

exo 307 $a: A \in \mathcal{L}(E)$ $a^2 = A$ $a \in \mathcal{L}(E)$.
 $\text{rg}(a) = \text{rg}(a^2)$ et $\text{Im}(a^2) \subset \text{Im}(a) \Rightarrow \text{Im}(a^2) = \text{Im}(a)$
 $\text{Ker}(a) \oplus \text{Im}(a) = E$
 $\dim(\text{Ker}(a)) + \text{rg}(a) = n$
 soit $x \in \text{Ker}(a) \cap \text{Im}(a)$.
 $\exists y \in E, a(y) = x$ et $a^2(y) = 0$.
 $\Rightarrow x = 0$

illisible!

exo 308 $A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$ $M + M^T = \text{tr}(A)A$
 $M \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$ $\text{tr}(M) = 0$ $M = -M^T$
 si $\text{tr}(M) \neq 0$, $2 \text{tr}(M) = \text{tr}(M) \text{tr}(A)$
 $\Rightarrow \text{tr}(A) = 2$.
 $A = \frac{M + M^T}{\text{tr}(M)} \Rightarrow A^T = A$.

- si $\text{tr}(A) \neq 2$ on a pas symétrique
 M antisymétrique $\rightarrow$ seule solution.
- si $\text{tr}(A) = 2$ et A symétrique
 on pose $B = M - \frac{\text{tr}(M)}{2} A$

$$\begin{aligned}
 B^T &= M^T - \frac{\text{tr}(M)}{2} A \\
 &= \frac{\text{tr}(M)A}{2} - M - \frac{\text{tr}(M)}{2} A \\
 &= -\left(M - \frac{\text{tr}(M)}{2} A\right) = -B
 \end{aligned}$$

$$M = B + \frac{\text{tr}(M)}{2} A$$

Réciproquement, si $M = 2A + B$
 $\text{tr}(M) = 2A$ $M + M^T = 2A + B + 2A + B^T = 4A = \text{tr}(M)A$