

MVA107

Corrigé du devoir n°4

Exercice 1

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

$$2^\circ) \begin{vmatrix} 5-\lambda & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 5-\lambda & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 5-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 3-\lambda & -1 & -1 \\ 3-\lambda & 5-\lambda & -1 \\ 3-\lambda & -1 & 5-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (3-\lambda) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 5-\lambda & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 5-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (3-\lambda) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 6-\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 6-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (3-\lambda)(6-\lambda)^2 = 0$$

donne $\lambda_1 = 3$ et $\lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 6$. toutes stictement positives, donc la signature de q est $(+, +, +)$ avec la notation q définie-positive.

3°)

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \left. \begin{cases} 2x - y - z = 0 \\ -x + 2y - z = 0 \\ -x - y + 2z = 0 \end{cases} \right\} (-) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3x - 3y = 0 \\ y = x \\ x - z = 0 \Rightarrow z = x, x \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

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

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

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

Calculons des valeurs propres formant une bon de vecteurs propres de A .

$$\left\| \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\| = \sqrt{3} \Rightarrow \theta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left\| \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\| = \sqrt{6} \Rightarrow \theta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ -\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left\| \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \right\| = \sqrt{2} \Rightarrow \theta_3 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$4^\circ) q(x, y, z) = (x \ y \ z) A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \text{ avec } A = P D P^{-1} = P D {}^tP \text{ où } D = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \quad X = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$$

On pose $Y = {}^tP X \Rightarrow {}^tY = {}^tX P$

$$q(x, y, z) = q(X) = {}^tX A X = {}^tX P D {}^tP X = ({}^tX P) D ({}^tP X) = {}^tY D Y = (x' \ y' \ z') \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= 3x'^2 + 6y'^2 + 6z'^2 \quad \text{où} \quad \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{ie } x' = l_1(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(x + y + z)$$

$$y' = l_2(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}(x - 2y + z)$$

$$z' = l_3(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(x - z)$$

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

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

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

Exercice 2

$$1^\circ) f(x, y, z) = x - 2y + z \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{\nabla} f = \overrightarrow{\text{Grad}} f = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{donc } \vec{N} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ et } \vec{n} = \frac{\vec{N}}{\|\vec{N}\|} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ -\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{N} = \vec{i} - 2\vec{j} + \vec{k}$$

2°) la projection orthogonale sur (P) est l'application $p : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ définie par : $p(\vec{u}) = \vec{u} - \frac{\langle \vec{u} | \vec{N} \rangle}{\|\vec{N}\|^2} \vec{N}$

où $\vec{u} = x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} + z\vec{k}$ et $p(\vec{u}) = X\vec{i} + Y\vec{j} + Z\vec{k}$ et $\langle \vec{u} | \vec{N} \rangle = x - 2y + z$, $\|\vec{N}\|^2 = 6$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{D'où : } \begin{pmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} - \left(\frac{x - 2y + z}{6} \right) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x - \frac{1}{6}(x - 2y + z) \\ y + \frac{2}{6}(x - 2y + z) \\ z - \frac{1}{6}(x - 2y + z) \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \begin{pmatrix} 5x + 2y - z \\ 2x + 2y + 2z \\ -x + 2y + 5z \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{6} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$3^\circ) \text{ D'où } A = \frac{1}{6} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = I_3 - \frac{1}{6} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

☆☆☆☆☆