

Applied linear

Slide 2

$$f: E \rightarrow F$$

$$E \text{ et } F \text{ } \underline{\underline{2}} \text{ EVR}$$

$$u \rightarrow f(u)$$

$$f(u+v) = f(u) + f(v).$$

$$\forall u \in E, \forall v \in E \\ \forall \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, \forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(\lambda u) = \lambda f(u)$$

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$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}.$$

$$x \rightarrow f(x) = ax.$$

$$\mathbb{R} \text{ et } \mathbb{R} \text{ } \underline{\underline{2}} \text{ EVR} \quad \exists z \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$z \in x+y$$

$$f(x+y) = f(z) = az = a(x+y) = ax + ay \\ = f(x) + f(y)$$

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R} \quad \forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \quad \mathbb{R} \text{ et } \mathbb{R} \text{ } \underline{\underline{2}} \text{ EVR} \\ \exists z = \lambda x.$$

$$f(\lambda x) = f(z) = a \cdot z = a \cdot (\lambda x) = (\lambda a)x = \lambda(ax) \\ = \lambda f(x)$$

done on s

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f(x+y) = f(x) + f(y) \\ f(\lambda x) = \lambda f(x) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow f \text{ est } \underline{\underline{A2}}$$



$$f: E \rightarrow F$$

$$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$(x, y) \rightarrow f(x, y) = ax + by$$

$$\forall u \in \mathbb{R}^2 \quad \forall v \in \mathbb{R}^2, \quad \mathbb{R}^2 \text{ est-} \text{EVR}$$

$$u = (x, y) \quad v = (x', y')$$

$$w = u + v$$

$$w = u + v = (x, y) + (x', y') = (x + x', y + y')$$

$$= (x'', y'') \quad \begin{cases} x'' = x + x' \\ y'' = y + y' \end{cases}$$

$$f(u + v) = f(w) = f(x'', y'')$$

$$f(x'', y'') = ax'' + by'' = a(x + x') + b(y + y')$$

$$= ax + ax' + by + by'$$

$$= ax + by + ax' + by'$$

$$= f(x, y) + f(x', y')$$

$$f(u + v) = f(u) + f(v)$$

$$\forall u \in \mathbb{R}^2, \quad \forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R}, \quad \mathbb{R}^2 \text{ est-} \text{EVR}$$

$$w = \lambda u, \quad u \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$u = (x, y)$$

$$w = \lambda(x, y) = (\lambda x, \lambda y) = (x', y'), \quad \begin{cases} x' = \lambda x \\ y' = \lambda y \end{cases}$$

$$f(\lambda u) = f(w) = f(x', y') = ax' + by'$$

$$= a(\lambda x) + b(\lambda y)$$

$$= (\lambda a)x + (\lambda b)y$$

$$= \lambda(ax + by)$$

$$= \lambda f(x, y)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(\lambda u) = \lambda f(u)$$

~~f~~

$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$(n, y) \rightarrow f(n, y) = an + by$$

f is linear

$$(a, b) + (c, d) = (a+c, b+d)$$

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$$\lambda(a, b) = (\lambda a, \lambda b)$$

~~f~~
 $f: E \rightarrow F$
 $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$

$$f(u) = f(n, y) = (2n + 3y, n - y)$$

~~forall~~ $u \in \mathbb{R}^2 \quad \forall v \in \mathbb{R}^2 \quad \mathbb{R}^2$ is a \mathbb{R} -V.R.
 $\exists w = u + v \quad w \in \mathbb{R}^2$

~~u~~ $u = (n, y) \quad v = (n', y')$
 $w = (n, y) + (n', y') = (n + n', y + y') = (n'', y'')$

$$\begin{aligned} f(u+v) &= f(w) = f(n'', y'') = (2n'' + 3y'', n'' - y'') \\ &= (2(n+n') + 3(y+y'), (n+n') - (y+y')) \\ &= (2n + 2n' + 3y + 3y', n + n' - y - y') \\ &= ((2n + 3y) + (2n' + 3y'), (n - y) + (n' - y')) \\ &= (2n + 3y, n - y) + (2n' + 3y', n' - y') \\ &= f(n, y) + f(n', y') \\ &= f(u) + f(v) \end{aligned}$$

$$\forall u \in \mathbb{R}, \quad \forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \quad \exists w \in \mathbb{R}^2 \quad (\text{EVR})$$

$$u = (x, y)$$

$$w = \lambda u.$$

$$w = \lambda u = \lambda(x, y) = (\lambda x, \lambda y) = (x', y')$$

$$f(\lambda u) = f(w) = f(x', y') = (2x' + 3y', x' - y')$$

$$= (2\lambda x + 3\lambda y, \lambda x - \lambda y)$$

$$= (\lambda(2x + 3y), \lambda(x - y))$$

$$= \lambda(2x + 3y, x - y)$$

$$= \lambda f(x, y)$$

$$= \lambda f(u)$$

$$f(\lambda u) = \lambda f(u) \quad \text{EVR}$$

$$f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$(x, y, z) \mapsto f(x, y, z) = (x + y + z, y)$$

$$\forall u \in \mathbb{R}^3, \quad \forall v \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$\mathbb{R}^3 \text{ EVR}$$

$$w = u + v$$

$$u = (x, y, z) \quad v = (x', y', z')$$

$$w = u + v = (x, y, z) + (x', y', z') = (x + x', y + y', z + z')$$

$$= (x'', y'', z'')$$

$$f(u + v) = f(w) = f(x'', y'', z'') = (x'' + y'' + z'', y'')$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(u+v) &= (x+x'+y+y'+z+z', y+y') \\
 &= ((x+y+z) + (x'+y'+z'), y+y') \\
 &= (x+y+z, y) + (x'+y'+z', y') \\
 &= f(x, y, z) + f(x', y', z') \\
 &= f(u) + f(v)
 \end{aligned}$$

* $\forall u \in \mathbb{R}^3, \forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \quad \mathbb{R}^3 \text{ s.v. } \in \text{VR}$
 $w = \lambda u.$

$$u = (x, y, z) \\
 w = \lambda(x, y, z) = (\lambda x, \lambda y, \lambda z) = (\underbrace{\lambda x}_{x'}, \underbrace{\lambda y}_{y'}, \underbrace{\lambda z}_{z'})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(\lambda u) &= f(w) = f(x', y', z') = (x'+y'+z', y') \\
 &= (\lambda x + \lambda y + \lambda z, \lambda y) \\
 &= (\lambda(x+y+z), \lambda y) \\
 &= \lambda(x+y+z, y) \\
 &= \lambda f(x, y, z) \\
 &= \lambda f(u)
 \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
 f: E &\longrightarrow F \\
 u &\longrightarrow f(u)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$f: \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{A} \quad \Rightarrow \quad f(0_E) = 0_F$$

~~\mathcal{A}~~

→ ex. 1

$$f: \mathbb{R}^3 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$(x, y, z) \longmapsto f(x, y, z) = (x + y + z, y).$$

$$0_{\mathbb{R}^3} = (0, 0, 0).$$

$$0_{\mathbb{R}^2} = (0, 0)$$

$$f(0_{\mathbb{R}^3}) = f(0, 0, 0) = (0 + 0 + 0, 0) = (0, 0) = 0_{\mathbb{R}^2}$$

car tout $v \in \mathbb{R}^3$ est linéaire.

→ ex 2

$$f: \mathbb{R}^3 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$(x, y, z) \longmapsto f(x, y, z) = (x + y, y + 1, z)$$

$$f(0_{\mathbb{R}^3}) = f(0, 0, 0) = (0 + 0, 0 + 1, 0) = (0, 1, 0) \neq 0_{\mathbb{R}^3}$$

f n'est pas linéaire. en effet.

$$u = (x, y, z)$$

$$v = (x', y', z')$$

$$w = u + v = (x'', y'', z'')$$

$$x'' = x + x', y'' = y + y', z'' = z + z'$$

$$f(u + v) = f(w) = f(x'', y'', z'') = (x'' + y'', y'' + 1, z'')$$

$$= (x + x' + y + y', y + y' + 1, z + z')$$

$$= ((x + y) + (x' + y'), (y + 1) + (y' + 1) - 1, z + z')$$

$$= (x + y, y + 1, z) + (x' + y', y' + 1, z') + (0, -1, 0).$$

$$= f(x, y, z) + f(x', y', z') + (0, -1, 0)$$

~~$$f(u + v) = f(u) + f(v) - (0, 1, 0)$$~~

$$f(u + v) \neq f(u) + f(v)$$

n'est pas linéaire

→ Ex 3.

$$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$(x, y) \longrightarrow f(x, y) = x \cdot y.$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{R}^2} = (0, 0) \quad \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{R}} = 0$$

$$f(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{R}^2}) = f(0, 0) = 0 \cdot 0 = 0 = \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{R}}.$$

$$f(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{R}^2}) = \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{R}}$$

pour ~~montrer~~ f n'est pas linéaire $\forall f \lambda \cdot u = \lambda f(u)$.

$$\forall u \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$u = (x, y).$$

\wedge

$$\mathbb{R}^2 \ni v \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$w = \lambda u = \lambda(x, y) = (\lambda x, \lambda y) = (x', y')$$

$$= (x', y')$$

$$f(\lambda u) = f(w) = f(x', y') = x' \cdot y' = (\lambda x)(\lambda y) = \lambda^2 xy.$$

$$\Rightarrow f(\lambda u) = \lambda^2 xy = \lambda^2 f(x, y) = \lambda^2 f(u)$$

$$= \lambda^2 f(u) \neq$$

$$\lambda f(u)$$

$\forall \lambda$
 \equiv

$$\Rightarrow f \text{ n'est pas } \lambda \cdot f(u) = \lambda f(u).$$

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$$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$
$$u \rightarrow f(u)$$
$$(x, y) \rightarrow f(x, y) = ?$$

for basis $\{e_1, e_2\}$ - base of \mathbb{R}^2 $e_1 = (1, 0)$
 $e_2 = (0, 1)$

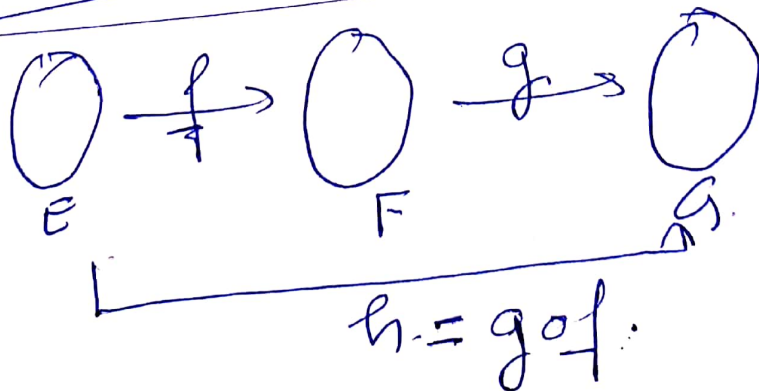
and $f(e_1) = f(1, 0) = 3$
 $f(e_2) = f(0, 1) = 2$

for $(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ $(x, y) = (x, 0) + (0, y) = x(1, 0) + y(0, 1)$
 $= x e_1 + y e_2$

$$f(x, y) = f(x e_1 + y e_2) = f(x e_1) + f(y e_2)$$
$$= x f(e_1) + y f(e_2)$$
$$\neq$$
$$= x \cdot 3 + y \cdot 2$$

$f(x, y) = 3x + 2y$

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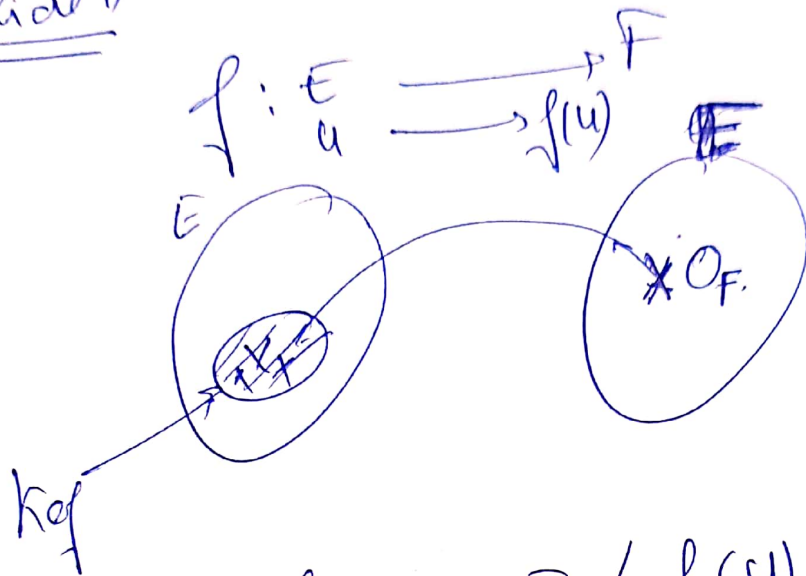


$$E \xrightarrow{f} F \xrightarrow{g} G.$$

$$u \rightarrow v = f(u) \rightarrow x = g(v) = g[f(u)]$$

$$x = g(v) = g[f(u)] = (g \circ f)(u).$$

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$$\text{Ker } f = \{ u \in E \mid f(u) = 0_F \}$$

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$\text{Ker } f$ est - SEVR

$$f = AL.$$

$$\Rightarrow f(0_E) = 0_F \Rightarrow 0_E \in \text{Ker } f$$

$\Rightarrow \text{Ker } f$ n'est pas vide.

$$\forall u \in \text{Ker } f \quad f(u) = 0_F$$

$$\forall v \in \text{Ker } f \quad f(v) = 0_F$$

$$\forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \quad \forall \beta \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(\lambda u + \beta v) = \lambda f(u) + \beta f(v) = \lambda \cdot 0_E + \beta \cdot 0_F = 0_F.$$

$$\Rightarrow f(\lambda u + \beta v) = 0_F \Rightarrow \lambda u + \beta v \in \text{Ker } f$$

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$$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$
$$(x, y) \mapsto f(x, y) = (x+y, x+y)$$

$\text{Ker} f = ?$
 $u \in \text{Ker} f \quad u = (x, y) \quad f(x, y) = 0_F = 0_{\mathbb{R}^2} = (0, 0)$

$$f(x, y) = (x+y, x+y) = (0, 0) \Rightarrow x+y = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$y = -x$

$$n(x, y) \in \text{Ker} f \Rightarrow (x, y) = (x, -x) = x(1, -1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\text{Ker} f = \langle (1, -1) \rangle}$$

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$$\mathbb{R}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$
$$u = (x, y, z, t) \mapsto f(u) = f(x, y, z, t)$$
~~$$f(x, y, z, t) = (x+y+2z, x+y+z+3t)$$~~
$$f(x, y, z, t) = (x-y+2z, x+y+z+3t)$$

$u \in \text{Ker} f \quad f(u) = 0_{\mathbb{R}^2}$

$$\Rightarrow f(x, y, z, t) = (x-y+2z, x+y+z+3t) = (0, 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x-y+2z = 0 \\ x+y+z+3t = 0 \end{cases}$$

On a 2 équations et 4 inconnues.

On va ramener le syst à - syst de 2 équations et 2 ~~inconnues~~ inconnues, cad on doit choisir

les 2 autres comme paramètres. On va pour cela choisir possible (soit 6)

1^{er} choix y, z linéaire x et t ~~paramètres~~

$$\begin{cases} y = x + 2t \\ y + z = -x - 3t \end{cases}$$

$$\boxed{y = x + 2t} \quad \forall x, \forall t$$

$$\Rightarrow z = -x - 3t - y$$

$$z = -x - 3t - x - 2t$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{z = -2x - 5t} \quad \forall x, \forall t$$

Il s'agit de $f(x, y, z, t) = 0_{\mathbb{R}^2} \Rightarrow (x, y, z, t) = (x, \frac{x+2t}{1}, \frac{-2x-5t}{1}, t)$

$$\begin{aligned} (x, y, z, t) &= (x, x, -2x, 0) + (0, 2t, -5t, t) \\ &= x \underbrace{(1, 1, -2, 0)}_{u} + t \underbrace{(0, 2, -5, 1)}_{v} \end{aligned} \quad \begin{matrix} \forall x \\ \forall t \\ \underline{\quad} \end{matrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Ker} = \langle u, v \rangle$$

$$\boxed{\text{Ker} = \langle (1, 1, -2, 0), (0, 2, -5, 1) \rangle}$$

a) peut faire - autre choix.

x, z inconnus yet t paramètre

$$\begin{cases} x = y - 2t \\ x + z = -y - 3t \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = y - 2t \\ x + z = -y - 3t \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{x = y - 2t} \quad \forall y, t \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$x + z \Rightarrow z = -y - 3t - x$$

$$z = -y - 3t - y + 2t$$

$$\boxed{z = -2y - t} \quad \forall y, t \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$f(x, y, z, t) = (0, 0) \Rightarrow$$

$$(x, y, z, t) = (y - 2t, y, -2y - t, t)$$

$$(x, y, z, t) = (y, y, -2y, 0) + (-2t, 0, -t, t)$$

$$= y(1, 1, -2, 0) + t(-2, 0, -1, 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\text{Ker} f = \langle (1, 1, -2, 0), (-2, 0, -1, 1) \rangle}$$

on trouve ici une autre réponse, just equal
just et dépend du choix des paramètres.

il faut remarquer que le premier vecteur
est le même alors que le 2^e est différent.

Ordonner l'important il s'agit du même ker
donc il faut que le deuxième vecteur
(-2, 0, -1, 1) soit - combinaison linéaire

des vecteurs $(1, 1, -2, 0)$ et $(0, 2, -5, 1)$ cod

$$\begin{aligned} (-2, 0, -1, 1) &= \alpha(1, 1, -2, 0) + \beta(0, 2, -5, 1) \\ &= (\alpha, \alpha, -2\alpha, 0) + (0, 2\beta, -5\beta, \beta) \\ &= (\alpha, \alpha + 2\beta, -2\alpha - 5\beta, \beta) \end{aligned}$$

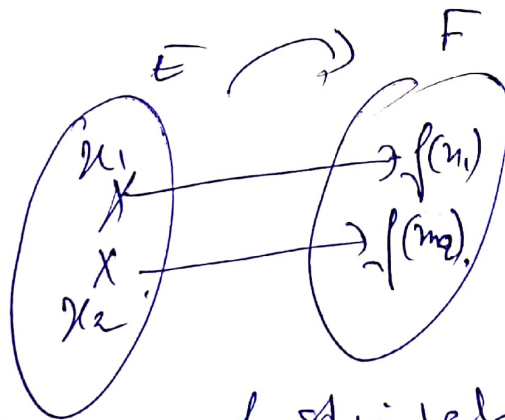
$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha = -2 & \Rightarrow \boxed{\alpha = -2} \\ \alpha + 2\beta = 0 & \xrightarrow{-2 + 2(1) = 0} \\ -2\alpha - 5\beta = -1 & \xrightarrow{-2(-2) - 5(1) = -1} \\ \boxed{\beta = 1} & \Rightarrow \boxed{\beta = 1} \end{cases}$$

donc

$$\boxed{(-2, 0, -1, 1) = (0, 2, -5, 1) - 2(1, 1, -2, 0)}$$

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Rappel



$f: E \rightarrow F$ fonctionnelle

$$\forall n \in E \quad \forall n' \in E \quad f(n) = f(n') \Rightarrow n = n'$$

$$\forall n \in E \quad \forall n' \in E \quad n \neq n' \Rightarrow f(n) \neq f(n')$$

* f si- appli lin $f(0_E) = 0_F$
 $\forall u \in \text{Ker } f \quad f(u) = 0_F$

$f(u) = f(0_E)$
 $\xRightarrow{\text{ana. } \boxed{f \text{ lin}}} \text{Ker } f = \{0_E\} \Rightarrow u = 0_E \Rightarrow$

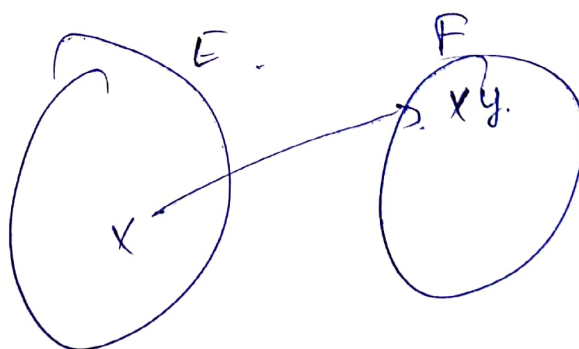
* ana $\text{Ker } f = \{0_E\}$

Si $f(u) = f(v) \Rightarrow f(u) - f(v) = 0_F \quad |f|$
 $f \text{ lin}$

$f(u) - f(v) = f(u-v) = 0_F \Rightarrow$
 $u-v = 0_E \Rightarrow u = v \Rightarrow$

$\boxed{f \text{ injective}}$

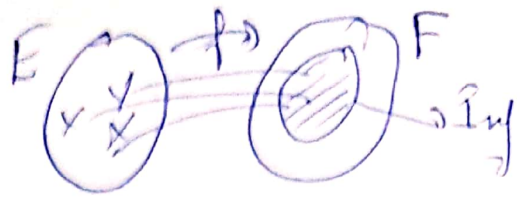
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 Rappel.



$f: E \rightarrow F$
 $x \rightarrow y = f(x)$

Une appl f de E sur F est dite surjective ss
 $\forall y \in F \quad \exists x \in E \quad / \quad y = f(x)$

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* \mathcal{I}_{Inf} mit f via.

$f \circ \pi - \pi' \circ f$ $f(0_E) = 0_F$ $0_F \in \mathcal{I}_{\text{Inf}}$.

* $\forall v_1 \in F$ $v_1 = f(u_1)$ $u_1 \in E$

$\forall v_2 \in F$ $v_2 = f(u_2)$ $u_2 \in E$

E ein \mathbb{R} -VR $\Rightarrow \lambda u_1 + \frac{1}{2} u_2 \in E$ $\forall \lambda, \forall \frac{1}{2}$
 $\forall u_1, \forall u_2$

$f(\lambda u_1 + \frac{1}{2} u_2) = \lambda f(u_1) + \frac{1}{2} f(u_2) = \lambda v_1 + \frac{1}{2} v_2$

oder $f(\lambda u_1 + \frac{1}{2} u_2) \in \mathcal{I}_{\text{Inf}}$

$\lambda v_1 + \frac{1}{2} v_2 \in \mathcal{I}_{\text{Inf}}$

also \mathcal{I}_{Inf} \mathbb{R} -SEVR von F .

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Per f ist \mathcal{I}_{Inf} ein \mathbb{R} -SEVR von F
 $\mathcal{I}_{\text{Inf}} = F$.

* Da f surjektiv

$\mathcal{I}_{\text{Inf}} = \{ v \in F \mid v = f(u), u \in E \}$ also

$\mathcal{I}_{\text{Inf}} \subset F$.

f surjektiv $\Rightarrow \forall v \in F \exists u \in E \mid v = f(u)$
 $\forall v \in F$

$\Rightarrow F \subset \mathcal{I}_{\text{Inf}}$

$$\text{Im} f \subset F \quad \text{si} \quad \mathbb{R}_{\text{Im} f} = F$$

$$F \subset \mathbb{R}_{\text{Im} f}$$

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$$f: E \longrightarrow F$$

f est bijective. ss $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f \text{ est sur} \\ \text{et} \\ f \text{ est injectif} \end{array} \right.$ $\text{Ker} f = \{0\}$
 $\mathbb{R}_{\text{Im} f} = F$

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$$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$f(x, y) \longmapsto f(x, y) = (x+y, y+x).$$

$\text{Ker} f = \langle (1, -1) \rangle$

par l'injectivité de f $\mathbb{R}_{\text{Im} f} = ?$

$$\text{Im} f = \{ v \in F \mid v = f(u) \quad u \in E \}$$

$$f(x, y) = (x+y, x+y) = (x+y) (1, 1).$$

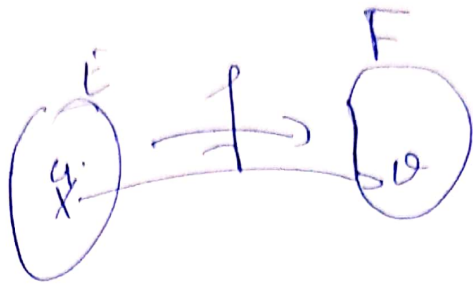
$x \in \mathbb{R}$
 $y \in \mathbb{R}$
 $\Rightarrow x+y \in \mathbb{R}$

$$f(x, y) = (x+y) (1, 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\text{Im} f} = \langle (1, 1) \rangle$$



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Est un EVR., $\{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$ Base de E.

FM - EVR. est dit $\{f(e_1), \dots, f(e_n)\}$ & l'ensemble
 $\{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$ de F.

le rang p est le nombre max de vect
 $f(e_i)$ indépendants

$$\alpha_1 f(e_1) + \alpha_2 f(e_2) + \dots + \alpha_p f(e_p) = 0_F$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = \dots = \alpha_p = 0 \quad \underline{\underline{p \leq n}}$$

ex $f(n,1) = (n+y, n+y)$

$$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$e_1 = (1, 0) \quad e_2 = (0, 1)$$

$$f(e_1) = (1, 1)$$

$$f(e_2) = f(e_1)$$

$$f(e_2) = (1, 1)$$

le nombre de vect indob & a eye a 1

$$\Rightarrow \text{def} \text{ rg}(f) = 1$$

et nous avons $\text{Im} f = \{(1, 1)\}$ di $\text{rang} f = 1$

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$$f(x, y) = (x+y, x+y)$$

$$\text{Ker } f = \langle (1, -1) \rangle$$
$$\text{Im } f = \langle (1, 1) \rangle$$

$$\dim \text{Ker } f = 1$$
$$\dim \text{Im } f = 1$$

$$\dim E = \dim \mathbb{R}^2 = 2$$

$$\dim \text{Im } f + \dim \text{Ker } f = \dim E$$
$$1 + 1 = 2$$

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→ si f est nulle $\text{Ker } f = \mathbb{R}^2$ $\dim \text{Ker } f = 2$

$$* \text{ rg}(f) = \dim \text{Im } f = \dim E$$

→ si f est surjective $\dim \text{Im } f = \dim F$

$$** \text{ rg}(f) = \dim \text{Im } f = \dim F$$

→ si f est bijective $\begin{cases} \text{rg}(f) = \dim E \\ \text{rg}(f) = \dim F \end{cases}$ linéaire surject

$$*** \text{ rg}(f) = \dim E = \dim F$$