

$$1) P(\lambda) = (1-\lambda)^3$$

$$\text{donc } S_p(A) = \{1\}$$

$$X_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \swarrow \\ \searrow \end{matrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = X_3$$

uniquement 2 valeurs propres donc pas diagonalisable.

$$2) \text{ on cherche } X_2 \text{ tq } AX_2 = X_1 + X_2$$

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

$$\Leftrightarrow \boxed{1 - z = y}$$

$$\text{donc } X_2 = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ 1-z \\ z \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{on choisit } x = z = 0$$

$$\text{on a alors } X_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{et } A = Q T Q^{-1}$$

$$\text{avec } T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{et } Q = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$3) \quad A^m = Q T^m Q^{-1}$$

$$\text{avec } T^m = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & m & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$