

Ex. 5:

a) $\begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{C}^2$. Déterminer les $\begin{pmatrix} \gamma \\ \delta \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{C}^2$ tq $\langle \begin{pmatrix} \gamma \\ \delta \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{pmatrix} \rangle = 0$
unitaire et $\| \begin{pmatrix} \gamma \\ \delta \end{pmatrix} \| = 1$.

$$|\alpha|^2 + |\beta|^2 = 1.$$

On impose $|\gamma|^2 + |\delta|^2 = 1$.

$$\langle \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \gamma \\ \delta \end{pmatrix} \rangle = \bar{\alpha}\gamma + \bar{\beta}\delta = 0.$$

$$\langle x, y \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^M \bar{x}_i y_i; \text{ pour } x, y \in \mathbb{C}^M.$$

$$\langle \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{pmatrix}, \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} -\bar{\beta} \\ \bar{\alpha} \end{pmatrix}}_{\neq 0} \rangle = -\bar{\alpha}\bar{\beta} + \bar{\beta}\bar{\alpha} = 0.$$

Par conséquent, tout vect. de $\mathbb{C} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -\bar{\beta} \\ \bar{\alpha} \end{pmatrix}$ est $\perp \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{pmatrix}$.

Comme $\dim_{\mathbb{C}} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{pmatrix}^{\perp} = 1$, on a $\begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{pmatrix}^{\perp} = \mathbb{C} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -\bar{\beta} \\ \bar{\alpha} \end{pmatrix}$.

Soit $z \in \mathbb{C}$. À quelle condition $z \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -\bar{\beta} \\ \bar{\alpha} \end{pmatrix}$ est de norme 1?

Sachant que $\begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{pmatrix}$ est déjà normé.

$$\forall \lambda \in \mathbb{C}, \quad \langle \lambda v, \lambda v \rangle = |\lambda|^2 \cdot \langle v, v \rangle.$$

$\forall v \in E$: hermitien

$$\text{Ainsi, } \left\| z \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -\bar{\beta} \\ \bar{\alpha} \end{pmatrix} \right\|^2 = |z|^2 \cdot \left\| \begin{pmatrix} -\bar{\beta} \\ \bar{\alpha} \end{pmatrix} \right\|^2 = |z|^2 \cdot \underbrace{(|\beta|^2 + |\alpha|^2)}_{=1} = |z|^2$$

$z = \begin{pmatrix} -\bar{\beta} \\ \bar{\alpha} \end{pmatrix}$ est normé ssi $|z| = 1$ ssi $z = e^{i\theta}$, $\theta \in \mathbb{R}$.

Les vecteurs cherchés sont de la forme : $e^{i\theta} \begin{pmatrix} -\bar{\beta} \\ \bar{\alpha} \end{pmatrix}$, $\theta \in \mathbb{R}$.

b. $SU_m(\mathbb{C}) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{ T \in \mathcal{M}_m(\mathbb{C}) \mid \det T = 1 \text{ et } T^* T = I_m \}$

où $T^* = \bar{t}^T$ et $T^* = \bar{t}^T$ $\begin{pmatrix} \alpha & \gamma \\ \beta & \delta \end{pmatrix}$

$T \in \mathcal{M}_2(\mathbb{C})$, $T = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & \gamma \\ \beta & \delta \end{pmatrix}$, $T^* = \begin{pmatrix} \bar{\alpha} & \bar{\beta} \\ \bar{\gamma} & \bar{\delta} \end{pmatrix}$.

$$T^* T = \begin{pmatrix} |\alpha|^2 + |\beta|^2 & \bar{\alpha}\gamma + \bar{\beta}\delta \\ \bar{\gamma}\alpha + \bar{\delta}\beta & |\gamma|^2 + |\delta|^2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Donc, $T^* T = I_2$ ssi $\begin{cases} |\alpha|^2 + |\beta|^2 = 1, & |\gamma|^2 + |\delta|^2 = 1 \\ \bar{\alpha}\gamma + \bar{\beta}\delta = 0. \end{cases}$

$T \in U_2(\mathbb{C})$ ssi $\begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{pmatrix}$, $\begin{pmatrix} \gamma \\ \delta \end{pmatrix}$ sont normés et orthogonaux par la structure hermitienne standard de \mathbb{C}^2 .

Si on fixe $\begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{pmatrix}$, alors $\begin{pmatrix} \gamma \\ \delta \end{pmatrix}$ est de la forme $e^{i\theta} \begin{pmatrix} -\bar{\beta} \\ \bar{\alpha} \end{pmatrix}$.

D'où $U_2(\mathbb{C}) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & -e^{i\theta} \bar{\beta} \\ \beta & e^{i\theta} \bar{\alpha} \end{pmatrix}, \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{C}, \theta \in \mathbb{R} \mid |\alpha|^2 + |\beta|^2 = 1 \right\}$

Ainsi, comme $\det \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & -e^{i\theta} \bar{\beta} \\ \beta & e^{i\theta} \bar{\alpha} \end{pmatrix} = e^{i\theta} \det \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & -\bar{\beta} \\ \beta & \bar{\alpha} \end{pmatrix}$.

$$= e^{i\theta} (|\alpha|^2 + |\beta|^2) = e^{i\theta}$$

$$\text{Ainsi, } SU_2(\mathbb{C}) = \{ \mathcal{U} \in U_2(\mathbb{C}) \mid \det \mathcal{U} = 1 \}$$

$$= \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & -\bar{\beta} \\ \beta & \bar{\alpha} \end{pmatrix}, \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{C}, |\alpha|^2 + |\beta|^2 = 1 \right\}$$

$\forall m \geq 0$, la sphère \mathbb{S}^m est le lieu dans \mathbb{R}^{m+1} donné par

$$\text{l'équation } x_0^2 + x_1^2 + \dots + x_m^2 = 1.$$

Donc $\mathbb{S}^3 \subset \mathbb{R}^4$ a pour équ. $x_0^2 + x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 = 1$.

$$\alpha = \alpha_1 + i\alpha_2, \quad \beta = \beta_1 + i\beta_2, \quad \text{avec } \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta_1, \beta_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{Alors } |\alpha|^2 + |\beta|^2 = \alpha_1^2 + \alpha_2^2 + \beta_1^2 + \beta_2^2$$

$$\text{Ainsi, } \mathcal{U} \in SU_2(\mathbb{C}) \iff \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{C}^2 \text{ tq } |\alpha|^2 + |\beta|^2 = 1.$$

\updownarrow
 un point sur \mathbb{S}^3

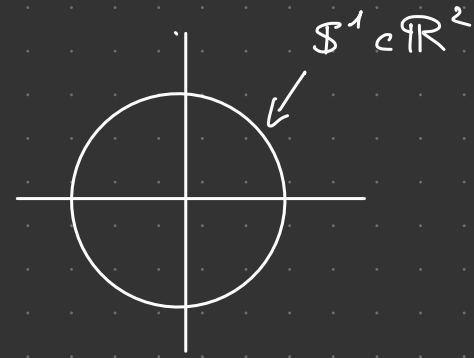
$$\text{On déf. } \underline{\Phi}: \mathbb{S}^3 \longrightarrow SU_2(\mathbb{C})$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} \longmapsto \begin{pmatrix} \underbrace{x_0 + ix_1}_{\alpha} & \underbrace{-x_2 + ix_3}_{-\beta} \\ \underbrace{x_2 + ix_3}_{\beta} & \underbrace{x_0 - ix_1}_{\bar{\alpha}} \end{pmatrix}$$

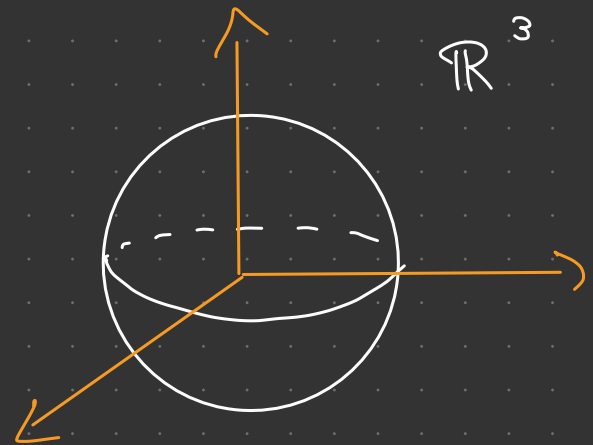
$$\underline{\Phi} \text{ est bijective. } \quad |\alpha|^2 + |\beta|^2 = x_0^2 + x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 = 1$$

$$\text{Car} \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{S}^3$$

$$\mathbb{S}^1 \subset \mathbb{R}^2 : \left\{ x_0^2 + x_1^2 = 1 \right\}$$



$$\mathbb{S}^2 \subset \mathbb{R}^3 : \left\{ x_0^2 + x_1^2 + x_2^2 = 1 \right\}$$



c. Posons $\mathbb{H} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & -\bar{\beta} \\ \beta & \bar{\alpha} \end{pmatrix}, \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{C} \right\} \subset \mathcal{M}_2(\mathbb{C})$.

\leadsto m.q. c'est un sous \mathbb{R} -ev de $\mathcal{M}_2(\mathbb{C})$,
de $\dim_{\mathbb{R}} = 4$, de base I_2, I, J, K .

Si $\begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 & -\bar{\beta}_1 \\ \beta_1 & \bar{\alpha}_1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_2 & -\bar{\beta}_2 \\ \beta_2 & \bar{\alpha}_2 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{H}$, alors

Somme : $\begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 & -\overline{(\beta_1 + \beta_2)} \\ \beta_1 + \beta_2 & \overline{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2} \end{pmatrix}$

$\lambda \in \mathbb{R}, \lambda \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 & -\bar{\beta}_1 \\ \beta_1 & \bar{\alpha}_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda \alpha_1 & -\lambda \bar{\beta}_1 \\ \lambda \beta_1 & \lambda \bar{\alpha}_1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \lambda \alpha_1 & -\overline{(\lambda \beta_1)} \\ \lambda \beta_1 & \overline{\lambda \alpha_1} \end{pmatrix}$$

car $\overline{\lambda} = \lambda$. Ça me marcherait par si $\lambda \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \mathbb{R}$.

La matrice nulle est dans \mathbb{H} ($\alpha = \beta = 0$).

CCL: \mathbb{H} est un \mathbb{R} -ev de $\mathcal{H}_2(\mathbb{C})$.

On écrit $\alpha = \alpha_1 + i\alpha_2$, $\beta = \beta_1 + i\beta_2$. D'où :

$$\begin{pmatrix} \alpha & -\overline{\beta} \\ \beta & \overline{\alpha} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 + i\alpha_2 & -\beta_1 + i\beta_2 \\ \beta_1 + i\beta_2 & \alpha_1 - i\alpha_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \alpha_1 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \alpha_2 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} i & 0 \\ 0 & -i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$+ \beta_1 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \beta_2 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 & i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Ainsi, $1, I, J, K$ sont génératrice (sur \mathbb{R}) de \mathbb{H} .

Libre ? Si $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta_1, \beta_2 \in \mathbb{R}$ sont tq $\alpha_1 1 + \alpha_2 I + \beta_1 J + \beta_2 K = 0$

on tire que $\begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 + i\alpha_2 & -\beta_1 + i\beta_2 \\ \beta_1 + i\beta_2 & \alpha_1 - i\alpha_2 \end{pmatrix} = 0$.

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_1 + i\alpha_2 = \beta_1 + i\beta_2 = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = \beta_1 = \beta_2 = 0.$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} i & 0 \\ 0 & -i \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ -i & 0 \end{pmatrix} = K$$

$$IJK = K^2 = -1.$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \alpha & -\bar{\beta} \\ \beta & \bar{\alpha} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} i & 0 \\ 0 & -i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$IJ = K, \quad JK = I, \quad KI = J$$

$$JI = -K \text{ etc...}$$

Un elt. $\begin{pmatrix} \alpha & -\bar{\beta} \\ \beta & \bar{\alpha} \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{H}$ est inversible dans $\mathcal{M}_2(\mathbb{C})$ si son det est $\neq 0$.

$$\text{On, } \det \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & -\bar{\beta} \\ \beta & \bar{\alpha} \end{pmatrix} = |\alpha|^2 + |\beta|^2 > 0$$

dès que $\begin{pmatrix} \alpha & -\bar{\beta} \\ \beta & \bar{\alpha} \end{pmatrix} \neq 0$.

Tout elt $\neq 0$ de \mathbb{H} est inversible.

$$\begin{pmatrix} \alpha & -\bar{\beta} \\ \beta & \bar{\alpha} \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \frac{1}{|\alpha|^2 + |\beta|^2} \begin{pmatrix} \bar{\alpha} & \bar{\beta} \\ -\beta & \alpha \end{pmatrix}$$

Rappel: Sur \mathbb{C}^m , le p.s. hermitien standard est donné par:

$$\langle x, y \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^m \overline{x_i} y_i, \text{ où } x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_m \end{pmatrix}, y = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_m \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{pmatrix} \text{ de norme } 1 \text{ si } \overline{\alpha} \cdot \alpha + \overline{\beta} \cdot \beta = |\alpha|^2 + |\beta|^2 = 1.$$

$$\|x\|^2 = \langle x, x \rangle \quad \underbrace{\|v\|^2}_{>0} \neq \sum_{v_i \in \mathbb{C}} v_i^2 \notin \mathbb{R}.$$

$$\left\langle \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -\overline{\beta} \\ \overline{\alpha} \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

$$\|v\| = 0 \Rightarrow v = 0.$$

$$= -\overline{\alpha} \beta + \overline{\beta} \alpha$$

$$v = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ i \end{pmatrix} : \underbrace{1^2 + i^2}_{\neq 0} = 0$$

me norme pas \mathbb{C}^2 .

$$= 0$$

On sait que $v^\perp = \{ w \in \mathbb{C}^2 \mid \langle v, w \rangle = 0 \}$ est une droite complexe de \mathbb{C}^2 (dès que $v \neq 0$).

$\begin{pmatrix} -\overline{\beta} \\ \overline{\alpha} \end{pmatrix}$ est non nul, et appartient à cette droite.

$$\text{D'où } v^\perp = \mathbb{C} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -\overline{\beta} \\ \overline{\alpha} \end{pmatrix} = \left\{ \lambda \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -\overline{\beta} \\ \overline{\alpha} \end{pmatrix}, \lambda \in \mathbb{C} \right\}$$

Soit $w \in v^\perp$. Condition pour $\langle w, w \rangle = 1$?

$$\exists \lambda \in \mathbb{C} \mid w = \lambda \begin{pmatrix} -\overline{\beta} \\ \overline{\alpha} \end{pmatrix}, \text{ posons } w_0 = \begin{pmatrix} -\overline{\beta} \\ \overline{\alpha} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\langle w, w \rangle = \langle \lambda w_0, \lambda w_0 \rangle = \overline{\lambda} \cdot \lambda \langle w_0, w_0 \rangle$$

anti-linéaire

linéaire

$$\langle w, w \rangle = |\lambda|^2 \cdot \overbrace{(|\beta|^2 + |\alpha|^2)}^{=1} = |\lambda|^2.$$

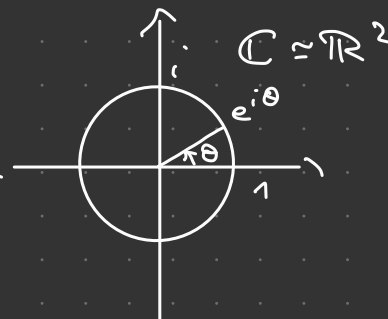
$$\langle \lambda u, \mu v \rangle = \bar{\lambda} \mu \langle u, v \rangle \quad \text{dans un espace hermitien.}$$

CCL : il faut prendre λ de module = 1.

i.e. $\lambda = e^{i\theta}$, $\theta \in \mathbb{R}$.

Finalement, les vecteurs w en question sont les :

$$\left\{ e^{i\theta} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -\bar{\beta} \\ \bar{\alpha} \end{pmatrix}, \theta \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$



b. Rappel : $U_2(\mathbb{C}) = \left\{ \pi \in \underbrace{M_2(\mathbb{C})}_{GL_2(\mathbb{C})} : \pi^* \pi = I_2 \right\}$

$$\pi^* = {}^t \bar{\pi}$$

$$SU_2(\mathbb{C}) = \left\{ \pi \in U_2(\mathbb{C}) : \det \pi = 1 \right\}$$

$$= U_2(\mathbb{C}) \cap \underbrace{SL_2(\mathbb{C})}$$

$$\left\{ \pi \in M_2(\mathbb{C}) : \det \pi = 1 \right\}$$

Soit $\pi = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & \gamma \\ \beta & \delta \end{pmatrix} \in M_2(\mathbb{C})$.

$$\begin{pmatrix} \alpha & \gamma \\ \beta & \delta \end{pmatrix}$$

Calculons $\pi^* \cdot \pi$, $\pi^* = \begin{pmatrix} \bar{\alpha} & \bar{\beta} \\ \bar{\gamma} & \bar{\delta} \end{pmatrix}$.

$$A = A^*$$

$$A = U^* U = \begin{pmatrix} |\alpha|^2 + |\beta|^2 & \bar{\alpha}\gamma + \bar{\beta}\delta \\ \bar{\gamma}\alpha + \bar{\delta}\beta & |\gamma|^2 + |\delta|^2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$U \in U_2(\mathbb{C}) \quad \text{s.s.i.} \quad U^* U = I_2$$

$$\text{s.s.i.} \quad \begin{cases} |\alpha|^2 + |\beta|^2 = 1 \\ |\gamma|^2 + |\delta|^2 = 1 \\ \bar{\alpha}\gamma + \bar{\beta}\delta = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$v := \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{pmatrix}, \quad w = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma \\ \delta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$U \in U_2(\mathbb{C}) \quad \text{s.s.i.} \quad \|v\| = \|w\| = 1 \quad \text{et} \quad v \perp w.$$

$$\text{s.s.i.} \quad \|v\| = 1 \quad \text{et} \quad w = e^{i\theta} \begin{pmatrix} -\bar{\beta} \\ \bar{\alpha} \end{pmatrix}.$$

$\theta \in \mathbb{R}.$

$$U_2(\mathbb{C}) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & -e^{i\theta} \bar{\beta} \\ \beta & e^{i\theta} \bar{\alpha} \end{pmatrix}, |\alpha|^2 + |\beta|^2 = 1, \theta \in \mathbb{R} \right\}.$$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & -e^{i\theta} \bar{\beta} \\ \beta & e^{i\theta} \bar{\alpha} \end{pmatrix} = e^{i\theta} (\alpha \bar{\alpha} + \beta \bar{\beta}) = e^{i\theta}.$$

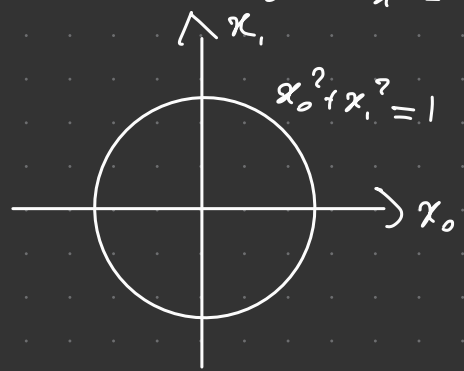
$$SU_2(\mathbb{C}) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & -\bar{\beta} \\ \beta & \bar{\alpha} \end{pmatrix}, \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{C}, |\alpha|^2 + |\beta|^2 = 1 \right\}.$$

Rappel : Pour $m \geq 0$, la sphère \mathbb{S}^m est le lieu :

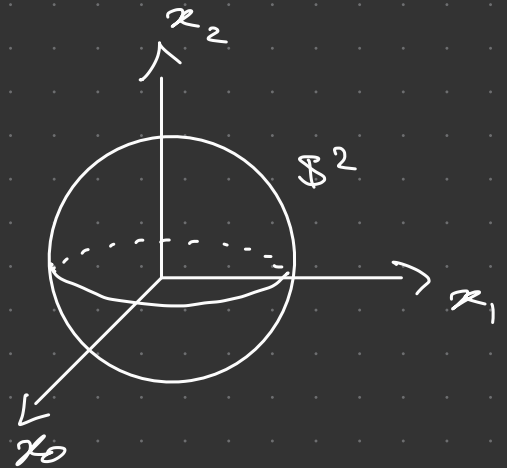
$$\left\{ x_0^2 + x_1^2 + \dots + x_m^2 = 1 \right\} \subset \mathbb{R}^{m+1}$$

$$\left\{ \|x\|_{\text{euc}} = 1 \right\} \subset \mathbb{R}^{m+1}$$

Ex : $m = 1$. $\mathbb{S}^1 = \left\{ (x_0, x_1) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x_0^2 + x_1^2 = 1 \right\}$.



$$\mathbb{S}^2 = \left\{ x_0^2 + x_1^2 + x_2^2 = 1 \right\} \subset \mathbb{R}^3$$



$$\mathbb{S}^3 = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^4 \mid x_0^2 + x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 = 1 \right\}$$

Définissons $\Phi : \mathbb{S}^3 \longrightarrow \text{SU}_2(\mathbb{C})$

$$\begin{matrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} \underbrace{x_0 + i x_1}_{\alpha} & \underbrace{-x_2 + i x_3}_{-\beta} \\ \underbrace{x_2 + i x_3}_{\beta} & \underbrace{x_0 - i x_1}_{\alpha} \end{pmatrix}$$

Comme $\begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ 1 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{S}^3$, $x_0^2 + x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 = 1$,

d'où $|\alpha|^2 + |\beta|^2 = 1$, donc $\Phi \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{pmatrix} \in SU_2(\mathbb{C})$.

Φ injective : clair.

Φ surjective : on vient de le montrer.

Φ est une bijection de S^3 sur $SU_2(\mathbb{C})$.

$$c. \mathbb{H} = \left\{ \pi \in \mathcal{M}_2(\mathbb{C}), \pi = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & -\bar{\beta} \\ \beta & \bar{\alpha} \end{pmatrix}, \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{C} \right\}$$

$\mathcal{P}.q.$ \mathbb{H} est un sous \mathbb{R} -espace vectoriel de $\mathcal{M}_2(\mathbb{C})$.

• $\mathbb{H} \ni 0$: OK, $\alpha = \beta = 0$.

• \mathbb{H} stable par somme :

$$\begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 & -\bar{\beta}_1 \\ \beta_1 & \bar{\alpha}_1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_2 & -\bar{\beta}_2 \\ \beta_2 & \bar{\alpha}_2 \end{pmatrix} \\ = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 & -\overline{(\beta_1 + \beta_2)} \\ \beta_1 + \beta_2 & \overline{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2} \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{H}$$

associé aux nombres
 $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2$, $\beta_1 + \beta_2$.

$$\bullet \lambda \in \mathbb{R}, \lambda \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & -\bar{\beta} \\ \beta & \bar{\alpha} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda \alpha & -\lambda \bar{\beta} \\ \lambda \beta & \lambda \bar{\alpha} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \lambda\alpha & -\overline{(\lambda\beta)} \\ \lambda\beta & \overline{\lambda\alpha} \end{pmatrix} \quad \underline{\text{car}} \quad \lambda = \overline{\lambda} \quad (\lambda \in \mathbb{R}).$$

CCL : $0 \in H$ et H stable par combi. linéaire.
 $\rightarrow H$ est un espace \mathbb{R} -ev réelle

de $\mathcal{V}_2(\mathbb{C})$.

$\dim_{\mathbb{C}}$ 4 $\dim_{\mathbb{R}}$ 8

$$\begin{matrix} \text{Re} & \text{Im} \\ \begin{pmatrix} \circ & \circ \\ \circ & \circ \end{pmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

Une matrice de H s'écrit : $\mathcal{M} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & -\overline{\beta} \\ \beta & \overline{\alpha} \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{C}$.

$$\begin{cases} \alpha = \alpha_1 + i\alpha_2 \\ \beta = \beta_1 + i\beta_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\mathcal{M} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 + i\alpha_2 & -\beta_1 + i\beta_2 \\ \beta_1 + i\beta_2 & \alpha_1 - i\alpha_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathcal{M} = \alpha_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \alpha_2 \begin{pmatrix} i & 0 \\ 0 & -i \end{pmatrix} + \beta_1 \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + (-\beta_2) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ -i & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathcal{M} = \alpha_1 \mathbb{1} + \alpha_2 \mathbb{I} + \beta_1 \mathbb{J} - \beta_2 \mathbb{K}$$

$$\text{Vect}_{\mathbb{R}}(\mathbb{1}, \mathbb{I}, \mathbb{J}, \mathbb{K}) = \mathbb{H}.$$

$(\mathbb{1}, \mathbb{I}, \mathbb{J}, \mathbb{K})$ libre sur \mathbb{R} ? Soit $x_1 \dots x_4 \in \mathbb{R}$.

$$\begin{aligned} & x_1 \mathbb{1} + x_2 \mathbb{I} + x_3 \mathbb{J} + x_4 \mathbb{K} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} x_1 + ix_2 & -x_3 - ix_4 \\ x_3 - ix_4 & x_1 - ix_2 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbb{O} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 + ix_2 = 0 \\ x_3 - ix_4 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = 0, x_2 = 0 \\ x_3 = 0, x_4 = 0. \end{cases}$$

D'où $(\mathbb{1}, \mathbb{I}, \mathbb{J}, \mathbb{K})$ libre: c'est une \mathbb{R} -base de \mathbb{H} .

$$\mathbb{I} = \begin{pmatrix} i & 0 \\ 0 & -i \end{pmatrix} : \mathbb{I}^2 = -\mathbb{1}. \quad (-\text{id})$$

$$\mathbb{J} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} : \mathbb{J}^2 = -\mathbb{1}$$

$$\mathbb{K} = -i \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} : \mathbb{K}^2 = -\mathbb{1}.$$

$$\mathbb{I}\mathbb{J} = \begin{pmatrix} i & 0 \\ 0 & -i \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ -i & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbb{K}$$

$$\mathbb{I}\mathbb{J}\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{K}^2 = -\mathbb{1}.$$

Soit $\mathcal{U} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & -\bar{\beta} \\ \beta & \bar{\alpha} \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{H}$, avec $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{C}$.

$$\det \mathcal{U} = \alpha \bar{\alpha} + \beta \bar{\beta} = |\alpha|^2 + |\beta|^2.$$

$$\det \mathcal{U} \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{pmatrix} \neq \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \mathcal{U} \neq 0.$$

$$\text{Si } \mathcal{U} \neq 0, \text{ alors } \mathcal{U}^{-1} = \frac{1}{|\alpha|^2 + |\beta|^2} \times \begin{pmatrix} \bar{\alpha} & \bar{\beta} \\ -\beta & \alpha \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{H}.$$

Tout elt non nul de \mathbb{H} admet un inverse dans \mathbb{H} .

NB : \mathbb{H} n'est pas commutatif.

P. ex : $IJ = K$ et $JI = -K$.