

Feuille de TD3

E est stable par f
si $f(E) \subset E$.

exercice 2 :

1) $\{0\} \rightarrow$ dimension 0
 $\swarrow \text{Vect}(e_1) \quad \swarrow \text{Vect}(e_2) \quad \swarrow \text{Vect}(e_3)$

$E_1, E_2, E_3 \rightarrow$ dimension 1
 $\swarrow E_1^T \quad \swarrow E_2^T \quad \swarrow E_3^T$

$\text{Vect}(e_1, e_2), \text{Vect}(e_2, e_3), \text{Vect}(e_1, e_3)$

$\hookrightarrow$ dimension 2

$\mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow$ dimension 3.

2) 1 v.p triple

$$E_1 = \ker(A - I_3)$$

$$= \ker \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = 0 \\ z = 0 \\ x \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$$

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

clac : $\{0\} \rightarrow \text{dimension } 0$

$E_1 \rightarrow \text{dimension } 1$

$$N_i = \ker(A - \lambda_i I_n)^{d_i}$$

$$P_A(\lambda) = (X - \lambda_1)^{d_1} \dots$$

$$\bullet \quad A^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$E_1^T = \ker(A^T - I_3)$$

$$= \ker \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = 0 \\ z \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{donc } E_1^T = \text{Vect} \{ (0, 0, 1) \}.$$

e_3

$$\text{Donc } \text{Vect} \{ e_1, e_2 \} \rightarrow \text{dimension 2}$$

$$\bullet \quad \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \text{dimension 3}$$

méthode :

$\{0\} \rightarrow \text{dimension } 0.$

$\text{Vect}\{e_\lambda\} \rightarrow \text{dimension } 1$

$\text{Vect}\{e_\lambda^T\} \rightarrow \text{dimension } 2$
vector propre A^T .

$\mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \text{dimension } 3.$

3) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

• $\{0\} \rightarrow \text{dimension } 0$

• $\lambda = 0$ de mult. 3.

$$E_0 = \ker(A - 0I_3) = \ker(A)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow x + y + z &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow z &= -x - y \end{aligned}$$

donc $E_0 = \text{Vect} \{ (-1; 1; 0), (-1; 0; 1) \}$

$$x + y + z = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \swarrow \quad \searrow \quad \rightarrow \\ x &= -\underbrace{y+z}_2 \\ y &= -\underbrace{x+z}_2 \\ z &= -\underbrace{x+y}_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\ker(A) = \left\{ (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$= \{ (-y-z, y, z) : (y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \}$$

$$= \{ y(-1, 1, 0) + z(-1, 0, 1) : (y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \}$$

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

on a $\dim E_0 = 2$.

$\rightarrow \text{Vect} \{(-1, 1, 0)\}, \text{Vect} \{(-1, 0, 1)\}$
2 dimensions

$$\bullet A^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda = 0$$

$$E_0^T = \ker(A^T - 0I_3) \\ = \ker(A^T)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x - z = 0 \\ x - z = 0 \\ x - z = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = z \\ y \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{donc } \ker(A^T) = \{(z, y, z)\} \\ \text{et } V_B = \{a(x_1 + x_3) + bx_2 = 0\}$$

$$\text{donc } \text{Vect} \{(1, 0, -1)\} \rightarrow \dim 1.$$

exercice 3:

$$N_5 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_{N_5}(\lambda) &= \det(N_5 - \lambda I_4) \\ &= -\lambda^4 \end{aligned}$$

• P est annulateur de A
si $P(A) = 0_{\mathcal{M}_n(\mathbb{K})}$

• $P_A(\lambda)$ annule A

• $m_A(\lambda) \mid P_A(\lambda)$

et m_A est le polynôme unitaire de degré minimal qui annule A .

$$\bullet N_S \neq 0$$

$$\bullet N_S^2 \neq 0$$

$$\bullet N_S^3 \neq 0$$

$$\bullet N_S^4 = 0$$

$$\text{donc } m_A(\lambda) = \lambda^4.$$

méthode : P_A caractéristique.

$$(A - \lambda) (A - \lambda)^2 \dots$$

$$L, (A - \lambda)^R = 0 \Rightarrow m_A = (\)^R$$

exercice 7:

$$\begin{aligned} a) \quad P_C(\lambda) &= -\lambda^3 + 5\lambda^2 - 8\lambda + 4 \\ &= (\lambda - 1)(-\lambda^2 + 4\lambda - 4) \\ &= -(\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 2)^2 \end{aligned}$$

- 1 v.p simple
- 2 v.p double

$$\begin{aligned} E_1 &= \ker(A - I_3) = \text{vect}\left\{\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}\right\} \\ E_2 &= \ker(A - 2I_3) = \text{vect}\left\{\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}\right\}. \end{aligned}$$

$$E = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

on cherche $v(x, y, z)$ tel
que : $(C - 2I_3)v = (1, 1, 0)$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} x - y + z = 1 \\ 2x - 2y + z = 1 \\ x - y = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} z = 1 \\ z = 1 \\ x = y \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = y \\ z = 1 \end{cases}$$

on plane $v(1, 1, 1)$

or $v(2, 2, 1)$

$v(-1, -1, 1)$

$v(0, 0, 1)$

donc $C = PEP^{-1}$.

3) $E = D + U$

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

vérifie : $DU = UD$.

et $U^2 = 0$, donc l'indice de nilpotence est 2.

$$E^n = (D + u)^n$$



Binôme de Newton

- $AB = BA$

$$\begin{aligned} \hookrightarrow (A + B)^n &= \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} A^k B^{n-k} \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} B^k A^{n-k} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} u^k D^{n-k}, \quad \underline{u^2 = 0}$$

$$= \binom{n}{0} u^0 D^{n-0} + \binom{n}{1} u^1 D^{n-1} + \dots$$

+ 0 + 0
+ 0 + ...

$$= D^n + n U D^{n-1}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2^n & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2^n \end{pmatrix} + n U D^{n-1}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2^n & n 2^{n-1} \\ 0 & 0 & 2^n \end{pmatrix}$$

c) $C = P E P^{-1}$

$$C^n = P E^n P^{-1}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 2^{n-1}(n+2) & -2^{n-1}n & 2^{n-1}n \\ 2^{n-1}n + 2^n - 1 & 1 - 2^{n-1}n & 2^{n-1}n \\ 2^n - 1 & 1 - 2^n & 2^n \end{pmatrix}$$

d) $C = S + N$

$$A = PJP^{-1}$$

avec $J = D + N$

$\Rightarrow$ alors $A = D' + N'$

avec $\begin{cases} D' = PDP^{-1} \\ N' = PNP^{-1} \end{cases}$

$$S = PDP^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$N = PNP^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

exercice 4:

- $J^2 \neq 0, J^3 = 0$
↳ indice de nilpo. = taille max d'un bloc.
 - $J \in \mathcal{M}_7(k) \Rightarrow$ Somme des tailles des blocs vaut 7.
 - $\text{rg}(J) = 4$
-

Par le théorème du rang,
 $\dim(\ker(J)) = 7 - 4 = 3$.

↳ Le nombre de blocs est 3.

$$7 = 3 + 3 + 1 \quad 7 = 3 + 2 + 2$$

Il y a deux formes canoniques possibles.

$$\cdot J = J_3 + J_3 + J_1$$

$$J = J_3 + J_2 + J_2.$$