Systèmes lineaires à coefficients constants X'(H) = AX(H) + B(H)

Systèmes Homogènes X'(+) = A·X(+)

$$X'\theta = A \cdot X\theta$$

$$Ex: \begin{cases} x'=y \\ y'=-2x-3y \end{cases}$$
 $Em posant \qquad X(t) = \begin{pmatrix} x(t) \\ y(t) \end{pmatrix}$

$$\theta_{na} \quad \chi(t) = \begin{pmatrix} \chi(t) \\ y'(t) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -2 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \chi(t) \\ y(t) \end{pmatrix} = A \cdot \chi(t)$$

$$P_{A}(\eta) = \det (A - \lambda I_{2}) = \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda I_{1} \\ -\lambda J_{2} \end{vmatrix} = \lambda (3+\lambda) + 2$$

= $\lambda^{2} + 3\lambda + 2 = \lambda^{2} + 1 + 1 + 2 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 2 = \lambda^{2} + 3 + 4 + 2 = \lambda^{2} + 1 + 3 + 4 + 2 = \lambda^{2} + 3 +$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 3^2 - 4.2 = 9 - 8 = 1$$

$$\lambda_1 = -\frac{5-\sqrt{5}}{2a} = -\frac{3-1}{2} = -\frac{4}{2} = -2$$

$$\beta_2 = -\frac{6+\sqrt{3}}{2a} = -\frac{3+1}{2} = -\frac{2}{2} = -1$$

$$P_{\mathcal{A}}(\lambda) = (\lambda + 2)(\lambda + 1)$$

Vecteur propre arrové à 72:

Vecteur propre afrodo a
$$X$$

$$A X = 24 X \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -2 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix} = -2 \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix}$$

done $u_2 = (1, -2)$ et le verteur propre assovié à $\lambda_1 = -2$

$$AX = \lambda_2 X \iff \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \gamma \\ \gamma \end{pmatrix} = -1 \begin{pmatrix} \gamma \\ \gamma \end{pmatrix} \iff \begin{pmatrix} \gamma \\ \gamma \end{pmatrix} = -1 \begin{pmatrix} \gamma \\ \gamma \end{pmatrix} \iff \begin{pmatrix} \gamma \\ \gamma \end{pmatrix} = -1 \begin{pmatrix} \gamma \\ \gamma$$

Ain
$$X = \begin{pmatrix} y \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ -x \end{pmatrix} = X \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

don 12 = (1,-1) et hu veten prope associé à 2.

On a done
$$A = PDP^{-1}$$
 où u_1 u_2

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{e_1}{e_2}$$

Edel de
$$P^{-1}$$
:
$$\int u = e_1 - 2e_2 \qquad \Longleftrightarrow \qquad \int u - 2v = -e_1 \qquad \Longleftrightarrow \qquad \int e_1 = -u + 2v \\
v = e_1 - e_2 \qquad \Longleftrightarrow \qquad v - u = e_2 \qquad \Longleftrightarrow \qquad e_2 = -u + v$$

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

Ain
$$A = PDP^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^{m} = P D^{m} P^{"} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} (-2)^{m} & 0 \\ 0 & (-1)^{m} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$e^{\pm A} = \sum_{l=0}^{+L} \frac{(\pm A)^2}{k!} = \underbrace{I}_{0l} + \underbrace{(\pm A)^2}_{2l} + \dots + \underbrace{(\pm A)^2}_{Rl} + \dots$$

$$2^{tA} = e^{tPDP^{1}} = P e^{tD} P^{-1}$$

$$= P \cdot \int_{A-1}^{t} \frac{(tD)^{k}}{x!} P^{-1} = P \left(I + \frac{tD}{x!} + \frac{t^{2}D^{k}}{x!} + \dots\right) P^{-1}$$

$$= P \cdot \left(e^{-2t} \circ t - \frac{t}{x!}\right) P^{-1} = \left(\frac{1}{x!} \cdot \frac{t^{2}D^{k}}{x!} + \dots\right) P^{-1}$$

$$= \left(e^{-2t} \circ t - \frac{t^{2}D^{k}}{x!} + \frac{t^{2}D^{k}}{x!} + \frac{t^{2}D^{k}}{x!} + \dots\right) P^{-1}$$

$$= \left(e^{-2t} \circ t - \frac{t^{2}D^{k}}{x!} + \frac{t^{2}D^{k}}{x!} + \frac{t^{2}D^{k}}{x!} + \dots\right) P^{-1}$$

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$$= \left(e^$$

On distingue 6 cas;

- 1) X = AX ovec A diagonde
- 2) X = AX avec A diagondisable, à voleurs propres touts réelles
- 3) X'=AX avec A qui n'est pas diagondisable à voleurs propos touts réelles.
- 4) X' = AX and $A \in M_2(\mathbb{R})$ à valeurs propres

 -complexes
- 5) x'=Ax avec A & H_n(R), m>2, quond

 _certains veleurs propres re rout pas realls

 (cos diagondisable)
- b) X'= AX avec A qui n'et pos diagondisable
 à voleurs propres complexes

Fat le système
$$\begin{cases} x' = 2n \\ y' = -3y \end{cases}$$

$$\chi'(t) = \begin{pmatrix} \chi'(t) \\ y'(t) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \chi(t) \\ y(t) \end{pmatrix} = A \cdot \chi(t)$$

$$X(t) = e^{tA} X(0) = \begin{pmatrix} e^{2+0} \\ 0 & e^{-3t} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a, b \end{pmatrix}$$

$$=\int_{\mathcal{X}} \chi(t) = ae^{2t}$$

$$\chi(t) = be^{-2t}$$

$$(a/3) \neq R^{2}$$

$$(condition)$$

$$inhels)$$

$$\int U_{1}(t) = e^{2t} \cdot e_{1} = e^{2t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2t \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$U_{1}(t) = e^{-7t} \cdot e_{1} = e^{-7t} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

2)
$$X' = AX$$
, on A et diagonalisable

Voit le système
$$\begin{cases}
x' = 5n - y + 3 \\
y' = 3n + 4y \\
3' = n + y + 3
\end{cases}$$
En point $X(H) = \begin{pmatrix} n(H) \\ y(H) \\ 3(H) \end{pmatrix}$, sont enture vectorialle et done:
$$X(H) = \begin{pmatrix} n'(H) \\ y'(H) \\ 3'(H) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -1 & 9 \\ 3 & 4 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} n(H) \\ 5 & (H) \\ 3'(H) \end{pmatrix} = A - X(H)$$

$$P_{A}(A) = det(A - AI_{3}) = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -2 & -1 & 9^{3} \\ 3 & 4 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} n(H) \\ 3'(H) \end{pmatrix} = A - X(H)$$

$$P_{A}(A) = det(A - AI_{3}) = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -2 & -1 & 9^{3} \\ -3 & 4 & -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -1 & -1 \\ -3 & 4 & -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -1 & -1 \\ -3 & 4 & -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -1 & -1 \\ -3 & 4 & -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -3 & 4 & -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -3 & 4 & -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -3 & -1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -3 & -1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -3 & -1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -3 & -1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -3 & -1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -1 & -1 \\ -3 & -1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -1 & -1 \\ -3 & -1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -1 & -1 \\ -3 & -1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -1 & -1 \\ -3 & -1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -1 & -1 \\ -3 & -1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -1 & -1 \\ -3 & -1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -1 & -1 \\ -3 & -1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -1 & -1 \\ -3 & -1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -1 & -1 \\ -3 & -1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -3 & -1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -1 & -1 \\ -3 & -1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -1 & -1 \\ -3 & -1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -3 & -1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -3 & -1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -3 & -1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -3 & -1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -3 & -1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -3 & -1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -3 & -1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -3 & -1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -3 & -1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -3 & -1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -3 & -1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -3 & -1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -3 & -1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -3 & -1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -3 & -1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -3 & -1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -3 & -1 & -$$

Vector pape above
$$\vec{a}$$
 $\lambda_{1} = 1$: $A \times = \lambda_{1} - X$ \rightleftharpoons
 $\begin{cases} 3x - 9 + 93 = x \\ 3x + 49 = y \\ x + 5 + 3 = 3 \end{cases}$

Whin $X = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ -x \\ -\frac{1}{2}x \end{pmatrix} = x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$
 $= x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} = x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} = x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} = x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} = x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} = x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} = x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} = x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} = x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} = x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} = x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} = x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} = x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} = x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} = x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} = x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} = x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} = x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} = x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} = x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} = x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} = x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} = x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} = x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} = x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} = x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} = x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} = x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} = x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} = x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} = x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} = x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} = x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} = x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} = x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} = x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} = x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} = x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} = x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} = x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} = x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} = x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} = x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} = x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} = x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} = x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} = x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} = x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} = x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} = x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} = x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} = x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} = x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} = x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} = x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} = x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} = x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} = x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac$

Ain
$$A = PDP^{\dagger}$$
 où $P = (M_1 M_2 M_3)$ $D = diag(J_1, J_2, J_2)$
 $P = \begin{pmatrix} 9 & -2 & 3 & \ell_1 \\ -9 & 3 & 3 & \ell_2 \\ -7 & 1 & 1 & \ell_3 \end{pmatrix}$
 $= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$

Comme
$$x(t) = A \cdot x^{\delta}(t) = P D P^{-1}x(t)$$
 $\Rightarrow x(t) = e^{tA} \cdot x(0)$

$$= p' + p + x(+)$$

$$= p' + p + p + x(+)$$

$$= p + x(+)$$

$$= p + x(+)$$

$$= p + x(+)$$

$$= p + x(+)$$

Puis que Dest diagonde, en sont resondre et $Y(t) = e^{tD} - Y(0)$

On revient au système initel en ublisant:

$$y(A) = P^{-1} \times (A) = P \times (A) = P \cdot e^{+P} \times (A)$$

$$= P \cdot e^{+P} \times (A)$$

$$= P \cdot e^{+P} \times (A)$$

On a done from
$$Y(t) = p^{-1} \times (t) = \begin{pmatrix} y_1(t) \\ y_2(t) \\ y_3(t) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Y(t) = e^{t} Y(0) , pour Y(0) = (a, L, c) \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} e^{\dagger} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{\dagger} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & e^{\dagger} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 b_1 c \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \int \int \int \int dt = ae^{t}$$

$$\int \int \int \int dt = ae^{t}$$

$$\int \int \int \int dt = ae^{t}$$

$$\int \int \int \int \partial u dt = ae^{t}$$

$$\int \int \partial u dt = ae^{t}$$

$$\int \int \partial u dt = ae^{t}$$

$$\int \int \partial u dt = ae^{t}$$

On moint vers
$$X(t) = P \cdot Y(t)$$

$$XH = \begin{pmatrix} 9 & -2 & 3 \\ -9 & 3 & 3 \\ -5 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} aet \\ be^{2+} \\ ce^{2+} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\int_{\alpha} x(t) = 9ae^{t} - 2be^{2t} + 3ee^{2t}$$

$$y(t) = -9ae^{t} + 3be^{2t} + 3ce^{2t}$$

$$3(t) = -5ae^{t} + be^{2t} + ce^{2t}$$

On when the la solution verificant
$$x(o)=1$$
, $y(o)=2$, $y(o)=0$
 $x(o)=\begin{pmatrix} 1\\2\\0 \end{pmatrix}$ $c-a-d$ $\begin{cases} 3a-2b+3c=1\\ -9a+3b+3c=2\\ -5a+b+c=0 \end{cases}$

$$=) \int 9a - 2b + 3(5a - b) = 1$$

$$\int 24a - 5b = 1$$

$$=) 6a = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{0}^{a} = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$b = \frac{1}{5} \left(\frac{2^{4}}{3} - 1 \right) = \frac{1}{3} \left(8 - 1 \right) = \frac{7}{5}$$

$$c = \frac{5}{3} - \frac{7}{5} = \frac{25 - 21}{15} = \frac{9}{15}$$

Ains
$$\begin{cases} \chi(t) = 9 \times (\frac{1}{3})e^{t} - 2 \cdot (\frac{7}{5}) \cdot e^{2t} + \frac{3 \cdot 9}{15} e^{7t} \\ \chi(t) = -9 \times (\frac{1}{3})e^{t} + 3 \cdot (\frac{7}{5}) \cdot e^{2t} + 3 \cdot (\frac{9}{15}) \cdot e^{7t} \\ \chi(t) = -7 \cdot (\frac{1}{3})e^{t} + \frac{7}{5}e^{2t} + \frac{9}{15}e^{7t} \end{cases}$$

$$X(A) = 3e^{t} - \frac{14}{5}e^{2t} + \frac{4}{5}e^{7t}$$

$$y(t) = -3e^{t} + 21e^{2t} + 4e^{7t}$$

$$3(t) = -\frac{1}{3}e^{t} + \frac{1}{5}e^{2t} + 4e^{7t}$$

$$X(A) = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -\frac{1}{5}e^{2t} + 4e^{7t} \\ -\frac{1}{5}e^{2t} + 4e^{7t} \\ -\frac{1}{5}e^{7t} + 4e^{7t} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} e^{t} \\ e^{2t} \\ e^{7t} \end{pmatrix}$$

3)
$$X'=AX$$
 and X qui n'at pos diagondisoble à veleur proprie toute racelles.

Yet $\begin{cases} x'=x+2y+3 \\ y'=y+3 \end{cases}$ in point $X(X)=\begin{cases} x(Y) \\ y(Y) \\ y(Y) \end{cases}$

$$\begin{cases} x'=-y+33 \end{cases}$$
 sort écriture vectourelle at done:

$$X'(Y)=\begin{cases} x(Y) \\ y(Y) \\ y(Y) \end{cases} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x(Y) \\ y(Y) \\ y(Y) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x(Y) \\ y(Y) \\ y(Y) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x(Y) \\ y(Y) \\ y(Y) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x(Y) \\ y(Y) \\ y(Y) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x(Y) \\ y(Y) \\ y(Y) \\ y(Y) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x(Y) \\ y(Y) \\ y(Y) \\ y(Y) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x(Y) \\ y(Y) \\ y(Y) \\ y(Y) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x(Y) \\ y(Y) \\ y(Y) \\ y(Y) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x(Y) \\ y(Y) \\ y(Y) \\ y(Y) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x(Y) \\ y(Y) \\ y(Y) \\ y(Y) \\ y(Y) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x(Y) \\ y(Y) \\ y(Y)$$

Vecteur propre un assouré à da volens propre 1 = 1: $A \times = \lambda_1 \times \iff \begin{cases} x + 2y + 3 = x \\ y + 3 = y \\ -y + 33 = 3 \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} 3 = 0 \\ y = 0 \end{cases}$ Aim $X = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ done $y = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $Ax = \lambda_1 X \in \int x + 2y + 3 = \lambda_1$ $y + 3 = \lambda_2$ y = 3 y = 3 y = 3Ain $X = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3y \\ 2 \\ z \end{pmatrix} = 3 \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ due $y_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ Complétons la Bose (45, 42) avec le vecteur 12 = (8) 1 Yort (4,7) x) + 3 xm+ per+ om = 0 (=) (x+3p=0) (=) (x=7=0=0) done (Ms, Ms, Ms) forme en bose de R3 $9n + A.M_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = -2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + 2i \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ doney Aug = - Luy + 1/2 + 2llz Onadom, $A = PTP^{-1}$ on $T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 6 & -2 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} e_1 \\ e_2 \\ e_3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} e_4 \\ e_4 \\ e_5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} e_4 \\ e_6 \\ e_7 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} e_4 \\ e_6 \\ e_7 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} e_4 \\ e_6 \\ e_7 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\int_{M_{2}}^{M_{2}} = \ell_{1} + 3\ell_{2}$$

$$\int_{M_{2}}^{\ell_{1}} = \ell_{1} + 3\ell_{2}$$

$$\ell_{2} = \ell_{1} + \ell_{3}$$

$$\ell_{3} = \ell_{1} + \ell_{3}$$

$$\ell_{3} = \ell_{3} - \ell_{2}$$

olon
$$P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -3 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} m_{2}$$

Am
$$A = PTP' = \begin{pmatrix} 130 \\ 010 \\ 021 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1& p-2 \\ 0& 2& 1 \\ 0& 0& 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Lemme
$$\times$$
 (t) = $A \times (t) = P + P^{-1} \times (t)$

Porono
$$Y(t) = P(X(t)) = P(X(t))$$

$$= P(X(t)) = P(X(t)) = P(X(t))$$

$$= P^{-1}PTP^{-1}x(t)$$

$$= TP^{-1}x(t)$$

7(t) vérifie done
$$\begin{cases} y_1'(t) = y_1(t) - 2y_3(t) \\ y_1'(t) = 2y_1(t) + y_3(t) \\ y_3'(t) = 2M_3(t) \end{cases}$$

le système le resont de proche en proche en commangent par la fir. 13(A = 27,(A) => y3(A) = Q e t

$$y_1' \theta = 2y_1 \theta + ae^{2t}$$
 $\Rightarrow y_1' \theta - 2y_2 \theta = ae^{2t}$ (E)
 $(E, H): y_1' \theta = 2y_3 \theta = 0 \Rightarrow y_2' (\theta = 2y_2 \theta)$
 $\Rightarrow y_a(t) = b \cdot e^{2t}$
 $f(t) = b \cdot e^{2t}$
 $f(t) = b \cdot e^{2t} + 2 \cdot b \cdot e^{2t}$
 $f(t) = b \cdot e^{2t} + 2 \cdot b \cdot e^{2t}$
 $f(t) = b \cdot e^{2t} + 2 \cdot b \cdot e^{2t}$
 $f(t) = ae^{2t} + 2b \cdot e^{2t} + 2b \cdot e^{2t} + 2b \cdot e^{2t} + 2b \cdot e^{2t}$
 $f(t) = ae^{2t} + 2b \cdot e^{2t} + 2b \cdot e^{2t}$
 $f(t) = ae^{2t} + 2b \cdot e^{2t}$
 $f(t) = ae^{2t} + 2ae^{2t}$
 $f(t) = ae^{2t} + 2ae^{2t}$

$$y_{1}(t) = y_{1}(t) - 2ae^{2t} \quad (a) \quad y_{1}(t) - y_{1}(t) = -2ae^{2t} \quad (b)$$

$$(E. H): y_{1}(t) - y_{1}(t) = 0 \quad (a) \quad y_{1}(t) = y_{1}(t)$$

$$(B) \quad y_{1}(t) = y_{1}(t)$$

$$(B) \quad y_{1}(t) = y_{1}(t)$$

$$y_{1}(t) = y_{1}(t) - y_{1}(t)$$

$$y_{1}(t) = y_{1}(t) - y_{1}(t)$$

$$y_{2}(t) = y_{1}(t) - y_{2}(t)$$

$$y_{3}(t) = y_{3}(t)$$

$$y_{4}(t) = y_{4}(t) - y_{4}(t)$$

$$y_{5}(t) = -2ae^{2t}$$

$$y_{5}(t) = -2ae^{2t}$$

$$y_{5}(t) = y_{5}(t)$$

$$y_{6}(t) = y_{6}(t)$$

$$y_{6}(t) = y_{6}(t)$$

$$y_{6}(t) = y_{6}(t)$$

$$y_{7}(t) = y_{7}(t)$$

$$y_{7}(t) = y_{7}$$

4)
$$X' = AX$$
 and $A \in M_1(R)$ à voleus propos comploxes

Poit $\int_{Y'}^{x'} = x + y$. En posent $X \in H = \begin{pmatrix} x(H) \\ y(H) \end{pmatrix}$ fut continue

 $X'(H) = \begin{pmatrix} x(H) \\ y'(H) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 4 \\ -4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x(H) \\ y(H) \end{pmatrix} = A \cdot X(H)$
 $V_A(A) = \cot(A - AI_2) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - A & 1 \\ -4 & 1 - A \end{pmatrix} = (1 - A)^2 + 4$
 $= \lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 5$
 $= \lambda = b^2 - 4ac = (-2)^2 + 5 = 4 - 20$
 $= -16 = (i4)^2$
 $\lambda = b^2 - 4ac = (-2)^2 + 5 = 4 - 20$
 $\lambda = -16 = (i4)^2$
 $\lambda = -16$

I pectre (A) = & 1-2i, (+2i) \(\in \) (\(\) \\

Polynome sande sen \(\) (\(\) \\ \(\)