$$D_{n} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= (-\Lambda)^{n+\Lambda} \begin{vmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -\Lambda - - \Lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (-1)^{2n+2} \mathcal{D}_{n-2}$$

$$= \mathcal{D}_{n-2}$$

$$D_{\Lambda} = 0$$

$$D_{2} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -\Lambda & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \Lambda$$

$$D_{mc} \begin{cases} \Lambda & \text{si } n \text{ pair} \\ 0 & \text{sinn} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & 0 \\ 0 & a & 1 \end{vmatrix} + (-1)^{n+1} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 1 + (-n)^{n+n} a^n$$

$$\mathcal{D}_{n} = \begin{bmatrix}
1 + a & a \\
1 + a & 1 \\
1 + a
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
1 + a & a \\
1 + a
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
0 & a \\
1 & a \\
1 & a
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
0 & a \\
1 & a \\
1 & a
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
0 & a \\
1 & a \\
1 & a
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
0 & a \\
1 & a \\
1 & a
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$= (-1)^{n+1} (1+a)$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (1+a)(-1)^{n+1} \begin{vmatrix} a & 0 & a-1 \\ 0 & a & a \\ 1 & a & n-1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (1+a) (-1)^{n+1} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a-1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a & n-1 \end{vmatrix}$$

 $= a^{n-3} + (-1)^{n+1} - a^{n-3} + a^n$ 

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 & -3 \\ -2 & 6 & 6 \\ 2 & -2 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

My A sembleble à une matrice diagonale

On considère l'endo canoniquement associé:

$$f: \mathcal{H}_{31}(\mathbb{R}) \longrightarrow \mathcal{H}_{31}(\mathbb{R})$$

$$X \mapsto AX$$

## Amalyse:

Supp A soit semblable à  $D \in D_3(\mathbb{R})$  ty:  $D = \begin{pmatrix} d_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & d_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & d_3 \end{pmatrix}$ 

Il existe une base  $(e_1, e_2, e_3) \in M_{31}(\mathbb{R})$  ty:

$$\begin{cases}
f(e_1) = d_1 e_1 \\
f(e_2) = d_2 e_2 \\
f(e_3) = d_3 e_3
\end{cases}$$

Vi∈ [1,3]; e; ∈ Ker (f-d; Id)

=> pas réduit à 0 donc pas inj => pas bij

Vie [1,3], det (A-d; Id) = 0

Soit LER

$$dit (A - \lambda I_{3}) = \begin{vmatrix} 3 - \lambda & -2 & -3 \\ -2 & 6 - \lambda & 6 \\ 2 & -2 & -2 - \lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 - \lambda & -2 & -3 \\ 4 - \lambda & 6 - \lambda & 6 \\ 0 & -2 & -2 - \lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 - \lambda & 0 & -1 + \lambda \\ 4 - \lambda & 6 - \lambda & 6 \\ 0 & -2 & -2 - \lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 - \lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 4 - \lambda & 6 - \lambda & 10 - \lambda \\ 0 & -2 & -2 - \lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 - \lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 4 - \lambda & 6 - \lambda & 10 - \lambda \\ 0 & -2 & -2 - \lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 - \lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 4 - \lambda & 6 - \lambda & 10 - \lambda \\ 0 & -2 & -2 - \lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 - \lambda & 0 & 1 \\ 4 - \lambda & 6 - \lambda & 10 - \lambda \\ -2 & -2 - \lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 - \lambda & 1 \\ 1 - \lambda & 1 \end{vmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 - \lambda & 1 \\ 1 - \lambda & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 - \lambda & 1 \\ 1 - \lambda & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 - \lambda & 1 \\ 1 - \lambda & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 - \lambda & 1 \\ 1 - \lambda & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 - \lambda & 1 \\ 1 - \lambda & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 - \lambda & 1 \\ 1 - \lambda & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 - \lambda & 1 \\ 1 - \lambda & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 - \lambda & 1 \\ 1 - \lambda & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 - \lambda & 1 \\ 1 - \lambda & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 - \lambda & 1 \\ 1 - \lambda & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 - \lambda & 1 \\ 1 - \lambda & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 - \lambda & 1 \\ 1 - \lambda & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 - \lambda & 1 \\ 1 - \lambda & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 - \lambda & 1 \\ 1 - \lambda & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 - \lambda & 1 \\ 1 - \lambda & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 - \lambda & 1 \\ 1 - \lambda & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 - \lambda & 1 \\ 1 - \lambda & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 - \lambda & 1 \\ 1 - \lambda & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 - \lambda & 1 \\ 1 - \lambda & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 - \lambda & 1 \\ 1 - \lambda & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 - \lambda & 1 \\ 1 - \lambda & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 - \lambda & 1 \\ 1 - \lambda & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 - \lambda & 1 \\ 1 - \lambda & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 - \lambda & 1 \\ 1 - \lambda & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Danc det 
$$(A-\lambda I_3)=0$$
 SSi  $\lambda \in \{2; 1, 4\}$ 

danc  $\begin{cases} d_n = 1 \\ d_2 = 2 \end{cases}$ 
 $d_3 = 4$ 

$$Kn \left( f - Id \right) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \in H_{3n}(\mathbb{R}) : A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = 0 \right\}$$

$$\uparrow \left( = \right) \left\{ \begin{array}{c} 3n - 2y - 3z - \varkappa = 0 \\ -2n + 6y + 6z - y = 0 \\ 2\varkappa - 2y - 2z - z = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

Late La + L2

$$(=) \begin{cases} y = -2 \\ -2x - y = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(=) \begin{cases} y = -2 \\ x = -\frac{1}{2} y \end{cases}$$

$$\operatorname{dn}\left(f-\operatorname{Id}\right)=\left\{\begin{pmatrix} 2n\\2n\\-2n\end{pmatrix},\ n\in\mathbb{R}\right\}=\mathbb{R}\begin{pmatrix} 1\\-2\\2\end{pmatrix}\quad A\begin{pmatrix} 1\\-2\\2\end{pmatrix}-\begin{pmatrix} 1\\-2\\2\end{pmatrix}=0$$

$$\operatorname{Ka}\left(\int_{-1}^{1} - 2\operatorname{Id}\right) = \operatorname{IR}\left(\int_{1}^{1}\right)$$

$$\operatorname{Ker}\left(f-4Id\right)=\left\{ \left(\begin{array}{c} n\\ y\\ z \end{array}\right) \in \mathcal{H}_{3A}\left(R\right): \right\}$$

$$A\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) - 4\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0$$

$$4 = 3x - 2y - 3z - 4x = 0$$

$$-2x + 6y + 6z - 4y = 0$$

$$2x - 2y - 2z - 4z = 0$$

$$(=) \begin{cases} -n - 2y - 3z = 0 \\ -2n + 2y + 6z = 0 \\ 2n - 2y - 6z = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(=) \begin{cases} y = -2z \\ x = -5y \end{cases}$$

$$\operatorname{Ka}\left(f-4Id\right)=12\left(\frac{1}{-2}\right)$$

Soit 
$$e_{\lambda} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$e_{2} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$e_{3} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Hq 
$$(e_1, e_2, e_3)$$
 famat une base  
P natrice de passage  
Hq  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -2 & -1 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$  n'est pas inversible  
 $\begin{pmatrix} c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \\ c_4 & c_4 & c_5 \\ c_5 & c_6 & c_7 & c_5 \end{pmatrix}$ 

Donc 
$$(e_1, e_2, e_3)$$
 une base  
On  $f(e_1) = e_1$   
 $f(e_2) = 2e_2$   
 $f(e_3) = 4e_3$ 

Done Matz 
$$f = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = D$$

Comme 
$$A = Met_{\mathcal{B}_c} \mathcal{J}$$
  
denc  $A = POP^{-1}$ , avec  $P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -2 & -1 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 

Done A et D Ant Semblables.