he (a-AI) 1 = E 10 m 24/ - 4

1/3.

```
EX1: A) Pu polynom he degré 4, de coef. dominant (-1) et de racim à de multipliète 4 don Pu = (\lambda - x)^4 sot suinde dan a trigonalisable
                        \frac{3}{4} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix} \quad \forall \vec{e} \in \vec{F}, \ u(\vec{e}) = \lambda \vec{e} \qquad |u = X - \lambda| \quad \text{on } A - \lambda \vec{I} = 0 \quad \text{g her} \left( |u - \lambda \vec{I}| \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \vec{E} \cdot \vec{I} \cdot \vec{I} \cdot \vec{J} \cdot \vec{J} 
                        Sim 32, ku (unts) = E de dim 4
                                         A = ( \lambda \lambda \cdot \c
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               \mu_{\mathbf{u}} = (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{k})^3

\mu_{\mathbf{u}} = (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{k})^3
                       • A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & \lambda & 0 \\ O & \lambda & \lambda \\ \lambda & \lambda & \lambda \end{pmatrix}
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    ker (4-15)2= vect (1,3,14) - 3
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                he (u- ) I) m = E 1 m 23, E de dim 4
                                            A = (0210 ) est du mê type
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           /4= (x- 2)2
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             ken (u-NI) = veil {i, h} de dim 2
               • A = \begin{pmatrix} 100 \\ 100 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}
u(\vec{z}) = \lambda \vec{z}' + \vec{z}'
u(\vec{z}) = \lambda \hat{k} + \hat{k}
u(\vec{z}) = \lambda \ell + \hat{k}
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            ken (u-NI)m= E sim 22, E de dim 4
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   Mu = (x-x)4
            · A= ( >100 ) u(t)= >t'

u(t)= >t'+t'

u(t)= >t'+t'
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   bu 6-15) = veil 27) de d'm 1
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                h (u-x E)2= rect { [',]'}
                                                                                                                                                                          u(ピノ= メデトだ
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             h. (u- XI)3= ved {c',5',h') -- 3
```

Exe: voir ex7 du TD

lu = x(x-1) ou x(x-1)2 mais. A(A-I)+0 donc Mu=Pu n'uparque de vanir sight d'en a non diagonalisable

3)
$$\binom{n}{y} \in \ker u \iff \binom{n+y=0}{-n-y=0} \iff \binom{n}{y} = y \binom{-1}{1} \text{ donc } \ker u = \text{ vect } \{U\}$$

$$\binom{n}{y} \in \ker (u-id) \iff \binom{y=0}{-y+y=0} \iff \binom{n-y=0}{y=0} \iff \ker (u-id) = \text{ vect } \{\binom{0}{1}\}$$

$$\binom{n}{y} \in \ker (u-id) \iff \binom{n+y=0}{-y+y=0} \iff \binom{n-y=0}{y=0} \iff \ker (u-id) = \text{ vect } \{\binom{n}{1}\}$$

$$\binom{n}{y} \in \ker (u-id) \iff \binom{n+y=0}{y=0} \iff \binom{n}{y=0} \iff \ker (u-id) = \text{ vect } \binom{n}{1} = \binom{n}{1}$$

$$\binom{n}{y} \in \ker (u-id) \iff \binom{n+y=0}{y=0} \iff \ker (u-id) = \text{ vect } \binom{n}{1} = \binom{n}{1} =$$

Soit $W = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, (w) et me have d'un supplémentaire de her (u-id)dans her $(u-id)^2$ Soit $V = (u-id)W_2(0)$ alon, (u-id)V = 0 et $V \neq 0$ (V) have de

Seit e = (U,V,w) alors $\mathcal{M}_{e}(u) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = T$

4)
$$P = T$$

$$C_{h}^{h} = T$$

$$C_{h}^{h} = C_{h}^{h} N^{h} I_{L}^{h-h} = C_{h}^{o} I_{L} + C_{h}^{h} N + 0$$

$$= I_{L} + nN = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & h \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \qquad T^{h} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & h \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

A" = PT P' en ou calcule P'en résolvant P(1) = (9) par ex. 6) ici $P = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

EX3: 01) Si 3 p bore de E to Mp(u) = (1 + alos Pu= (1-x) ... (\unu x)

e) a) 32 rep de u et es vip de u anovie' à 2, anheaglite en un bande E

(e1,-,en) alors u(e1) = 2e, et u(en) = C1 de e1,-,en si h \(\) \(\) \(\) d'où la matriu M avec \(L = (l2 ... ln=1) \) \(A = (aij) \)

b) $\forall k \in \{2, ..., n\}$ $w(e_k) = p(ar(e_k)) = p(u(e_k))$ or $u(e_k) = \underbrace{k_n e_2 + \dots a_k(n-1)}_{\in F} e_k$ done $w(e_k) = a_{k1} e_2 + \dots + a_{k(n-1)} e_n$ et $W(e_2, ..., e_n)$ $P_u = (\lambda - x) P_a = (\lambda - x) P_w$ et P_u est similar done P_w est similar

d) e'_______ bane de F que trigonalise w

to Yke {2,...,n} w(e'_n) \ e Vect {e_1,...,e'_k}

donc Yke {2,...,n}, u(e'_n) \ e Vect {e_1,...,e'_n}

or u(e_1) = \lambda e_1 \ e Vect {e_1}

aimi (e_1,e'_1,...,e'_n) \ et un bane que Trigonatise u.

3) Soit pour ne N* la propriété:

Pr: VE Ker de dim n, Vu & End (E): Pu seinde (=) u trigonalisable

Pr est vouie d'évidence et por 1) et e) si Pr., vouie alors Pr. l'est