Université Nangui Abrogona

UFR-SFA

Licence 2 - MI

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TD d'ALGÉBRE 3-Fiche 5

Exercice 1

On considére la matrice
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -7 & -6 & 2 \\ 8 & 9 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \in M_3(R)$$
.

1. Déterminer les sous-espaces propres de A

Le polynôme caractéristique de A est: P(x) = det (A-XI3)

$$P_{A}(x) = \begin{vmatrix} -7-x & -6 & 2 \\ 8 & 9-x & -4 \\ 12 & 18 & -9-x \end{vmatrix} C_{1} \leftarrow C_{1} + 2C_{3}$$

$$P_{A}(x) = \begin{vmatrix} -3-x & -6 & 2 \\ 0 & 9-x & -4 \\ -6-2x & 18 & -9-x \end{vmatrix} l_{1} \leftarrow 2l_{1} + l_{2}$$

$$P_{A}(x) = \begin{vmatrix} -6-2x & -3-x & 0 \\ 0 & 9-x & -4 \\ -6-2x & 18 & -9-x \end{vmatrix}$$

$$P_{A}(x) = -(6+2x) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -3-x & 0 \\ 0 & 9-x & -4 \\ 1 & 18 & -9-x \end{vmatrix} l_{3} + l_{3} - l_{1}$$

$$P_{A}(x) = -(6+2x)\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -3-x & 0 \\ 0 & 9-x & -4 \\ 0 & 21+x & -9-x \end{vmatrix}$$

$$P_{A}(x) = -(6+2x) \begin{vmatrix} g-x & -4 \\ 21+x & -g-x \end{vmatrix}$$

$$P_{A}(x) = -(6+2x)[(9-x)(-9-x)+4(21+x)]$$

$$P_A(x) = -(6+2x)[-81+x^2+84+4x]$$

$$P_{A}(x) = -(6+2x)(x^{2}+4x+3)$$

$$P_{A}(x) = -2(3+x)[(x+2)^{2}-4+3]$$

$$P_{A}(x) = -2(3+x)[(x+2)^{2}-1]$$

$$P_{A}(X) = -2(3+X)(X+2-1)(X+2+1)$$

$$P_{A}(x) = -2(3+x)(x+1)(x+3)$$



donc PA(X) = -2 (X+1)(X+3)2.

Comme les valeurs propres de A sont les racines de Z, alors les valeurs propres de A sont:

 $\lambda_1 = -3$ (Valeur proposed don ble) of $\lambda_2 = -1$ (valeur proposed for

Soit E_{λ_1} le sous-espace propre associé à $\lambda_1 = -3$.

$$M=(x_iy_iy_i) \in E_{\lambda_1} \Longrightarrow (A-\lambda_1I_3) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(=) \begin{pmatrix} -4 & -6 & 2 \\ 8 & 12 & -4 \\ 12 & 18 & -6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \chi \\ y \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

(=)
$$\int -4 \times -6 y + 2 z = 0$$
 (1)
 $8 \times +12 y -4 z = 0$ (2)
 $12 \times +18 y -6 z = 0$ (3)

Comme $-2 \times (1) = (2)$ et $-3 \times (1) = (3)$

alors, u(xiyiz) E E, = -4x-6y+23=0



Amoi
$$u = (x_i y_i 3) \in E_{\lambda_1} \iff u = (x_i y_i 2x + 3y)$$
 $\iff u = (x_i 0; 2x) + (0; y_i 3y)$
 $\iff u = x(1; 0; 2x) + y(0; 1; 3)$
 $\iff u \in E_{\lambda_1} \times V_1 \times V_2 \times V_3 = (0; 1; 3)$

Par consequent, $E_{\lambda_1} = \langle (1; 0; 2); (0; 1; 3) \rangle$

Soit E_{λ_2} be sons- espace proper associe $a = 1 - 1$
 $u = (x_i y_i 3) \in E_{\lambda_2} \iff (A - \lambda_2 I_3) \begin{pmatrix} x_i \\ y_i \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$
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 $\iff (A - \lambda_2 I_3) \begin{pmatrix} x_i \\ y_i \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0$

$$2x(1) + (3) = 0$$
 $6y - 43 = 0$
 $y = \frac{2}{3}3$

$$3x(1) + (3) = 7 - 6x - 23 = 0$$

$$= 7 \times = -\frac{1}{3}3$$

$$u = (x_i y_i y) \in E_{12} = u = (-\frac{1}{3}3; \frac{2}{3}3; \frac{2}{3})$$

$$= u = \frac{4}{3}3(-1; 2; 3)$$

Lar conséquent, $E_{12} = \langle (4_1^2 2_1^2 3) \rangle$.

Conclusion: Les sons-espaces propres de A sont $E_{\lambda_1} = \langle (4_i \circ_i 2) | (\bullet_i \circ_i 1_i 3) \rangle$ et $E_{\lambda_2} = \langle (4_i \circ_i 2) | (\bullet_i \circ_i 1_i 3) \rangle$. Comme (-1) et (-3) sont des se'els et que:

dûn $E_{\lambda_1} = 2$ et $(-3) = \lambda_1$ At ane valeur propse double et dûn $E_{\lambda_2} = 1$ et $(-1) = \lambda_2$ At ane valeur propse simple alors A At diagonalisable.

2. Soit f l'application linéaire de $E = \mathbb{R}^3$ dans \mathbb{R}^3 dont la matrice associée par lapport à la

base canonique est A.

a) Déterminons une base de ker (f+3 IdE) et une base de ker (f+1 dE)

(i) ker
$$(f+3IdE) = f(x_iy_i3) \in \mathbb{R}^3$$
; $(f+3IdE)(x_iy_i3) = [o_io_io)$ }

or la matrice associée à f par support à la base

Canonique et A et la matrice associée à IdE par

resport à la cononique est I_3

alon $(f+3IdE)(x_iy_i3) = (o_io_io) \in I(A+3I_3)(x_i) = [o_io_io]$

alon
$$(f+3Id_{E})(x_{i}y_{i}3)=(o_{i}o_{i}o_{i})\in (A+3I_{3})(y)=(o)$$

 $(f+3Id_{E})=(x_{i}y_{i}3)=(o_{i}o_{i}o_{i})\in (A+3I_{3})(y)=(o)$
 $(f+3Id_{E})=(x_{i}y_{i}3)\in (A+3I_{3})(y)=(o)$

or
$$(x_i y_i y) \in E_{X_1} \in (A+3I_3) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

alors $ker(f+3Id_E) = E_{1} = \{(4,0,2), (0,4,3)\}.$

Ainsi une base de ker (f + 3 IdE) est ((4:0;2); (0:4:3)].

(ii)
$$\ker (f + IdE) = f(x_i y_i z) \in \mathbb{R}^3; (f + IdE)(x_i y_i z) = (q_i o_i o_i) f$$

= $f(x_i y_i z) \in \mathbb{R}^3; (A + Iz)(\frac{y}{z}) = (\frac{o}{o}) f$

or
$$(x_iy_i3) \in E_{12} \iff (A+I_3) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

alow ker
$$(f + Id_E) = E_{11} = \langle (-4/2/3) \rangle$$

Soit B = ((4;0;2); (0;4;3); (-4;2;3)) la base des Vecteurs propres de A.

La matrice de passage P de la base cononique Bo

$$a Best: P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$det(P) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \in C_{3} + C_{1}$$

$$\det(P) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 5 - 6 = -1$$

Comme det
$$(P) = -1 \neq 0$$
, alors P est inversible.



Com (P) =
$$\begin{pmatrix} -3 & 4 & -2 \\ -3 & 5 & -3 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det(P)} + \operatorname{com}(P) = -\begin{pmatrix} -3 & -3 & 1 \\ 4 & 5 & -2 \\ -2 & -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

oloú
$$P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 3 - 1 \\ -4 & -5 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 - 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$D = P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 3 & -1 \\ -4 & -5 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -7 & -6 & 2 \\ 8 & 9 & -4 \\ 12 & 18 & -9 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$