

Exemple de calcul de
base q -orthonormale

$$q(x, y, z) = x^2 - 4xy + 2xz + 12y^2 - 12yz + 6z^2$$

Gauss éliminons x

$$= (x - 2y + z)^2 - (-2y + z)^2 + 12y^2 - 12yz + 6z^2$$

$$= (x - 2y + z)^2 + 8y^2 - 8yz + 6z^2$$

$$= (x - 2y + z)^2 + 2[(2y - z)^2 - z^2] + 6z^2$$

$$= (x - 2y + z)^2 + 2(2y - z)^2 + 4z^2$$

Signature $(3, 0)$ = (dimension, 0)
rang = 3 = dimension

Donc q est définie positive

$$\text{Mat}(q) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

La base qu'on va calculer
sera q -orthonormale

$$1^{\text{er}} \text{ vecteur } \begin{cases} x - 2y + z = 1 \\ 2y - z = 0 \\ z = 0 \end{cases} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$2^{\text{e}} \text{ vecteur } \begin{cases} x - 2y + z = 0 \\ 2y - z = 1 \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2} \quad z = 1 \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$3^{\text{e}} \text{ vecteur } \begin{cases} x - 2y + z = 0 \\ 2y - z = 0 \\ z = 1 \end{cases} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

base q -orthonormale

$$\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

Normalisation par rapport à q

$$q\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}\right) = 1, \quad q\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}\right) = 2, \\ q\left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}\right) = 3$$

Une base q -orthonormale

$$\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \frac{\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}{\sqrt{3}} \right)$$

$$\sqrt{2} = \sqrt{q\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}\right)}$$

2^{ème} exemple

$E = \mathbb{R}_2[X]$
= polynômes degré ≤ 2
à coefficients réels

$$q(f) = \int_{-1}^1 f^2(t) dt$$

$$q(f, g) = \int_{-1}^1 f(t)g(t) dt$$

Base canonique de E $(1, X, X^2)$
PEE $P = a + bX + cX^2$

$$q\left(\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix}\right)$$

$$q(1, 1) = 2 = \int_{-1}^1 1^2 dt$$

$$q(1, X) = q(X, 1) = 0 = \int_{-1}^1 t dt$$

$$q(X^2, X) = q(X, X^2) = 0$$

$$q(X, X) = \int_{-1}^1 t^2 dt = \left[\frac{t^3}{3}\right]_{-1}^1 = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$q(X^2, X^2) = \int_{-1}^1 t^4 dt = \left[\frac{t^5}{5}\right]_{-1}^1 = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$q(X^2, 1) = q(1, X^2) = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\text{Mat}_q = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2/3 \\ 0 & 2/3 & 0 \\ 2/3 & 0 & 2/5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$q(a, b, c) = a^2 + \frac{2}{3}b^2 + \frac{4}{3}ac + \frac{2}{5}c^2$$

Gauss

$q(a, b, c)$

$$= \left(a + \frac{2}{3}c\right)^2 - \frac{4}{9}c^2 + \frac{2}{5}c^2 + b^2$$

$$= \left(a + \frac{2}{3}c\right)^2 + \frac{2}{3}b^2 + \frac{1}{45}c^2$$

signature $(3, 0) = (\dim \mathbb{R}_2[X], 0)$
rang = 3

q est définie positive
Base q -orthogonale

$$\begin{cases} a + \frac{2}{3}c = 1 \\ b = 0 \\ c = 0 \end{cases} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} a + \frac{2}{3}c = 0 \\ b = 1 \\ c = 0 \end{cases} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = X$$

$$\begin{cases} a + \frac{2}{3}c = 0 \\ b = 0 \\ c = 1 \end{cases} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{2}{3} \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{2}{3} + X^2$$

$$\mathcal{B}' = \left(1, X, -\frac{2}{3} + X^2\right)$$

$$\text{Mat}_{\mathcal{B}'}(q) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2/3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/45 \end{pmatrix}$$

base orthonormée

$$\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1}}, \frac{X}{\sqrt{2/3}}, \frac{-\frac{2}{3} + X^2}{\sqrt{1/45}}\right)$$