

Exercices complémentaires III (Réduction)

Parmi les endomorphismes de \mathbb{R}^3 dont la matrice dans la base canonique est ci-dessous, lesquelles sont diagonalisables (resp. trigonalisables) et dans ce cas les diagonaliser (resp. trigonaliser) :

L'endomorphisme associé à chacune des matrices sera noté pour simplifier f.

1.

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -4 & 4 \\ 3 & -3 & 4 \\ 3 & -3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \\
 P_f = P_A &= \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 4-x & -4 & 4 \\ 3 & -3-x & 4 \\ 3 & -3 & 4-x \end{array} \right| \quad \text{---} \quad C_3 \rightarrow C_3 + C_2 \\
 &= \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 4-x & -x & 0 \\ 3 & -x & 1-x \\ 3 & 0 & 1-x \end{array} \right| = -x(x-1) \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 4-x & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 1-x \\ 3 & 0 & -1 \end{array} \right| \\
 &\quad C_2 \rightarrow C_2 + C_1 \quad \text{---} \quad L_2 \rightarrow L_2 - L_3 \\
 &= -x(x-1) \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 4-x & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & -1 \end{array} \right| = \boxed{-x(x-1)(x-4)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Spec}(A) = \text{Spec}(f) = \{0, 1, 4\}$$

f (resp. A) a 3 val. propres simples, donc f est diagonalisable.

$$E_f(0) = \ker f = \text{Vect}((1, 1, 0))$$

$$E_f(1) = \ker(f - \tilde{\lambda}I_{\mathbb{R}^3}) = \text{Vect}(0, 1, 1)$$

et

$$E_f(4) = \ker(f - 4I_{\mathbb{R}^3}) = \text{Vect}(1, 1, 1)$$

¹ (A faire)

(suite Exo 1)

• Et si on note :

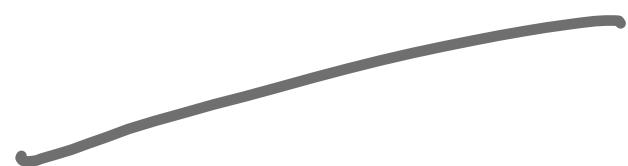
$$\mathcal{B} = ((1, 1, 0), (0, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1))$$

dans cette base, on a :

$$\text{mat}_{\mathcal{B}} f = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = D$$

et $D = P^{-1} A P$

où $P = P_{\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{B}_c} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$



2.

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_f = P_B &= \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 1-x & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 3-x & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1-x \end{array} \right| = \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 1-x & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 3-x & 1 \\ 0 & 2-x & 2x \end{array} \right| \\
 &= (2-x) \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 1-x & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 3-x & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right| = (2-x) \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 1-x & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 2-x & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right| \\
 &= (2-x)^2 \left| \begin{array}{cc} 1-x & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{array} \right| = \boxed{(2-x)^2(1-x)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Spec}(f) = \{ 2 \text{ (double)}, 1 \}$$

Or $B - 2I_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

et donc $\dim \ker(f - 2\text{id}) = \dim E_f(2) = 1$

$\Rightarrow \dim \ker(f - 2\text{id}) = \dim E_f(2) = 2$

et donc f (resp. A) est diagonalisable

on trouve :

$$E_f(1) = \text{Vect} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

(suite Exo 2)

$$\text{et } E_8(2) = \text{Vect}((1, 1, 0), (1, 0, 1))$$

Dans la base

$$B = ((1, 1, -1), (1, 1, 0), (1, 0, 1))$$

on a:

$$\underset{Q}{\text{mat}} f = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = D$$

$$\text{et } J = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = P^{-1} B P$$

$$\text{ou } P = \underset{Q}{\text{P}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$



3.

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} -7 & -16 & 4 \\ 6 & 13 & -2 \\ 12 & 16 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f = P_C^{-1} \begin{vmatrix} -7-x-16 & 4 \\ 6 & 13-x-2 \\ 12 & 16-1-x \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 5-x & 0 & 5-x \\ 6 & 13-x-2 \\ 12 & 16-1-x \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (5-x) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 6 & 13-x-2 \\ 12 & 16-1-x \end{vmatrix} = (5-x) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 6 & 13-x & -8 \\ 12 & 16 & -11-x \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (5-x) \begin{vmatrix} 13-x-8 & \\ 16 & -11-x \end{vmatrix} = (5-x) \begin{vmatrix} 5-x & -8 \\ 5-x & -11-x \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -(5-x)^2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 8 \\ 11+x & \end{vmatrix} = \underline{\underline{-(5-x)^2(x+3)}}$$

$$\text{Spec}(f) = \text{Spec}(C) = \{-3, 5 \text{ (double)}\}$$

$$\text{De plus, } C - 5I_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -12 & -16 & 4 \\ 6 & 8 & -2 \\ 12 & 16 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

avec $\zeta_1 = -\zeta_3$ et $\zeta_3 = 2\zeta_2$

donc $\text{rg}(C - 5I_3) = 1$

et $\dim E_f(5) = 2$.

Ainsi f (resp. C) est diagonalisable.

(suite Exo 3)

• On trouve (A faire):

$$\xi_f(-3) = \text{Vect}(2, 1, -2)$$

$$w \xi_f(5) = \text{Vect}((1, 0, 3), (0, 1, 4))$$

et dans la base

$$B = ((2, 1, -2), (1, 0, 3), (0, 1, 4))$$

on a :

$$\text{mat}_B f = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 \\ 6 & 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = D$$

et

$$D = P^{-1} C P$$

soit $P = P_{B, Q} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -2 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$.

4.

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\bullet f = \frac{P}{D} = \begin{vmatrix} 2-x & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1-x & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 4-x \end{vmatrix} = (2-x)(1-x) \begin{vmatrix} 1-x & -1 \\ 2 & 4-x \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{L_1 \rightarrow L_1 + L_2} = (2-x) \begin{vmatrix} 3-x & 3-x \\ 2 & 4-x \end{vmatrix} = (2-x)(3-x) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 4-x \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -\underline{(x-2)^2(x-3)}$$

$$\text{Spec}(f) = \text{Spec}(D) = \{2(\dim V_1), 3\}$$

Die plus $D - 2I_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

sr derang 2, donc

$$\dim E_f(2) = 1 \neq \text{null}(2)$$

$\Rightarrow f(\text{reg. } D)$ n'est pas diag flk.

P étant scndé dans IR, $f(\text{reg. } D)$ est diagonalisable.

$$\bullet E_f(3) = \text{Vect}(1, 1, 2)$$

$$E_f(2) = \text{Vect}_7(1, 0, 0)$$

(suite Exo 4)

Soit la base $B = \{u_1 = (1, 1, -2), u_2 = (1, 0, 0), u_3 = (0, 0, 1)\}$, on a

$$\text{mat } f = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & a \\ 0 & 2 & b \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f(u_3) = au_1 + bu_2 + 2u_3$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (f - 2 \cdot \text{id})u_3 = au_1 + bu_2 \\ \Leftrightarrow (D - 2I_3) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \Leftrightarrow \underbrace{a = -1 \text{ et } b = 1}_{}$$

Alors,

$$\text{mat } f = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = T$$

$$\text{et } T = P^{-1}DP$$

$$\text{on a } P = P_{B_c B} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

5.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & P_f = P_J = \begin{vmatrix} 3-x & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1-x & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 2-x \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 3-x & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1-x & 2-x \\ 2 & 0 & 2-x \end{vmatrix} \\
 & \quad \text{G} \rightarrow \text{G} + \text{L}_2 \\
 & = (2-x) \begin{vmatrix} 3-x & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1-x & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (2-x) \begin{vmatrix} 3-x & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1-x & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \\
 & \quad \text{L}_2 \rightarrow \text{L}_2 - \text{L}_1 \\
 & = (2-x) \begin{vmatrix} 3-x & 1 \\ -1 & 1-x \end{vmatrix} = (2-x) \begin{vmatrix} 2-x & 2-x \\ 1 & 1-x \end{vmatrix} \\
 & = \boxed{(2-x)^3}
 \end{aligned}$$

$f(\text{diag}(J))$ niet $\neq 0$ als diagonale linie
 Daar $J \neq 2I_3$.

$$f(2) = \text{Vect}(0, 1, 1)$$

de dim 1

om te completeren $v_1 = (0, 1, 1)$ en 1 base

$$B = (v_1, v_2 = (2, 2, 2), v_3 = (0, 0, 1)) \text{ f. g}$$

$$\text{Mat } f = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & a & b \\ 0 & 2 & c \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{cases} \text{Or } a \neq 0 \\ \text{or } b \text{ or } c \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

(suite Exo 5)

$$f(u_2) = \alpha u_1 + 2u_2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow T - 2I_3 \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \alpha u_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \alpha \\ \alpha \end{pmatrix}$$

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

on peut prendre : $\begin{cases} \alpha=2 \\ x=1, y=0, z=1 \end{cases}$

$$\text{ainsi } u_2 = (1, 0, 1) \text{ et } \alpha=2$$

pour $u_3 = (0, 0, 1)$,

$$(f - 2I_3)(u_3) = bu_1 + cu_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ b \\ b \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} c \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow c=-1 \text{ et } b=1$$

Donc : $\mathcal{B} = ((0, 1, 1), (1, 0, 1), (0, 0, 1))$
qui est une base,

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

$$\text{et } T = P^{-1} J P \quad P = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$