

Algèbre linéaire - CMS - Résumé

Ensembles et logique: $A \subset E \Leftrightarrow \forall x \in A, x \in E, A \not\subset E \Leftrightarrow \exists x \in A, x \notin E, A=B \Leftrightarrow A \subset B \text{ et } B \subset A,$

$(A = \{x \in E \mid x \text{ vérifie } P\}, B = \{x \in E \mid x \text{ vérifie } Q\}) \text{ non}(P \text{ ou } Q) \Leftrightarrow \overline{(A \cup B)} = \bar{A} \cap \bar{B} \Leftrightarrow \text{non}(P) \text{ et } \text{non}(Q),$

$\text{non}(P \text{ et } Q) \Leftrightarrow \overline{(A \cap B)} = \bar{A} \cup \bar{B} \Leftrightarrow \text{non}(P) \text{ ou } \text{non}(Q), A \cap B = B \cap A, (A \subset B) \text{ et } (B \subset C) \Rightarrow A \subset C,$

$A \cap (B \cup C) = (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C), A \cup (B \cap C) = (A \cup B) \cap (A \cup C), \overline{A \cup B} = \bar{A} \cap \bar{B}$

Propositions: $(T: \forall x \in E, P(x) \Rightarrow Q(x)) \text{ non } T: \exists x \in E \text{ tq. } P(x) \text{ et } \text{non}(Q(x)) \text{ vraies ("P } \not\Rightarrow Q"),$

$C: \forall x \in E, \text{non}(Q(x)) \Rightarrow \text{non}(P(x)) \text{ (non } Q \Rightarrow \text{non } P), R: \forall x \in E, Q(x) \Rightarrow P(x)$

Récurrence: $(Q(n), n \in \mathbb{N}) \text{ 1) } Q(n_0) \text{ vraie, 2) } \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \ n \geq n_0 \ Q(n) \text{ vraie} \Rightarrow Q(n+1) \text{ vraie,} \Rightarrow Q(n) \text{ vraie } \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \ n \geq n_0$

Dénombrément: $(\text{Card } E = n, \text{ Card } A = k, k \leq n), \binom{n}{k}: \text{nb. de ss-ens. } A, \binom{n}{k} = \frac{n!}{(n-k)!k!}, \binom{n}{k} = \binom{n}{n-k},$

$\binom{n}{k} = \binom{n-1}{k-1} + \binom{n-1}{k}, \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} = 2^n: \text{nb. de ss-ens. de } E$

Applications: F est une application ssi. $\forall x \in E \exists f(x) \in F$ unique, $(E: \text{départ}, F: \text{arrivée}),$

$\text{Im } F = F(E) = \{y \in F \mid \exists x \in E, F(x) = y\}, (A \subset E, H \subset F), F(A) = \{y \in F \mid \exists x \in A, F(x) = y\},$

$F^{-1}(H) = \{x \in E \mid F(x) \in H\}, F(A) = \text{Im } F, F^{-1}(H) \subset E, \text{Id}_E: E \rightarrow E \ x \mapsto x, F = g \Leftrightarrow E = G \text{ et } F = \mathcal{J} \text{ et } \forall x \in E \ F(x) = g(g(x))$

$g \circ F(x) = g(F(x)), h \circ (F \circ g) = (h \circ F) \circ g, g \circ F \neq F \circ g$

Injections et Surjections: F injective $\Leftrightarrow \forall x, x' \in E \ x \neq x' \Rightarrow F(x) \neq F(x')$, (^{preuve} pas injective: négation):

$\exists x, x' \in E \ x \neq x' \text{ et } F(x) = F(x')$ (contre exemple), (^{preuve} injective: contraposée): $\forall x, x' \in E \ F(x) = F(x') \Rightarrow x = x'$,

F surjective $\Leftrightarrow \forall y \in F \exists x \in E \text{ tq. } y = F(x)$, (^{preuve} surjective: définition), (^{étude} surjectivité): étude $F^{-1}(\{y\})$,

(^{preuve pas} surjective: négation): $\exists y \in F \forall x \in E \ y \neq F(x)$, bijective \Leftrightarrow injective et surjective $\Leftrightarrow \text{card } E = \text{card } F$
($x = F^{-1}(F(x)), F^{-1} \circ F = \text{Id}_E$)

Calcul matriciel $M_2(\mathbb{R})$: $I_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, (A \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}): \text{échange colonnes}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot A: \text{échange les lignes},$

$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} e & f \\ g & h \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} ae+bg & af+bh \\ ce+dg & cf+dh \end{pmatrix}, \text{tr } A = a+d, \det A = a \cdot d - c \cdot b, A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det A} \begin{pmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{pmatrix}$

Applications linéaires $S(\mathbb{R}^2)$: F est linéaire $\Leftrightarrow F(x, y) = x \cdot (a; c) + y \cdot (b; d) = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}, F(0, 0) = (0, 0),$

$F(1, 0) = (a; c), F(0, 1) = (b; d), F(x, y) + F(x', y') = F(x+x', y+y'), F(t \cdot (x, y)) = t \cdot F(x, y), (F \circ g): A \cdot B,$

$\text{Im } F = \{x \cdot (a; c) + y \cdot (b; d) \mid (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2\}, \text{Ker } F = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}\}, F^{-1}(\{(x, y)\}) = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}\},$

$\text{rg } A \text{ (rg } F): 0 \text{ pour matrice nulle} \Leftrightarrow \text{Im } F = \{(0, 0)\} \Leftrightarrow \text{Ker } F = \mathbb{R}^2, F^{-1}(\{(x, y)\}) = \begin{cases} \emptyset & \text{si } (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ \mathbb{R}^2 & \text{si } (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}, 1 \text{ pour } \det A = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} a \\ c \end{pmatrix} \text{ proportionnel à } \begin{pmatrix} b \\ d \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \text{Im } F: \text{droite engendrée par } \begin{pmatrix} a \\ c \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \text{Ker } F: \text{droite engendrée par } \begin{pmatrix} b \\ d \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow F^{-1}(\{(x, y)\}) = \begin{cases} \emptyset & \text{si } (x, y) \notin \text{Im } F \\ d // \text{Ker } F & \text{si } (x, y) \in \text{Im } F \end{cases}$

$2 \text{ pour } \det A \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} a \\ c \end{pmatrix} \text{ et } \begin{pmatrix} b \\ d \end{pmatrix} \text{ linéairement indépendants} \Leftrightarrow \text{matrice inversible} \Leftrightarrow \text{application surjective} \Leftrightarrow \text{Im } F = \mathbb{R}^2 \Leftrightarrow \text{Ker } F = \{(0, 0)\}$

$\Leftrightarrow F^{-1}(\{(x, y)\}) = \text{unique couple solution}, \dim(\text{Ker } F) + \dim(\text{Im } F) = 2$

Représentation: $P = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & \mu \\ \mu & \sigma \end{pmatrix}$, $B = (\lambda; \mu), (p; \sigma)$, $\det P \neq 0$, $[(x; y)]_B = P^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$, $\det([F]_B) = \det A$,

$\text{tr}([F]_B) = \text{tr} A$, $\text{rg}([F]_B) = \text{rg} A$, $[F]_B = P^{-1} \cdot A \cdot P = \underbrace{(F(\lambda; \mu))}_{\text{Fixe}} \cdot \underbrace{(F(p; \sigma))}_{\text{image}}$, $A = P \cdot [F]_B \cdot P^{-1}$

$[F(x; y)]_B = [F]_B [(x; y)]_B$, projection: $(x; y) \mapsto x'(\lambda; \mu) = \frac{1}{\lambda\sigma - \mu^2} (\sigma x - \mu y) \begin{pmatrix} \lambda \\ \mu \end{pmatrix}$

Réduction: $(A \cdot \vec{v} = \lambda \cdot \vec{v}, \lambda: \text{val. prp.}, \vec{v}: \text{vect. prp. } (\neq \vec{0}) \Leftrightarrow (A - \lambda I_2) \vec{v} = \vec{0}, \det(A - \lambda I_2) = 0)$, $\chi_F(x) = x^2 - \text{tr} A \cdot x + \det A$

$\rightarrow \chi_F(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x \rightarrow \text{vals. prp.}$, $\text{Ker}(F - \text{widm}^2): \begin{cases} \text{rg} = 0 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \text{ (F=widm}^2 \text{ homothétie)} \\ \text{rg} = 1 \rightarrow \text{droite vect.} \end{cases}$, $(A - w I_2)(A - \xi I_2) = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\Delta = (\text{tr} A)^2 - 4 \det A$,

$\begin{cases} F(\lambda; \mu) = w(\lambda; \mu) \\ F(p; \sigma) = \xi(p; \sigma) \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} (\lambda; \mu) \text{ et } (p; \sigma) \\ \text{sont vect. prp.} \end{cases}$, $\Delta > 0 \Rightarrow \text{diagonalisable} \Leftrightarrow \chi_F(x) = (x-w)(x-\xi) \Leftrightarrow 2 \text{ val. prp.} \Leftrightarrow ([F]_B) = R = \begin{pmatrix} w & 0 \\ 0 & \xi \end{pmatrix}$

$B = ((\lambda; \mu), (p; \sigma))$, $\Delta = 0 \Rightarrow A = w I_2 \Rightarrow \text{diagonalisée}$ n'importe quelle base, $\Delta = 0 \Rightarrow A \neq w I_2 \Rightarrow \chi_F(x) = (x-w)^2$

$\Leftrightarrow 1 \text{ val. prp } w = \frac{\text{tr} A}{2} \Leftrightarrow ([F]_B) = R = \begin{pmatrix} w & 1 \\ 0 & w \end{pmatrix} \text{ ou } \begin{pmatrix} w & 0 \\ 1 & w \end{pmatrix}$, $\text{Ker}(A - w I_2) = \text{Im}(A - w I_2) \rightarrow \text{droite engendrée}$

$B = ((A - w I_2)(p; \sigma), (p; \sigma))$, $\Delta < 0 \Rightarrow \chi_F(x) = (x-w)^2 - \xi^2 \Leftrightarrow w = \frac{\text{tr} A}{2}, \xi = \pm \frac{\sqrt{-\Delta}}{2}$

$\Leftrightarrow ([F]_B) = R = \begin{pmatrix} w - \xi & 0 \\ 0 & w + \xi \end{pmatrix} \text{ ou } \begin{pmatrix} w & \xi \\ -\xi & w \end{pmatrix}$, $B = ((\lambda; \mu), \frac{1}{\xi}(A - w I_2)(\lambda; \mu))$, $R = P^{-1} A P, A = P R P^{-1}$

Application réduction: $A^n = P R^n P^{-1}$, $\begin{pmatrix} w & 0 \\ 0 & \xi \end{pmatrix}^n = \begin{pmatrix} w^n & 0 \\ 0 & \xi^n \end{pmatrix}$, $\begin{pmatrix} w & 1 \\ 0 & w \end{pmatrix}^n = \begin{pmatrix} w^n & n \cdot w^{n-1} \\ 0 & w^n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} w^n & (w^n)' \\ 0 & w^n \end{pmatrix}$, $\hookrightarrow \text{Forme réduite}$

$\begin{pmatrix} w & -\xi \\ \xi & w \end{pmatrix} = p \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$ où $p = \sqrt{w^2 + \xi^2}, \cos \theta = \frac{w}{p}, \sin \theta = \frac{\xi}{p} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} w & -\xi \\ \xi & w \end{pmatrix}^n = (p \cdot R_\theta)^n = p^n \cdot R_{n\theta}$,

$\begin{pmatrix} U_n \\ V_n \end{pmatrix} = A^n \begin{pmatrix} U_0 \\ V_0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\{[F]_B, B \text{ base de } \mathbb{R}^2\}: \Delta \neq 0 \{B \in M_2(\mathbb{R}) \mid \chi_B(x) = \chi_A(x)\}, \Delta = 0 \begin{cases} \{w I_2\} \text{ si } A = w I_2 \\ \{B \mid \chi_B(x) = (x-w)^2\} \setminus \{w I_2\} \text{ si } A \neq w I_2 \end{cases}$

$S^{-1} A S = R = T^{-1} B T \Rightarrow B = T S^{-1} A S T^{-1} = P^{-1} A P = [F]_B$ où $P = S T^{-1}$

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Calcul matriciel $M_3(\mathbb{R})$: $\det A = \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{vmatrix}$, $\begin{pmatrix} + & - & + \\ - & + & - \\ + & - & + \end{pmatrix}$, $\det(\lambda c_1/L_1, \dots) = \lambda \det(c_1/L_1, \dots)$,
 $\det(L/c_1' + L/c_1'', \dots) = \det(L/c_1', \dots) + \det(L/c_1'', \dots)$, $\det(L/c_1, L/c_2, \dots) = -\det(L/c_2, L/c_1, \dots)$

$\text{tr} A = a + e + i$, $\text{tr}(AB) = \text{tr}(BA)$, $\det(AB) = \det A \det B = \det(BA)$, $A^{-1}: Ax = b$,

A inversible $\Leftrightarrow \det A \neq 0$

Application linéaire $\mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$: 1. ADD: $F(v+w) = F(v) + F(w)$ 2. SCAL: $F(\alpha v) = \alpha F(v)$,

rang: nb. max de L/C lin. indép., $F^{-1}(a, b, c) \rightarrow$ translaté du Ker (si $(a, b, c) \in \text{Im} F$), $(B: P, B': Q)$,

$[F]_{B, B'} = Q^{-1} A P$, $A = Q [F]_{B, B'} P^{-1}$, $\text{rg}([F]_{B, B'}) = \text{rg} F = \text{rg} A$, $[a, b, c]_{B'} = P(a, b, c)$, $B = v_1, v_2, v_3$, $B' = w_1, w_2, w_3$

$J_0 = 0$: $\text{rg} = 0 \rightarrow \forall B, B'$, $J_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$: $\text{rg} = 1 \rightarrow v_2, v_3 \in \text{Ker} F (\rightarrow v_1) w_1 = F(v_1) (\rightarrow w_2, w_3)$, $J_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$:

$\text{rg} = 2 \rightarrow v_3 \in \text{Ker} F (\rightarrow v_1, v_2) w_1 = F(v_1) w_2 = F(v_2) (\rightarrow w_3)$, $J_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$: $\text{rg} = 3$ $B = B_{\text{can}}$ $B' = F(B_{\text{can}})$,

$[F]_{B, B'} = ([F(v_1)]_{B'}, [F(v_2)]_{B'}, [F(v_3)]_{B'})$, $\chi_F(x) = \det(A - xI_3)$ racines: val. pp., vect. pp.: $\text{Ker}(A - wI_3)$

multi. géo.: $d_w = \dim \text{Ker}(A - wI_3)$, multi. algé.: e_w puissance de $(x-w)$ $1 \leq d_w \leq e_w \leq 3$,

$e_w = 1 \Rightarrow d_w = 1$, F diagonalisable $\Leftrightarrow d_w = 3$, $A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = w \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$, $v_p \in$ droite/plan stable, $v_1 \notin \text{Im}(A - wI_3)$

réduction: $(w-x)^3$ et $d_w = 2 \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} w & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & w & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & w \end{pmatrix}$, mais $d_w = 1 \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} w & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & w & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & w \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow B = F^2(v_1), F(v_1), v_1$,

$(w-x)(\xi-x)^2$ et $d_w = d_\xi = 1 \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} w & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \xi & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \xi \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow B = U$, v', w' , $\text{Ker}(A - wI_3)$, $\text{Im}(A - wI_3)$

$(w-x)((x-\xi)^2 + p^2)$ et $d_w = 1 \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} w & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \xi & -p \\ 0 & p & \xi \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow B = U$, v , $F(v) - pv$

Espaces vectoriels: muni de l'addition et mult. scal., $v + 0v = v$, $v + w = w + v$, $1v = v$,

$\alpha(v+w) = \alpha v + \alpha w$, SEV: $w \in \text{Ove}w$ stable et mult. scal., Famille génératrice: $\text{Vect}(F) = W$, $(\text{Rel}(F))$

relations: $\alpha_1 v_1 + \dots + \alpha_n v_n = 0_v$, F libre $\Leftrightarrow \text{Rel}(F) = 0$, base: famille génératrice libre,

dimension: nb. d'él. dans la base, $\dim F = \text{rg} F$, $\dim \text{Ker} F + \dim \text{Im} F = \dim V$,

$\dim \text{Rel}(F) + \dim \text{Vect}(F) = n$