

Noyau d'une application
linéaire $\phi: V \rightarrow W, V, W$

\mathbb{R} -ev
 \mathbb{C}

On note $\text{Ker}(\phi) = \{ \vec{v} \in V \mid \phi(\vec{v}) = \vec{0} \}$

Prop $\text{Ker}(\phi)$ est un
sous-espace vectoriel de V

Dém. $\vec{0} \in \text{Ker}(\phi)$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi(\vec{0}) &= \phi(0 \cdot \vec{0}) \\ &= 0 \cdot \phi(\vec{0}) = \vec{0} \end{aligned}$$

Si $\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2 \in \text{Ker}(\phi)$

$$\phi(\vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2) = \phi(\vec{v}_1) + \phi(\vec{v}_2)$$

car ϕ linéaire

$$= \vec{0} + \vec{0}$$

car $\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2 \in \text{Ker}(\phi)$

$$= \vec{0} \text{ et } \vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2 \in \text{Ker}(\phi)$$

• Si $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}, \vec{v} \in \text{Ker}(\phi)$

$$\phi(\lambda \vec{v}) = \lambda \phi(\vec{v}) \quad \phi \text{ lin}$$

$$= \lambda \cdot \vec{0} \quad \vec{v} \in \text{Ker}(\phi)$$

$$= \vec{0} \text{ donc } \lambda \vec{v} \in \text{Ker}(\phi)$$

Exemples 1

$$\begin{aligned} \phi\left(\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}\right) &= \begin{pmatrix} x + 2y + z \\ 3x - z \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \vec{0} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} x + 2y + z = 0 \\ 3x - z = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} L_2 \leftarrow L_2 - 3L_1$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -6 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \quad +3y = z$$

$$\begin{aligned} x + 2y + 3y &= 0 \quad x = -5y \\ \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} -5y \\ y \\ +3y \end{pmatrix} = y \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -6 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$6y + 4z = 0$$

$$z = -\frac{6y}{4} = -\frac{3y}{2}$$

$$x + 2y - \frac{3y}{2} = 0$$

$$x + \frac{y}{2} = 0 \quad x = -\frac{y}{2}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -y/2 \\ y \\ -3y/2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{y}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Ker}(\phi) = \left\{ \frac{y}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}, y \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

$$= \text{Vect} \left(\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

Exemple 3

$$\phi: M \rightarrow {}^t M$$

$$\phi(M) = 0 = {}^t M$$

$$\text{donc } M = 0$$

$$\text{Ker}(\phi) = \{ \vec{0} \}$$

Exemple 4

$$\phi(f) = 3f'$$

$$f \in \text{Ker}(\phi) \text{ si } 3f' = 0$$

$f' = 0$ donc f est
une fonction constante

$$f = C \cdot \underline{1} \quad \text{fonction: } t \rightarrow 1$$

$$\text{Ker}(\phi) = \{ \text{fonctions constantes} \}$$

$$= \text{Vect} \left(\underline{1} \right)$$

↳ fonction $\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 $t \rightarrow 1$