Gerise 1
$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ u = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 4 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

1 (a)
$$\chi_{u}(t) = det(u-tI)$$

$$= (1-t) | 4-t | 1 -2 | -0 \cdot | \cdot \cdot \cdot | +0 \cdot | \cdot \cdot \cdot |$$

$$= (1-t) | 4-t | 1 -2 | -0 \cdot | \cdot \cdot \cdot | +0 \cdot | \cdot \cdot \cdot |$$

$$= 2 | 1 -t | -0 \cdot | \cdot \cdot \cdot |$$

$$= (1-t) \left((4-t) \begin{vmatrix} 2-t & -1 \\ 1 & -t \end{vmatrix} - 1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -t \end{vmatrix} \right)$$

$$+(-2)\cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2-t \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (1-t) \left[(4-t)(t^2-2t+1) + (t-2) \right]$$

$$-2(1+2t-4)$$

$$= (1-t) \left[(4-t)(t-1)^2 - 3t + 4 \right]$$

$$= (1-t)(4-t)(t-1)^{2} + 3t^{2} - 4t - 3t + 4$$

$$= (3t - 4)(t-1)$$

$$= (t-1)^{3} (t-4) + (t-1)(3t-4)$$

$$= (t-1) \left[(t-7)^{2} (t-4) + (3t-4) \right]$$

$$= (t-1) \left[(t-7)^{2} (t-4) + (3t-4) \right]$$

$$= (t-1) \left[t^{3} - 2t^{2} + t - 4t^{2} + 8t - 4 + 13t - 4 \right]$$

$$= (t-1) \left[t^{3} - 6t^{2} + (2t-8) \right]$$

$$= (t-1) \left[(t-\lambda_{1})(t-\lambda_{2})(t-\lambda_{3}) + (t-\lambda_{3})(t-\lambda_{1})(t-\lambda_{2})(t-\lambda_{3}) + (t-\lambda_{1})(t-\lambda_{2})(t-\lambda_{3})(t-\lambda_{1})(t-\lambda_{2})(t-\lambda_{1})(t-\lambda_{2})(t-\lambda_{1})(t-\lambda_{2})(t-\lambda_{1})(t-\lambda_{2})(t-\lambda_{1})(t-\lambda_{2})(t-\lambda_{1})(t-\lambda_{2})(t-\lambda_{1})(t-\lambda_{2})(t-\lambda_{1})(t-\lambda_{2})(t-\lambda_{1})(t-\lambda_{2})(t-\lambda_{1})(t-\lambda_{2})(t-\lambda_{1})(t-\lambda_{2})(t-\lambda_{1})(t-\lambda_{2})(t-\lambda_{1})(t-\lambda_{2})(t-\lambda_{1})(t-\lambda_{2})(t-\lambda_{1})(t-\lambda_{2})(t-\lambda_{1})(t-\lambda_{2})(t-\lambda_{1})(t-\lambda_{2})(t-\lambda_{2})(t-\lambda_{1})(t-\lambda_{2}$$

mais sit on grend a=6=0 alos on a beson de c et d ty. c-2d=0 et c-d=0qui a une seule solution: a=b=c=d=0 X Donc on prend a=b=1, d'où c=-4, d=-1 $V_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix}$ et $E_1 = \langle V_1 \rangle$ $1 < \underbrace{\longrightarrow_{\mathbf{mult}}}_{\mathbf{geon}} \leq \mathbf{mult}_{\mathbf{alg}}$ $\Rightarrow d \in E_1 = 1$ et (u-2I) $\begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow$ c=0 (2 ième ligne) donc $\operatorname{Ker}(u-2I) = \langle V_2 \rangle$ où $V_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ (c) U n'est pas diagonalisable cur il n'y a pas quatre vecteurs propres — il n'y & gile deux relteus propres

Mais Xu(t) est sundé dans R[t] doncer u est trangularisable
- Lace U est ManaularDella
donce it est (1. galarisase
() Il funt calcules on (+)
Savoit les dégrées dans la dessitéen de Fi.
savoir les algrees hans la dopphité
ansta de Fi
$M_{u}(t) = (t-1)(t-2)^{k}$ pow $k=1,2, a_{1}3$
mu(t) = (t-1)(t-2) pow k=1,2, an3
Mars on sait que si mu(t) = (t-1)(t-2) alors u est magonalisable, qui rest pu ce cas.
- 100 Halt - (t-1)(t-1)
all's it est magaransable, que rest as
le cas.
En tait, nous avons le "pire cas" — la multiplicaté géométrique de 2 est minime (c'est-à-dire 1) donc la multiplicaté du polyain suprimal est maximal:
multimicaté aparidate
multipacte geometrique de 2 est minume
(c'est-à-dire 1) donc la moltiplicaté du volusion
supporal est maximal:
k=1 $k=2$ $k=3$
$-k=1 \qquad k=2 \qquad k=3$
T R
Un/2 Un/12 Un/12
(2) (1~ (21)
2/ 2/
7.
(rois vectors
propres pow 1=2 news vectors une vector
another bon we well on
1 22-2
12=2
the state of the s

et alors $\beta_1 = 1$. Power Pour β2, (n-2I) (3) #0 [voir p.3] => u-2I #0 (U-2I)2 (1) +0 (U-2I)2 +0 SW F2 (voir p.5) mais forcement (4-2I)3=0 sw F2=Ker(4-24) 3) VEF2 et v & Ker (U-2I)2 $V_1 := (u-2I)^2 v$ $V_2 := (u-2i)^2 v$ On dissuit 4= (u-2I): F2 -- F2. Indépendence: 1, 1, + 12 1/2 + 13 1/3 = 0 =>1,42 v1 + 12 42 v2 + 1342 v3 = 46) = 1744V+ 1243V+ 1342V $(4^3=0) = \lambda_3 4^2 v \implies \lambda_3=0$ Le nême avec 4 au ben de 42 rous

donne que d2=0, d'où d2=0 aussi. 3v1, v2, v3 } est lihéairement phépandent mais aussi de faille trois un asemble libre du nême taille que la démension de l'espace est me base. T= (u(v2) u(v2) u(v3) u(v4) Expressés dans la base 3= {v1, v2, $u(v_1) = u(u-2I)^2 v$ = (U-2I)3V + ZIY u = u - 2I + 2I=> u(vi) 0 + 2v1 = 2v1 =(U-2I)vi U(v2) = U(u-2I)v = (U-2I)2v+2IV2 U(v2) = Attend my UV $=(u-2I)v+2v_3$ U(V4) = (U-I)V4 + V4 V4 EF7 = Ker (U-I)

Jordanisation = existence est laturdificile à mondrer Machteren D5+504N+10D3N2 +10 D2N3+5DN4+N5 D5+ 5D4N

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\chi_{A}(t) = (3-t) | 2-t | 0$$

$$-(-1)$$
 $\begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 3 & -t \end{vmatrix}$

$$+(-1)/-1$$
 2-t

$$= (3-t)(t^2-2t)+t-(2+3t-6)$$

$$=3t^2-6t-t^3+2t^2+t+4-3t$$

$$= -(t^3 - 5t^2 + 8t - 4)$$

(on pent oublier les sognes globals)

$$=(t-2)(t^2-3t+2)$$

$$=(t-2)(t-1)$$

$$(A-I) = \begin{pmatrix} 2^{-1} & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 5-2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(A-2I)=\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & -2 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(A-T)(\frac{a}{b})=0$$
 => $a=b=c$

$$(A-2I)(\frac{9}{5})=0=)$$
 with $a=0$ et $b=-c$

et on cherde me proistème verteur pour me
base - on a
$$V_1 = \binom{1}{1}$$
 et $V_2 \binom{2}{1}$ et

$$A-ZI$$
 $\begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ c \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \implies MAA$
 $b+c=*M*a$

$$\Rightarrow b+c=a=-1 eg. \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} =: v_3$$

et
$$P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} 100 \\ 021 \\ 002 \end{pmatrix} = : 155$$

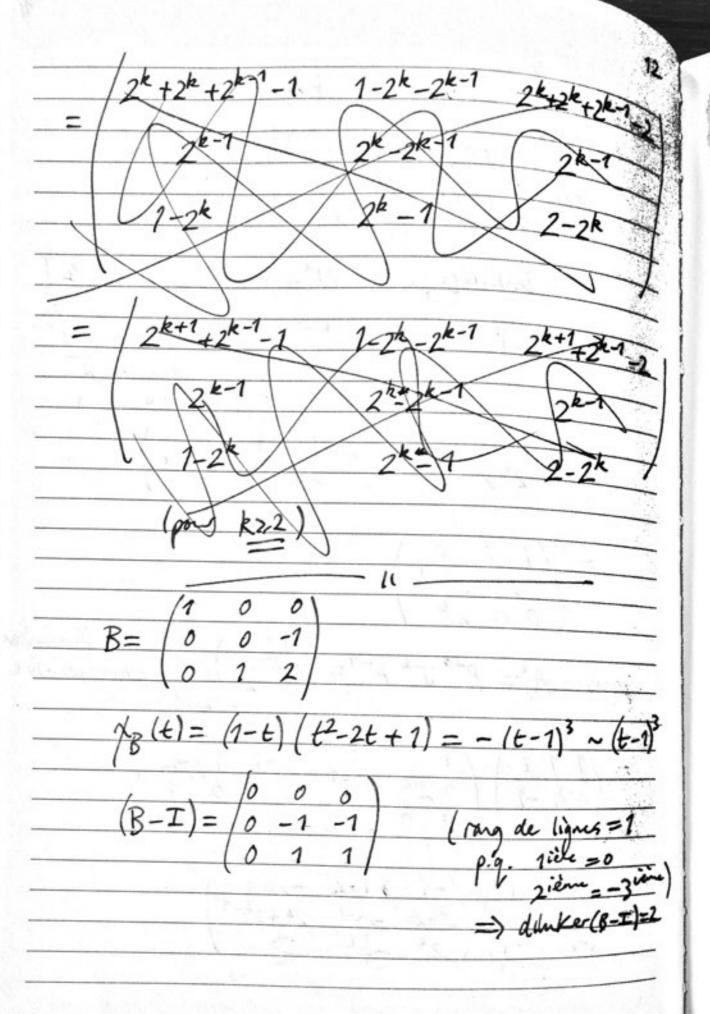
$$P = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} v_1 & v_2 & v_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} v_1 & v_2 & v_3 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

N.B.
$$A^{k} = (P \circ P^{-1})^{k} - P \circ P \circ P^{-1}$$

Maß aussi

 $D = (^{1}2) + N = (^{0}0^{1})$
 $D =$



$$Ker(B-I) = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \rangle$$
et $(B-I)^2 = 0$... we thought

$$(B-I) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$donc \quad V_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, V_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, V_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
et alas $Q = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

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

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

$$droù Q = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
et $K = Q^{-1}ABQ = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$droù Q = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$dro$$

W N2 = 0

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & k & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & k & k+1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1-k & -k \end{vmatrix} = B^{k} \quad \rho o \sqrt{k} \frac{k}{k} \frac{2}{2}$$

$$0 \quad k \quad k+1$$

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

$$\chi_{c}(t) = -t \left((1-t)(2-t) - 1 \right) \\
+ \left(-2+t + 1 \right) \\
+ \left(-1 + 1 - t \right)$$

$$= -t(2-3t+t^2-1) - t+1-t$$

$$= -t^3 + 3t^2 - 3t + 1$$

$$= -(t-1)(t^2 - 3tt + 2t + 1)$$

$$= -(t-1)^3 \sim (t-1)^3$$

$$C - I = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$(C-I)^2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = m_c(t) = \chi_c(t)$$

$$= (t-1)^3$$

=> F, = Ker(c-z)3

On peut faire le nême que dans forcise 1
Partie 3 - VEKEr (C-I)3 +.9. (C-I)2v #0.

mail
$$(C-I)^2v = \begin{pmatrix} -1\\0\\-1 \end{pmatrix} \neq 0$$
.

Donc on choist

$$V_1 = (C - I)^2 V = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$V_2 = (C - I) V = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$V_3 = V = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

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

$$et \quad L = R^{-1} C R = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

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

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

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

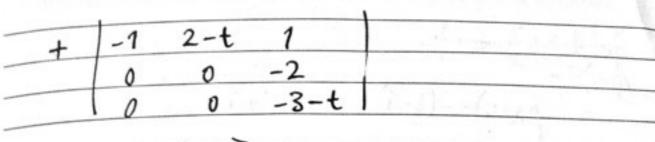
$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & k & k(k-1) \\ 0 & 1 & k \end{vmatrix}$$

(or écrit
$$\tau(k) := \frac{k(k-1)}{2}$$
) stolon τ_k)

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1-k-T_k & k & T_k+k \\ -k & 1 & k \\ -k-T_k & k & 1+k+T_k \end{pmatrix}$$

(soit on pent wreter ici soit on pent
écrire
$$k+\overline{c}_k = k(k+1) = \overline{c}_{k+1}$$
)

	18
	\
Exercise 31,	-
1-1101	-
A= 0 0 1 1 0	_
0-1201	_
0 0 0 1 -2	
0002-3	
	_
$\chi_{A}(t) = (1-t) - t - 1 - 1 - 0$	_
1-1 2-t 0 1	_
0 0 1-t -2	_
0 0 2 -3-t	_
1002-501	_
- 4 (-1) 0	_
0	_
0 0 0	
10	
(3-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1	
t L'toutes les matrices dans les	\rightarrow
autres termes out cette co	<u></u> \
do Os dons best les	hove
de 0s, donc tent les determinants sont 0	/
[acromani)mi	
2-t 0 1 1	_
$= (1-t)(-t) \begin{bmatrix} 2-t & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1-t & -2 \\ 0 & 2 & -3-t \end{bmatrix}$	
0 2 -3-t	
Record to the first the second to the last	
- 1-1 0 1) min	4
$-\frac{1}{0}\frac{1}{7-t}\frac{1}{-2}$, L
0 2 -3-t	1



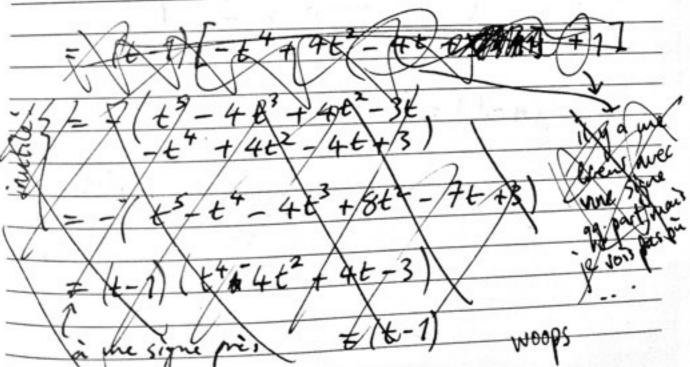
$$= (t-1) \left[t(2-t) \left[(1-t)(-3-t) + 4 \right] \right]$$

$$+ (1-t)(-3-t) + 4$$

$$= (t-1) \left[-(t-1)(t+3) + 4 \right.$$

$$= \frac{t(t-2)(t-1)(t+3)}{-4t(t-2)} - \frac{t(t-2)(t-1)(t+3)}{-4t(t-2)} \right]$$

$$= (t-1) \left[-t^2 + 2t + 3 + 4 - t^4 - 2t^3 + 3t^2 + 2t^3 + 4t^2 - 6t + 4t^2 + 8t \right]$$



$$\frac{donc}{A_1=1}, \lambda_2=-1$$

$$A-I=\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & -44 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A + I = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

dim ker (A-I) = 2 (soustraire ziène lique

et soustraire [2:(zièn-ziène)

the siène]

Au siène]

et is sont independent

$$= \begin{cases} Ker(A-I) = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

$$= \begin{cases} Ker(A-I) = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

$$= \begin{cases} Ker(A-I) = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

$$= \begin{cases} A-I \\ \begin{cases} 1 \\ 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{cases} \\ \begin{cases} 1 \\ 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{cases} \\ \begin{cases} 1 \\ 0 \end{cases} \\ (1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{cases} \\ (1 \\ 0 \end{cases} \\ (1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{cases} \\ (1 \\ 0 \end{cases} \\ (1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{cases} \\ (1 \\$$

$$A + I$$
 $\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ g \\ e \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 Ker $(A+I) = \left(\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \right)$

et
$$\overrightarrow{PAP} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$t = (t-1)^{3}(t+1)^{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow m_{1}(t) = (t-1)^{3}(t+1)^{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow m_{2}(t) = (t-1)^{3}(t+1)^{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow m_{3}(t) = (t-1)^{3}(t+1)^{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow m_{4}(t) = (t-1)^{3}(t+1)^{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow m_{4}(t) = (t-1)^{3}(t+1)^{2}$$

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$$\Rightarrow m_{4}(t) = (t-1)^{3}(t+1)^{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow m_{4}(t) = (t-1)^{3}(t+1)^{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow m_{4}(t) = 1 \Rightarrow j = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow c = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow c = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow d = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow d = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow$$

$$= t^{2}(t^{2}-3) + 4t(-t)$$

$$+ 3(t^{2}-3) + 4(3)$$

$$+ 6(1) - 2t(-t) - 3(41)$$

$$= t^{4} - 3t^{2} - 4t^{2}$$

$$+ 3t^{2} - 9 + 12$$

$$+ 6 + 2t^{2} + 1 = (t-1)^{2}(t+1)^{2}$$

$$= t^{4} - 2t^{2} + 1 = (t-1)^{2}$$

d'où ker(B-I)= () =:v1

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on churche V2 t.q. (B-I) U2 = V1
et v4 tq. (B+I) vx= v3
$v_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{3}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}, v_4 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{3}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$
$\Rightarrow R = (V_1 V_2 V_3 V_4)$ /11
est t.q. $Q^{-1}BQ = \begin{pmatrix} 11 \\ 01 \\ 01 \end{pmatrix}$
or alors $m_B(t) = (t-1)^2 (t+1)^2$