

Soit E espace euclidien et $f \in \mathcal{L}(E)$ vérifiant:

$$\forall x^0 \in E, \langle f(x^0), x^0 \rangle = 0.$$

1. Soit $(x^0, y^0) \in E^2$.

$$\text{On a } \langle f(x^0 + y^0), x^0 + y^0 \rangle = 0$$

$$\text{donc } \langle f(x^0) + f(y^0), x^0 + y^0 \rangle = 0 \text{ car } f \text{ linéaire}$$

$$\text{donc } \underbrace{\langle f(x^0), x^0 \rangle}_{=0} + \langle f(x^0), y^0 \rangle + \langle f(y^0), x^0 \rangle + \underbrace{\langle f(y^0), y^0 \rangle}_{=0} = 0$$

$$\text{donc } \langle x^0, f(y^0) \rangle \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{symétrique}}}{=} \langle f(y^0), x^0 \rangle = - \langle f(x^0), y^0 \rangle$$

2. Soit $x^0 \in \text{Ker}(f)$. Alors $f(x^0) = \vec{0}$

$$\text{Donc } \forall y^0 \in E, \langle x^0, f(y^0) \rangle = - \langle f(x^0), y^0 \rangle \\ = - \langle \vec{0}, y^0 \rangle = 0$$

$$\text{Donc } \forall z^0 \in \text{Im}(f), \langle x^0, z^0 \rangle = 0$$

$$\text{donc } x^0 \in \text{Im}(f)^\perp$$

$$\text{Ainsi } \text{Ker}(f) \subseteq \text{Im}(f)^\perp$$

D'après le théorème du rang:

$$\begin{aligned}\dim(\operatorname{Ker}(f)) &= \dim(E) - \dim(\operatorname{Im}(f)) \\ &= \dim(\operatorname{Im}(f)^\perp) \quad [\text{cor 36}]\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Donc } \operatorname{Ker}(f) = \operatorname{Im}(f)^\perp.$$