



Correction

Exercice 1

Soient  $x = (x_1, x_2, x_3)$  et  $y = (y_1, y_2, y_3)$  deux vecteurs de  $\mathbb{C}^3$ .

$$1. \quad f(x, y) = {}^t X A \bar{Y} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1+3i & -2+5i \\ 1-3i & 33+a & 10+15i \\ -2-5i & 10-15i & 30 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \bar{y}_1 \\ \bar{y}_2 \\ \bar{y}_3 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$= x_1 \bar{y}_1 + (1+3i)x_1 \bar{y}_2 + (-2+5i)x_1 \bar{y}_3 + (1-3i)x_2 \bar{y}_1 + (33+a)x_2 \bar{y}_2 + (10+15i)x_2 \bar{y}_3 + (-2-5i)x_3 \bar{y}_1 + (10-15i)x_3 \bar{y}_2 + 30x_3 \bar{y}_3.$$

$$q_f(x) = f(x, x) = x_1 \bar{x}_1 + (1+3i)x_1 \bar{x}_2 + (-2+5i)x_1 \bar{x}_3 + (1-3i)x_2 \bar{x}_1 + (33+a)x_2 \bar{x}_2 + (10+15i)x_2 \bar{x}_3 + (-2-5i)x_3 \bar{x}_1 + (10-15i)x_3 \bar{x}_2 + 30x_3 \bar{x}_3.$$

$$2. \quad q_f(x) = (x_1 + (1-3i)x_2 + (-2-5i)x_3)(\bar{x}_1 + (1+3i)\bar{x}_2 + (-2+5i)\bar{x}_3) - 10x_2 \bar{x}_2 - (13+11i)x_2 \bar{x}_3 - (13-11i)x_3 \bar{x}_2 - 29x_3 \bar{x}_3 + (33+a)x_2 \bar{x}_2 + (10+15i)x_2 \bar{x}_3 + (10-15i)x_3 \bar{x}_2 + 33x_3 \bar{x}_3$$
$$= |x_1 + (1-3i)x_2 + (-2-5i)x_3|^2 + (23+a)x_2 \bar{x}_2 + (-3+4i)x_2 \bar{x}_3 + (-3-4i)x_3 \bar{x}_2 + x_3 \bar{x}_3$$
$$= |x_1 + (1-3i)x_2 + (-2-5i)x_3|^2 + (x_3 + (-3+4i)x_2)(\bar{x}_3 + (-3-4i)\bar{x}_2) - 25x_2 \bar{x}_2 + (23+a)x_2 \bar{x}_2$$
$$= |x_1 + (1-3i)x_2 + (-2-5i)x_3|^2 + |x_3 + (-3+4i)x_2|^2 + (a-2)x_2 \bar{x}_2$$
$$= |x_1 + (1-3i)x_2 + (-2-5i)x_3|^2 + |x_3 + (-3+4i)x_2|^2 + (a-2)|x_2|^2.$$

$f$  est un produit scalaire si et seulement si  $a > 2$ .

Exercice 2

1.  $f$  est symétrique.

$$f(1, 1) = \int_0^1 1 dt = 1 \quad f(1, X) = \int_0^1 t dt = \frac{1}{2} = f(X, 1) \quad f(1, X^2) = \int_0^1 t^2 dt = \frac{1}{3} = f(1, X^2) = f(X, X)$$

$$f(X, X^2) = \int_0^1 t^3 dt = \frac{1}{4} = f(X^2, X) \quad f(X^2, X^2) = \int_0^1 t^4 dt = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\text{D'où } M_e(f) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1/2 & 1/3 \\ 1/2 & 1/3 & 1/4 \\ 1/3 & 1/4 & 1/5 \end{pmatrix} = A.$$

2. Soit  $\Delta : E \rightarrow E$

$$P \mapsto P'$$

$$\Delta(1) = 0 = 0.1 + 0.X + 0.X^2$$

$$\Delta(X) = 1 = 1.1 + 0.X + 0.X^2$$

$$\Delta(X^2) = 2X = 0.1 + 2.X + 0.X^2$$

$$\text{D'où } \mathcal{M}_e(\Delta) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = M.$$

$$\mathcal{M}_e(\Delta^*) = A^{-1} \cdot M \cdot A \quad \text{où} \quad A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 9 & -36 & 30 \\ -36 & 192 & -180 \\ 30 & -180 & 180 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\text{D'où } \mathcal{M}_e(\Delta^*) = \begin{pmatrix} -6 & 2 & 3 \\ 12 & -24 & -26 \\ 0 & 30 & 30 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Si  $P = a_0 + a_1X + a_2X^2$ , alors  $\Delta^*(P) = (-6a_0 + 2a_1 + 3a_2) + (12a_0 - 24a_1 - 26a_2)X + 30(a_1 + a_2)X^2$ .

3.  $\varphi(1) = 1 = 1.1 + 0.X + 0.X^2$

$$\varphi(X) = -X = 0.1 - 1.X + 0.X^2$$

$$\varphi(X^2) = X^2 = 0.1 + 0.X + 1.X^2$$

$$\text{D'où } \mathcal{M}_e(\varphi) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = N.$$

$$\mathcal{M}_e(\varphi^*) = A^{-1} \cdot N \cdot A = A^{-1} \cdot N \cdot A$$

$$\text{D'où } \mathcal{M}_e(\varphi^*) = \begin{pmatrix} 37 & 24 & 18 \\ -192 & -127 & -96 \\ 180 & 120 & 91 \end{pmatrix}.$$

### Exercice 3

1.  $(\Rightarrow)$  Trivial

$(\Leftarrow)$  On suppose que  $\langle f(u), u \rangle = 0 \quad \forall u \in E$ .

On a donc :

$$\forall x, y \in E, \quad \langle f(x + iy), x + iy \rangle = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \langle f(x), x \rangle - i\langle f(x), y \rangle + i\langle f(y), x \rangle + \langle f(y), y \rangle = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -i\langle f(x), y \rangle + i\langle f(y), x \rangle = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \langle f(x), y \rangle = \langle f(y), x \rangle$$

$$\forall x, y \in E, \quad \langle f(x + y), x + y \rangle = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \langle f(x), x \rangle + \langle f(x), y \rangle + \langle f(y), x \rangle + \langle f(y), y \rangle = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \langle f(x), y \rangle + \langle f(y), x \rangle = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \langle f(x), y \rangle = -\langle f(y), x \rangle$$

$$\text{D'où } \langle f(x), y \rangle = 0 \quad \forall x, y \in E$$

Et  $f = 0$  car un produit scalaire est défini donc non dégénéré.

2. Il suffit par exemple de considérer une rotation vectorielle d'angle  $\frac{\pi}{2}$ .