

3.1 : Expression d'une applic. lin. en din finie:

Ex:  $\varphi: \mathbb{R}^3 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$   
 $\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \longmapsto \begin{pmatrix} 2x - y + z \\ -x + 2y - z \end{pmatrix} \quad \left[ \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \right]$

$$\varphi \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} \\ a_{21} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \varphi \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \varphi \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{13} \\ a_{23} \end{pmatrix}$$

base de  $\mathbb{R}^3$ :  $\mathcal{B} = \left( \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right)$

base de  $\mathbb{R}^2$ :  $\mathcal{C} = \left( \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Soit } \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^3: \quad \varphi \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} &= x \varphi \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + y \varphi \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + z \varphi \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} x a_{11} + y a_{12} + z a_{13} \\ x a_{21} + y a_{22} + z a_{23} \end{pmatrix} \quad (\star) \end{aligned}$$

cl: si 1 est un vecteur  $(x, y, z)$  de  $\mathcal{B}$ , alors  $\varphi \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$  a pour coord:

$$(x a_{11} + y a_{12} + z a_{13}, x a_{21} + y a_{22} + z a_{23}) \text{ de } \mathcal{B}.$$

Et si on change les bases?

$$\begin{aligned} \text{base de } \mathbb{R}^3: \quad \mathcal{B}' &= \left( \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right); \text{ base de } \mathbb{R}^2: \quad \mathcal{C}' = \left( \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) \\ &= (e_1, e_2, e_3) \qquad \qquad \qquad = (f_1, f_2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\varphi(e_1) = f_1 + f_2; \quad \varphi(e_2) = 3f_1; \quad \varphi(e_3) = -2f_1 + 3f_2$$

$$\text{de la base } \mathcal{C}': \varphi(e_1) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} \\ a_{21} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\varphi(e_2) = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\varphi(e_3) = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{13} \\ a_{23} \end{pmatrix}$$

Sol:  $V$  un vect de  $\mathbb{R}^3$  de coord.  $\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$  ds  $B'$ ,

abr:  $V = x e_1 + y e_2 + z e_3$  donc:

$$\varphi(V) = x \varphi(e_1) + y \varphi(e_2) + z \varphi(e_3)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} x a_{11} + y a_{12} + z a_{13} \\ x a_{21} + y a_{22} + z a_{23} \end{pmatrix} \text{ ds } \mathcal{C}'.$$

( # )

(A) et (H) : m forme.

Prop. 3.1.1:  $E$  et  $F$  2 ev,  $\varphi \in \mathcal{L}(E, F)$

s:  $\mathcal{E} = (e_1, \dots, e_p)$  base de  $E$

$\mathcal{F} = (f_1, \dots, f_n)$  base de  $F$

Decomposons  $\varphi(e_1) \dots \varphi(e_p)$  as  $\vec{F}$ :

$$\varphi(e_1) = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} \\ a_{21} \\ \vdots \\ a_{n1} \end{pmatrix}, \varphi(e_2) = \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \\ \vdots \\ a_{n2} \end{pmatrix} \dots \varphi(e_p) = \begin{pmatrix} a_{1p} \\ \vdots \\ a_{np} \end{pmatrix}$$

ie:  $\forall j \in [1, p]$ ,

on note  $(a_{ij})_{i \in [1, n]}$  le coord de  $\varphi(e_j)$  ds  $\mathcal{B}$ .

$$\text{ie: } \varphi(e_j) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ij} f_i.$$

$$\text{donc } V = \sum_{j=1}^p x_j e_j \in \overline{E}, \text{ on a:}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \varphi(v) &= \varphi\left(\sum_{j=1}^p x_j e_j\right) = \sum_{j=1}^p x_j \varphi(e_j) \\
 &= \sum_{j=1}^p \sum_{i=1}^n x_j a_{ij} f_i.
 \end{aligned}$$

ie : la coord sur  $f_i$  de  $\varphi(v)$

est :  $\sum_{j=1}^p x_j a_{ij}$ .

Def: si, de la base  $\mathcal{B}$ ,  $v = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_p \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{On a: } \varphi(v) &= \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1p} \\ a_{21} & & \vdots \\ \vdots & & a_{np} \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_p \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= AV \quad (\text{ds la base } \hat{F})
 \end{aligned}$$

avec  $A$  que l'on appelle

"la matrice de  $\varphi$  de  $E$  ds  $\hat{F}$ "