


$$\mathbb{Z} \cdot 1_K = \{ n \cdot 1_K \mid n \in \mathbb{Z} \} = \text{Can}_K(\mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{F}_p$$

$$n \cdot 1_K = 1_K + \dots + 1_K \quad \text{ufas si } n > 0$$

$$0_K \text{ si } n = 0$$

$$-|n| \cdot 1_K \text{ si } n < 0.$$

$$\text{Can}_K(\mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z} \cdot 1_K \subset K$$

\mathbb{F}_p

$$\ker(\text{Can}_K) = \ker(n \mapsto n \cdot 1_K) = p\mathbb{Z}$$

$p=0$ soit $p>0$ p premier

alors $p \cdot 1_K = 0_K$

$$k \in \mathbb{Z} \quad (n + pk) \cdot 1_K = n \cdot 1_K + k \cdot p \cdot 1_K \\ = n \cdot 1_K$$

$$(n + pk)_K = n_K \in K$$

n_K ne dépend que de $n \pmod{p}$

— Can_K defini un aplic
de $\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow K$

$$\text{de } \mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow K$$

$$\begin{matrix} n(p) \\ \downarrow \\ n \end{matrix} \rightarrow n_K$$

$$n+p\mathbb{Z}$$

$$\mathbb{Q}^3 \quad v_1 = (1, 1, 0) \quad v_2 = (0, 1, 0)$$

$$\begin{aligned} W = \text{Vect}(v_1, v_2) &= \{x(1, 1, 0) + y(0, 1, 0) \mid x, y \in \mathbb{Q}\} \\ &= \{(x, x+y, 0) = w \mid x, y \in \mathbb{Q}\} \end{aligned}$$

W les vecteurs de la forme
 $(x, x+y, 0)$ ou $x, y \in \mathbb{Q}$

$$W = \text{Vect}((1, 0, 0), (0, 1, 0))$$

$$= \{(x', y', 0) \mid x', y' \in \mathbb{Q}\}$$

$$(1, 0, 0) = v_1 - v_2 = v'_1$$

$$\text{Vect}(v'_1, v_2) \supset \text{Vect}(v_1, v_2)$$

$$\text{car } v_1 = v'_1 + v_2$$

et

$$\subset v'_1 = v_1 - v_2$$

$$W = \{ v \text{ t.q. } e_3^T(v) = 0 \}$$

$$= \{ (x, y, z) \text{ t.q. } z = 0 \}$$

$$V = \{ (x, y, z) \mid x, y, z \in \mathbb{Q} \}$$

$$V = \{ v \text{ t.q. } 0 \cdot x = 0 \}$$

$$\begin{aligned} W &= \left\{ (x, y, z) \mid 2x = \frac{y}{3} \right\} \\ &= \left\{ (x, y, z) \mid 6x - y = 0 \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} W &= \left\{ (x, 6x, z) \mid x, z \in \mathbb{Q} \right\} \\ &\rightarrow \left\{ x(1, 6, 0) + z(0, 0, 1) \mid x, z \in \mathbb{Q} \right\} \\ &= \text{Vect}((1, 6, 0), (0, 0, 1)) \end{aligned}$$

$$\dim \text{Hom}(V, W) = \dim V \cdot \dim W$$

- $\text{eval}_B: \varphi \longrightarrow (\varphi(e_1), \dots, \varphi(e_d))$

eval_B inq car φ est déterminée par
 $(\varphi(e_1), \dots, \varphi(e_d))$

(si $\varphi(e_1) = \varphi'(e_1), \dots, \varphi(e_d) = \varphi'(e_d)$)
 $\Rightarrow \varphi = \varphi'$

On se donne
 $(w_1, \dots, w_d) \in W^d$

et on cherche φ linéaire tq

$$\varphi(e_1) = w_1$$

$$\varphi(e_d) = w_d \quad ?$$

$$\varphi(v) = \varphi(x_1 e_1 + \dots + x_d e_d) \quad \left| \text{si } v = x_1 e_1 + \dots + x_d e_d \right.$$
$$:= x_1 \cdot w_1 + \dots + x_d \cdot w_d$$

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi(e_1) &= \varphi(1e_1 + 0e_2 + \dots + 0e_d) \\ &= 1w_1 + 0w_2 + \dots + 0w_d \\ &= w_1\end{aligned}$$

et $\varphi(e_i) = w_i \quad \forall i=1 \dots d.$

$$V \quad V^* = \text{Hom}_K(V, K)$$

U

$$B = \{e_1, \dots, e_d\}$$

$B^* \subset V^*$ B^* est formée de formes linéaires

$e_i^* : V \rightarrow K$ est linéaire

si $\underline{v} = \alpha_1 e_1 + \alpha_2 e_2 + \dots + \alpha_d e_d$

$$\{e_1^*, \dots, e_d^*\}$$

$$\pi_{K e_1}: v \longrightarrow e_1^*(v) \cdot e_1 = \alpha_1 e_1$$

$$\pi_{\text{vect}(e_1, e_2)}: v \longrightarrow e_1^*(v) e_1 + e_2^*(v) e_2 \\ \alpha_1 e_1 + \alpha_2 e_2 .$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 V & \xrightarrow{\sim} & V^* & \xrightarrow{\sim} & (V^*)^* \\
 \cup & & \cup & & \cup \\
 B & \xrightarrow{\sim} & B^* & \xrightarrow{\sim} & (B^*)^*
 \end{array}$$

$$B^* = \{e_1^*, \dots, e_d^*\}$$

$$B^{**} = \{(e_1^*)^*, \dots, (e_d^*)^*\}$$

$$(e_1^*)^*: \begin{array}{ccc} V^* & \longrightarrow & K \\ \ell & \longrightarrow & (e_1^*)(\ell) \end{array} = \text{la 1}^{\text{er}} \text{ coord de } \ell \text{ exprimée ds } B^*$$

$l \in V^*$ s'écrit

$$l = y_1 e_1^* + \dots + y_d e_d^*$$

$$y_i = l(e_i)$$

$$(e_i^*)^{\#}: \begin{array}{ccc} l & \longrightarrow & l(e_i) \\ \cap & & \cap \\ V^* & \longrightarrow & K \end{array}$$

