

Ae G_{R} A(x)= Ax f(x)= Ax

· S: A admet us seel val. p. Λ , A diag. \leftarrow A = ΛI_{Λ} · S: A admet en val. p. $\Lambda_{1},...,\Lambda_{p}$, $\sum_{i=1}^{p}$ dim $\in_{\Lambda_{i}} = \Lambda$.

recharche des up. $\chi_{A}(\Lambda)=0$ = det $(A-A \Sigma_{A})$ $A \le \dim E_{A_{i}} \le \Lambda$ $\dim E_{X_{i}} = \text{ order de multiplicité de } A_{i}$.

 1999 = A pt diagnosis 2 + 1999 = 2 + 1999 = 2 + 2

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} C & D \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} \qquad \mathcal{O} = \begin{pmatrix} C & +DH \\ C & C \end{pmatrix}$$

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Ann Bas ABERM BAERM

On pose
$$\bigcap_{mm,mn} = \begin{pmatrix} OA & O \\ mm & mn \\ OO & O \\ Nm & n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$D_{mm,nnn} = \begin{pmatrix} O & -B \\ Nm & mn \\ OM & N \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} I_m & O_n \\ AB & I_n \\ Nm & I_n \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$P$$

97 = 49 & nO

Comme P est inversible, alors 12 et 10 sont semblable.

$$\chi_{n}(\lambda) = \det(\lambda \underbrace{I_{n} - n}) = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda I_{m} - DA & \mathcal{B} \\ O & \lambda I_{n} \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^{n} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda I_{m} - BA \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\chi_{n}(\lambda) = \det(\lambda \underbrace{I_{m-n} - N}) = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda I_{m} & B \\ O & \lambda I_{n} - AB \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^{m} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda I_{n} - BB \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^{m} \chi_{AB}(\lambda)$$

Exercice 2:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3^{21} & 3^{27} & 3^{23} \\ 3^{21} & 3^{27} & 3^{23} \end{pmatrix} , \quad \chi I^{\nu} - A$$

$$\chi_{A}(x) = de + (\chi_{A} - A) = \begin{vmatrix} -3x & -3x & -3x \\ -3x & -3x & -3x \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - a_{12} & -a_{13} \\ 0 & \lambda - a_{22} & -a_{23} \\ -a_{21} & \lambda - a_{22} & -a_{23} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - a_{12} & \lambda - a_{23} \\ -a_{21} & \lambda - a_{22} & \lambda - a_{23} \\ -a_{21} & \lambda - a_{22} & \lambda - a_{23} \end{vmatrix}$$

C= c'+c"; det(c, c, g) = det(c', c, g) + det(c", a, co

Exercice 3:

$$6(X) = 9X_5 + PX + C$$

1. MN inversible <=> det(nn) +0

<=> det(11) det(10) = 0

c=> det(10) +0 et det(10) +0

<=> 17 invesible et 10 inversible

2. Soient $\Lambda, \dots, \Lambda_n$ wher proper de A, $\chi_A(\lambda) = \prod_{i=1}^n (\lambda - \lambda_i)$

$$\mathcal{X}_{A}(B) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} (B - \lambda_{i} I_{n})$$

Ny (O) increible <=> 4iEIIIII , B- 1, In increible

<=> &p(A) () &p(B) = \$\phi\$

Exercia 4:

Soit
$$A \in IK$$
; $\chi_A(A) = det(A \subseteq A) = A$ -2 | = | c, c₂ c₃ | -3 A+2 0 | 2 -2 A+1

$$= |C_1 + C_2 + C_3| = |A - (-2)| |A - (-1)| |A - (-$$

· Par Lai; En etc (In-A)

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & -4 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} ; \begin{cases} 1 & 5 & 5 \\ 1 & -7 & -3 \\ 1 & 5 & 4 \end{cases}$$

Exercise 5.
CAR GC S
O
On a one matrice triangulaire (sup), donc see val. f. sont les coes de la diag.
On a une unique val. p. : 2
D'après prop. Si A admet une unique val. p. h, alors A diag $c=s$ $A=\lambda I_n$. Or $A \neq \lambda I_g$ donc A n'est pas diagonalisable.
OT A \$ LIz done A n'est pas diagonalisable.



E;; = (Pu) , E;; = (Pu) ; | e;; = 1

· On a E_{ii} diagonalisables can else sont diagonales · Por $i \neq j$. $\chi_{E_{ij}}(k) = dif(kI_n - E_{ij}) = (-1)^n k^n$, done k = 0 est l'unique propre.

for suite, €; diagonalisable sei €;; =OI=O →impossible

Exercia 7:

$$4(x)=x-x-1$$

$$= X^{\circ} - uX^{\circ} - uX^{\circ-1}$$

$$= (1-0) \times_{V} - 0 \times_{U-1}$$

, iE IDO, NIJY > distinct => distinct

Exerciae 8:

E=Th(IR) 4n = Th(IR) f(n)=TT

 $\frac{Rappel}{Rappel}: \forall A \in \mathcal{T}_{h}(IR) ; A = \underbrace{\frac{A + A^{T}}{2}}_{mat sym.} + \underbrace{\frac{A - A^{T}}{2}}_{mat substym.}$

UN (UK) = USAM @ USUKISAM.

Or charche λ to $f(n) = \lambda n$ $n^{\tau} = \lambda n$

 $\begin{array}{ll} \cdot & \text{Si} \ \text{$\lambda=1$ on a $n^{\tau}=n$ d'on n est matrx. $1/m.} \\ \cdot & \text{Si} \ \text{$\lambda=-1$, on a $n^{\tau}=-n$} \\ & \text{Sinhiym.} \end{array}$

D'ai $\Gamma_N(1R) = E_1 \oplus E_1$. $Sp(P) = \{-1, 1\} \Leftrightarrow \{ diagonalisable \}$



 $\sum n(A) = \operatorname{vect}\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)$ donc dim $(\sum n(A)) = \lambda = rg(A)$ donc A for inversible donc O val. p de A.

Eo=ker(A). Et d'après than du rg. din ker Al=4-din(In(A))=3 Donc O val p. d'ordre de multiplicité 3 (as min.).

Si O est up. d'ordre 3: on a une suhe usl p.A.

Ĉ Zup. = tr(A) ; 0+0+0+ k=10 => k=10

DOJ Sp = 10, 10) Edm Ex =4

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اع: من اعد
    A \in \Gamma_{\Lambda}(\mathbb{C}), \chi_{A}(x) = \chi^{A} - 1.
   On result X_A(x)=0 c=2 X^A=1 where A_A(x)=0 constants A_A(x)=0 and A_A(
On a null-pracines distincte (car n racines)
   Done A diagonalisable : 3P (over et D diag. avec D=
     A= PDP-1
    Done An=PDnP-, see Du= In (g of Lift Lyche V.)
                   \langle = \rangle A^n = P \mathcal{I}_n P^{-1}
                    د=> A^= كر
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Exercia 11:

$$8. qap(\sqrt{2^2}-2) = ||Y-1|| = ||Y_2-1|| = ||Y_2-1||$$

Donc 25(1)=0 (=> 13=1: racine cubique de 1:1; jet;3

 $Z \in \Pi_{s}$ admot 3 val. p. distinctes done Z est diag. : $Z \in G_{m}(IR)$ D diag. $Z \in POP^{-1}$ are $D = diag(I, j, j^{*})$

· 72 est diag cor 3= 80 2 8-1; D= = (1, 12, 1)

3. Or exprise
$$b_{-1}Ub = b_{+}(aI+bI+cI_{+})b$$

= $aI + bb_{-1}Ib + cb_{-1}I_{-1}b$
= $aI + bb_{-1}Ib + cb_{-1}I_{-1}b$
= $aI + bb_{-1}Ib + cb_{-1}I_{-1}b$

