

MA 4 DE 03

Transit 30' n = 4

Compu

tot = 61 pts
not spr
for 1 pt } [162]

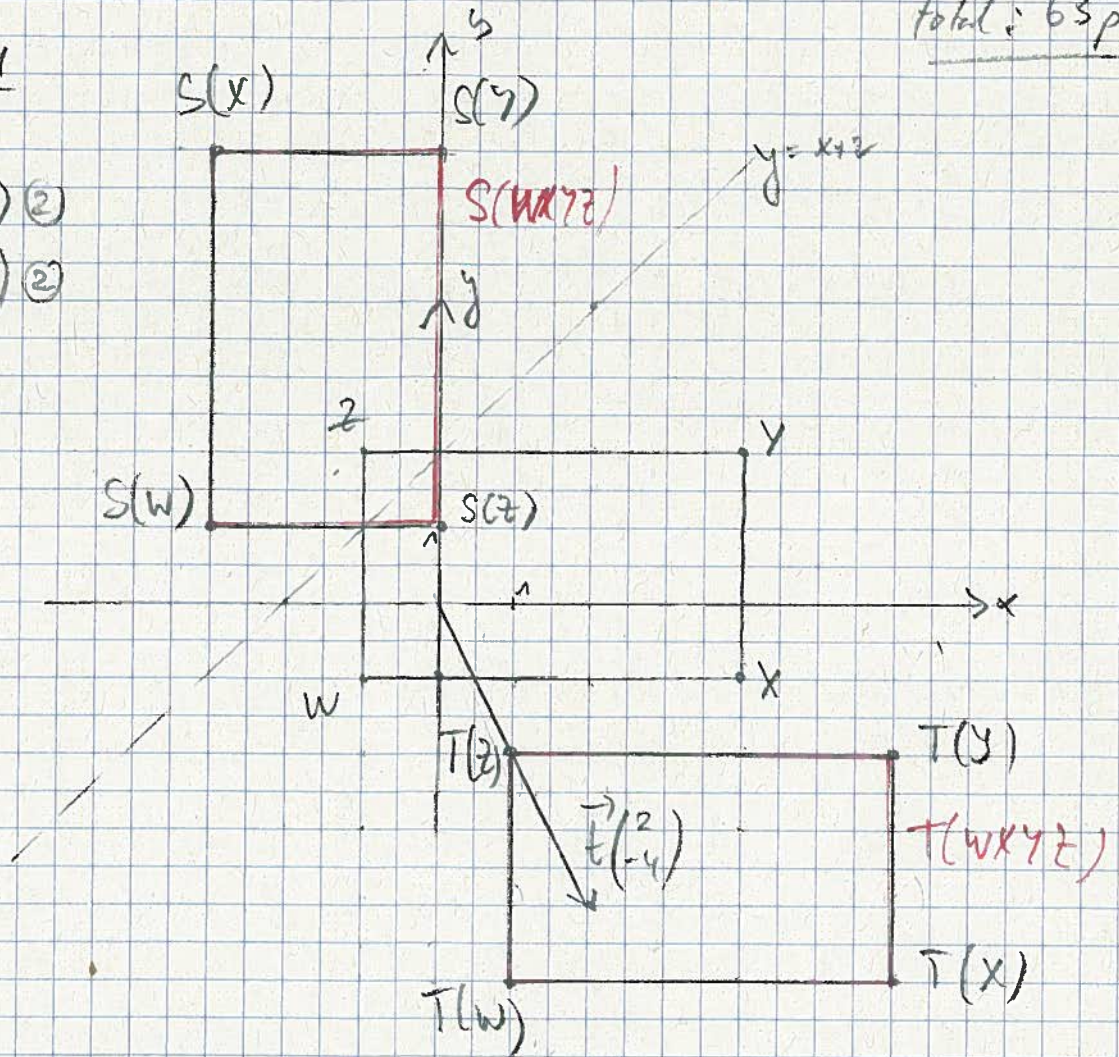
total: 63 pts

[17]

ex 1

a) ②

b) ②



$$\begin{aligned} c) \quad T(\vec{0}) &= \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix} \neq \vec{0} \\ S(\vec{0}) &= \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \neq \vec{0} \end{aligned}$$

} done T at S re and pos. Chances
③

$$(d) \quad L(\vec{i}) = \vec{i} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$L(\vec{j}) = \vec{0} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$L(\vec{k}) = \vec{k} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Pi_L = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

(2)

[17]

ex 4

$$(a) \quad F(\vec{i}) = \vec{i}$$

$$F(\vec{j}) = \vec{j}$$

$$F(\vec{k}) = -\vec{k}$$

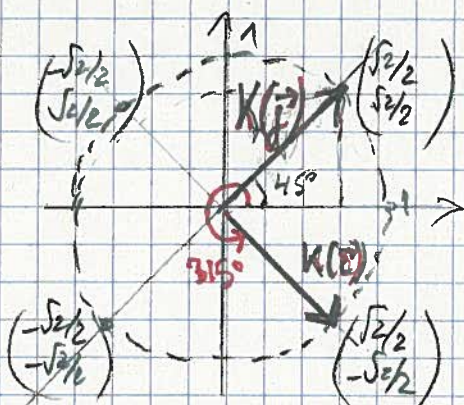
\Rightarrow symétrie par rapport au plan Oxy

(3)

(b) on reconnaît une valeur exacte :

\vec{i} et \vec{j} on effectue une rotation de -45° (ou 315°)

$\Rightarrow K$ rotation de centre O et d'angle 315°



(4)

[12]

ex 5

(a) Matrice de F :

$$F\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$F\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Pi_F = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$F \circ L\begin{pmatrix} 31 \\ 15 \end{pmatrix} = \Pi_F \cdot \Pi_L\begin{pmatrix} 31 \\ 15 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 31 \\ 15 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(5) \quad = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -31 + 2 \cdot 15 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

(b) Inverse de Π_F : $\det \Pi_F = 0 \cdot 1 - 2(-1) = 2$

$$\Pi_F^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/2 & 1/2 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

(4)

$$F^{-1}\begin{pmatrix} -12 \\ 13 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/2 & 1/2 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -12 \\ 13 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/2 \\ 12 \end{pmatrix}$$

(c) $\det \Pi_L = (-1) \cdot 0 - 0 \cdot 2 = 0$

(3) donc $\Pi_L^{-1} \nexists$, donc la réciproque de L n'existe pas

[19]

ex 2

$$(a) \quad \left. \begin{aligned} F(\vec{i}) &= F(\vec{j}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ F(\vec{j}) &= F(\vec{i}) = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

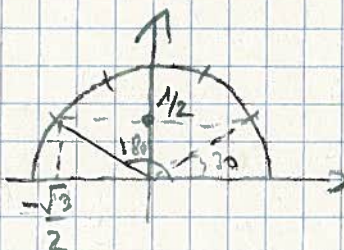
$$\Pi_F = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -3 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2)$$

$$(b) \quad \left. \begin{aligned} G(\vec{i}) &= -\frac{1}{2}\vec{i} = \begin{pmatrix} -1/2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ G(\vec{j}) &= -\frac{1}{2}\vec{j} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1/2 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\Pi_G = \begin{pmatrix} -1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1/2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2)$$

$$(c) \quad M_{S_\alpha} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(2\alpha) & \sin(2\alpha) \\ \sin(2\alpha) & -\cos(2\alpha) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\alpha = 75^\circ$$



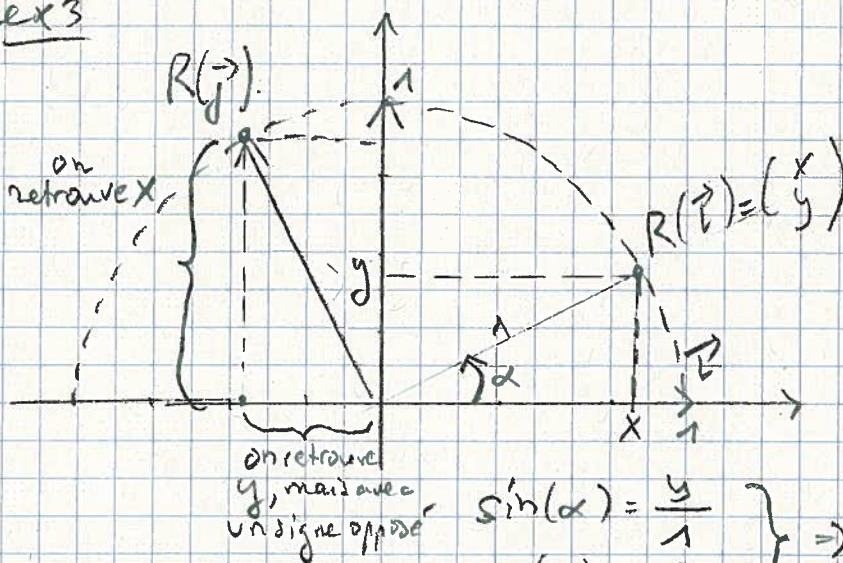
$$\Rightarrow \Pi_{S_{30^\circ}} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(150) & \sin(150) \\ \sin(150) & -\cos(150) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -\sqrt{3}/2 & 1/2 \\ 1/2 & +\sqrt{3}/2 \end{pmatrix}$$

(3)

[18]

ex 3



$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sin(\alpha) &= \frac{y}{1} \\ \cos(\alpha) &= \frac{x}{1} \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow R(\vec{i}) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\alpha) \\ \sin(\alpha) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R(\vec{j}) = \begin{pmatrix} -y \\ x \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\sin(\alpha) \\ \cos(\alpha) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{donc } \Pi_{R_\alpha} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\alpha) & -\sin(\alpha) \\ \sin(\alpha) & \cos(\alpha) \end{pmatrix}$$

[12]

ex 6

(a) Faux

C-exemple: $L\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x^2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ n'est pas linéaire,

car $L\left(2\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}\right) \neq 2L\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$L\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \neq 2L\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$\begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \neq 2 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$\begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \neq \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ non

(1+3)

et pourtant $L\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$!

(b) Vrai

dém. $H_{r_1} \circ H_{r_2}(\vec{v}) = H_{r_1}(H_{r_2}(\vec{v}))$

$= H_{r_1}(r_2 \cdot \vec{v})$

$= r_1(r_2 \cdot \vec{v})$

$= r_1 r_2 \vec{v}$

(1+3)

donc $H_{r_1} \circ H_{r_2}$ est l'homothétie de rapport $r_1 r_2$

(c) Faux

Contre-ex P projection sur l'axe 'Ox' est linéaire

mais pas bijective

(1+3)

[16]

ex 7

(a) $F\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $F\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$ $F\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$ (2)

(b) $\Pi_F = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ (2)

(c) $F\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \Pi_F \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}_{2 \times 3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}_{3 \times 1}$
 $= \begin{pmatrix} 2 \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot (-2) + 1 \cdot 3 \\ 1 \cdot 1 + (-1) \cdot (-2) + 3 \cdot 3 \end{pmatrix}_{2 \times 1} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 12 \end{pmatrix}$ (2)