mathcal{B} \end{pmatrix} \times \text{Mat}_{\mathcal{B}} \kappa.$$

Rq: Si l'on connaît κ dans $\underline{\mathcal{B}}$

on a: $\text{Mat}_{\mathcal{B}} \kappa$

On veut κ dans $\underline{\mathcal{B}'}$ (ie $\text{Mat}_{\mathcal{B}'} \kappa$) -

Est-ce la matrice de passage de \mathcal{B} dans \mathcal{B}' qu'il faut utiliser? Non il faut utiliser $P_{\mathcal{B}'}^{\mathcal{B}}$!