

T. D. M54.

Ex 1 : $A \in \mathcal{L}_{m,n}(\mathbb{C})$, $B \in \mathcal{L}_{k,l}(\mathbb{C})$

a) $\text{Mq } \ker A^* = (\text{Im } A)^\perp$ & $\text{Im } A^* = (\ker A)^\perp$

$\text{Mq } \ker A^* \subset (\text{Im } A)^\perp$;

$\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ prod^t scalaire standard.

a endomorphisme.

$a: \mathbb{C}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^m$.

soit $E = \mathbb{C}^m$ un ensemble,

$\forall x \in E, x \in \ker A^*$

$\Rightarrow \forall y \in E, \langle a^*(x), y \rangle = 0$

$\Rightarrow \forall y \in E, \langle x, a(y) \rangle = 0$

$\Rightarrow x \in (\text{Im } A)^\perp$

$\Rightarrow \ker A^* \subset (\text{Im } A)^\perp$.

$$x, y \in \mathbb{C}^n, \langle x, y \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \bar{y}_i$$

$$\langle x, y \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i$$

$\text{Mq } (\text{Im } A)^\perp \subset \ker A^*$,

$$\boxed{\text{Im } A = \{ \forall x \in \mathbb{C}^n, y = Ax, \forall y \in \mathbb{C}^m \}}$$

$$(\text{Im } A)^\perp = \{ y \in \mathbb{C}^m, \langle y, Ax \rangle = 0, \forall x \in \mathbb{C}^n \}$$

$$\{ y \in \mathbb{C}^m, \langle \underbrace{A^*(y)}_{A^*y}, x \rangle = 0, \forall x \in \mathbb{C}^n \}$$

$\Leftrightarrow y \in \ker A^*$.

On a bien $\ker A^* \supset (\text{Im } A)^\perp$.

Par double inclusion, on a $\ker A^* = (\text{Im } A)^\perp$.

$\text{Mq } \text{Im } A^* = (\ker A)^\perp$ en utilisant l'égalité.

$$\ker (A^*)^* = (\text{Im } A^*)^\perp$$

$$\ker A = (\text{Im } A^*)^\perp$$

$$(\ker A)^\perp = \text{Im } A^*$$

④ ⑤ $\ker A = \{ x \in \mathbb{C}^n, \langle x, Ay \rangle = 0, \forall y \in \mathbb{C}^m \}$

b) A, B hermitiennes $\Rightarrow A, B$ hermitiennes.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & i & -5i \\ -i & -2 & 5 \\ 5i & 5 & 10 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \textcircled{5} A=A^*, B=B^* \text{ hermitiennes}$$

on a bien $A=A^*, B=B^*$.

$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ -i & 0 & 0 \\ 5i & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \& \quad (AB)^* = B^* A^* = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & i & -5i \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

donc $AB \neq (AB)^*$

c) A, B unitaires $\Rightarrow AB$ unitaires.

$$AA^* = I = A^* A$$

$$BB^* = I = B^* B$$

$$A \cdot B (AB)^* = \underbrace{AB B^*}_{I} A^* = AA^* = I$$

d) $\det A^{-1} = (\det A)^{-1}$

A inversible $\Rightarrow \exists A^{-1}$, $\det A \neq 0 \neq \det A^{-1}$
 $1 = \det(I) = \det(AA^{-1}) = \det(A) \cdot \det(A^{-1})$

$$\det(A^{-1}) = \frac{1}{\det A} = (\det(A))^{-1} \quad \textcircled{2}$$

e) A triangulaire $\Rightarrow \det(A) = \prod_{i=1}^n a_{ii}$ de "table mat."

$\textcircled{I} n=1, \det(A_{11}) = a_{11}$ P_1 est initialisé

\textcircled{II} H.R. spps $\exists h \in \mathbb{N}^*$, P_h vraie.
 $M_q \quad P_{h+1}$ $\leftarrow h \in [1, n-1] \text{ II.}$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1,k+1} \\ 0 & a_{22} & \dots \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & a_{k+1,k+1} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \det(A) = a_{11} \begin{pmatrix} a_{22} & \dots & a_{2,k+1} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & a_{k+1,k+1} \end{pmatrix}$$

d'après H.R. $\det(A) = a_{11} \prod_{i=2}^{k+1} a_{ii} = \prod_{i=1}^{k+1} a_{ii}$

al $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*, \det A = \prod_{i=1}^n a_{ii}$

$\textcircled{R^*} \det(A) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{i1} (-1)^{i+1} \det(\text{com}(A_{i,1}))$

\uparrow
 A prise de i° ligne & 1° col.

f) Mq $A + A^*$ est hermitienne.

soit $A \in \mathcal{M}_{m,n}(\mathbb{C})$

anti-herm
 $A = -A^*$

A pt être décomposée en 2 matrices tq

$$A = \underbrace{\frac{1}{2}(A + A^*)}_{\text{hermitienne}} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{2}(A - A^*)}_{\text{anti-hermitienne}}$$

mat
carrée

soit $B = A + A^*$,

$$\text{on a } B^* = (A + A^*)^* = A^* + A$$

$$\begin{aligned} \& C^* = (A - A^*)^* = A^* - (A^*)^* \\ &= A^* - A \\ &= -(A - A^*) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (A \cdot B)_{jj} &= a_{jj} b_{jj} \\ (A \cdot B)_{je} &= 0 \quad \text{si } j \neq e \end{aligned}$$

idem écrire $(BA)_{je}$.

g) $A \cdot B = 0 \Rightarrow A = 0$ ou $B = 0$.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}; A \cdot B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

dc $A \cdot B = 0 \not\Rightarrow A = 0$ ou $B = 0$.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -i \\ 2 & -i \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} i & i \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}; A \cdot B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$A \cdot B = 0 \Rightarrow A = 0$ ou $B = 0$.

h) $A \cdot B = 0 \Rightarrow B \cdot A = 0$.

i) A, B diagonales $\Rightarrow A \cdot B = B \cdot A$.

$$A, B \in \mathcal{M}_n(\mathbb{C})$$

$$(A \cdot B)_{j,l} = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{jk} b_{kl}$$

A est diagonale si $a_{jk} = 0 \quad \forall j \neq k$ / B diag si $b_{kl} = 0 \quad \forall k \neq l$

$$\begin{aligned} (A \cdot B)_{j,k} &= \sum_{l=1}^n a_{jl} b_{lk} = \sum_{\substack{l=1 \\ l \neq j}}^n \underbrace{a_{jl} b_{lk}}_0 + a_{jj} b_{jk} \\ &= a_{jj} b_{jk} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{si } j \neq k \\ a_{jj} b_{jj} & \text{si } j = k \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

j) A, B triangulaire inf (resp. sup)

$\Rightarrow C = A \cdot B$ triangulaire inf

$$c_{ii} = a_{ii} b_{ii} \text{ pour } 1 \leq i \leq n$$

A, B triangulaire inf $\in M_n(\mathbb{K})$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & \dots & b_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & b_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$C = AB$$

$$c_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} b_{kj}$$

$$a_{ik} \begin{cases} = 0 & \text{si } k < i \\ \neq 0 & \text{si } k \geq i \end{cases}$$

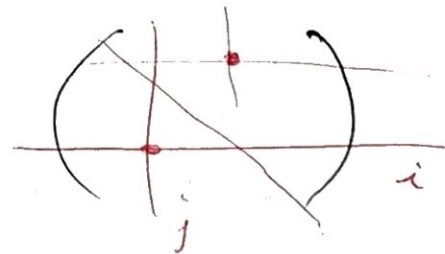
$$b_{kj} \begin{cases} = 0 & \text{si } k > j \\ \neq 0 & \text{si } k \leq j \end{cases}$$

$$c_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} b_{kj} = \sum_{k=i}^j a_{ik} b_{kj}$$

$$\text{Pour } i > j \Rightarrow c_{ij} = 0$$

$$\text{Pour } i \leq j \Rightarrow c_{ij} \neq 0$$

$$\text{et } i = j : c_{ii} = a_{ii} b_{ii}$$



k) A triangulaire supérieure inférieure
 $\Rightarrow A^{-1}$ triangul^r supérieure inférieure

$A \in \mathcal{M}_m(\mathbb{C})$ tq $a_{ii} \neq 0 \quad \forall i \in \llbracket 1, m \rrbracket$
 $\& a_{ij} = 0 \quad \text{si } j > i$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \sum_{j=1}^i a_{ij} x_j = b_i \quad \forall i \in \llbracket 1, \dots, m \rrbracket$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1 = \frac{1}{a_{11}}, \quad x_2 = \frac{-a_{21} x_1}{a_{22}}$$

$$x_k = \frac{b_k - \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} a_{kj} x_j}{a_{kk}} \quad \forall k \in \llbracket 1, m \rrbracket$$

$$\textcircled{k} \quad Ax = e_k$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sum_{j=1}^i a_{ij} x_j = b_i \quad \forall i \in \llbracket 1, m \rrbracket$$

Raisonnons par récurrence :

$$\underline{j=1} : a_{11} x_1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x_1 = 0$$

HDR supposons $\exists j \in \llbracket 1, k-2 \rrbracket$ tq $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_j = 0$

$$\text{Mq } x_{j+1} = 0$$

$$\textcircled{5} A^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} \text{de } 0 \\ \downarrow \\ k-1 \end{matrix}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{j+1} a_{j+1,i} x_i = 0$$

D'après HDR, $a_{j+1,j+1} x_{j+1} = 0 \Rightarrow x_{j+1} = 0$

cd :

$$\sum_{i=1}^k a_{ki} x_i = 1 \Rightarrow a_{kk} x_k = 1 \Rightarrow x_k = \frac{1}{a_{kk}}$$

$$A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{a_{11}} & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{a_{22}} & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & \dots & \frac{1}{a_{kk}} \end{pmatrix}$$

2) Le mat de rg 1 pt s'écrire
comme $A = \alpha y y^*$

$$A \in \mathcal{M}_m(\mathbb{K}), \quad \text{rg}(A) = 1$$

$$\text{D'où } A = [\alpha_1 U, \alpha_2 U, \dots, \alpha_m U]$$

$$A = U [\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m]$$

$$U \in \mathbb{K}^m$$

$$\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m \in \mathbb{K}, \quad y = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_m \end{pmatrix}, \quad x = U$$

$$A = \alpha y y^* \in \mathcal{M}_m(\mathbb{K})$$

$$\triangle \quad \alpha y y^* = \langle y, x \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i \bar{\alpha}_i$$

$\in \mathbb{K}$

Ex 2 a) Mg A est diagonalisable ssi
elle possède n vect^{rs} propres lin^t indep.

$$A \in \mathcal{M}_m(\mathbb{C})$$

$$A = S D S^{-1} \text{ et } D = \text{diag} \{ \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n \}$$

$$\text{et } A v_i = \lambda_i v_i, \quad i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$$

$$\text{et } S = [v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n]$$

(\Leftarrow)

On suppose v_1, \dots, v_n st lin^t indep.

$$\text{alors } S = [v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n] \text{ et } \text{rg}(S) = n.$$

$\Rightarrow S$ inversible $\Rightarrow S^{-1}$ bien définie.

$$\boxed{A v_i = \lambda_i v_i} ; \lambda_i \in \mathbb{C}, v_i \in \mathbb{C}^n$$

$\forall i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$

$$\boxed{AS = SD}$$

$\neq DS$

$$\text{alors } A S S^{-1} = S D S^{-1}$$

$A = S D S^{-1} \Rightarrow A$ est diagonalisable.

(\Rightarrow) On suppose $A = SDS^{-1}$
 & S mat inversible (chgt de base)
 D mat diagonale, $D = \text{diag}\{d_{11}, \dots, d_{nn}\}$

$$AS = SDS^{-1}S \Leftrightarrow AS = SD$$

car $\forall i \in \llbracket 1, n \rrbracket$,

$Av_i = d_{ii}v_i$ & v_i : la i° colonne de S .
 alors $d_{ii} = \lambda_i$: la i° vl^{re} propre \Leftrightarrow
 au vecteur colonne v_i q est le
 Vecteur propre associé à λ_i . $v_i \neq 0 \forall i \in \llbracket 1, n \rrbracket$

$\text{rg}(A) = n$ car S est inversible.

$$\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n \neq 0 \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$v_1, \dots, v_n \neq 0 \in \mathbb{C}^n$$

$$S = [v_1, \dots, v_n] \text{ de } \text{rg}(S) = n$$

$\Rightarrow v_1, \dots, v_n$ st lin^{tr} indep.

b) Mq si $\forall (v_p)$ de $A \in \mathcal{L}_n(\mathbb{C})$
 st distincts $\Rightarrow A$ est diagonalisable.

$A \in \mathcal{L}_n(\mathbb{C})$ & $\lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2 \neq \dots \neq \lambda_n$
 (n) les (v_p) de A .

$$\chi_A(X) = (X - \lambda_1)^{d_1} \dots (X - \lambda_s)^{d_s} \text{ & } d_1 + \dots + d_s = n$$

$$(H) \Rightarrow \chi_A(X) = (X - \lambda_1)(X - \lambda_2) \dots (X - \lambda_n)$$

On va mq A possède n vecteurs propres lin^{tr} indep.
 Grâce à (a) $\Rightarrow A$ est diagonalisable.

(?! Supposons par l'absurde que v_1, v_2, \dots, v_k
 $(v_p \Leftrightarrow \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_k)$ st lin^{tr} indep. (HH)

& que $\left| v_{k+1} = \sum_{i=1}^k d_i v_i \right|$ & $d_i \neq 0$ pr au moins un $i \in \llbracket 1, k \rrbracket$
 lin est dip^t

pr $k \in \llbracket 1, n-1 \rrbracket$

et v_{k+1} vecteur propre de A & $Av_{k+1} = \lambda_{k+1} v_{k+1}$

$$\lambda_{k+1} \tilde{v}_{k+1} = A \left(\sum_{i=1}^k \lambda_i v_i \right) \\ = \sum_{i=1}^k \lambda_i (A v_i) = \sum_{i=1}^k \lambda_i \lambda_i v_i$$

$$\lambda_{k+1} \tilde{v}_{k+1} = \lambda_{k+1} \left(\sum_{i=1}^k \lambda_i v_i \right) \\ = \sum_{i=1}^k \lambda_i \lambda_{k+1} v_i$$

$$\text{On a } \sum_{i=1}^k \lambda_i \lambda_i v_i = \sum_{i=1}^k \lambda_i \lambda_{k+1} v_i$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^k \lambda_i (\underbrace{\lambda_{k+1}}_{\neq 0} - \underbrace{\lambda_i}_{\neq 0}) v_i = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k = 0 \Rightarrow v_{k+1} \text{ est lin. ind.} \\ \text{de } v_1, \dots, v_k \quad \boxed{[c!c]} \neq (HH)$$

$$\text{Kai } \forall k \in \mathbb{I}_{1,m}.$$

c) Donner l'exemple d'une mat non diagonalisable.

@ bloc de Jordan

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix} \in \mathcal{M}_m(\mathbb{K})$$

$$Av = \lambda v$$

$$\chi_A(x) = (x - \lambda)^m$$

$$Av = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda v_1 + v_2 \\ \lambda v_2 + v_3 \\ \vdots \\ \lambda v_m \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda v_1 \\ \lambda v_2 \\ \vdots \\ \lambda v_m \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} v_2 &= 0 \\ v_3 &= 0 \\ &\vdots \\ v_m &= 0 \\ v_1 &= \beta \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Donc } v = \beta e_1 \quad (\text{dc st tous lin. indep})$$

Ex 4 Réduces mat particulières.

a) Rth (Th) Schur. (the mat)

$$\forall A \in \mathcal{M}_n(\mathbb{C}),$$

$$\exists U \in \mathcal{M}_n(\mathbb{C}) \text{ unitaire } \begin{cases} UU^* = I = U^*U \\ U^* = U^{-1} \end{cases}$$

$$\& T \in \mathcal{M}_n(\mathbb{C}) \text{ triangl^r sup}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{A = UTU^*}$$

b) M_q A est normale ssi $\exists U, D$ ^{diagonal} $\text{tq } A = UDU^*$.

$$A \text{ normale} \Leftrightarrow AA^* = A^*A.$$

$$\begin{aligned} AA^* &\stackrel{\text{th Schur}}{=} (UTU^*)(UTU^*)^* \\ &= VTU^* \underbrace{U^*U}_{I} T^* U^* = VTT^*U^* \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A^*A &\stackrel{\text{Schur}}{=} (UTU^*)^*(UTU^*) \\ &= U^*T^* \underbrace{U^*U}_I T U^* = U^*T^*T U^* \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A \text{ normale} &\Rightarrow UTT^*U^* = U^*T^*T U^* \\ &\Rightarrow TT^* = T^*T \end{aligned}$$

il faut m^q TT^* est diagonale \Rightarrow Par Récurrence.

$$\sum_{k=1}^n T_{ik} T_{kj}^* = \sum_{k=1}^n T_{ik}^* T_{kj}$$

$$\text{elt } ij \quad (TT^*)_{ij}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n T_{ik} T_{jk}^*$$

use triangl^r sup^r.
($\begin{pmatrix} * & & \\ & * & \\ & & \ddots \end{pmatrix}$)