

ex 22

$$a) A(\alpha \vec{v} + \beta \vec{w}) = A \begin{pmatrix} \alpha v_1 + \beta w_1 \\ \alpha v_2 + \beta w_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -(\alpha v_1 + \beta w_1) \\ \alpha v_2 + \beta w_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\alpha v_1 - \beta w_1 \\ \alpha v_2 + \beta w_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\alpha A(\vec{v}) + \beta A(\vec{w}) = \alpha \begin{pmatrix} -v_1 \\ v_2 \end{pmatrix} + \beta \begin{pmatrix} -w_1 \\ w_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha v_1 \\ \alpha v_2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \beta w_1 \\ \beta w_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\alpha v_1 - \beta w_1 \\ \alpha v_2 + \beta w_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

donc A est linéaire

$$b) B(2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}) \stackrel{?}{=} 2B \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow B \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{?}{=} 2B \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{?}{=} 2 \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{?}{=} \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \text{ non}$$

donc B n'est pas linéaire

$$c) C(\alpha \vec{v} + \beta \vec{w}) = C \begin{pmatrix} \alpha v_1 + \beta w_1 \\ \alpha v_2 + \beta w_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha v_2 + \beta w_2 \\ \alpha v_1 + \beta w_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\alpha C(\vec{v}) + \beta C(\vec{w}) = \alpha \begin{pmatrix} v_2 \\ v_1 \end{pmatrix} + \beta \begin{pmatrix} w_2 \\ w_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha v_2 + \beta w_2 \\ \alpha v_1 + \beta w_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

donc C est linéaire

$$d) D(2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}) \stackrel{?}{=} 2D \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow D \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{?}{=} 2D \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{?}{=} 2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{?}{=} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ non}$$

donc D n'est pas linéaire

$$e) G(2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}) \stackrel{?}{=} 2G \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow G \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{?}{=} 2 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{?}{=} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} \text{ non}$$

donc G n'est pas linéaire

$$f) F(\alpha \vec{v} + \beta \vec{w}) \stackrel{?}{=} \alpha F(\vec{v}) + \beta F(\vec{w})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow F \begin{pmatrix} \alpha v_1 + \beta w_1 \\ \alpha v_2 + \beta w_2 \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{?}{=} \alpha \begin{pmatrix} v_2 \\ v_1 + v_2 \end{pmatrix} + \beta \begin{pmatrix} w_2 \\ w_1 + w_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \alpha v_2 + \beta w_2 \\ \alpha v_1 + \beta w_1 + \alpha v_2 + \beta w_2 \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{?}{=} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha v_2 + \beta w_2 \\ \alpha(v_1 + v_2) + \beta(w_1 + w_2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \alpha v_2 + \beta w_2 \\ \alpha v_1 + \beta w_1 + \alpha v_2 + \beta w_2 \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{?}{=} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha v_2 + \beta w_2 \\ \alpha v_1 + \alpha v_2 + \beta w_1 + \beta w_2 \end{pmatrix} \text{ oui!}$$

F est linéaire

$$g) K(\alpha \vec{v} + \beta \vec{w}) \stackrel{?}{=} \alpha K(\vec{v}) + \beta K(\vec{w})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -3(\alpha \vec{v} + \beta \vec{w}) \stackrel{?}{=} \alpha(-3\vec{v}) + \beta(-3\vec{w})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -3\alpha \vec{v} - 3\beta \vec{w} \stackrel{?}{=} \alpha(-3)\vec{v} + \beta(-3)\vec{w}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -3\alpha \vec{v} - 3\beta \vec{w} \stackrel{?}{=} -3\alpha \vec{v} - 3\beta \vec{w} \text{ oui}$$

K est linéaire

exercice ou

pour
vérifier
si une
a d'emo
le...
n'est pas
vrai de

soit
elle qui
du...
a...
n'est pas

ex 23

T ?

$$T(\vec{0}) = \vec{t} \neq \vec{0}$$

T pas linéaire

H ?

cas 1: Si $C \neq (0;0)$

$$H(\vec{0}) \neq \vec{0} \quad H \text{ pas linéaire}$$

cas 2 Si $C = (0;0)$

$$H(\alpha\vec{v} + \beta\vec{w}) \stackrel{?}{=} \alpha \cdot H(\vec{v}) + \beta \cdot H(\vec{w})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow r(\alpha\vec{v} + \beta\vec{w}) \stackrel{?}{=} \alpha \cdot r\vec{v} + \beta \cdot r\vec{w}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow r \cdot \alpha\vec{v} + r \cdot \beta\vec{w} \stackrel{?}{=} \alpha r\vec{v} + \beta r\vec{w} \quad \text{oui}$$

H linéaire dans ces cas

R ?

cas 1: Si $C \neq (0;0)$

$$R(\vec{0}) \neq \vec{0} \quad R \text{ pas linéaire}$$

cas 2: rotation de centre $C(0;0)$ et d'angle θ

dém: $R(\alpha\vec{v} + \beta\vec{w}) \stackrel{?}{=} \alpha R(\vec{v}) + \beta R(\vec{w})$

$$R(\alpha \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{pmatrix} + \beta \begin{pmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \end{pmatrix}) \stackrel{?}{=} \alpha R \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{pmatrix} + \beta R \begin{pmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R \begin{pmatrix} \alpha v_1 + \beta w_1 \\ \alpha v_2 + \beta w_2 \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{?}{=} \alpha R \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{pmatrix} + \beta R \begin{pmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos(\theta)[\alpha v_1 + \beta w_1] - \sin(\theta)[\alpha v_2 + \beta w_2] \\ \sin(\theta)[\alpha v_1 + \beta w_1] + \cos(\theta)[\alpha v_2 + \beta w_2] \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\stackrel{?}{=} \alpha \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\theta)v_1 - \sin(\theta)v_2 \\ \sin(\theta)v_1 + \cos(\theta)v_2 \end{pmatrix} + \beta \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\theta)w_1 - \sin(\theta)w_2 \\ \sin(\theta)w_1 + \cos(\theta)w_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

OK

donc elles sont linéaires

S
Pr

cas 1: l'axe de symétrie ou la droite sur laquelle on projette ne contiennent pas le point $(0;0)$

$$S(\vec{0}) \neq \vec{0} ; Pr(\vec{0}) \neq \vec{0} \quad \text{donc pas linéaire}$$

cas 2: l'axe de symétrie contient $(0;0)$

la droite de projection " " "

Sans dém: ces applications sont linéaires

ex 24

on écrit $\vec{v} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ en fonction de $\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ et $\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \alpha \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \beta \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 1 = 3\alpha - \beta \\ 0 = \alpha \end{cases}$$

$$\text{dans } \textcircled{1}: 1 = 3 \cdot 0 - \beta \Leftrightarrow \beta = -1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{d'où } F_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} &= F_1 \left(0 \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + (-1) \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right) = F_1 \left((-1) \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right) = (-1) \cdot F_1 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= (-1) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

idem pour $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \gamma \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \delta \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 0 = 3\gamma - \delta \\ 1 = \gamma \end{cases}$$

$$\text{dans } \textcircled{2}: 0 = 3 \cdot 1 - \delta \Leftrightarrow \delta = 3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{d'où } F_1 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} &= F_1 \left(1 \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + 3 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right) = 1 \cdot F_1 \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + 3 F_1 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= 1 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + 3 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

et

$$\begin{aligned} F_1 \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} &= F_1 \left(x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + y \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) = x F_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + y F_1 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= x \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + y \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -x + 4y \\ -x + 5y \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Pour } F_2: \vec{v} = \alpha \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \beta \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 1 = -\alpha - \beta \\ 0 = \beta \end{cases}$$

$$\text{d'où } \beta = 0 \text{ et } \alpha = -1$$

$$\vec{w} = \gamma \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \delta \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 1 = -\gamma - \delta \\ 0 = \gamma \end{cases}$$

$$\text{d'où } \gamma = 1 \text{ et } \delta = -1$$

$$\text{on a donc: } \vec{v} = (-1) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{w} = (-1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + 1 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{puis } F_2(\vec{v}) = F_2 \left((-1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right) = (-1) F_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = (-1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} F_2(\vec{w}) &= F_2 \left((-1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + 1 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) = (-1) F_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + 1 \cdot F_2 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= (-1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + 1 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{et } F_2 \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} &= F_2 \left(x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + y \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) = F_2 \left(x \vec{v} + y \vec{w} \right) \\ &= x F_2(\vec{v}) + y F_2(\vec{w}) = x \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + y \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -x + 5y \\ -x + 2y \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

ex 25

a) On considère un vecteur
 directeur de d : $\vec{v}_d = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$
 on veut $F(\vec{v}_d)$ soit un
 vecteur directeur de d' ,
 c'est à dire $F(\vec{v}_d) = \vec{v}_{d'} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$

ainsi, on aura :

$F(\alpha \vec{v}_d) = \alpha F(\vec{v}_d) = \alpha \vec{v}_{d'}$
 c'est à dire F envoie d sur d'

calculs : $F\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$

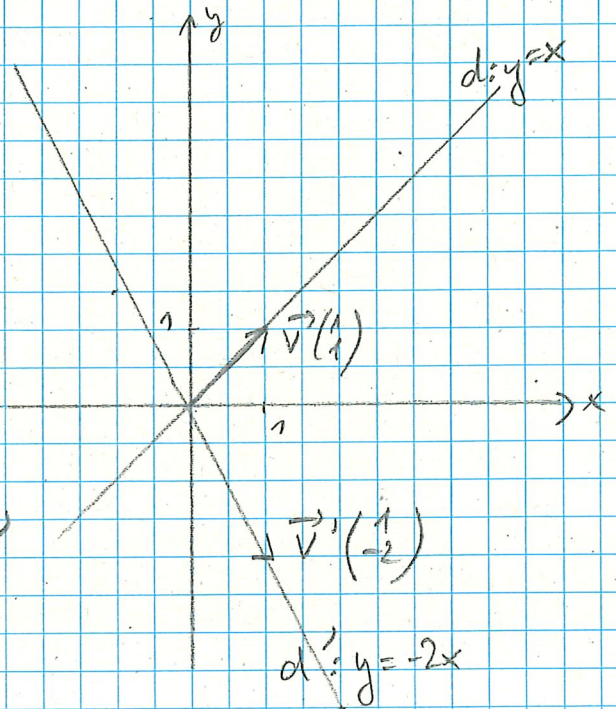
$$\Leftrightarrow F\left(1 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + 1 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 \cdot F\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}\right) + 1 \cdot F\left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

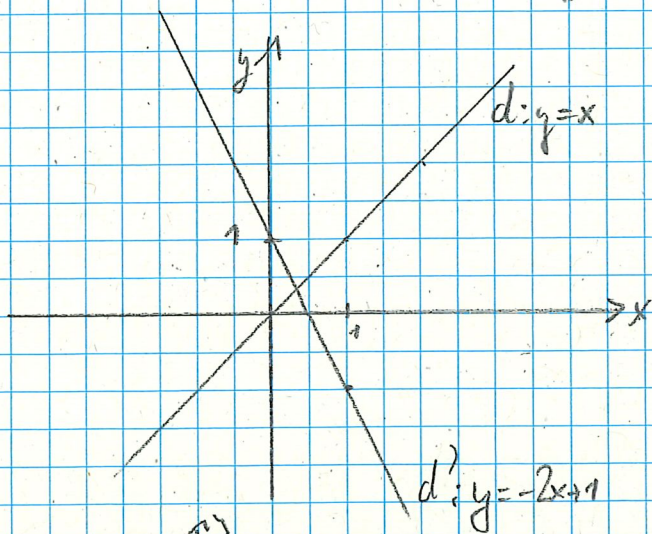
$$\Leftrightarrow F\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}\right) + F\left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

On peut - par exemple - choisir $F\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ et $F\left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\text{d'où : } F\left(\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}\right) = x F\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}\right) + y F\left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}\right) \\ = x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + y \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ -2y \end{pmatrix}$$



b)

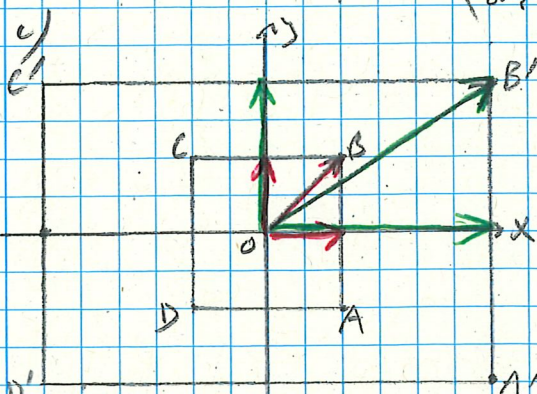


On avait

$F(\vec{0}) \neq \vec{0}$, car $(0,0) \notin d'$

donc F ne peut pas

être linéaire



On veut, par ex, que $F(\vec{OB}) = \vec{OB}'$

$$\text{c'est à dire } F\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow F\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}\right) + F\left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{ou encore } F\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ et } F\left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

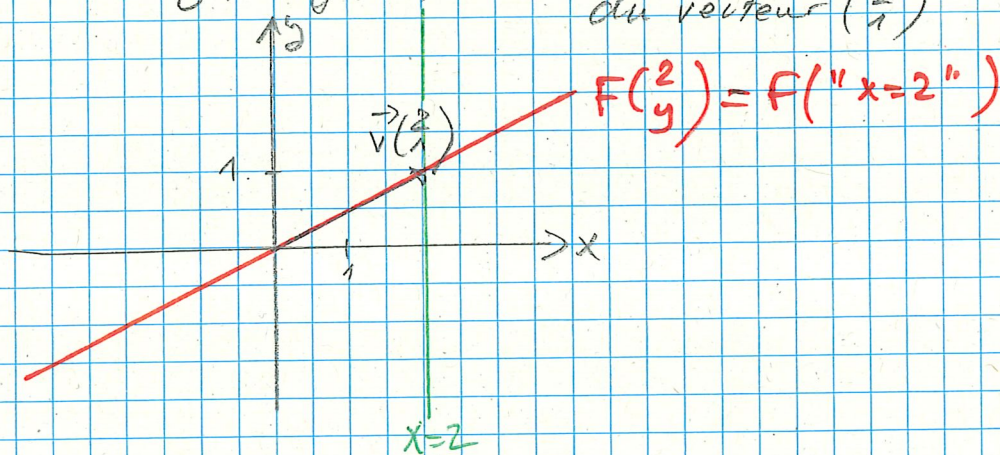
$$\text{d'où } F\left(\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}\right) = x F\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}\right) + y F\left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}\right) = x \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + y \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3x \\ 2y \end{pmatrix}$$

ex 26

$$F\left(\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} xy \\ y \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{\text{idée}}{=} y \begin{pmatrix} x \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

a) d'où : l'ensemble de tous les points $(x; y)$ tels que $x=2$ est équivalent à considérer toutes les images $F\left(\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ y \end{pmatrix}\right)$

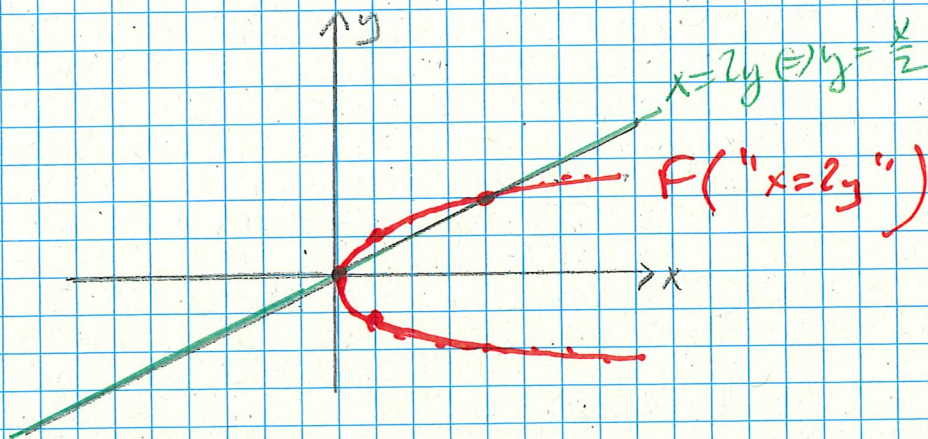
et on a : $F\left(\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ y \end{pmatrix}\right) = y \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ c'est tous les multiples du vecteur $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$



$$b) F\left(\begin{pmatrix} 2y \\ y \end{pmatrix}\right) = y \begin{pmatrix} 2y \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

par exemple :

$$F\left(\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}\right) = 1 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad F\left(\begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$F\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1/2 \end{pmatrix}\right) = 1/2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1/2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/2 \\ 1/4 \end{pmatrix} \quad F\left(\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1/2 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 1/2 \\ 1/4 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$F\left(\begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}\right) = 2 \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \quad F\left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$c) F\left(2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1/2 \end{pmatrix}\right) \stackrel{?}{=} 2 F\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1/2 \end{pmatrix}\right)$$

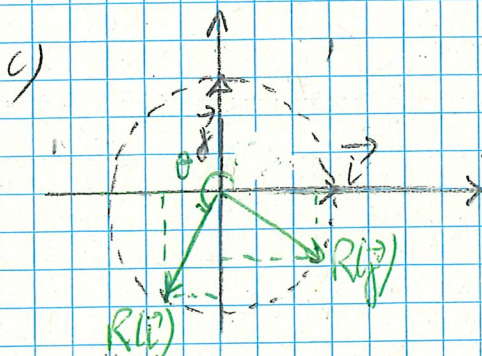
$$\Leftrightarrow F\left(\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}\right) \stackrel{?}{=} 2 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1/2 \\ 1/4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{?}{=} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1/2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{non, donc } F \text{ n'est pas linéaire}$$

ex 27

a) $L\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ et $L(0) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ donc $M_L = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

b) $L\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = r\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{pmatrix}$ et $L\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}\right) = r\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{pmatrix}$ donc $M = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{pmatrix}$

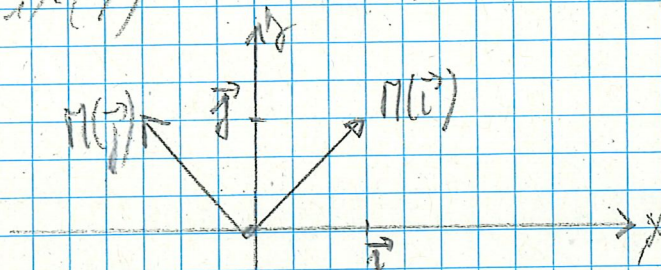


$R(\theta) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\theta) & -\sin(\theta) \\ \sin(\theta) & \cos(\theta) \end{pmatrix}$ et $R(\theta) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\theta) & \sin(\theta) \\ -\sin(\theta) & \cos(\theta) \end{pmatrix}$

d'où $M_R = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\theta) & -\sin(\theta) \\ \sin(\theta) & \cos(\theta) \end{pmatrix}$

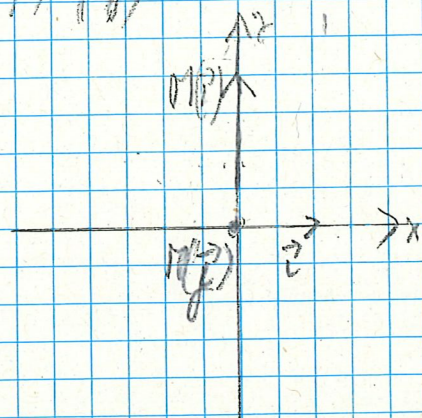
ex 28

a) $F\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $M_F = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$
 $F\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$



rotation
d'angle $\frac{\pi}{2}$

b) $G\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ $M_G = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$
 $G\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$



ex 29

a) $F\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $M_F = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$
 $F\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$

1) $\Pi\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $\Pi_F = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$
 $\Pi\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$

b) $F\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $M_F = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$
 $F\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

2) $\Pi\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $\Pi_F = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$
 $\Pi\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

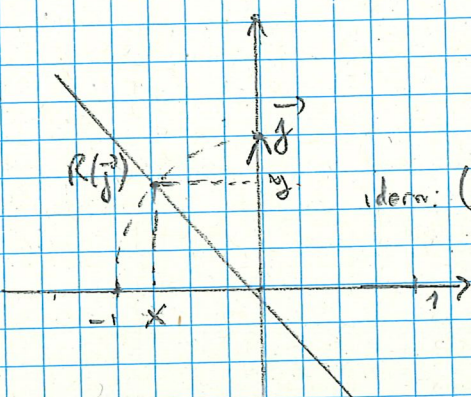
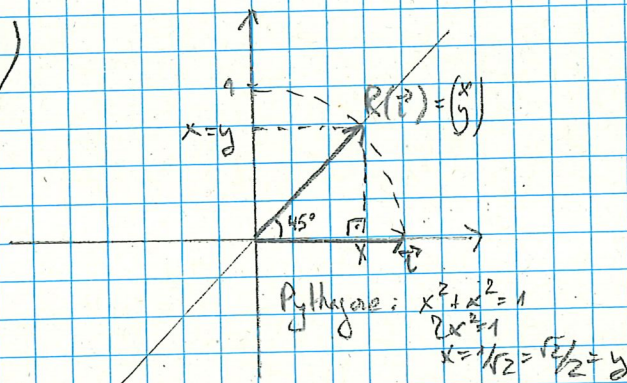
c) $F\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $M_F = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$
 $F\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$

iii) $\Pi\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $\Pi_F = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$
 $\Pi\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

d) $F\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$ $M_F = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$
 $F\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

e) $F\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $M_F = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$
 $F\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

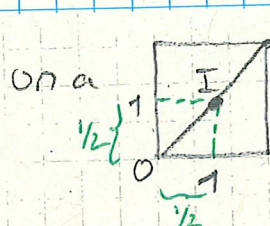
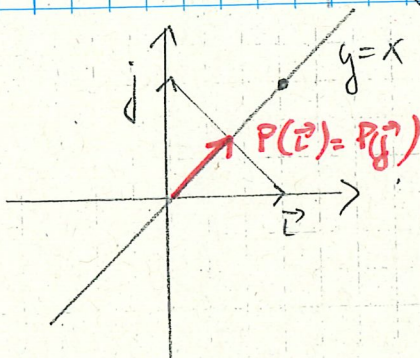
g)



done $\Pi_F = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2}/2 & -\sqrt{2}/2 \\ \sqrt{2}/2 & \sqrt{2}/2 \end{pmatrix}$

idem: $\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\sqrt{2}/2 \\ \sqrt{2}/2 \end{pmatrix}$

h)

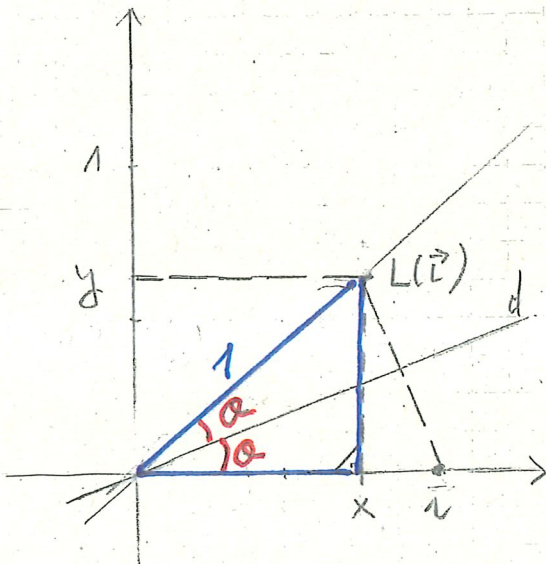


$\overline{OA} = \sqrt{2}$
 $\overline{OI} = \sqrt{2}/2$

done $P\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = P\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/2 \\ 1/2 \end{pmatrix}$

$\Rightarrow \Pi = \begin{pmatrix} 1/2 & 1/2 \\ 1/2 & 1/2 \end{pmatrix}$

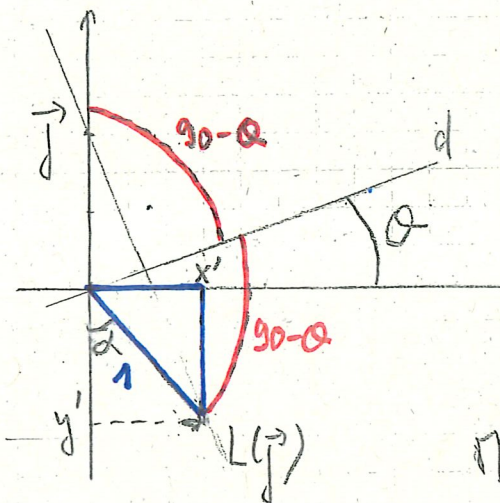
ex 30



On observe dans le triangle bleu :

$$\sin(2\theta) = \frac{y}{1} = y$$

$$\cos(2\theta) = \frac{x}{1} = x$$



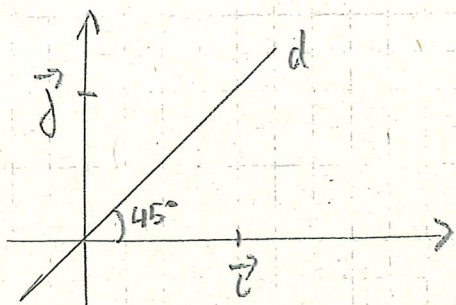
On a : $\alpha + (90 - \theta) = 90 + \theta$ d'où $\alpha = 2\theta$

$$y' = -\cos(2\theta)$$

$$x' = \sin(2\theta)$$

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(2\theta) & \sin(2\theta) \\ \sin(2\theta) & -\cos(2\theta) \end{pmatrix}$$

Remarque: cas particulier où $\theta = 45^\circ$



$$S_{45^\circ}(\vec{i}) = \vec{j} \Leftrightarrow S\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$S_{45^\circ}(\vec{j}) = \vec{i} \Leftrightarrow S\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

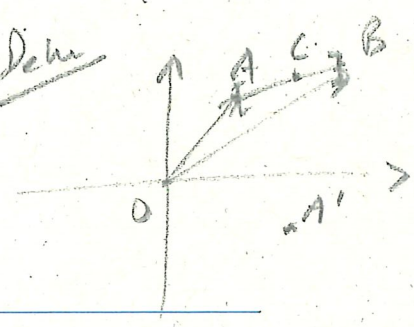
vérifions la formule générale :

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(2 \cdot 45) & \sin(2 \cdot 45) \\ \sin(2 \cdot 45) & -\cos(2 \cdot 45) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Si L appl. lin
 $[A; B]$ segment

alors $L([A; B]) = [A'; B']$

Démo



$C \in [A; B] \Rightarrow \vec{AC} = \lambda \vec{AB}$ avec $\lambda \in [0; 1]$

Soient $A' = L(A)$ et $L(\vec{OA}) = \vec{OA}'$
 $B' = L(B)$ $L(\vec{OB}) = \vec{OB}'$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{on a: } \vec{OC} &= \vec{OA} + \vec{AC} \\ &= \vec{OA} + \lambda \vec{AB} \\ &= \vec{OA} + \lambda (\vec{OB} - \vec{OA}) \\ &= (1-\lambda)\vec{OA} + \lambda \vec{OB} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{d'où } L(\vec{OC}) &= (1-\lambda)L(\vec{OA}) + \lambda L(\vec{OB}) \\ &= (1-\lambda)\vec{OA}' + \lambda \vec{OB}' \\ &= (1-\lambda)\vec{OA}' + \lambda(\vec{OA}' + \vec{A'B}') \\ &= \vec{OA}' + \lambda \vec{A'B}' \end{aligned}$$

donc L envoie le segment $[AB]$ sur le segment $[A'B']$

ex 33

a) $\vec{a} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = -3 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + 2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = -3\vec{i} + 2\vec{j}$

donc $L(\vec{a}) = -3L(\vec{i}) + 2L(\vec{j}) = -3 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + 2 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$

b) $L(\vec{v}) = v_1 L(\vec{i}) + v_2 L(\vec{j}) = v_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + v_2 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} v_1 - v_2 \\ v_1 + 2v_2 \end{pmatrix}$

c) $L \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

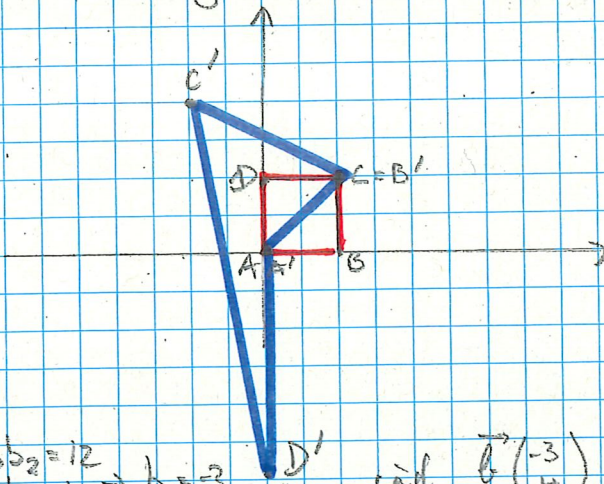
$L \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$L \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$

$L \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$

d) $L \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -7 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$

$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} b_1 - b_2 = -7 \\ b_1 + 2b_2 = 5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} 3b_2 = 12 \\ b_2 = 4 \end{matrix} \Rightarrow b_1 = -3$ car $\vec{b} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$



ex 34

a) $L(\vec{i}) = 2\vec{i}$ $M_L = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow L \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2x \\ 3y \end{pmatrix}$

b) $L(\vec{i}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ $M_L = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -2 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow L \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2y \\ 2x \end{pmatrix}$

c) $L(\vec{i}) = -2\vec{i} + 3\vec{j} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$ $M_L = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow L \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2x - 2y \\ 3x + y \end{pmatrix}$

d) $L(\vec{i}) = 3\vec{i} + \vec{j} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $M_L = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow L \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3x \\ x + 2y \end{pmatrix}$

ex 35

a) $M = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ -1 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$

b) $M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

c) $M = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

d) $M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

ex 36

on écrit \vec{i} et \vec{j} comme comb. linéaire de $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ et $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\vec{i} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{on peut poser l'équation} \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \alpha \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \beta \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \dots \\ \text{ou la trouver "au feeling"} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} F(\vec{i}) = F\left(\frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}\right) \\ \stackrel{=}{=} \text{F linéaire} \frac{1}{2} F\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}\right) + \frac{1}{2} F\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}\right) \\ = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1/2 \end{pmatrix} \end{array}$$

idem pour \vec{j} : $\vec{j} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow F(\vec{j}) = \dots = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -3/2 \end{pmatrix}$

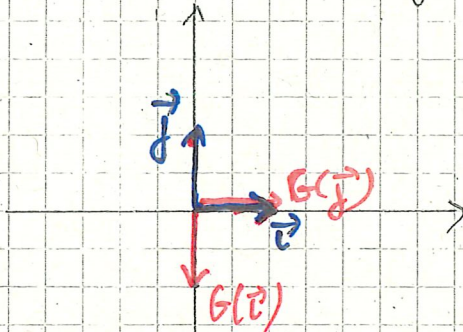
donc $M = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1/2 & -3/2 \end{pmatrix}$

ex 37

a) $F\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$
 $F\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

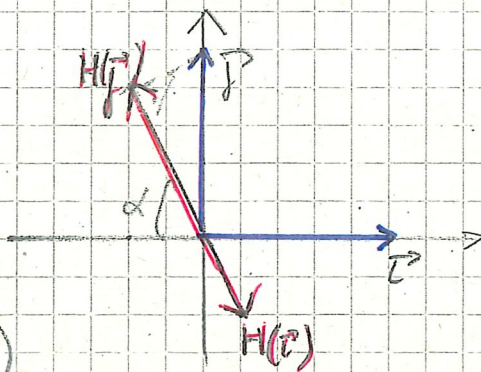
symétrie d'axe $y=x$ et de centre $(0;0)$
 (déjà vu plusieurs fois)

b) $G\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$
 $G\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$



rotation $\theta = 270^\circ$
 autour de $(0;0)$

c) $H\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/5 \\ -2/5 \end{pmatrix}$
 $H\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2/5 \\ 1/5 \end{pmatrix}$



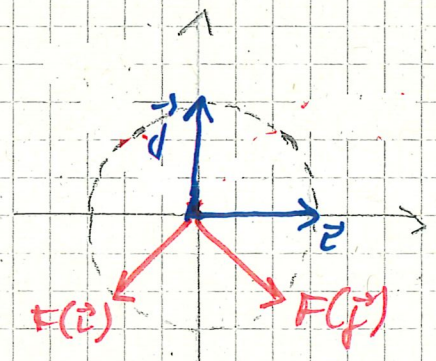
projection sur la
 droite $y = -2x$

remarque

$H\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \alpha \cdot H\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$
 (vecteurs colinéaires)

d) $M\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\sqrt{2}/2 \\ -\sqrt{2}/2 \end{pmatrix}$
 $M\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2}/2 \\ -\sqrt{2}/2 \end{pmatrix}$

les deux vecteurs
 pointent sur la
 même demi-droite
 (car $(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})^2 + (\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})^2 = 1$)



rotation de -135°
 autour de $(0;0)$
 (ou de 225°)