

Exercice 1

$$1^{\circ}) q(x, y, z) = (x \ y \ z) \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 5 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = 5x^2 + 5y^2 + 5z^2 - 2xy - 2yz - 2xz$$

$$2^{\circ}) \begin{vmatrix} 5-\lambda & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 5-\lambda & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 5-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 3-\lambda & -1 & -1 \\ 3-\lambda & 5-\lambda & -1 \\ 3-\lambda & -1 & 5-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (3-\lambda) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 5-\lambda & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 5-\lambda \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$(3-\lambda) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 6-\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 6-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (3-\lambda)(6-\lambda)^2 = 0 \text{ donne}$$

$$\lambda_1 = 3 \text{ et } \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 6 \text{ toutes}$$

strictement positives, donc la signature de  $q$  est  $(+, +, +)$  avec la notation  $q$  définie-positive.

$$3^{\circ}) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{cases} 2x - y - z = 0 \\ -x + 2y - z = 0 \\ -x - y + 2z = 0 \end{cases} \ominus \begin{cases} 3x - 3y = 0 \\ y = x \\ x - z = 0 \rightarrow z = x \\ x \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow E_3 = \text{Vect} \left( \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) = \text{sep associé à } \lambda_1 = 3.$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{cases} x + y + z = 0 \end{cases} \text{ plan vectoriel associé à } \lambda = 6 \text{ valeur propre double}$$

$$\Rightarrow E_6 = \text{Vect} \left( \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}; \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \right) = \text{sep associé à } \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 6$$

Calculons des vecteurs propres formant une base de vecteurs propres de  $A$

$$\left\| \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\| = \sqrt{3} \Rightarrow \sigma_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left\| \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\| = \sqrt{6} \Rightarrow \sigma_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ -\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left\| \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \right\| = \sqrt{2} \Rightarrow \sigma_3 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$



2)  $\Rightarrow P \in \mathcal{O}_3(\mathbb{R})$  telle que  ${}^t P = P^{-1}$  avec  $P = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & -\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$

4°)  $q(x, y, z) = (x \ y \ z) A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$   
 avec  $A = P D P^{-1} = P D {}^t P$  ou  $D = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$ .

$X = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$  On pose  $Y = {}^t P X$   
 $\Rightarrow {}^t Y = {}^t X P$   
 ${}^t X = (x \ y \ z) \quad Y = \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \end{pmatrix}$   
 $q(x, y, z) = q(X) = {}^t X A X$   
 $= {}^t X P D {}^t P X =$   
 $({}^t X P) D ({}^t P X) = {}^t Y D Y$

$= (x' \ y' \ z') \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \end{pmatrix} = 3x'^2 + 6y'^2 + 6z'^2$

ou  $\begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & -\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$  ie  $x' = l_1(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(x+y+z)$   
 $y' = l_2(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}(x-2y+z)$   
 $z' = l_3(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(x-z)$ .

Donc :  $q(x, y, z) = 3 \left( \frac{1}{3}(x+y+z)^2 \right) + 6 \left( \frac{1}{6}(x-2y+z)^2 \right) +$   
 $6 \left( \frac{1}{2}(x-z)^2 \right) =$   
 $(x+y+z)^2 + (x-2y+z)^2 + 3(x-z)^2$

5°)  $q(x, y, z) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x+y+z=0 \Rightarrow x=y=z=0 \\ x-2y+z=0 \Rightarrow x=y \\ x-z=0 \Rightarrow z=x \end{cases}$

$\Rightarrow$  le sous-ensemble est  $\{0_{\mathbb{R}^3}\} = \{(0,0,0)\}$  car  $q$  est définie positive

### (3) Exercice 2

1°)  $f(x, y, z) = x - 2y + z \Rightarrow \nabla f = \text{Grad } f = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$   
donc  $\vec{N} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$  et  $\vec{n} = \frac{\vec{N}}{\|\vec{N}\|} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ -\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \end{pmatrix}$   
 $\vec{N} = x\vec{i} - 2y\vec{j} + z\vec{k}$

2°) la projection orthogonale sur  $(P)$  est l'application

$p: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$  définie par :

$$p(\vec{u}) = \vec{u} - \frac{\langle \vec{u} | \vec{N} \rangle}{\|\vec{N}\|^2} \vec{N} \text{ ou } \vec{u} = x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} + z\vec{k} \text{ et}$$

$$p(\vec{u}) = X\vec{i} + Y\vec{j} + Z\vec{k}$$

$$\text{et } \langle \vec{u} | \vec{N} \rangle = x - 2y + z, \|\vec{N}\|^2 = 6$$

Donc :

$$\begin{pmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} - \frac{(x - 2y + z)}{6} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x - \frac{1}{6}(x - 2y + z) \\ y + \frac{2}{6}(x - 2y + z) \\ z - \frac{1}{6}(x - 2y + z) \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{6} \begin{pmatrix} 5x + 2y - z \\ 2x + 2y + 2z \\ -x + 2y + 5z \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$$

3°) Donc  $A = \frac{1}{6} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{6} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -2 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{6} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -2 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$