

2) Applications multilinéaires:

$E_1 \dots E_n : n \text{ ev. sur } K$

$F : K\text{-ev.}$

$\varphi: E_1 \times E_2 \dots \times E_n \longrightarrow F$

$(x_1 \dots x_n) \longmapsto \varphi(x_1, \dots, x_n)$

On fixe $(x_2 \dots x_n) \in E_2 \times E_3 \times \dots \times E_n$,

$\varphi_1: E_1 \longrightarrow F$
 $x_1 \longmapsto \varphi(x_1, \overset{\text{constants}}{x_2 \dots x_n})$
variable.

φ est linéaire par rapport à la 1^{ère} v.

ssi φ_1 est linéaire.

ie: $\forall x_1, x'_1 \in E_1, \forall (x_2 \dots x_n) \in E_2 \times \dots \times E_n,$

$\forall \lambda \in K:$

$\varphi_1(x_1 + \lambda x'_1)$

$\varphi(x_1 + \lambda x'_1, x_2, x_3 \dots x_n)$

$= \varphi(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) + \lambda \varphi(x'_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$

$\varphi_1(x_1)$

$\lambda \varphi_1(x'_1)$

φ est n-lin. si elle est linéaire
par rapport à toutes les variables.

Ex: $\varphi: \mathbb{R}^3 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$

elle est bilinéaire si :

$$\rightarrow \forall x_1, x'_1, x_2, x_3 \in \mathbb{R} : \forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R} :$$

$$\varphi(x_1 + \lambda x'_1, x_2, x_3) = \varphi(x_1, x_2, x_3) + \lambda \varphi(x'_1, x_2, x_3)$$

$$\rightarrow \forall x_1, x_2, x'_2, x_3, \lambda \in \mathbb{R} :$$

$$\varphi(\underbrace{x_1}_{\text{pink}}, \underbrace{x_2 + \lambda x'_2}_{\text{green}}, \underbrace{x_3}_{\text{pink}}) = \varphi(\underbrace{x_1}_{\text{pink}}, \underbrace{x_2}_{\text{green}}, \underbrace{x_3}_{\text{pink}}) + \lambda \varphi(\underbrace{x_1}_{\text{pink}}, \underbrace{x'_2}_{\text{green}}, \underbrace{x_3}_{\text{pink}})$$

$$\rightarrow \forall x_1, x_2, x_3, x'_3, \lambda \in \mathbb{R}:$$

$$\varphi(x_1, x_2, x_3 + \lambda x'_3) = \varphi(x_1, x_2, x_3) + \lambda \varphi(x_1, x_2, x'_3).$$

Ex: Soit φ trilineaire.

Développer: $X = \varphi(\underbrace{a+3b}_{\text{green}}, \underbrace{c-2a, 2d+e}_{\text{pink}})$

$$\begin{aligned} X &= \varphi(a, \underbrace{c-2a, 2d+e}_{\text{pink}}) + 3\varphi(\underbrace{b, c-2a, 2d+e}_{\text{blue}}) \\ &\quad \downarrow \text{1^{er} terme} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \underbrace{\varphi(a, c, 2d+e)}_{\text{orange}} - 2\varphi(\underbrace{a, a, 2d+e}_{\text{blue}}) \\ &\quad \downarrow \text{2^{es} terme} \end{aligned}$$

$$+ \underbrace{3\varphi(b, c, 2d+e)}_{\text{green}} - \underbrace{6\varphi(b, a, 2d+e)}_{\text{blue}}$$

$$\stackrel{1}{\sim} 2\varphi(a, c, d) + \varphi(a, c, e) - 4\varphi(a, a, d)$$

$$\stackrel{2}{\sim} - 2\varphi(a, a, e) + 6\varphi(b, c, d) + 3\varphi(b, c, e)$$

$$- 12\varphi(b, a, d) - 6\varphi(b, a, e).$$

ex: φ trilinear:

$$\varphi(\underbrace{2a}_{\text{green}}, 2b, 2c) = \underbrace{2\varphi(a, 2b, 2c)}_{\text{red}}$$

$$= 4\varphi(a, b, \underbrace{2c}_{\text{orange}})$$

$$= 8\varphi(a, b, c)$$

S: φ LINEAIRE de $\mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$,

c'est 1 f.c. d'1 seule variable

(cette variable $\in \mathbb{R}^3$)

S: φ TRILINEAIRE de $\mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

c'est 1 f.c. de (3) variables

(ces 3 variables $\in \mathbb{R}$).

$$\mathcal{L}(\mathbb{F}_1, \mathbb{F}_2, \mathbb{F}_3, \dots, \mathbb{F}_n; \mathbb{F}), \text{ for } n \geq 1.$$

$$\triangleq \mathcal{L}(\mathbb{F}_1 \times \mathbb{F}_2 \times \dots \times \mathbb{F}_n; \mathbb{F}) : \text{ for } \underline{\text{linear maps}}$$

$$\text{in } \mathbb{F}_1 \times \dots \times \mathbb{F}_n \text{ to } \mathbb{F}$$

$$\text{S. } \mathbb{F}_1 = \mathbb{F}_2 = \dots = \mathbb{F}_n :$$

$$\mathcal{L}(\mathbb{F}, \mathbb{F}, \dots, \mathbb{F}; \mathbb{F}) = \mathcal{L}_n(\mathbb{F}, \mathbb{F})$$

$$\mathcal{L}_n(\mathbb{F}, \mathbb{K}) = \mathcal{L}_n(\mathbb{F}) : \mathbb{F}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{K}.$$

$$\triangleq \mathcal{L}(\mathbb{F}) : \text{ endomorphisms } \mathbb{F} \rightarrow \mathbb{F}$$

Ex: p.s. inner de \mathbb{R}^3 :

$$\varphi: \mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\left(\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} d \\ e \\ f \end{pmatrix} \right) \mapsto ad + be + cf.$$

$$\underbrace{\varphi(u + \lambda v, w)} = \underbrace{\varphi(u, w)}_{u \cdot w} + \lambda \underbrace{\varphi(v, w)}_{\lambda v \cdot w}$$

$$\underbrace{(u + \lambda v)}_{\text{vect.}} \cdot \underbrace{w}_{\text{vect.}}$$

$$u \cdot (v + \lambda w) = u \cdot v + \lambda u \cdot w.$$

p.s. est linéaire!

$$(2u) \cdot (2v) = 4u \cdot v.$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} d \\ e \\ f \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} g \\ h \\ i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} g \\ h \\ i \end{pmatrix} + 2 \begin{pmatrix} d \\ e \\ f \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} g \\ h \\ i \end{pmatrix}$$

Ex: $\varphi: \mathcal{U}_n(\mathbb{R}) \times \mathcal{U}_n(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow \mathcal{U}_n(\mathbb{R})$

$$(A, B) \mapsto A \times B$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(A + \lambda B, C) &= (A + \lambda B) \times C = AC + \lambda BC \\ &= \varphi(A, C) + \lambda \varphi(B, C) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \varphi(A, B + \lambda C) &= A(B + \lambda C) \\
 &= AB + \lambda AC \\
 &= \varphi(A, B) + \lambda \varphi(A, C).
 \end{aligned}$$

bilin.

Ex: $\varphi: \mathcal{C}^0([0, 1], \mathbb{R})^2 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$(f, g) \longmapsto \int_0^1 f g.$$

φ ist bilin.

$$\int_0^1 (f + \lambda g) \cdot h = \int_0^1 f h + \lambda \int_0^1 g h.$$

Ex:

$$\det: \mathbb{R}^2 \times \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\left(\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} c \\ d \end{pmatrix} \right) \mapsto ad - bc$$
$$= \det \begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{pmatrix}$$

elle est bilinéaire.

Non- α :

$$\varphi: \mathcal{F}(U) \times \mathcal{F}(U) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(U)$$

$$(f, g) \mapsto f \circ g$$

$$\varphi(f + \lambda g, h) = (f + \lambda g) \circ h$$

$$= f \circ h + \lambda g \circ h = \varphi(f, h) + \lambda \varphi(g, h)$$

φ est lin. pr le 1^{ère} var.

$$\varphi(f, g + \lambda h) = f \circ (g + \lambda h)$$

$$\neq f \circ g + \lambda f \circ h.$$

$\text{en } \mathbb{R}^d$

ex:

$$f: x \mapsto x^2$$

$$g: x \mapsto x + 1$$

$$h: x \mapsto x.$$

$$\lambda = 1$$

$$f \circ (g + h): x \mapsto (2x + 1)^2 = 4x^2 + 1 + 4x$$

$$f \circ g + f \circ h : n \mapsto (n+1)^2 + n^2$$

$$= 2n^2 + 1 + 2n.$$

$$\neq f \circ (g+h)$$

de φ n'est pas lin. par rapport à la 2^{de} var.

fonctions symétriques:

$$\#S_2 = 2! = 2$$

• 2 var: facile: $f(x, y) = f(y, x)$

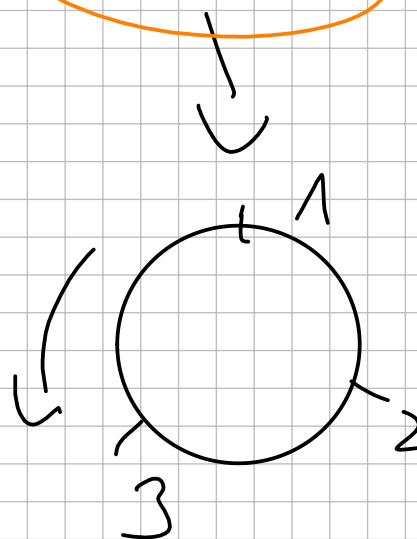
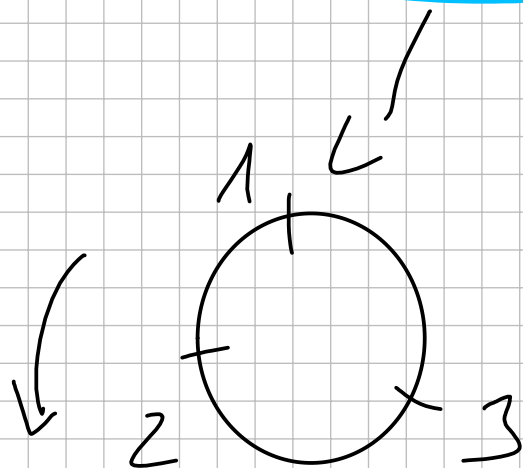
• 3 var: moins intuitif.

$$\begin{aligned} f(x, y, z) &= f(x, z, y) = f(y, x, z) \\ &= f(y, z, x) = f(z, x, y) \\ &= f(z, y, x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\#S_3 = 3! = 6$$

• 4 var: 24 "variants".

$$\underline{3}: \quad S_3 = \{ \text{id}, (1\ 2), (1\ 3), (2\ 3), (1\ 2\ 3), (1\ 3\ 2) \}.$$



$$f: \quad E^3 \longrightarrow F$$

$$(x_1, x_2, x_3) \longmapsto f(x_1, x_2, x_3)$$

$\delta: \sigma \in S_n:$

$$\sigma * f: E^3 \rightarrow F$$

$$(x_1, x_2, x_3) \mapsto f(x_{\sigma(1)}, x_{\sigma(2)}, x_{\sigma(3)})$$

κ :

$$\sigma \in S_3$$

$$\sigma = (1 \ 2 \ 3)$$

$$\sigma * f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = f(x_{\sigma(1)}, x_{\sigma(2)}, x_{\sigma(3)})$$

$$= f(x_2, x_3, x_1)$$

Ex: $\sigma_1, \sigma_2 \in S_n.$

$$\sigma_1 * (\sigma_2 * f) = \begin{cases} (\sigma_1 \circ \sigma_2) * f \\ \text{or } (\sigma_2 \circ \sigma_1) * f \end{cases} \quad ??$$

On $\sim \tau$: $g = \sigma_2 * f.$

$$\sigma_1 * (\sigma_2 * f) = \sigma_1 * g.$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\sigma_1 * (\sigma_2 * f))(x_1, \dots, x_n) &= (\sigma_1 * g)(x_1, \dots, x_n) \\ &= g(x_{\sigma_1(1)}, \dots, x_{\sigma_1(n)}) \end{aligned}$$

$$= g(y_1, \dots, y_n)$$

$$= \sigma_2 \circ f(y_1, \dots, y_n)$$

$$= f(y_{\sigma_2(1)}, \dots, y_{\sigma_2(n)})$$

$$\text{then: } y_i = x_{\sigma_1(i)}$$

$$\text{so } y_{\sigma_2(i)} = x_{\sigma_1 \circ \sigma_2(i)}$$

$$\text{so: } \sigma_1 \circ (\sigma_2 \circ f)(x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

$$= (\sigma_1 \circ \sigma_2) \circ f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

$\gamma: \sigma_1 \circ (\sigma_2 * f) \sim \sigma_1 * \sigma_2 * f$

Def: Si f est n -lin. de E^n vers F ,

• f est dite symétrique si

$$\forall \sigma \in S_n, \quad \sigma * f = f.$$

• f est dite antisymétrique si

$$\forall \sigma \in S_n, \quad \sigma * f = \epsilon(\sigma) \cdot f.$$

ex: 2 var: f ist antih sym

Sk: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{id} \circ f = f \quad (\Sigma(\text{id}) = 1) \\ (1 \ 2) \circ f = -f \quad (\Sigma((1 \ 2)) = -1) \end{array} \right.$

Sk: $\forall x, y, \quad f(y, x) = -f(x, y)$

ex: $\det \left(\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} c \\ d \end{pmatrix} \right) = ad - bc$

$$\det \left(\begin{pmatrix} c \\ d \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} \right) = bc - ad$$

$$= -\det \left(\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} c \\ d \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

\det ist antisym.

3 var: $S_3 = \{ \text{id}, \underline{(1\ 2)}, \underline{(1\ 3)}, \underline{(2\ 3)}, \underline{(1\ 2\ 3)}, \underline{(1\ 3\ 2)} \}$
 1st antisym. sn.

$$f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = + f(x_2, x_3, x_1) \\ = + f(x_3, x_1, x_2)$$

$$= - f(x_1, x_3, x_2)$$

$$= - f(x_2, x_1, x_3)$$

$$= - f(x_3, x_2, x_1)$$

Th: $f \in \mathcal{L}_n(\mathbb{F}, \mathbb{F})$ est antisym.

so: \forall transposition $\tau \in S_n, \tau * f = -f$. (*)

De (\Rightarrow) S: f est antisym:

par def: $\forall \sigma \in S_n, \sigma * f = \epsilon(\sigma) f$

de en particulier pour τ transposi:

$$\tau * f = \epsilon(\tau) f = -f.$$

(\Leftarrow) Soit $\sigma \in S_n$, si f vérifie (*):

il existe $\tau_1, \tau_2, \dots, \tau_p$ des transposi:

$$\hookrightarrow \left(\sigma = \tau_1 \circ \tau_2 \circ \dots \circ \tau_p \right) \rightarrow \Sigma(\sigma) = \prod_{i=1}^p \Sigma(\tau_i) = (-1)^p.$$

avec (*)

$$\begin{aligned} d_c \sigma \lrcorner f &= \left(\tau_1 \lrcorner \left(\tau_2 \lrcorner \dots \lrcorner \tau_p \lrcorner f \right) \right) \\ &= \tau_1 \lrcorner \left(\tau_2 \lrcorner \dots \lrcorner \tau_{p-1} \lrcorner (-f) \right) \\ &= - \tau_1 \lrcorner \tau_2 \lrcorner \dots \lrcorner \tau_{p-2} \lrcorner \underbrace{\left(\tau_{p-1} \lrcorner f \right)}_{-f} \end{aligned}$$

$$= (-1)^2 \tau_1 \lrcorner \dots \lrcorner \tau_{p-2} \lrcorner f$$

$$\vdots$$

$$= (-1)^p f.$$

$$= \Sigma(\sigma) f.$$

f est antigrade.

Prop. 2.28: $f \in \mathcal{L}_n(E, F)$ antisymétrique.

(i) Si on échange 2 variables, on change le signe:

$$\begin{aligned}\forall x_1 \dots x_n : & -f(x_1, \dots, x_i, \dots, x_j, \dots, x_n) \\ &= f(x_1, \dots, x_j, \dots, x_i, \dots, x_n) \\ &= (i \ j) * f(x_1 \dots x_n)\end{aligned}$$

(ii) Si $x_1 \dots x_n \in E$
et 2 var. st égales:

$$\exists i \neq j \text{ t. } x_i = x_j$$

also $f(x_1 \dots x_n) = 0$

dim:

$f(x_1 \dots x_n)$

$= f(x_1 \dots x_i \dots x_j \dots x_n)$

$= f(x_1 \dots x_j \dots x_i \dots x_n)$

$= x_i \quad = x_j$

$= (i \ j) * f(x_1 \dots x_n)$

$= - f(x_1 \dots x_n)$

$\therefore f(x_1 \dots x_n) = 0$

ex: $\det \left(\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} \right) = ab - ab = 0$

(iii) Si à 1 variable on ajoute 1
C.l. des autres, ça ne change pas
la val. de f .

ie: $f(x_1, \dots, x_i, \dots, x_n)$

$$= f(x_1, \dots, x_i + \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n \lambda_j x_j, x_{i+1}, \dots, x_n)$$

ex: $\det\left(\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} c \\ d \end{pmatrix}\right) = \det\left(\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} c \\ d \end{pmatrix} + \lambda \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix}\right)$

$$= \det\left(\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} c \\ d \end{pmatrix}\right)$$

$$+ \lambda \det\left(\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix}\right)$$

$$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{=0}$$

Def. $i=1$:

$$f\left(\underbrace{x_1}_{\text{var.}} + \underbrace{\sum_{i=2}^n \lambda_i x_i}_{\text{var.}}, \underbrace{x_2, \dots, x_n}_{\text{var.}}\right)$$

$$f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$$

$$+ \sum_{i=2}^n \lambda_i f(\underbrace{x_i}_{\text{var.}}, \underbrace{x_2, \dots, x_n}_{\text{var.}}) = f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

$$= \lambda_2 f(x_1, x_2, \dots)$$

$$+ \lambda_3 f(x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots)$$

$$+ \dots + \lambda_n f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} = 0$$

(iv) Si la famille (x_1, \dots, x_n) est liée,
 $f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = 0$.

ex: $\det \left(\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix}, \lambda \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} \right) = \lambda \det \left(\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} \right)$

$\stackrel{(\text{iii})}{C_2 \leftarrow C_2 - \lambda C_1} \parallel \parallel = 0$

$\det \left(\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix}, \lambda \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} - \lambda \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} \right)$

$\parallel \parallel$
 $\det \left(\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix}, 0 \right) = 0$

Pr: Si 1 var. est nulle, $(\exists i, x_i = 0)$
 par la. par rapport à la var. i ,
 $f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = 0$.

défin. $S = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$ est l.l.c.,

1 des vect. est l.l. des autres.

par ex, x_1 est l.l. de x_2, \dots, x_n :

$$x_1 = \sum_{i=2}^n \lambda_i x_i$$

$$f(x_1, \dots, x_n) \stackrel{(\text{lin})}{=} f\left(x_1 - \sum_{i=2}^n \lambda_i x_i, x_2, \dots, x_n\right)$$

$$= f(0, x_2, \dots, x_n)$$

$$\stackrel{\text{1}^{\text{ère}} \text{ var.}}{=} 0$$

Def: Soit $f \in \mathcal{L}_n(E, F)$, on dit qu'elle

est alternée si :

$$\forall (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in E^n,$$

$$[\exists i, j \in \{1, \dots, n\}, i \neq j \Rightarrow x_i = x_j] \Rightarrow f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = 0$$

⇔ : f est nulle sur tous les n -uplets
ayant 2 variables égales.

Pr: avec (\bar{u}) de 2.2.8:

$$f \text{ antisym} \Rightarrow f \text{ alternée.}$$

Th. 2.2.11: alterné (\Rightarrow) antisymétrique.

Démo: (\Rightarrow) : Soit f alterné ($f: E^n \rightarrow F$).

Soit τ transposé. Mg. $\tau \circ f = -f$.

faisons-le pour $\tau = (1 \ 2)$.

Soit $x = (x_1 \dots x_n) \in E^n$.

Soit $x' = (\underline{x_1 + x_2}, \underline{x_1 + x_2}, x_3 \dots x_n)$

$$0 = \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{alterné}}}{f}(x') = f(x_1 + x_2, x_1 + x_2, x_3 \dots x_n)$$

$$\stackrel{\text{linéar.}}{=} f(\underline{x_1, x_1 + x_2, x_3 \dots x_n})$$

$$+ f(x_2, x_1 + x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n)$$

$$\stackrel{\text{2.4.1}}{=} f(\underbrace{x_1, x_1}_{\text{var}}, x_3, \dots, x_n) = 0$$

$$+ f(x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n)$$

$$+ f(x_2, x_1, x_3, \dots, x_n)$$

$$+ f(\underbrace{x_2, x_2}_{\text{var}}, x_3, \dots, x_n) = 0$$

$$0 = f(x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n) + \underbrace{f(x_2, x_1, x_3, \dots, x_n)}_{(1\ 2) * f(x_1, \dots, x_n)}$$

$$\partial_c : (1\ 2) * f = -f.$$

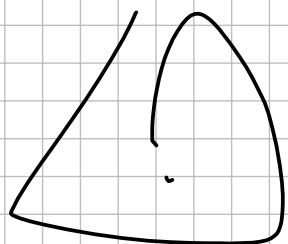
ide - avec les le transpos: = .

de f est anhyg~.

$\delta: \varphi$ ist n -lin:

$$\varphi(\lambda x_1, \dots, \lambda x_n)$$

$$= \lambda^{\equiv n} \varphi(x_1, \dots, x_n).$$



$\delta: \varphi$ ist linear. $\varphi: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(2a, 2b, 2c) &= \varphi(2(a, b, c)) \\ &= 2\varphi(a, b, c) \end{aligned}$$