=)
$$F_{A7} = \{ (U_n)_n \in \mathcal{E} / (U_n) \text{ est constants} \}$$

• Le Sinte nulle $\in F_{A7}$ purique $0 = U_n \leq U_{n-1} = 0$
• $\forall (U_n)_1 (V_n) \in F_{A7} : (U_n)_1 (V_n)^2 \in F_{A7}$
 $\{ (U_n)_1 \in F_{A7} = \}$ $\{ U_n \leq U_{n+1}, \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \}$

$$(u_n)+(v_n)=(u_n+v_n)$$
 done
$$\begin{cases} u_n+v_n\leqslant u_{n+1}+v_{n+1}\\ \forall n\in\mathbb{N} \end{cases}$$

·
$$\forall (U_n) \in F_{17}$$
, $\forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$: $(\lambda U_n) \stackrel{?}{\in} F_{17}$

$$(U_n) \in F_{17} : U_n \leq U_{n+1} \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$donc \quad four \quad \lambda < 0 \quad \forall n = 1$$

I Und < I Un done elle n'et pas avissate

II.
$$E = H(IR)$$

les operations:
$$\begin{cases} \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} a' & b' \\ c' & d' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a+a & b+b' \\ c+c' & d+d' \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda a & \lambda b \\ \lambda c & \lambda d \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ ext } D \text{ ext$$

=)
$$F_{18} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ o & d \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$
, $a_1b_1d \in \mathbb{R}$.

• $\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ o & d \end{pmatrix} \in F_{18}$

• $\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ o & d \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} a' & b' \\ o & d' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a+a' & b+b' \\ o & d+d' \end{pmatrix}$ ata', $b+b'$, $d+d' \in \mathbb{R}$

dence $\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ o & d \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} a' & b' \\ o & d' \end{pmatrix} \in F_{18}$.

Everice OF.

E= R3

· verifiers que Fest un S.e.

· (0,0,0) EF done e EF et F # \$

· Y (0,4,7), (0,4',3') ef, YX, BER.

done 1 (9, 8) + B (0, 8', 8') € F.

$$F = \left\{ (o_{1} y_{1}, o) + (o_{1} o_{1} \delta) , y_{1} \right\} \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ g_{1} (o_{1} A_{1}, o) + 3(o_{1} o_{1} A_{1}) , y_{1} \right\} \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

$$done \quad F = \left\langle (o_{1} \lambda_{1}, o), (o_{1} o_{1} A_{1}) \right\rangle$$

$$\left\langle (o_{1} A_{1}, o), (o_{1} o_{1} A_{1}) \right\rangle \stackrel{?}{=} \left\langle (o_{1} \lambda_{1}, A_{1}) \right\rangle$$

$$\left\langle (o_{1} A_{1}, o), (o_{1} o_{1} A_{1}) \right\rangle \stackrel{?}{=} \left\langle (o_{1} \lambda_{1}, A_{1}) \right\rangle$$

$$(a_{1} e^{2} \lambda_{1}, e_{2})$$

$$(a_{2} e^{2} \lambda_{1}, e_{2})$$

$$(a_{3} e^{2} \lambda_{1}, e_{3})$$

$$(a_{4} e^{2} \lambda_{2}, e_{2})$$

$$(a_{4} e^{2} \lambda_{2}, e_{2})$$

$$(a_{4} e^{2} \lambda_{2}, e_{3})$$

$$(a_{5} e^{2} \lambda_{1}, e_{3})$$

$$(a_{7} e^{2} \lambda_{2}, e_{3})$$

$$(a_{7} e^{2} \lambda_{1}, e_{3})$$

$$(a_{$$

< (0,2,-1), (0,1,1) > C((0,1,0), (0,0,1)> e, è <u,, Ve> ez É ZU1. Uz> en= (0,2,-1)= x'(0,1,0)+B'(0,0,1) { 2 = x' => e, = & U, - U, => (e, & < U, . U, >) e,= (D,1,1) = x' (0,1,0) + B' (0,0,1). { 1= x' => e1= U1+U2 => (e2 & < U1, U2) donc l'exe <u, u, > L'ez E < U, Uz> (=) (\(\lambda_1 \ e_1 + \lambda_2 \ e_2 \ C \ \(\lambda_1 \ \lambda_2 \ \) --- @ de @ et @ On a l'egalite 2 (0,2,-1), (0,1,1)> · Mathons que: F = < (0,1,2), (0,2,3), (0,3,1)> On a: V3 - Vn = en. (quertion précédente) Vi-Vier. V1+ V2+ V3: 6. e2 V. V. = 22 donc (e1 = - V1 + 0. V2+1. V3. chroni lez= 1 V1+ 1 V2 + 1 V3. done en exe < Va. V. V.) alos (e, e2) C (V, V2, V3) d'on FC (V1, V2, V3) ... @ puisque la premiere composante de V1 = 0 donc V1 € F. la prenière composante de V=0 donc Ve EF la perine corporate de V; = O donc V; EF

-21.

=> V1. V2. V3 & F done (V1. V2. V37 CF (* +)

de (+) et (++) (=> (F= < 15, 152, 153)

Energe 08:

E= 12"

F= {(n,y,3,t) E E: n=y+3,t=3}

· verifion que Fest un S.e.V.

. (0,0,0,0) EF junge 0=0+0,0=0.

(n,y,g,t)+(n',y',3',t')=(n+n',y+y',3+3',t+t') = F

 $\begin{cases} n+n' = (y+y') + (3+3') \\ +++' = (y+3') \end{cases}$

d'après @ et @ On a le resultat.

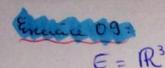
 $\lambda (n,y,z,t) = (\lambda n,\lambda y,\lambda z,\lambda t) \in F$ $\lambda x = \lambda (y+z) = \lambda y + \lambda z$ $\lambda t = \lambda z$

· F= {(1,4,3,t)∈E: x=4+3, t=3} t=2=> n=4+t

F= { (y+t, y, t, t) /y, te 1R}

= { y(1,1,0,0) + t(1,0,1,1), y,t eR}.

(F= < (1,1,0,0), (1,0,1,1))



Matton que < (2,3,-1), (1,-1,-2)> = < (3,7,0), (5,0,-7)>

<(2,3,-1),(1,-1,-2)> = <(3,7,0),(5,0,-1)>

· <(2,3,-1),(1,-1,-2)> < <(3,7,0),(5,0,-7)>

Un è Zeniers Un è Zeniers

Un= (2,3,-1)= x (3,7,0)+B(5,0,-7)

 $\begin{cases} 2 = 3 \alpha + 5 \beta \\ 3 = 7 \alpha \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 4 = \frac{3}{7} \\ \beta = \frac{1}{7} \end{cases}$

donc (U1 = 3 + e1+ 1 + e2) => (U1 & <e1, e2)

U2 = (1,-1,-2) = ~ (3,7,0)+B(5,0,-7)

done (U2 = - 1 + 2 + 2 + 2) => (U2 6 < ex (e2)

done Da Un & Kennes

(series) helle & Kenies

(=> (\langle U_1 + \langle U_2 C \lenser) -- @

· <(3,7,0), (5,0,-7)> c < (2,3,-1), (1,-1,-2)>.

e, ? < U1, U2>

ez ? < u1, u2>

$$e_{\lambda} = (3,7,0) = \lambda'(2,3,-1) + \beta'(1,-1,-2).$$

$$\begin{cases} 3 = 2\alpha' + \beta' \\ 7 = 3\alpha' - \beta' \\ 0 = -\alpha - 2\beta' \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha' = 2 \cdot \\ \beta' = -1 \cdot \end{cases}$$

$$done \quad e_{\lambda} = 2 \cdot U_{\lambda} - U_{2} \Rightarrow e_{\lambda} \in \langle U_{\lambda}, U_{2} \rangle.$$

$$e_{\lambda} = (5,0,-1) = \alpha'(2,3,-1) + \beta'(1,-1,-2).$$

$$\begin{cases} 5 = 2x' + \beta' \\ 0 = 3x' - \beta' \\ -7 = -x' - 2\beta' \end{cases} = \begin{cases} x' = 1 \\ \beta' = 3 \end{cases}$$

de Q et @ Q a l'egalte ((2,3,-1), (1,-1,-2)>= <(3,7,0), (5,0,-7))

E-R3

F= {(n,y,3) = E: n+y+3=0}. G= {(n,y,3) = E: n=0}

· Verifions que Fest G Sont des sous apaces vectoriels 1

· verifiers que F est un S.e.v :

(0,0,0) EF puisque 0+0+0=0 d'où e ef et F + \$ ∀ (n,y,3), (n',y',3') ef, ∀ d,B ∈ R: ~ (n,y,3)+B(n',y',3') èF

= x (n+y+3) + B (2'+4'+3') <(m,y,3)+β(~',y',3) = 0. € F. donc (F et un sous e.V.) · Verifion que G est un S. e.V: G= {(n,y,3) E = n = 0} = {(0,4,8), 4,3 E R}. (0,0,6) & G done e & Gret Grat & ∀ (0,4,3), (0,4,3) € F, ∀x, B ∈ R: x (0,4,8)+ B(0,4',8') = (0, xy+By', xz+Bz') donc x (0,8,3) + β (0,8,3) € € d'où (G et m S.c.V) · Morton que F+ G= IR3. x= (n,y, 3) & f Si (n,y,3) = (-y-3,y,3). = (-4,4,0)+(-3,0,3) = y (-1,1,0)+ 8 (-1,0,1). donc (F = < (-1,1,0), (-1,0,1)) Y= (n, 4,3) & G Si (0, 4,3) = (0, 4,0)+ (0,0,3) = 4(0,1,0)+3(0,0,1) donc (= < (0,1,0), (0,0,1))

R3 = . F + G.

G+ F = { X+Y , X & G }
Y & F

$$R^{3} = G + F \iff \begin{cases} R^{3} \subset F + G \\ F + G + G \\ F + G + G \\ F + G + G \\ \end{cases}$$

$$V(x,y,z)^{2} \times V = (\lambda_{1}, \lambda_{2}, \lambda_{3}) \in F + G .$$

$$(x,y,z)^{2} \times V = (\lambda_{2}, \lambda_{3}, \lambda_{4}) + (\lambda_{1}, \lambda_{3}, \lambda_{4}) = (\lambda_{1}, \lambda_{2}, \lambda_{3}) = (\lambda_{1}, \lambda_{2}, \lambda_{4}) = (\lambda_{1}, \lambda_{2}, \lambda_{3}) = (\lambda_{1}, \lambda_{2}, \lambda_{4}) = (\lambda_{1}, \lambda_{2}, \lambda_{3}) = (\lambda_{1}, \lambda_{2}, \lambda_{3}) = (\lambda_{1}, \lambda_{2}, \lambda_{3}) = (\lambda_{1}, \lambda_{2}, \lambda_{2}) = (\lambda_{1}, \lambda_{2}, \lambda_{3}) = (\lambda_{2}, \lambda_{3}, \lambda_{3}) = (\lambda_{2}, \lambda_{3}, \lambda_{3}, \lambda_{4}) = (\lambda_{1}, \lambda_{2}, \lambda_{3}) = (\lambda_{2}, \lambda_{3}, \lambda_{3}, \lambda_{4}) = (\lambda_{2}, \lambda_{4}, \lambda_{4}, \lambda_{4}) = (\lambda_{2}, \lambda_{4}, \lambda_{4}, \lambda_{4}, \lambda_{4}, \lambda_{4}) = (\lambda_{2}, \lambda_{4}, \lambda_{4}, \lambda_{4}, \lambda_{4}, \lambda_{4}) = (\lambda_{2}, \lambda_{4}, \lambda_{4}, \lambda_{4}, \lambda_{4}, \lambda_{4}, \lambda_{4}) = (\lambda_{2}, \lambda_{4}, \lambda_{4}, \lambda_{4}, \lambda_{4}, \lambda_{4}, \lambda_{4}, \lambda_{4}, \lambda_{4}) = (\lambda_{2}, \lambda_{4}, \lambda_{4$$

Donc la sonne n'est pas directe.

- 53-

R2 = 082

E = Ro [x].
P(x) = ax2+6x+c F = { PEE : P'(1) = 0} , G = <x>

· Neisions que Fest un S.e.V 1

. Televet neuter "e" qui est la polysione nul EF (eEF) puisque e'(1)=0 donc F + \$

· Ypigef, YaiBER: XP+Bgef

P, 9 & f (=> P'(1)=0, a (1)=0.

(xP+Bq) (1) = (xP) (1) + (Bq) (1) - x P'(A) + B g'(A)

d'où (F et un s.e.v)

G = <x> = {PEE: P(x) = dx, deR} (X engendre G G > + P & G . P(X) = XX)

PEF (=) P'(1)=0. puisque E est l'espace des polysones de D°2.

done P(x) = ax2+bx+c

et p'(x)= 2ax+ b. donc

P'(A)=0 (=) 2a+b=0.

=> (b= -2a)

donc PEF (=> P(x) = ax22ax+C = a(x2-2x)+C.1 F = (x2 2 ac, 1)

· FOG=E 9 - F+G= E(=) {F+GCE torjous Vian Ec F+G

YPEE P=P1+P2

PEE: P(N)= xx2+Bn+8

d n²+Bn+8= a(n²-2n)+b.1+€n.