

$$d) \text{ On } \sum_{k=1}^n x_k^2 = 0 \rightarrow x_k = 0 \quad \forall k \in \{1, \dots, n\}$$

CQFD

b) On suppose $\forall k, f_k \perp f_l \quad (\leq) \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$

hypo $\sum_{k=1}^n f_k = 0$

on pose $\forall k \in \{1, \dots, n\}$
 $f_k = x_k + \mu$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sum_{k=1}^n x_k = -n\mu$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \mu = -\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n x_k$$

d'où $\left(x_k - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right)_{1 \leq k \leq n}$ l'éc.

et $\| x_k - f_k \|^2 = \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{k=1}^n \| x_k \|^2 = \frac{1}{n}$

$$d'où \left| \| x_k - f_k \| \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \right|$$

(504) (Ambroise) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} E = \mathbb{R}^4, \text{ muni du psc} \\ \mathcal{B}_E = (e_1, \dots, e_4) \end{array} \right.$

Soit $G = \{ (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) \in E, \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_1 + x_2 = 0 \\ \text{et} \\ x_3 + x_4 = 0 \end{array} \right. \}$

G. Vect(u, v)

où $u = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $v = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

orthonormalisation $\langle u, v \rangle = 0$.

$\|u\| = 2$; $\|v\| = 2$

d'où $\begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} \\ -1/\sqrt{2} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \\ -1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}$ base de G.

p_G la projection orthogonale sur G.

$U = \text{mat}_B(p_G) = \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} \\ -1/\sqrt{2} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} & -1/\sqrt{2} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \\ -1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1/\sqrt{2} & -1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}$

2) Soit $x = (a \ b \ c \ d)^T$

$d(x, G) = \|x - p_G(x)\|$

$p_G(x) = Ux = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \end{pmatrix}$

$= \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} a-b \\ -a+b \\ c-d \\ c+d \end{pmatrix}$ $x - p_G(x) = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} a+b \\ a+b \\ c-d \\ c-d \end{pmatrix}$

d'où $d(x, G) = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(a+b)^2 + (c-d)^2}$