

$\mathbb{R}_3[X]$

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a) $V = \{ P \in \mathbb{R}_3[X], P(0) = P(1) = 0 \} \subset \mathbb{R}_3[X]$, contient 0, est stable par + et par λx - donc sev de $\mathbb{R}_3[X]$ ou encore $\ker(P \mapsto (P(0), P(1)))$

1.5 $P = a_0 + \dots + a_3 X^3$ $P(0) = 0 \Leftrightarrow a_0 = 0$
 $P(1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow a_0 + \dots + a_3 = 0$

ensemble $a_0 = 0$ et $a_1 + a_2 + a_3 = 0$

b) $W = \{ P \in \mathbb{R}_3[X], P'(0) = P'(1) = 0 \}$ est le noyau de $\mathbb{R}_3[X] \xrightarrow{\varphi} \mathbb{R}^2$,

1.5 $P \mapsto (P'(0), P'(1))$ qui est linéaire, donc sev

$P = a_0 + \dots + a_3 X^3$ alors $P' = a_1 + 2a_2 X + 3a_3 X^2$

$P'(0) = a_1$ et $P'(1) = a_1 + 2a_2 + 3a_3$

$P \in W \Leftrightarrow a_1 = 0$ et $2a_2 + 3a_3 = 0$

c) $V \cap W = \{ P \in \mathbb{R}_3[X], X^2(X-1)^2 \text{ divise } P \} = \{0\}$

si on calcule avec les conditions sur les coef. :

2 $a_0 = a_1 = 0, a_2 + a_3 = 0, 2a_2 + 3a_3 = 0 \Rightarrow a_2 = a_3 = 0$ car $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ inversible

$\dim V + W = \dim V + \dim W - \dim(V \cap W)$

$V \cong \mathbb{R}^2$

donc $\dim V = 2$. Ou encore $\dim \mathbb{R}_3[X] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$

$(0, a_1, a_2, -a_1) \mapsto (a_1, a_2)$

$P \mapsto (P(0), P(1))$

est surjective : $a(1-x) + bX$

donc $\dim V = \dim \mathbb{R}_3[X] - \dim \mathbb{R}^2 = 2$

de même $\mathbb{R}^2 \xrightarrow{\sim} W$

donc $\dim W = 2$

$(a_0, a_2) \mapsto \text{tous } a_0 + a_2 \left(X^2 + \frac{2}{3} X^3 \right)$

$\Rightarrow \dim V + W = 4$ donc $V + W = \mathbb{R}_3[X]$

d ϕ_1, \dots, ϕ_4

$$V = \ker \phi_1 \cap \ker \phi_2 = \text{Vect}(\phi_3, \phi_4)^\perp$$

$$W = \ker \phi_3 \cap \ker \phi_4 = \text{Vect}(\phi_1, \phi_2)^\perp$$

$$\text{d'ailleurs alors } V^\perp + W^\perp = \underbrace{\text{Vect}(\phi_1, \phi_2)^\perp + \text{Vect}(\phi_3, \phi_4)^\perp}_{\text{Vect}(\phi_1, \phi_2)} = \text{Vect}(\phi_1, \dots, \phi_4)$$

$$= (V \cap W)^\perp = \{0\}^\perp = \mathbb{R}_3[X]^\times \text{ alors}$$

plus simplement $\text{Vect}(\phi_1, \dots, \phi_4)^\perp = V \cap W = \{0\}$ donc $\dim \text{Vect}(\phi_1, \dots, \phi_4) = 4$

donc $\text{Vect}(\phi_1, \dots, \phi_4) = \mathbb{R}_3[X]^\times$ et (ϕ_1, \dots, ϕ_4) est une base

e P_2 b) $P_2(0) = 1, P_2'(0) = P_2(1) = P_2'(1) = 0$

$$P_2 = (x-1)^2 Q \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{on cherche } d^0 Q = 1 \\ Q(0) = 1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$P_2'(x) = 2(x-1)Q + (x-1)^2 Q' \rightarrow 2Q(0) + Q'(0) = 0$$

$$Q = a - 2ax \\ a = 1$$

$$P_2 = (x-1)^2(1-2x) = (1-2x)(x^2-2x+1) \\ = 1 - 4x + 5x^2 - 2x^3$$

etc.

ou bien $\text{Mat}(P_2 - P_4) = (a_{ij}) \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} (a_{ij}) = I_4$

$$\begin{array}{l} L_2 - L_1 \rightarrow L_2 \\ \cancel{L_3 - L_2} \\ L_4 - L_3 \rightarrow L_4 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} L_2 \leftrightarrow L_3 \\ \cancel{L_4 - L_3} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} L_3 - L_2 \rightarrow L_3 \\ \cancel{L_4 - L_3} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} L_4 - 2L_3 \rightarrow L_4 \\ \cancel{L_3 - L_4} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} L_3 - L_4 \rightarrow L_3 \end{array}$$

$$I_4 \left| \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{cccc} P_1 & P_2 & P_3 & P_4 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -3 & 3 & -2 & -1 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right. \quad \circ$$

$$b \quad U = \{ P \in \mathbb{R}_3[X], P(0) = P(1) \text{ et } P'(0) = P'(1) \}$$

$$P = a_0 + \dots + a_3 X^3 \quad P \in U \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a_0 = a_0 + a_1 + a_2 + a_3 \\ a_1 = -a_1 - 2a_2 - 3a_3 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a_1 + a_2 + a_3 = 0 \\ 2(a_1 + a_2) + 3a_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a_1 + a_2 = 0 \text{ et } a_3 = 0 \quad (\text{faire } 2L_2 - 2L_1, \text{ etc.})$$

$$\Rightarrow U = \text{Vect} (1, X - X^2) \text{ manifestement un sev de } \mathbb{R}_3[X]$$

$$b \quad U^\perp = \{ \phi \in \mathbb{R}_3[X]^*, \phi|_U = 0 \}$$

ϕ de Matrice $(a \ b \ c \ d)$ relatif à la base canonique $(X^i)_{0 \leq i \leq 3}$ de $\mathbb{R}_3[X]$

$$\phi|_U = 0 \Leftrightarrow (a \ b \ c \ d) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \text{ et } (a \ b \ c \ d) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a = 0 \text{ et } b = c$$

$$\text{donc } U^\perp = \text{Vect} \left(\underbrace{a_0 + \dots + a_3 X^3 \mapsto a_1 + a_2}_{\text{de Matrice } (0 \ 1 \ 1 \ 0)}, \underbrace{a_0 + \dots + a_3 X^3 \mapsto a_3}_{\text{de Matrice } (0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1)} \right)$$

$$\left[= \text{Vect} \left(P \mapsto P'(0) + \frac{1}{2} P''(0), P \mapsto \frac{1}{3} P'''(0) \right) \right]$$

Autre réponse : en utilisant la base (P_i) de la question (c) :

$$P = d_1 P_1 + \dots + d_4 P_4 : P \in U \Leftrightarrow d_1 = d_2 \text{ et } d_3 = -d_4$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\phi_1 - \phi_2)(P) = 0 \text{ et } (\phi_3 + \phi_4)(P) = 0$$

$$\text{donc } U = \text{Vect} (\phi_1 - \phi_2, \phi_3 + \phi_4)^\perp$$

$$\text{mais alors } U^\perp = \text{Vect} (\phi_1 - \phi_2, \phi_3 + \phi_4)$$