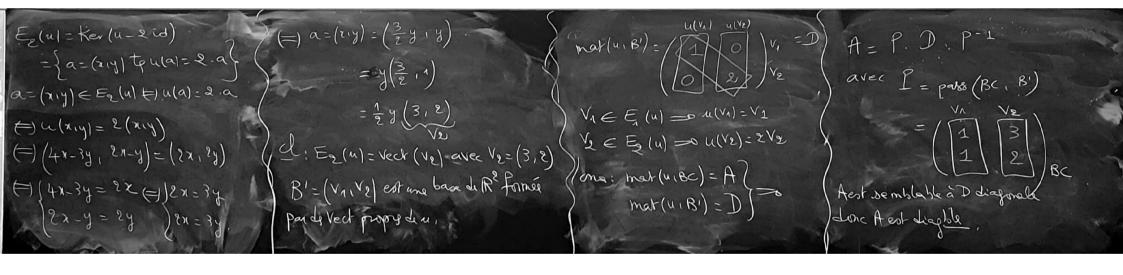


Pu (x) = PA(x) = Let (A-x Iz) = 4-7 Let u to sought inversible Pu(x) = (1-1)(x-2)

Lop: Sidest viplan demultim alon 1 (dim Ej (w) & m Airsi & Letup Dimpledom (m=1) doù dim E (u) = 1. Pu (x) = (x-1)(x-2) est suinde in R.

1 est v p 50 mple de 4 - s dim E/4) = 1 = m1

l'apis le Théo3, ust diaghte. Déterminons la posseguas propos: E, (u) = Ken(u - id) = { a = (x , y) = R to u(a) = a } a= (x,y) ∈ E, (u) (=) u(a) = a (=) u(x,y) = (x,y) $(=) \begin{cases} (+)^{-3}y = x \\ (=) \end{cases} = (x,y) = (x,y) = x (1,1)$ $(=) \begin{cases} (+)^{-3}y = x \\ (=) \end{cases} = (x,y) = (x,y) = x (1,1)$ 2 cot v.p & mple de u = 0 dim = [4]: 1 = m (d: E, (u) = Vect (V1), V1 = (1,1).



 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -3 \\ 2 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$

d'apsle Théo 3, Ast Liaghle & R. Diagnostier A Dun R.

Diagnostier A Dun R.

Determinant les pour expacs propre de A.

PA(x) = det (A-x I2) = $\begin{vmatrix} x & -3 \\ 2 & 1-x \end{vmatrix}$ En(A) = $x^2 - 3x + 2$ = (x-1)(x-2) est Sainte 511 R.

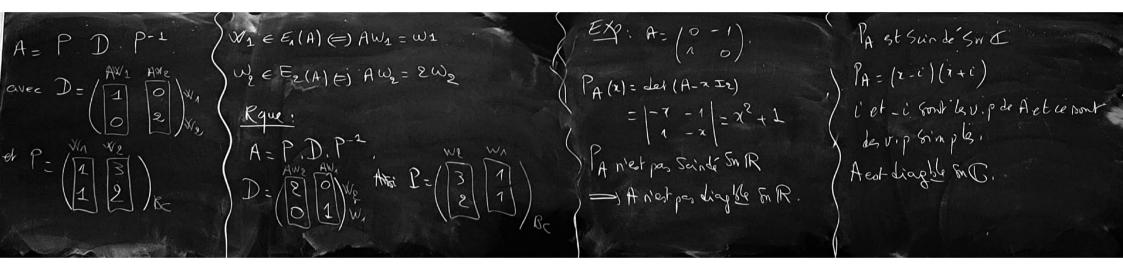
L'aprole Théo 3, A est diagole 611 R.

Determinant les pour expacs propre de A.

En(A) = $x^2 - 3x + 2$ = (x-1)(x-2) est Sainte 511 R.

= $x^2 - 3x + 2$

 $X = \left(\frac{1}{3} \mid \epsilon \in (A) \in HX = X \right) \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3}\right) \left(\frac{1}{3}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)$ $= \left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{3}$ $= \left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{3}$ $\begin{cases} \angle z - y - 0 \\ \angle z \cdot E_{\lambda}(A) = \text{Vech}(w_{\lambda}), w_{\lambda} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}. \\ E_{2}(A) = \text{Vech}(w_{\lambda}), w_{\lambda} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}. \\ E_{2}(A) = \text{Ke}(A - 2 I_{2}) = \begin{cases} \chi = \begin{bmatrix} y \\ y \end{bmatrix} \in M_{2,n} \text{ (R) to } A \chi = 2\chi \end{cases} \\ \chi = \begin{bmatrix} y \\ y \end{bmatrix} \in E_{2}(A) (=) A \chi = 2\chi (=) \begin{cases} 4 \times 3y = 2x \iff 2x = 3y \end{cases} \\ \chi = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{2} & y \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2}y \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & y \\ \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \\ \chi = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{2} & y \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2}y \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & y \\ \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \\ \chi = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{2} & y \\ \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$ $(=) \chi = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{2} & y \\ \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$ $(=) \chi = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{2} & y \\ \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$ $(=) \chi = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{2} & y \\ \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$ $(=) \chi = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{2} & y \\ \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$ $(=) \chi = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{2} & y \\ \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$ $(=) \chi = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{2} & y \\ \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$ $(=) \chi = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{2} & y \\ \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$ $(=) \chi = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{2} & y \\ \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$ $(=) \chi = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{2} & y \\ \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$ $(=) \chi = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{2} & y \\ \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$ $(=) \chi = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{2} & y \\ \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$ $(=) \chi = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{2} & y \\ \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$ $(=) \chi = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{2} & y \\ \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$



Prop: Condition sufficients & diagraph of Super le Prés 3, Ast diagraph Du K.

Six A & M. (K)

Six A & M. (K)

Six A & M. (K) = (1 - 0)

Six A & M. (K) = (1 - 1)

Prop: Condition sufficients & diagraph of the part of the p

Theo: A nistpas diagble guesting ble () Puest Sandé son K. ()
g A EM (K) esting ble () PA est Sandé son K/ PA(1)=(x-1)est saindesnR Ast tigble Sn IR. En partialier

FAED(T), Aesthighte.

Repur,

Soula diagonal de T figurent la v.p. si elle était diaghte Déterminons E1(A)= Ker(A-I2) PA(x) = det (A-x I2) alon A = P. D. P-1 En(A)= { X=(y) = M (R) to AX= X} avec D: (10)= Ie $X = (y) \in E_{x}(A) \in AX = X \in X^{3x-8y} = x$ = (3-2)(-1-2)+4 (=) $x=y \in X=\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}=x\begin{pmatrix} x \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$. de M (on de A)